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Wednesday

29 March, 2017

8 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 29th March, 2017/8th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, बैकबैंचर्स की एक वेदना है कि हम लोगों के Zero Hour notices लिए नहीं जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभी पीछे वालों की यही शिकायत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me dispose of this. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me dispose of this. ...**(Interruptions)**... पहले formal Business करने दीजिए, उसके बाद आप अपनी बात कहिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Reports (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) of the National Commission for STs, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(i) (a) Sixth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Sixth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6870/16/17]

(ii) (a) Seventh Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

(b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Seventh Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6871/16/17]

(iii) (a) Eighth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

(b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Eighth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

- (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. 6872/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague,
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, 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 (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1190 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1191 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Employees Pension (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1192 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 4250 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 324 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 6 (E), dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 67 (E), dated the 24th January, 2017, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6717/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 1142 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016, publishing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7035/16/17]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 154 (E), dated the 21st February, 2017, publishing the Ease of Compliance to Maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service)

Act, 1996; sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; Section 61A of the Mines Act, 1952; Section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; sub-section (6) of Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 and sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Working Journalist and Other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6718/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Institutes, Boards and Companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (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. 6720/16/17]

- (ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (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. 6876/16/17]

(iii) (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) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(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. 6721/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) of various SEZ authorities and related papers

III. Report (2015-16) of CGPDTM, Mumbai and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of M/s Jabalpur Garment and Fashion Design Cluster Association, Madhya Pradesh 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 Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

(1) S.O. 31 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017 authorising the Tobacco Board to admit from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and upto the 31st March, 2017 the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms in the State of Karnataka, the excess flue cured virginia tobacco produced by the registered growers and flue cured virginia tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Karnataka.

(2) S.O. 32 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, permitting the sale of excess flue cured virginia tobacco crop of the registered growers and flue cured virginia tobacco crop of the unregistered growers at the auction platforms authorized by the Tobacco Board in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6887/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the

Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6883/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6884/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (iv) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6882/16/17]

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

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications (CGPDTM), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.
- (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. 6724/16/17]

IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Jabalpur Garment and Fashion Design Cluster Association, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6880/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Centres, Museums and Council and related papers

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, Punjab, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6728/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6727/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6730/16/17]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6733/16/17]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6732/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6731/16/17]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6729/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 2017.”

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

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Seventy-first Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the recommendations/observations contained in its Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

RE. DEMAND TO DISCUSS NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूल 267 के तहत हम लोगों का एक नोटिस है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमारा नोटिस प्रस्ताव के साथ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नोटिस प्रस्ताव के साथ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, what about my substantive motion? *...(Interruptions)...* How long do I have to wait? *...(Interruptions)...* It has been.....*...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, हमने कल यह मामला उठाया था, तो आपने कहा था। *...(व्यवधान)...* उस पर चर्चा के लिए हमारा प्रस्ताव है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to that point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I will hear you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will give a chance. *...(Interruptions)...* मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा, लेकिन उनका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। *...(व्यवधान)...* उनका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, उनको सुनने दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बोलिए, बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Let me listen to the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me listen to the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, सदन की कार्यसंचालन विषयक नियमावली में तीन चैप्टर, चैप्टर — 12, 13 और 14 हैं, जो सदस्यों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपने लोकहित के विषयों को उठाने के लिए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, मैं रूल 267 के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन चैप्टर — 12, 13 और 14 में Short Duration Discussion, Calling Attention और लोक हित के विषयों को उठाने के लिए सदस्यों को individual rights हैं। सभी सदस्यों को लोक हित के विषय उठाने भी चाहिए, लेकिन हाउस का काम सस्पेंड करने के लिए एक collective wisdom होनी चाहिए, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि रूल 267 में amendment किया जाना चाहिए कि कम से कम 10 सदस्य या सदन की कुल संख्या के 10 प्रतिशत सदस्य ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): इससे सरकार की intention का पता चलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, यह किसी का individual right नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, हाउस का काम सस्पेंड करना, किसी का individual right नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हम सबको consensus बनाकर करना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bhupender Yadavji, that is a suggestion for amending the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can proceed, if you like. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I have to go by the existing Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, संसदीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, उनसे अनुरोध है कि वे इसे चर्चा के लिए ले लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to go by... *(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is only a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हर individual का right है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Ram Gopal Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Gopal Yadavji, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आपके द्वारा होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें रूल्स के लिए इजाज़त देनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... There is no point of order in that. ...(Interruptions)... That is only a suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, please give a ruling that this was a point of disorder. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, however, if the Member wants, he can proceed with that. ...(Interruptions)... He can write requesting for the amendment of the rules. ...(Interruptions)... I have no problem in that. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है कि अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग आदि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, यह ठीक है। आपने नियम 267 के अधीन नोटिस दिया है, लेकिन आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, इस पर चर्चा कराने के लिए टाइम तो निश्चित करा दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... The Rules Committee will look into that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Prof. Ram Gopalji. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। अब आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत चर्चा कराने के लिए नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने दिया है। Okay, I understood. ...(Interruptions)... 'Demand for discussing situation due to non-constitution of SC/ST Commission, Minorities Commission and Backward Classes Commission.' ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... This Rule 267 notice, you had given yesterday also. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Yesterday, you told me to come with... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, ठीक है। I agreed. Misraji also had given notice. ...(Interruptions)... On behalf of Misraji, Kumari Mayawati also raised this issue. ...(Interruptions)... From

[श्री उपसभापति]

this side also, Puniaji raised this issue. ...(Interruptions)... I know that but then what I said is, I said very clearly that Rule 267 notice is not admitted and it is rejected. ...(Interruptions)... However, if you want, then, give another notice. ...(Interruptions)... But not Rule 267 notice. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, आपने कहा था कि कल आइए, मैं आपको allow करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also said that Rule 267 notice is rejected. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नहीं, नहीं। ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not Rule 267 notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can give another notice if you want. ...**(Interruptions)**...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: I have given another notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: Short Duration Discussion के लिए अलग नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: We were not told that this notice.... ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I did not say yesterday, I am now saying that you give notice for a Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... That can be examined, that can be considered, no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... But, not Rule 267 notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, I am not admitting Rule 267 notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir,... ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, इस बारे में सरकार बोले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं। वे बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, जिस विषय की चर्चा कल से चल रही है, यदि आपकी अनुमति हो, तो मैं उसके संबंध में कुछ जानकारी दे दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी ने हिन्दी में बोला, आपने भी हिन्दी में रेज़ कर दिया, लेकिन मुझे कुछ समझ में आया और कुछ नहीं। बात इतनी है कि आपने रेज़ किया और मंत्री जी ने assurance दिया, हो जाएगा, हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यदि आप अनुमति दे दें, तो मैं आज भी और अभी कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप मुझे अनुमति दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप Short Duration Discussion का नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
Prof. Ram Gopalji, Rule 267 notice is not admitted. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, हाउस चले, आप हमें आश्वासन दीजिए। मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि हम इस पर चर्चा करा देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: क्या बोला? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice for Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, आज भी मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आज नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आपने शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन का नोटिस आज दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह आज का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या यह शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन का नोटिस है?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: नहीं सर। यह नियम 267 का नोटिस है, जो आज भी दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule 267 notice, I have rejected. I told you. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, Prof. Ram Gopalji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, कल आपने यह कहा था कि कल आइए, मैं आपको इस पर बोलने का समय दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, मैंने आपसे पहले ही कहा था कि मैंने नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत दिया गया आपका नोटिस reject कर दिया है। It is rejected. Give another Notice. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: ठीक है। सर, मैं आपकी बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ, लेकिन आप मुझे सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन दिला दें कि मेरे नोटिस पर आप चर्चा कराएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is rejected but give another notice for a Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मुझे आप आश्वासन दीजिए कि आप मेरे द्वारा दिए गए नोटिस पर चर्चा कराएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is the point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Digvijaya Singhji is on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आपके कहने के बावजूद मेरे substantive motion के admit होने के बाद, आपके आदेशों के बावजूद, सदन के नेता से आपकी चर्चा नहीं हो पा रही है। हम कब तक इंतज़ार करें? ...(व्यवधान)... हम कब तक इसका इंतज़ार करें?... (व्यवधान)... Please take notice of this. For how long! Every day, we are waiting for this issue to be taken up! I seek your indulgence. Please take notice of this. ... (Interruptions)... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will come to that. ... (Interruptions)... Do you want to react on this? ... (Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ऑनरेबल राम गोपाल यादव जी ने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो एससी/एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनॉरिटीज़ के कमीशंस का मुद्दा उठाया है, उसके बारे में थावर चन्द गहलोत जी ने भी अभी जो factual स्थिति है, वह कल मैंने भी बताई थी कि इसमें जो रिक्तियाँ हुई हैं, vacancies हुई हैं, वे जिस वक्त आचार संहिता लगी हुई थी, उस समय ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: हमें भी उस पर चर्चा का मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोगों को चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप चाहते हैं कि आप ही बोल लें और फिर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप हम लोगों को भी चर्चा का मौका दीजिए न? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैं कोई बात बताऊँगा, तो थोड़ा सा सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप चर्चा का विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सिर्फ सुनाएँगे, सुनेंगे नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, माननीय राम गोपाल जी ने जो कहा है कि इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा हो, इस मुद्दे पर विस्तार से चर्चा हो, तो हम हर चीज़ का जवाब देने को तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर जो संबंधित नियमों के तहत नोटिस देंगे, वह चेयर को तय करना है। चेयर तय करे कि उस पर किन नियमों के तहत चर्चा होनी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वही मैंने बोला।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उसमें हम लोग जवाब देने को तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: चर्चा के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि मैं और ये मंत्री जी, दोनों इस सदन को भ्रमित कर रहे हैं। हम उसका स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहते हैं। आप अनुमति प्रदान करें। मैं स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने कल दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कल किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... The Minister had, yesterday, explained very well and gave assurance. It is very clear. ...(Interruptions)... स्पष्टीकरण कल दिया है, और बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। It is on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is on record. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, the Chair has to decide.. ...(Interruptions)... सर, रूल 176 में नोटिस कल आ जाएगा। आप हम लोगों को आश्वासन दीजिए कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन।

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes.

श्री उपसभापति: ओके। मैं शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन कंसिडर करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: अब आप पीछे मत हट जाइएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया।

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, एससी/एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनॉरिटी कमीशंस का जो मामला है, जिसको इन्होंने, केंद्र की सरकार ने पूरे तौर से निष्प्रभावी बना दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वही इसके बारे में बोला कि डिस्कशन होना है।

सुश्री मायावती: सर, आप इसे गम्भीरता से लीजिए। इस पर अल्पकालीन चर्चा से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार को जवाब देना होगा, ठोस जवाब देना होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ओके। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सरकार को बताना होगा कि ये जो कमीशंस हैं, इनको इन्होंने क्यों निष्प्रभावी बनाया हुआ है? अभी तक इनके पद क्यों खाली पड़े हुए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर सरकार को जवाब देना होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसे डिस्कशन के समय रेज़ कर दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अपने point of order का उत्तर मांग रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I want a... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your substantive motion! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the position. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you told me the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*
Sir, we know the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the position. *...(Interruptions)...*
I said, I will tell you the position. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Position! Please do, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Give a
ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* Give your ruling, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: To discuss Tamil Nadu farmers' issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a serious issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be given time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir. We have given notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down.
...(Interruptions)... I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: We have given notice under Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. हो जाएगा। Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
I will call you. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* With regard to what Shri Digvijaya
Singh has raised, yes, your notice is there. Hon. Chairman has admitted that, and
it is for the Government, the Leader of the House to give the time for discussion
and we are waiting for that. And once the time and date.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how long?.. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, if the
Government has to discuss this... *...(Interruptions)...* They have to give a date.
...(Interruptions)... They have to give a date. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; we are expecting that. *...(Interruptions)...* It
is coming. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how long? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we have been
waiting. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Now,
please.. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, हर दिन मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. That is the first thing with me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it, you don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... It is before me. ...(Interruptions)... I know, it is before me. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... I don't need recommendation. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, हम कब तक इसका इंतजार करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... How long ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I already said that the Government has to give time. I already said. I made it very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: After my term finishes! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have made my point clear, my position clear. ...(Interruptions)... Now, what is our point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Budania, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... बुढानिया जी, आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखण्ड): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... 9 तारीख को Litipara constituency में विधान सभा उपचुनाव होना है। 6 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी बगल की constituency में जा रहे हैं। लिटीपाड़ा और साहेबगंज, जहां प्रधान मंत्री जा रहे हैं, दोनों एक ही लोक सभा constituency है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: यह बात कही जा रही है कि वहां से लाखों लोगों को यहां पर लाया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sharad Pawar. ...(Interruptions)... Not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Sharad Pawarji. Please, Sharad Pawarji. कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I have called Sharad Pawarji. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. Budaniaji, you have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. You have not given notice. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. You can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... अभी आप लोग बैठिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Ramachandra Rao, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record, except what Sharad Pawarji says.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Effect of demonetization on District Central Co-operative Banks

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise one of the important issues, that is, effect of cancellation of currency notes on the District Central Cooperative Banks throughout India and its effect on the agricultural credit, particularly to the *rabi* crop.

The Department of Economic Affairs notified the cancellation of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 bank notes from the monetary system, called Specified Bank Notes (SBNs), on 8th November, 2016. Following this notification, the District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) were not allowed to accept deposits of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or exchange them for new currency. DCCBs were allowed to accept deposits of SBNs or exchange the SBNs through corrigendum dated 9th November, 2016. Again on 14th November, 2016, DCCBs were restrained from accepting or exchanging the SBNs.

Thus the DCCBs received deposits of SBNs from 10th November, 2016 to 13th November, 2016. Between this period, throughout India, 371 DCCBs received deposits worth ₹ 44,000 crore. But 31 DCCBs based in the State of Maharashtra, secured ₹ 4,600 crore as deposits. However, on 17th November, 2016, RBI issued guidelines to Currency Chest Banks restricting them from accepting SBNs from DCCBs. Subsequently, the DCCBs have accumulated SBNs and are advised to retain them, till further instructions from the RBI. As a result, by 17th November, 2016, DCCBs in India were still holding SBNs of more than ₹ 8,000 crore and Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra are holding ₹ 2,772 crore.

In addition to restricting the Currency Chests of receiving SBNs from DCCBs, the banks were also informed that the SBNs cannot form part of bank cash balances. The SBNs cannot be part of cash balances of the bank from the close of business as on December 31, 2016. The accumulated SBNs are having a detrimental impact on the financial health of the DCCBs. Because the SBNs cannot form part of cash balances, they are lying as non-earning assets with DCCBs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you troubling? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you troubling?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As they have not considered part of the cash balances, the accumulated currencies are not included while calculating the cash-reserve requirement under the Cash Reserve Ratio. The District Centres also ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, what is it that is being displayed on the screen? It says: "Time is over and it is not being recorded." What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it may continue to be recorded. It is being recorded.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: District Central Cooperative Banks also obliged to pay interest, at least, 4 per cent on the deposits, made between 10th and 13th of November. Further, few of the deposits are being converted into term loans, so, they have to pay higher interest. In spite of the many notifications in this regard, Reserve Bank, the Currency Chest Bank has not made available the bank notes in District Central Cooperative Banks. This has a great impact on the rabi season crop loans disbursement. The State of Maharashtra's target of the rabi season was ₹ 13,500 crores, and achievement till date is ₹ 4,000 crores, which is 33 per cent only. And target of the rabi season in Maharashtra was ₹ 4,400 crores, but the achievement is ₹ 1,000 crores, which is 22 per cent. That means farmers are not getting crop loans. That is the overall situation. So, money is lying in the banks; other banks are not accepting; Reserve Bank is not accepting; they have to pay interest; they have to pay insurance, and money is not available for agricultural operation. It is a serious thing. This issue was raised before the Reserve Bank of India where Mr. Dilip Sangani happens to be a National President of the Cooperative Banks Federation. He was a Minister in the Gujarat Government under Narendra Modiji. He himself has written to Arun Jaitleyji; he has written to the Reserve Bank; I have written to the Prime Minister; I have written to the Finance Minister. Throughout India, all District Cooperative Banks are keeping that money, and they are not in a position to use it and that money is not available for farming. It is affecting the agricultural season.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are supporting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Finance Minister, when he is coming for the Finance Bill, respond to this matter because, it is a serious matter. We are requesting that this is a very serious matter ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is coming at 2.00 p.m. today. At that point of time, you can raise it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, not at that point of time; it should be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Finance Minister is coming here at 2.00 p.m. today ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Finance Minister will be here at 2.00 p.m. and we will have discussion on the Finance Bill. You can raise it at that point of time...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has also assured that it will be examined. The hon. Minister of Finance will be here at 2.00 p.m. At that point of time, any Member who speaks, can rake up this issue. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Every Member from this side of the House stood up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that everybody from this side of the House stood up. I know that. I have noticed that. All those names may be added. The Minister also supported. He said it will be taken up. The Minister also did not oppose it. No problem. Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva, your notice under Rule 267 has been converted into Zero Hour. So, only Zero Hour time for you...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijaya Singhji, you raise it at 2.00 p.m.

Agitation by farmers of Tamil Nadu

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, despite being an agricultural country, the woes and miseries of farmers are increasing day by day. Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu has been declared a drought-hit State. The farmers are agitating in Tamil Nadu as well as at Jantar Mantar for the past fifteen days and in Tamil Nadu for the past two months. Sir, 200 farmers have committed suicide. The demands, Sir, are very simple—the loans that they have secured from the banks have to be waived. This is the first demand. Secondly, the State Government has requested for an assistance of ₹ 40,000 crore from the NDRF whereas a high-level Committee has recommended and the Government has sanctioned only ₹ 1,804 crore as drought relief fund, which is peanuts to the requirement there. Moreover, there is not even a single paise given as compensation for the loss of production in the areas where sowing has already been done. Sir, it is a very, very serious condition. The Finance Minister gave graciously an audience yesterday to the farmers. He gave some explanation. It was consoling but no solution is given. What we request is the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board and linking of rivers which is very essential. Apart from these, waiver of loans is the foremost. The banks are taking very stringent actions, strangling the already suffering farmers, forcing them to repay the loans. So, instructions have to be given by the Government to the banks that the farmers should not be squeezed in their repayment. We have requested two other things. Around 15 lakh farmers have insured 31 lakh acres for ₹ 8,878 crore. The Government can give instructions to the insurance companies to immediately disburse the insured amounts. That, at least, will help some farmers there.

Sir, foremost of all, there is another programme by the Central Government, AIBP, Accelerated Integrated Benefit Programme, and it is extended as a loan assistance to the States. The States can't implement it given the available resources with them. So, I request the Government to release adequate funds to the AIBP and to give instructions to the insurance companies to immediately disperse the amount and to waive the loans which the farmers have already got from banks. The banks should be instructed that they should not strangle the already suffering farmers. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

SHRI R. S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, then Shri T. K. Rangarajan. Both have given notices. Take two minutes each. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my notice is under Rule 267. I draw the attention of the entire House and the Government to the fact that agriculture in the country is in a deep crisis. The farmers are passing through an unprecedented distress. The plight of Tamil Nadu farmers is miserable. Tamil Nadu farmers have come to Jantar Mantar; they are agitating for more than two weeks. They have met the President, they have met the Finance Minister, they have met the Agriculture Minister and several MPs have met them. But their plight continues. They are asking for loan waiver. I make a concrete proposal to the Government. The Government can take a stand on loan waiver for farmers. You are taking decisions for loan waiver in many other sections. But, here, in the case of farmers, the Union Government can take a categorical position for giving a loan waiver to the farmers. It will help Tamil Nadu farmers also. This is number one. Secondly, there is a project called Hydrocarbon Project. Recently, the Petroleum Ministry has signed MoUs with private companies. The farmers are agitating in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu. They are afraid that the ground water level will go down and it would lead to depletion of ground water. It will further affect the agriculture. The issue is before the Union Government. The Union Government can assure the Tamil Nadu farmers that the Government of India will not implement the Hydrocarbon Project unless it is accepted by the farmers. Why are you forcing it on the farmers? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, please sit down. Now, Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you. The Tamil Nadu farmers are facing a very grave situation. This situation was there 140 years back. Today, it is the 15th day of some farmers agitating here. Some Gurudwaras are helping them. Delhi people are helping the Tamil people. But, unfortunately, the Home Ministry, the police, they are threatening them. They have asked them to vacate. I request the Home Ministry not to do that. It is purely a genuine struggle. They have come here for relief. Why should police intervene? I ask the Home Minister not to do that because that area has been allowed by the Parliament to do agitations. The demand is very genuine. The BBC is broadcasting it. Lakhs of people have seen that. In Tamil Nadu, there is no drinking water; there is no fodder for cattle. This situation should not continue. We met the Finance Minister. Sitaramji and I, and also the representatives of farmers, met him. But the point is that there is no result. There must be results. Otherwise, entire Tamil Nadu will agitate against the Centre. The Centre should help Tamil Nadu. This is the time, please. Loan waiver is a must. Water should be supplied for drinking purpose. There must be war-footing arrangements by the Centre, otherwise, things will go from bad to worse.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, you associate yourself. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। सिर्फ तमिलनाडु नहीं, सारे देश के किसानों का कर्ज माफ होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... I met these farmers here when they were under protest at Jantar Mantar. Unfortunately, Sir, the country is used to farmers' suicides. We know the situation. But, what I have seen with them are live rats. They say, "This is the only food we have." That is what they were saying. ...(Interruptions)... This is the state of India today when our Anadatas are forced to eat mice and rats saying that there is no way they can survive otherwise. Sir, I ask this Government, and through you, I am appealing the Government that you can waive the NPAs for rich corporates but you cannot waive loans of poor farmers who are committing suicides. This is something that is not acceptable. It is only a fraction of what you are waiving of the rich people. You waive this, save our *Anadatas*, save Indian agriculture and Indian farmers; otherwise, there is no future for my country. Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

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

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। हम सभी लोग इस पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं। यह बड़ा सीरियस मैटर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I actually saw a photograph. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I actually saw a photograph of a farmer with a rat in his mouth. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think the Government should talk to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should have a dialogue with them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope you will have a talk with them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman is saying something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to respond on a very sensitive issue which several hon. Members have raised. I wish to put on record some of the responses. The Government is absolutely sensitive and is seized of the matter. Several hon. Members have taken appointments with Ministers. Shri D. Raja and Sivaji mentioned it. The Finance Minister has met the delegation of the farmers who are protesting of the Agriculture Minister, Radha Mohanji has met and so has Uma Bhartiji. There are several issues which are together, and rightly, being put in this matter and all of which are being given separate attention, like on agriculture and irrigation-related

and insurance-related matters. Crops sown, which are not getting insurance cover, is being taken up very seriously because the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana clearly covers for sown in the field and lost, just after sowing loss, post harvest loss and even after-harvest loss. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, there are several aspects to the insurance. In fact, let me put on record that when I went on a particular DigiDhan Mela visit to Madurai, I sat with the District Magistrate, the Collector and looked at the coverage of insurance for farmers. There are issues, I admit. There are issues about coverage, there are issues about farmers not getting included in the scheme although they are deserving it. So, on the insurance, definitely, the Agriculture Minister and the Government together are working to see how best the coverage can be given. That is one thing about the farmers' insurance on which issues have been raised. On Cauvery Management Water Board, which has repeatedly been raised also, the Government is working. Uma Bharatiji is fully seized of the matter and we are responding to that. Again, talking about Neduvasal, I have myself been a part of the Ministry together with Dharmendra Pradhanji and Pon. Radhakrishnan, who is also a Minister elected from Tamil Nadu, along with the delegation which came from Pudukkottai to talk about it, namely, as to what concerns those people have about their land, the prospects of agriculture in future, what is hydrocarbon exploration going to do, etc. And, all these have been completely discussed. The Minister, Dharmendra Pradhanji has assured that a team will go and talk to the affected people address their concerns, before anything happens. The MoU signing has been absolutely explained. It is a commercial contract to find out who has the qualification to do it. It is only a Memorandum of Understanding, after which the State Government also has various steps to take before the actual activity commences. So, to think that this is already violative of what the Minister has committed to the people who came and met them is absolutely not the basis. I would like to assure the Member that this concern about Hydrocarbon project in Neduvasal has been, in detail, spoken by the Minister, and since then, issues are getting included in this. Sir, I have I sought your permission which you granted me, to address, to let the Members know about the position whether it is Neduvasal, whether it is the insurance coverage or whether it is farming-related problem. And, of course, not taking more of your time, I have a complete list of how much has been released by the Government of India for Tamil Nadu. There has not been a denial of what has to be given. In fact, one point I would like to draw your attention to is, in 2015-16, SDRF and NDRF, that is, the National Disaster Relief Fund moneys which have to go to Tamil Nadu, ₹ 1,000 crores are being released as against the allocation under SDRF.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम लोगों के भी ज़ीरो ऑवर में मुद्दे लगे हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, I assure those Members...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस पर डिबेट करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इस पर अभी डिबेट शुरू करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसानों पर अभी डिबेट शुरू करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, in the State of Tamil Nadu... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, Shri Rangarajan, please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The point that I want to give here, in front of all the Members, is that the Government of India has been meeting all the delegations, whether it is concernig Neduvasal or the farmer's agitation, and I would like the people of Tamil Nadu...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, किसानों पर अभी डिबेट शुरू करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मंत्री जी ने इस पर डिबेट शुरू कर दी, तो हम लोग भी अभी डिबेट शुरू कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I just want to assure the people of Tamil Nadu, on the issues which are being raised by the hon. Members, that Tamil Nadu is getting the due recognition and.... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. That's enough. No more questions. Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, wherever.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's enough. Sit down. You are not permitted. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, you are not permitted. Sit down. I have only a request that the hon. Members who have taken it up along with the hon. Minister should convince the farmers who are agitating so that they will wind up and close their agitation. That is the point.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो किसानों का कर्जा माफ करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसानों की कर्जा माफी की घोषणा करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसानों की कर्जा माफी की घोषणा करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर,...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you asked the Government to waive off the loans of the farmers and the farmers will go back from Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever she could say, she said. Non-waiver is another question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, what we have to say is, they must fulfil the assurance and they must respond to the demand that they waive off the loans of the farmers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that only the Finance Minister can say.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, your request asking us to plead the farmers to go back will succeed only the moment the Government announces the loan waiver. Then, they will go back. Let them announce the loan waiver. Then, they will go back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I said that the Government should also cooperate. Anyhow, the Finance Minister has to take a decision. She cannot do anything.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You tell them to do it, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* She cannot say more than this. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इतनी देर जवाब दिया। *...(व्यवधान)...* माननीय मंत्री जी ने इतनी देर जवाब दिया, उन्होंने तमाम उपाय बताये, लेकिन कर्जा माफी का मुद्दा सबसे बड़ा है। उस पर तो वे कुछ बोलीं नहीं। *...(व्यवधान)...* किसानों की कर्जा माफी की घोषणा होनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please sit down. Hon. Members, for non-waiver, do you think that a Minister can stand up and say that loan waiver is agreed! How can it be?

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उन्होंने पूरे देश की बात कही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* उन्होंने जवाब में कहा है कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the Finance Minister comes, I can tell you, at 2.00 p.m. when we take up the Finance Bill, I will allow one of you to raise this issue, not now. Sit down. Not now. That is over. Not now. Now, let us take up Zero Hour submissions. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Vivek Gupta. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here. *...(Interruptions)...* Will the hon. Finance Minister make this announcement at 2.00 p.m.? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* You can ask that question at that time. Then, he will give a reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You ask the hon. Finance Minister to come prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask this to the Finance Minister, not this Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... She replied whatever she can. ...*(Interruptions)*... She replied to the extent possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, वित्त मंत्री जी मना कर चुके हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Neeraj Shekharji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta. You start speaking. Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak. It is going on record.

**Need for ban on electronic gadgets inside aircraft cabin in
flights from some countries**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, recently, the US and the UK airports banned all electronic items larger than mobile phones, like tablets, laptops and DVD players from being taken into the cabin of airplane.

Through you, Sir, I would request that our country also review this arrangement, because we are also on the high terrorist threat. But the larger issue here is, everyday different guidelines are being issued by different airlines. Some airlines say, 'You can take tablets inside.' Some airlines say, 'You have to check your tablet.' So, there are no uniform guidelines being issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the airlines are creating so much of confusion at airports. When you go to security check counter, you will be sent back and we have to go back and check our luggage. So, there is utter chaos at airports.

Sir, through you, I wish to request the Government and the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to look into this problem.

The bigger problem is: There are vacancies of about 2,500 CISF staff, according to various airports, making our airports more vulnerable. Sir, 26 hyper sensitive airports are still not covered by the CISF and we don't know who are handling security there. Various travel advisories are issued by other countries, but we seem to be lagging behind it. Whenever a ban is imposed, I would like the Government

* Not recorded.

to issue a centralized ban, so that there is no confusion to passengers and they can easily go to airports. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associated myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Need to include Awadhi language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की एक बड़ी आबादी के लोगों की जन-भावनाओं को प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मान्यवर, 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार लगभग 3 करोड़ से अधिक उत्तर भारतीयों की मूल भाषा अवधी है। ये उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों में, मध्य प्रदेश में और झारखंड में बोली जाती है। मान्यवर, मुंबई में भी बड़ी संख्या में अवधी-भाषी रहते हैं। इस भाषा में कई बड़ी-बड़ी कालजयी रचनाएं हुई हैं, जोकि अनादिकाल से चली आ रही हैं और चलती रहेंगी, जिस में तुलसी दास जी की रामचरित मानस, हनुमान चालीसा शामिल हैं। मान्यवर रसखान जैसे महान कवि ने भी अवधी भाषा में रचनाएं लिखी हैं। इसी भाषा के आधार पर एक अवध प्रांत की स्थापना भी हुई थी, जिसका भू-भाग उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बड़े हिस्से में फैला हुआ है। इसमें बहुत साहित्य उपलब्ध है, भाषा भी सशक्त है, उसका व्याकरण भी है, लेकिन ये सब कुछ होते हुए भी हम देख रहे हैं कि इस भाषा को कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए धीरे-धीरे इस भाषा को वांछित आधार नहीं मिल सका। मान्यवर, एक बड़े भू-भाग के करोड़ों लोगों की यह मांग है कि इस भाषा को भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं सूची में दर्ज किया जाए और इसे संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाए।

मान्यवर, जहां तक अवधी का सवाल है, हमारे सामने बैठे लोग अवधी के नायकों का उपयोग तो करते हैं और वे उनका उपयोग जरूर करेंगे, लेकिन ये कभी भी अवधी भाषा का promotion नहीं करते। मैं एक बात और कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): अवधी में बोलिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अवधी बहुत अच्छी भाषा है। हम यही चाही थी कि अवधी भाषा भारत के संविधान के अठवीं सूची में दर्ज हो जाए। हम यही बात कहन खातिर यहां पर खड़ा भई और हम कह सकी थी कि आप हिन्दी समझ पाएं या न समझ पाएं या कोई और भाषा समझ पाएं या न समझ पाएं, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आप अवधी भाषा जरूर समझ जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यही तो बोलत हैं और का बोलत हैं। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं, अवधी भाषा भारत की आठवीं सूची में दर्ज होय। यही खातिर हम यहां पे फरियाद करे खातिर खड़ा भई। हम चाहीं कि अवधी भाषा का भारत के संविधान के आठवीं सूची में दर्ज होइ जाइ।

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Concern over rise in production and usage of synthetic drugs in the country

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a major health issue to which especially the young generation of our country is falling prey. This House has, on various occasions, been voicing concern about drugs. But it has increasingly been seen that the use of synthetic drugs has increased considerably as compared to the natural drugs amongst the young generation of India. The synthetic drugs are cheaper and is, thus, more affordable for the youth. But it is more hazardous and addictive. Today, Punjab, followed by Maharashtra, leads the market in smuggling, production and consumption of synthetic drugs. Recently, in Maharashtra, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Narcotics Control Bureau busted an international drug racket from Palghat taluka and seized 238 kilograms of Mephadrone and 8.2 kilograms of hashish. This is not for the first time that it has happened in Maharashtra. Even in 2014 and 2015, Mephadrone worth ₹ 1.2 lakhs per year had been seized. But, today, it has increased to ₹ 10 crores per year. So, this has consistently been increasing every year. Mumbai Crime Branch alone has registered 114 cases of drug possession in 2016, which constituted ₹ 1.86 crores, of which fifty per cent consisted of synthetic drugs.

Sir, we need to look not only at the consumption, but also at the consequences. Today, the records of the National Crime Records Bureau show that there were 3,647

drug-related suicides in 2014, out of which Maharashtra had the highest number of cases with an alarming number of 1,372. Therefore, the situation is almost the same all over the country. The latest data of the Narcotics Control Bureau shows that smuggling and consumption of synthetic drugs has become more and more dangerous, addictive and injurious to health, as compared to the natural ones.

Sir, I would also like to bring to light some of the records of the Child Life India, which says that it has become more and more accessible to the youngsters. And, an NGO's survey in India reveals that 63.6 per cent of patients coming for drug rehabilitation treatment were introduced to drugs below the age of 15 years. So, this is a very serious issue. Since this drug is injected, it throws open our youngsters to the HIV infection.

I would like to request the Government to take concrete steps in this direction.

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आप को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the whole House associates itself with the hon. Member. It is really a serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't know what the Government can do. But the Government should seriously ponder over this issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, this is really a serious issue. I will definitely convey the sentiments of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

Need for safe medicines and advanced vaccines against Tuberculosis

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, like the multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis, my subject has been hanging since March 24, the World Tuberculosis Day, for its submission.

I stand here to bring to the notice of the Union Government about the need for the safe medicines and the advanced vaccines to tackle the dreaded tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis, in our country, is a passive killer, which kills more than five lakh people every year. Out of these, about one lakh people die because of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is of two categories – infectious and non-infectious. The non-infectious tuberculosis affects the brain, the bone marrow, spine and abdomen and proves to be fatal for the patient. For treatment, three varieties of antibiotics are administered. And, even if the patients come out of the danger after a long treatment, they are not able to perform their daily chores to earn their livelihood. It has come to a dangerous situation due to the growing pollution conditions and the global warming. We are yet to include into the fever investigations the skin test, which is the Mantoux test, which will very easily detect the primary stage of Tuberculosis with which we can prevent it.

We are not having the protocols to cater to the patients who are affected with the Tuberculosis, and I urge upon the Union Government to look at the possibility of providing the nutritious food under Antyodaya, under the Food Security Act to

those who are affected with the Tuberculosis. At the advance stage of Tuberculosis, the infection is spreading across and affecting the communities and societies of the lower and lowest level income groups.

So, I urge upon the Union Government to give utmost attention to the prevention of the Tuberculosis and the necessity of the advanced vaccine is highly required. Sir, 135 years ago, Dr. Robert Koch had detected on March 24, 1882 the mycobacterium of Tuberculosis. But so far we could not develop an advanced vaccine. We are having only BCG for the newborn children. So, advanced vaccine will prevent the complication for which there is every necessity to provide huge funds to the research organizations with which we can come out with a vaccine. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. K. K. Ragesh, you start, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. K. K. Ragesh, you start.

Need to withdraw the decision to privatise Central PSUs in Kerala

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I take this opportunity to bring before this august House the issue regarding the blatant privatization that is being unleashed by the Central Government of the Public Sector Units of our country on the basis of the recommendation of the NITI Aayog.

Sir, while inaugurating the Bhakra Nangal Dam, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru depicted the public sector units of our country as the temples of modern India. But now the Government, its people, who are always talking about 'temples' are simply selling out all those public sector units which were depicted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the temples of our modern India ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, in the industrial map of our country, Kerala has a very, very insignificant

[Shri K. K. Ragesh]

place so far as the share of public sector undertakings of our country are concerned. Now, the Central Government has decided on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, to privatize, to sell out, to divest all those public sector industries of Kerala. What is the logic of getting them privatized? Sir, the BEML is a profit-making company which has got a strategic importance as it produces defence equipments, but 26 per cent of its share is decided to be privatized and that too with management control. If you spend one thousand crores of rupees, you can get the management control of a company which is worth fifty-six thousand crores of rupees. Sir, what is this? Is it the patriotism that we are talking about? Is it in the interest of our country? It is nothing but a betrayal of the people and the nation itself.

Sir, the Hindustan Newsprint, which is a subsidiary of HPC, is also decided to be sold out. It had already paid 117 crores of rupees as dividends. Now that company is facing some crisis due to your import policies. A modernization proposal is pending before the Government but the Government is not ready to accept that proposal. I am demanding to provide it the necessary grant and revamp that company instead of privatizing it.

Sir, the same is the case with EML Kasaragod also, which is a subsidiary of BHEL. The NITI Aayog had recommended to privatize the EML also. The Government has asked the State Government to take back that company. But the State Government is not doing that and now the NITI Aayog is going for its privatization.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, same is the case with FACT also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Time over.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: The same is the case with ...* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

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

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

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

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (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 TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...* They are going to be privatized. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): 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. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Reddy, you may start. It would be on the record. *...(Interruptions)...*

Concern over recent seizures of fake high value currency notes

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a very serious matter. Fake currency notes are being circulated in the country. It is very surprising how the printing machines printing fake currency notes are able to make an exact replica of the original notes. It is a great challenge for the Home Ministry and the National Investigation Agency.

The main reasons announced by the Prime Minister for the demonetization effected in November, 2016 are bringing out black money, eradicating fake currency notes and curbing terror financing. However, within a few weeks of the announcement, fake currency notes of high value started surfacing in the market. The smuggled currency of high value from across the Indo-Bangladesh border is in such large numbers that it had to be handed over to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for a deep probe. While fake notes found in some parts of the country in the beginning were photocopied versions, the counterfeits seized at the Indo-Bangla border had most of the security features, like the Gandhi watermark next to the National Emblem, but a fake security thread. RBI officials reportedly admitted that adding additional security features in the new high value currency required a mammoth exercise and needed several rounds of consultation. So, there was no time to introduce additional security features in the new currency notes of ₹ 2,000 and ₹ 500 denomination.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

There have been around half-a-dozen cases where fake currency notes in the denomination of ₹ 2,000 were recovered. A case was recently registered in Mohali, near Chandigarh, where ₹ 2,000 currency notes with a value of ₹ 42 lakh were recovered. The West Bengal Police registered another case following recovery made by the BSF at the Indo-Bangladesh border. The latest seizures were made on 8th February in Murshidabad from two suspects who were carrying fake notes of ₹ 2,000 denomination. According to sources, a study by investigators and experts of the seized notes revealed that, at least, 11 of the security features in the new ₹ 2,000 notes had been replicated. They included transparent area, watermark, Ashoka Pillar Emblem, etc. Although the print and paper quality of the seized counterfeits was poor, they resembled genuine notes. They said that it was difficult to detect a fake note with naked eyes even by the bankers.

Sir, this is a very serious matter and I would urge that the Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the Home Ministry must take all pains to address the issue of counterfeit notes of high value pushed across by smugglers through the porous Indo-Bangladesh border, and introduce additional security features to safeguard the country and its economy. This is a serious issue. If it is not controlled, it may destabilize India's economy too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राजीव शुक्ल। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): प्लीज, मेरा टाइम निकल जाएगा, तीन बार से मैं दे रहा हूँ।

Need to increase spending in Health Sector

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, the Government has recently announced the National Health Policy. The target of increasing the expenditure on health to 2.5 per cent of the GDP would be achieved by 2025.

उपसभापति जी, जो यह 2017 की नेशनल हेल्थ पॉलिसी एनाउन्स हुई है, इसमें 2025 तक इन्होंने सिर्फ 2.5 परसेंट का ग्रोथ दिया है। जो मरीज हैं, 90 परसेंट मरीजों का इलाज का खर्चा उनकी जेब से जाता है। सरकारी अस्पतालों का बुरा हाल है। हमारा कहना यह है कि इसकी वजह से 65 मिलियन लोग poverty line से नीचे जा रहे हैं। सरकार को इस नेशनल हेल्थ पॉलिसी को फिर से दुरुस्त करना चाहिए, क्योंकि नेशनल हेल्थ पॉलिसी के एक्सपेंडिचर में बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान के बाद सिर्फ भारत आता है, श्रीलंका और चीन का तो हमसे बहुत ज्यादा है। सरकार से मेरा यही कहना है कि जो नेशनल हेल्थ एक्सपेंडिचर है, इस 2.5 परसेंट से कुछ नहीं होगा बल्कि इसे मिनिमम 3.5 परसेंट या 4.0 परसेंट करना चाहिए, वरना यहां पर 65 मिलियन गरीब जो हैं, वे हर बार poverty line के नीचे जाएंगे, उनका सरकारी अस्पतालों में

इलाज नहीं हो पाएगा और प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में तो इलाज बहुत महंगा होता है। इसलिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को नेशनल हेल्थ पॉलिसी में सुधार करके किसी तरह से इसके बजट को बढ़ाना चाहिए, मेरी सरकार से यही मांग है।

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

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

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): 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 मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس و شے سے سمبڈھ

کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, you stopped before three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; I allowed you already. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Husain Dalwai, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I allowed him earlier ...*(Interruptions)*...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

12.00 Noon

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: As per the study of the World Health Organisation, India features among the countries where high expenditure on medicine is borne by patients. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time for Question hour. शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

*286. [The questioner was absent.]

Problems in implementation of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

*286. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to rethink on the implementation of ₹ 200 crores Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the States, including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, etc. have shown little enthusiasm to implement the said scheme;

(d) whether Government is facing a major problem in all the blocks identified for the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Allocation of ₹ 200.00 crores was made for 21 States under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) in 2015-16. Details of State-wise funds released and utilization reported by States including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Gujarat under VKY for 2015-16 are given in the Annexure (*See below*).

VKY is now a strategic process. Its objectives are being met out of the TSP funds available under the various schemes of Central Government and State Governments.

(d) and (e) States have not reported any problem to this Ministry regarding implementation of VKY.

Annexure

Details of funds released during 2015-16 and Utilization reported by the States under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) as on 28.03.2017

(₹ in lakh)

Sl No.	States	Funds Released	UC reported	UC pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	300.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	600.00	0.00
3.	Assam	852.00	0.00	852.00
4.	Bihar	760.00	0.00	760.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1384.50	1273.44	111.06
6.	Gujarat	1723.00	0.00	1723.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	1344.80	1344.80	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	500.00	0.00	500.00
10.	Kerala	300.00	0.00	200.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1909.28	0.00	1909.28
12.	Maharashtra	1400.00	0.00	1400.00
13.	Mizoram	490.50	490.50	0.00
14.	Nagaland	766.65	0.00	766.65
15.	Odisha	1650.00	1650.00	0.00
16.	Sikkim	382.43	0.00	382.43
17.	Rajasthan	1046.42	1046.42	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	700.00	0.00	700.00
19.	Telangana	427.42	427.00	0.42
20.	Tripura	613.00	467.18	145.82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	0.00	200.00
22.	West Bengal	2450.00	750.00	1700.00
TOTAL		20000.00	8349.34	11550.66

UC: Utilization Certificate

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 286 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have a small point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप अभी बोल चुके। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं, Question Hour में point of order नहीं होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इस पर कल बात कर लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अभी बोल चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... We will have a new system very soon on this. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 286; the questioner is absent. Let the answer be given.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, 'वन बंधु कल्याण योजना' का शुभारंभ गुजरात में किया गया था। यदि आप उसकी website पर जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि उसका उल्लेख आदिवासियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना के रूप में किया गया था। यह योजना 2007 से प्रारम्भ की गई थी और उसे केंद्र सरकार ने 2014 में शामिल किया, लेकिन यदि आप उत्तर देखेंगे, तो गुजरात राज्य को 1,723 करोड़ रुपये मिले हैं, लेकिन गुजरात सरकार ने इसमें एक रुपया भी खर्च नहीं किया है। इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1,909 करोड़ रुपये मिले, लेकिन उसने एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया। माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask the question, please.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसके सम्बन्ध में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस योजना को गुजरात के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रारम्भ किया, जिसका पूरा श्रेय लिया जा रहा है, अभी तक केंद्र सरकार की इस योजना का लाभ क्यों नहीं मिल पाया?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, 'वन बंधु कल्याण योजना' में जो पैसा दिया गया था, वास्तव में वह खर्च हुआ है। पहले इसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी। सर, मैंने इसको पिछली रात को मँगवाया है और इसको देख लिया है। वास्तव में जब इसका उत्तर प्रस्तुत हुआ, उस समय इसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी, लेकिन मैंने इसको मँगवा लिया है। यह गुजरात में भी खर्च हुआ है। मेरे पास इसकी details है, अगर आप चाहेंगे, तो मैं आपको इसकी जानकारी दूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप बता दीजिए।

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, मैं गुजरात के बारे में बताता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसकी रिपोर्ट आई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, utilization certificate ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, utilization certificate नहीं दिया गया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Please give time to the Minister to reply.

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, मैं गुजरात के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसकी रिपोर्ट आई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Upgradation and strengthening of higher secondary school; उसके बाद, proposal for inclusion of buses at Chhota

Udaipur; उसके बाद, Tejgadh; उसके बाद proposal for establishment of blood bank at Chhota Udaipur. सर, ये सब हैं। इसमें 8 projects हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... 8 projects हैं, 10 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च है। मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं lay कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप ऐसा करें कि आप इसकी details इनको दे दीजिएगा। श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि गुजरात सरकार आदिवासियों का कितना ध्यान रख रही है, यह इसी बात से साबित होता है कि केंद्र सरकार के हजारों करोड़ रुपए पहुँच गए, लेकिन वह खर्च नहीं कर पा रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, tribals are very innocent. They may not be diplomatic; they are not deceitful; they are very candid, but their rights ought to be protected. Para 4, sub-para (i) of the Constitution, the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, mandates every State Government, where there is an agency area, to form a Tribal Advisory Council. Particularly, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, which has miserably failed for the last two-and-a-half years to form the Tribal Advisory Council, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government of India is contemplating to take any action for the inaction of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard or not.

श्री जुएल उरांव: महोदय, यह क्वेश्चन की परिधि में नहीं आता है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं बता देता हूँ, जो Tribal Advisory Committee है, वह चीफ मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में स्टेट लेवल पर होती है। अब एमपीज़ और एमएलएज़ को लेकर, प्रोजेक्ट लेवल पर भी Tribal Advisory Committee and Project Level Committee होती है। इस कमेटी की बैठक साल में दो बार होती है। हर स्टेट में इसकी regular meeting हो, हम लोग इसकी monitoring भी करते हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में रेगुलर इसकी बैठक होती है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the answer to my question has not been given by the hon. Minister.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा, आपने राजस्थान सरकार को वनबन्धु कल्याण योजना के तहत 1046.42 लाख रुपये उपलब्ध करवाए, राजस्थान सरकार ने निश्चित अवधि में उस पैसे का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान सरकार ने अपनी स्वयं की निधि में से भी बहुत बड़ी राशि लगाकर इस योजना को, बहुत अच्छे तरीके से क्रियान्वित करके, मूर्त रूप दिया है। मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े भी हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे राजस्थान का क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से अगर देखें, तो पूरे भारत वर्ष में राजस्थान पहले नम्बर पर आता है।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की यह जो इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, क्या राजस्थान को इसके लिए राशि बढ़ाकर दी जाएगी? कई राज्य जो हमसे छोटे हैं, उनको इस योजना के तहत बहुत बड़ी राशि दी गई है और कई राज्यों को तो हमसे दुगुनी राशि तक दी गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और मंत्री जी से यह जानना भी चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री जी इस धनराशि को बढ़ाकर, हमें अतिरिक्त धनराशि देने का कोई प्रावधान करेंगे?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, राशि आवंटित करने की जो विधि है, उसमें हम लोग pollution की percentage, geographical percentage और उस स्टेट की परफॉर्मेंस का आकलन करते हैं। इस हिसाब से राजस्थान का जितना शेयर बनता है, उतना शेयर हम अवश्य उसे देंगे, उसमें कोई कटौती नहीं करेंगे।

Abandoned Pakistani boats found in Sir Creek area

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of abandoned Pakistani boats have been found in the nearby area of Sir Creek in the last two years; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that there is no repeat of 26/11 like attack?

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

Statement

(a) The details of seizure of abandoned boats by BSF in Sir Creek area of Gujarat during last two years *i.e.* 2015, 2016 and current year 2017 (upto February) are as follows:—

Year	Seizure of abandoned boats
2015	04
2016	11
2017 (upto February)	04

(b) Coastal areas of the country are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective Coastal States/UTs, which have jurisdiction of upto 12 nautical miles from the coast, and by the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Indian Navy, who have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone, upto 200 nautical miles, including the 12 nautical miles of territorial waters. Thus, there is adequate three-tier security for the Coastal States of the country.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) to strengthen security infrastructure and capabilities of Police of Coastal States. Under the scheme, Coastal States/UTs have operationalised 183 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), which are equipped with 23 jetties, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 boats, 280 four wheelers and 546 two wheelers. Coastal Security is reviewed periodically with all stakeholders by National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the Sea.

श्री हरिवंश: धन्यवाद सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला supplementary question यह है कि जो परित्यक्त पाकिस्तानी नौकाएं भारतीय सीमा में पकड़ी गई हैं, उनमें क्या-क्या चीजें मिली हैं? क्या उनमें fake currency या drugs भी मिले हैं या फिर ये नौकाएं सिर्फ मछली मारने के उद्देश्य से भारत की सीमा में आई थीं और इसमें निर्दोष पाकिस्तानी मछुआरे थे?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सभापति जी, जो मुख्य सवाल का जवाब दिया गया है, उसमें ये आंकड़े दिए गए हैं कि गुजरात साइड में Sir Creek area है, वहां कितनी बोट्स पाकिस्तान द्वारा छोड़ी गईं। जो भी बोट्स पकड़ी गई हैं, उनकी फिगर्स main statement में दी गई हैं। वैसे तो बोट्स में बहुत सारी चीजें और बहुत सारा सामान होता है, लेकिन जब वे abandoned boats छोड़ते हैं, तो खाली बोट्स में तो कुछ नहीं होता है। अगर हम बोट्स को live seize करते हैं, तब उसमें आदमी के साथ-साथ सामान भी होता है, लेकिन आपने अपने सवाल में abandoned boats के बारे में पूछा है, तो abandoned boats में तो कुछ सामान नहीं होता है।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है, अक्टूबर 2016 में देश के सम्मानित अखबार हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में खबर आई कि थी — "100 से अधिक पाकिस्तानी नौकाएं भारतीय कस्टम विभाग के कब्जे में हैं। लम्बी अदालती प्रक्रिया के बाद ऑक्शन का प्रावधान है। इस प्रक्रिया में ये नौकाएं उनकी poor condition के कारण पुनः समुद्र में जाने लायक नहीं रहतीं।" एक अधिकारी की टिप्पणी थी, "We need clearance from the Central Government to initiate an auction." मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से इसके संदर्भ में डिटेल जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया, जो पुरानी बोट्स हैं, उनकी वैल्यू कम होती है। अगर होम मिनिस्ट्री से उनकी security clearance मांगेंगे, तो प्रक्रिया को देख कर वे क्लीयरेंस तो जरूर दे देंगे, लेकिन उसका प्रोसेस तो राज्य सरकार को ही करना होता है। राज्य सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी commitment मैं यहां नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, 26/11 की जो घटना हुई, वह इस देश और दुनिया के लिए सबसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा, उस समय एक बात उठी थी कि coastal security के लिए, बोट्स और तटीय सुरक्षा की पूर्ण व्यवस्था के लिए वहां scanners लगाए जाएंगे, जिससे सारी की सारी बोट्स स्कैन हो सकें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस तरीके की कोई बात उठी थी? क्या गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस तरीके का कोई प्रोविजन किया गया है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: माननीय सभापति जी, 26/11 की घटना के बाद, total security structure

का एक architecture बनाया गया है और विभिन्न स्तरों पर उसका गठन हुआ है। उसके बाद जो Coastal Security Scheme लागू हुई, उसमें बहुत सी किस्मों के सामान का प्रावधान है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने खासकर scanning के बारे में पूछा है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि समुद्र तट पर जो हमारी Indian Navy, National Coast Guard और Coastal Police है, वह अपने-अपने दायरे, यानी अपनी-अपनी jurisdiction में, जो भी alien boats दिखाई देती हैं, उन्हें track और intercept किया जाता है और उन्हें पकड़ा जाता है। इसलिए उसका सारा system और mechanism दिया हुआ है। अतः आजकल जो हमारा security structure है वह बहुत ही synchronized way में काम कर रहा है। इसलिए इसमें अब कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I just want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. When these terrorists are harboured through these boats, they land in respective States, and, from there, they go to other parts of the country. Now, there is a huge ambiguity. The National Coast Guard is saying that the State Government is equally responsible, the State Police is responsible, and, the State Police always puts the onus on the National Coast Guard and the Coastal Police. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to who is actually responsible, whether it is the National Coast Guard or it is the State Government.

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल है, क्योंकि जो agencies हैं उनका दायरा तय करना और उनका आपस में synchronization कैसे हो, यह बहुत जरूरी है। सिक्योरिटी के मामले में खासकर Sharing of information and coordination बहुत important होता है। Overall जो Indian Maritime Security है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी Indian Navy को दी गई है। उसके नीचे National Coast Guard है। उसका भी क्षेत्र upto 200 nautical miles है, जिसे हम Exclusive Economic Zone कहते हैं। वहां तक Indian Navy के साथ वे operation करते हैं। फिर 12 nautical miles, जिसे हम territorial waters कहते हैं, वहां पर Coastal Police है। इसके गठन के लिए भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय से पूरी मदद मिल रही है। यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो मैं सूची भी दे सकता हूं कि उन्हें इसमें क्या-क्या सामान दिया गया है। इसके तहत जो Coastal Police Station है, वह crime-related जितनी भी घटनाएं होती हैं, वहां दर्ज होती हैं, जिस प्रकार से कि आमतौर पर पुलिस स्टेशनों में होती हैं। इस प्रकार इस पूरे के पूरे coordination का Commander DG, National Coast Guard होता है। उसे कमांड करने के हिसाब से बनाया गया है, लेकिन overall security का जो प्रावधान है, वह Indian Navy के साथ-साथ जो National Coast Guard है, वह और Marine Police तथा Coastal Police मिलकर करती हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: माननीय सभापति जी, यह बहुत ही पुरानी समस्या है। पहले Gulf countries से alien boats आती थीं, जिनमें goods की smuggling होती थी। अब हमारे देश की जो hostile country है, पाकिस्तान की ISI वगैरह, वे सब arms, ammunition और terrorists को smuggle करने के लिए, इस technology को use करते हैं या इस तरीके को use करते हैं। श्रीमान् जी, यदि आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि वर्ष 2015 में चार boats abandoned मिलीं, वर्ष 2016 में 11 मिलीं और वर्ष 2017 के दो महीने में ही चार बोट्स मिलीं। इसका मतलब यह है कि यदि आज की calculation के हिसाब से देखते हैं, तो इस साल के आखिर तक लगभग 24-25 boats abandoned होनी चाहिए। श्रीमान् जी, इस बारे में आप क्या सोचते हैं? आपने कहा कि

Costal Police देखेगी और इसमें राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी आपने बताई है, तो क्या राज्यों के पास इतने संसाधन हैं कि वे इस भारी समस्या का समाधान निकाल सकें?

श्रीमान् जी, यह बहुत ही important विषय है। Home Ministry की जो Costal Security Scheme है, वह सब steps ले रही है, जिसमें 280 four wheelers हैं और 546 two wheelers हैं, तो क्या आप two wheelers के जरिए इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने की स्थिति में हैं?

महोदय, यह एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। आज के युग में इतनी advanced technology आ गई है, जिससे आप अपनी Navy और Air Force के जो संसाधन हैं, ड्रोन्स हैं, सैटेलाइट्स हैं, उनका use कर के आप इस menace को चैक कीजिए, ताकि देश में 26/11 जैसी घटना दुबारा न हो।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रेम चन्द जी ने यह बहुत ही व्यापक सवाल पूछा है। इसमें सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हम लोगों के लिए अच्छी बात भी है कि 26/11 के बाद जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, वह जमीन पर देखने को मिला, जिसके चलते आज तक ऐसी घटना दोबारा नहीं हुई। कारण बहुत हैं, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से आपने जो बोट का जिक्र किया और आपने जो कैपेसिटी की बात की, तो फिलहाल सर, हमने जो Space-based transponder लगाकर रखा है, satellite से जो मॉनिटरिंग की प्रक्रिया है, इससे हमको बहुत ताकत मिल रही है, जिससे पता चलता है कि कोई चीज़ हमारी टेरिटरी में बाहर से आई हुई है, Indian territorial waters में घुसपैठ हुई है और कहां हुई है, कैसे हुई है, उसको लोकेट करने में हम लोगों को उससे बहुत अच्छी सहूलियत मिलती है। उसके बाद जो National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network है, जिसका ऑपरेशनल हेडक्वार्टर गुरुग्राम में ही है, वहां से उसकी पूरी networking and observation होती है। साथ-साथ, देश भर में 46 remote radar stations हैं, पूरे इंडिया की जो हमारी 7,516 किलोमीटर लम्बी coastline है, उस पर वे पूरे लगाये हुए हैं, बिछाये हुए हैं, जिससे हम लगातार निगरानी रखने में कामयाब हुए हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ commandos' training की जो बात है, तो कमांडोज़ की ट्रेनिंग भी coastal police personnel को दी जाती है और साल में दो बार 'सागर कवच' नामक ट्रेनिंग जगह-जगह पर होती है। इसके अलावा, हमारी जो नेवी है, वह भी अलग से ट्रेनिंग देती है। तो इस तरह से ट्रेनिंग से लेकर जो सामग्री की आपने बात की, जो भी जरूरत की तमाम चीज़ें हैं, State Coastal Police को यहां से, गृह मंत्रालय से लगातार दी जाती है। पिछले साल गृह मंत्री जी के साथ मैं भी मुम्बई गया था, जहां मैने कोस्टल स्टेट्स के सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स, होम मिनिस्टर्स और सभी अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की, जिसके बाद बहुत सी चीज़ों पर निर्णय हुआ है और आज मैं सदन को यह आश्वासित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी coastline इस वक्त सुरक्षित है।

Special Central Assistance to tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh

*288. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh have been provided Special Central Assistance (SCA) during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) funds have been provided to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year for the development of tribals in the State. Year-wise details of funds allocated for the State and utilization of funds reported by the State for the last three years and the current year, is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1.	2013-14	1768.00	1768.00
2.	2014-15	997.99	997.99
3.	2015-16	475.00	475.00
4.	2016-17	1959.39	Utilization Certificate not due yet

Government of Himachal Pradesh has reported that in Himachal Pradesh, the Scheduled Area is spread over 42.49% of the total geographical area and 2.53% of the State population lives in this Area. The ST population is dispersed throughout the State and is living in Scheduled as well as Non-Scheduled Areas. Out of the total funds provided, the amount of funds spent in Tribal Areas is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Expended in Tribal Areas
1.	2013-14	744.72
2.	2014-15	549.18
3.	2015-16	455.45
4.	2016-17	772.34
(Anticipated upto 31.3.2017)		

The balance of funds were spent in Non-Scheduled Areas.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो फंड्स रिलीज किये गये, 2013-14 में 1,768, 2014-15 में 997 और 2015-16 में 475, तो क्या कारण था कि जो फंड्स हैं, वे कम कर दिये गये? ये किस वजह से कम कर दिये गये? क्योंकि ट्राइबल एरिया वही है, लोग भी वही हैं, तो फिर इन फंड्स को कम क्यों किया गया और 2016-17 में इसे बढ़ा दिया गया? इसका क्या कारण था, क्या वजह थी?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, हम जो फंड्स रिलीज करते हैं, वह उसके Utilisation Certificate के ऊपर भी depend करता है। चूँकि ये लोग Utilisation Certificate नहीं दे पाये थे, इसलिए यह कम होता गया, लेकिन हमने 2016-17 में ज्यादा दिया है। आप देखेंगे कि पहले के सालों की तुलना में हम लास्ट ईयर ज्यादा दे रहे हैं और आगे भी देंगे। अगर Utilisation Certificate नहीं आता है, तो फंड्स देने में हमारे internal finance वाले आपत्ति करते हैं, इसलिए फंड्स देने में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, लेकिन यहां पर 'funds utilised' लिखा हुआ आया है। इसमें पूरा दिया हुआ है। 2013-14 में भी funds utilise हुआ है, 2014-15 में भी utilise हुआ है और 2015-16 में भी utilise हुआ है। तो फिर certificates कैसे नहीं आये हैं?

दूसरा, मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप जो sub-plan में पैसा देते हैं, तो क्या आप वह विशेष स्कीम्स के लिए देते हैं या राज्य सरकार अपने अनुसार उनको खर्च करती है?

श्री जुएल उरांव: आपके हिमाचल में 3 ITDP areas हैं- किन्नौर, लाहौल और चम्बा। इनमें कौन-कौन से ब्लॉक्स और एरियाज कवर्ड हैं, इनकी भी डिटेल् हैं। सर, राज्य सरकार को जो पैसा हम लोग देते हैं, वह स्कीम्स के हिसाब से देते हैं। मान लीजिए Special Central Assistance है, इसमें राज्य सरकार अपना प्लान बनाकर उसमें खर्च करती है। लेकिन आर्टिकल 275 (1) में हम जो पैसा देते हैं, उसका ब्यौरा हम पहले से लेते हैं कि आप इसको किस मद में खर्च करेंगे, पहले उसका डिटेल् दीजिए, प्रोजेक्ट दीजिए। एक Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) है, जिसमें हम यह तय करते हैं। ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी चेयरमैन हैं। एमपी/एमएलए भी जो लिख कर देते हैं, इसमें उसको सम्मिलित करके ऑफिसर्स के साथ मीटिंग होती है, उसके बाद उस पैसे को रिलीज करते हैं। इसमें दोनों होते हैं। हम राज्य सरकार को थोड़ा पैसा बिना बंधन के देते हैं ताकि वह आवश्यकता के अनुसार खर्च कर सके और कुछ पैसा बंधन के साथ देते हैं ताकि यह पैसा particular मद में ही खर्च हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, do you have a question on Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Not on Himachal Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is on Himachal Pradesh. I am sorry.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this question is related to tribals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is a specific question. Please read it. It is on Himachal Pradesh. Thank you.

Children missing from metro cities

*289. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many children have been reported missing from the metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru during the last one year;

(b) whether the number of cases of missing children have increased during the last one year;

(c) if so, the reasons for such cases; and

(d) the concrete action taken by Government to check the cases of missing children in the country?

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) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of missing children in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru during 2014 and 2015 is as under:

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015
1.	Delhi	6386	6888
2.	Mumbai	2312	1739
3.	Chennai	405	702
4.	Bangalore	1536	1268

(c) and (d) As per inputs received from Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Maharashtra and Delhi police, major factors attributed to missing children are domestic quarrels, mental illness, scolding by parents, poverty, academic pressure, losing their way, elopement, going to relative's place, trafficking, illegal adoption, natural calamities. Some cases can also be attributed to kidnapping/abduction with criminal intent.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "TrackChild" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as citizen corner on Track Child portal. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on missing children has been developed by Ministry of Women and Child Development and shared with States/UTs. The SOP envisages to assist Police, Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board in dealing with the cases of missing and found or recovered children.

The Supreme Court while adjudicating in Writ Petition (Civil) 75 of 2012, *Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs. UoI* has passed several directives on missing children like mandatory registration of FIR, initial presumption of abduction of trafficking etc. In pursuance of the Supreme Court's order, the Ministry of Home Affairs had

circulated an advisory dated 25th June, 2013 to all the States/UTs to comply with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The advisory is also available at www.mha.nic.in.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government by issuing advisories and guideline from time to time which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, child trafficking बहुत बड़ी चिंता की बात है और यह एक शोचनीय बात है। मुझे जो सूचना मिली है, उसके अनुसार 2014-15 में दिल्ली, मुम्बई, चेन्नई और बेंगलुरु में लापता हुए बच्चों की संख्या घटी नहीं, बल्कि यह प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में कितने child trafficking केस दर्ज हुए हैं और सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक मामला है और हमने अपने जवाब में यह दिया है कि दिल्ली में 2014-15 में कितने बच्चे मिस हुए हैं। वैसे ही मुम्बई, चेन्नई और बेंगलुरु का भी दिया है। इस मामले में कुछ क्षेत्रों में कमी आई है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में इसकी संख्या बढ़ी है। उसके बावजूद भी इस मामले में जो ट्रेसिंग हुई है, जिन संबंधित मामलों को सुलझाया गया है, उनके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 में दिल्ली में ऐसे 82 प्रतिशत मामलों को सुलझाया गया है। इनमें बच्चे ट्रेस हुए हैं और 2015 में 77 प्रतिशत बच्चों को ट्रेस किया गया है। वैसे ही 2016 में दर्ज हुए मामलों में 72 प्रतिशत से अधिक बच्चे ट्रेस हो जाएंगे। अपराधियों को पकड़ने और मामले को सुलझाने के लिए पुलिस को काफी यश मिल रहा है।

अगर इस मामले को पूरे देश के परिदृश्य में देखा जाए, तो देश की 53 मेगा सिटीज़ में यह ट्रेसिंग रेट 2014-15 में 54 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन इस मामले में दिल्ली का रेट अच्छा है।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, मुझे जो सूचना मिली है, उसके अनुसार यह है कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने लापता एवं पाए गए बच्चों का पता लगाने के लिए 'ट्रैक चाइल्ड' और 'खोया-पाया' नामक वेब पोर्टल तैयार किया है। मैं आदिवासी क्षेत्र से हूँ, ओडिशा से हूँ, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लोग इस पोर्टल के बारे में कैसे जान पाएंगे और वे लोग इसका उपयोग कैसे करेंगे?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, यह महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय का एक प्रयास है। 'ट्रैक चाइल्ड' और 'खोया-पाया' वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से लापता बच्चों का पता लगाया जाता है और पुलिस इस पोर्टल का पूरा लाभ लेती है। इससे पुलिस को अपने सभी पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ संपर्क साधते हुए लापता हुए बच्चों की फोटो भेजने में काफी मदद मिलती है। यह जो पोर्टल है, इसके संबंध में यह कोशिश होती है कि इसको हर आदमी समझे और प्रयास करके लोगों को समझाया भी जाता है। इससे काफी लाभ हुआ है।

सरकार ने इसके लिए इसके अतिरिक्त काफी सारे प्रयास किए हैं। Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) के माध्यम से पुलिस बाल कल्याण समिति बनाई जाती है। ऐसे मामलों को

किशोर न्याय बोर्ड में भी ले जाया जाता है। इससे लापता हुए बच्चों को ढूंढने की प्रक्रिया में मदद मिलती है।

इसके लिए रेल मंत्रालय और महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय, दोनों मिल कर 33 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर 'चाइल्ड लाइन' नाम से प्रयास करते हैं और इससे बहुत ज्यादा लाभ हुआ है। इससे करीब 17,900 बच्चों को खोजने में सहायता मिली है। यह भी एक अच्छा प्रयास हुआ है।

इसके साथ ही 2012 में गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा एक एडवाइजरी जारी की गई थी, जो लापता बच्चों का पता लगाने के संबंध में थी। मैं उसकी डिटेल्ड माननीय सदस्या को दे दूंगा। इसके साथ ही गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा अभी 2015 में, नई सरकार के माध्यम से एक बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम चलाया गया था, जिसमें 'ऑपरेशन स्माइल' के नाम से प्रयास किया गया। इसके माध्यम से 1 जनवरी से 31 जनवरी, 2015 तक 9,537 बच्चों को बरामद किया गया है, बचाया गया है। वही 'ऑपरेशन मुस्कान' अभियान फिर से एक महीने के लिए, 1 जुलाई से 31 जुलाई, 2016, तक चलाया गया, जिसमें 19,195 बच्चों का पता लगाया गया था। उसके बाद फिर यह अभियान चलता रहा और 'ऑपरेशन मुस्कान-II' में, 31 जनवरी तक एक माह में 25,740 बच्चे खोज निकाले गए। इसके अलावा 1 जुलाई से 31 जुलाई तक चले Rescue Operation - Muskan के अंतर्गत 12,233 बच्चों का पता लगाया गया। इस तरह सरकार बच्चों की खोजबीन के लिए पूरे प्रयास करती रही है।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सभापति महोदय, मैं Home Minister साहब से एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने list में जो जवाब दिया है, solved and unsolved मामलों की जानकारी दी है, मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ इस हाउस में वजीरे दाखिला से पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की एक यूनिवर्सिटी के तालिब-ए-इल्म नजीब की गुमशुदगी काफी दिनों से है। उनकी वालदा ने आपसे कई दफा अपील भी की है, अदालतों के दरवाजे तक गईं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह केस कहां तक solve हुआ है। उनकी वालदा ने जो केस आपके सामने रखा, अपनी शिकायत में आपसे जो अपील की है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب محمد علی خان:** سہا پتی مہودے، میں وزیر داخلہ صاحب سے ایک سیدھا سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے لسٹ میں جو جواب دیا ہے، solved and unsolved معاملوں کی جانکاری دی ہے، میں بڑے دکھ کے ساتھ اس ہاؤس میں وزیر داخلہ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دہلی کی ایک یونیورسٹی کے طالب علم نجیب کی گمشدگی کافی دنوں سے ہے۔ ان کی والدہ نے آپ سے کئی دفعہ اپیل بھی کی ہے، عدالتوں کے دروازے تک گئیں، میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کیس کہاں تک solve ہوا ہے۔ ان کی والدہ نے جو کیس آپ کے سامنے رکھا، اپنی شکایت میرا پ سے جو اپیل کی ہے ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question is about children.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: जिन लोगों के ऊपर उनका शक है, उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई केस दर्ज हो रहा है या नजीब का पता लगाने की कोई कोशिश की गई है?

†جناب محمد علی خان: جن لوگوں کے اوپر ان کا شک ہے، ان کے خلاف کیا کوئی کیس درج ہو رہا ہے یا نجیب کا پتہ لگانے کی کوئی کوشش کی گئی ہے؟

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, मूल प्रश्न महानगरों से लापता हुए बच्चों के बारे में है। यदि माननीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न देंगे, तो उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करके उन्हें जवाब दिया जाएगा।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बच्चे लापता होने के पीछे क्या कोई संगठित टोली पाई गई है और इस क्राइम को रोकने के लिए, उस संगठित टोली के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: बच्चों के लापता होने के अनेक कारण होते हैं। कुछ ग्रुप भी इसमें शामिल हैं, लेकिन बच्चों के लापता होने के कारणों का जब NGOs के माध्यम से और पुलिस की investigation के जरिए पता लगाया गया तो सामने आया कि कुछ घरेलू झगड़े होते हैं, बच्चों में मानसिक बीमारियाँ होती हैं, माता-पिता के द्वारा डांट-फटकार होती है, कभी गरीबी के कारण भी बच्चे घर से भाग जाते हैं, कहीं पढ़ाई का दबाव भी होता है। ऐसे अनेक कारणों से बच्चे खुद घर छोड़कर चले जाते हैं, लेकिन कुछ जगहों पर अगर कोई ग्रुप ऐसा गलत काम करता है, जहाँ भी ऐसे अपराधी वृत्ति के लोग मिलते हैं, उन पर पुलिस कार्यवाही करती है और किसी को माफ नहीं किया जाता है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि पुलिस और लोक-व्यवस्था राज्यों का विषय है, मैं आपकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहती हूँ और मंत्री जी को बताना भी चाहती हूँ कि दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 2017 को अखबारों में एक खबर छपी थी कि दिल्ली के मुखर्जी नगर स्थित बाल संरक्षण गृह से एक नाबालिग फरार हो गया है। इससे पहले इसी बाल संरक्षण गृह से 24 फरवरी, 2014 को 35 बच्चे, 18 दिसम्बर, 2013 को 15 बच्चे और 7 अक्टूबर, 2013 को 35 बच्चे फरार हुए थे। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस गृह से इतने बच्चे क्यों फरार हो रहे हैं और उन फरार हुए बच्चों में से दिल्ली पुलिस ने अब तक कितने बच्चों को बरामद किया है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति महोदय, बाल सुधार गृह से या होस्टल से जितने बच्चे गायब होते हैं, इसमें हर स्कूल या हर होस्टल की पूरी detail हमारे पास नहीं होती है, लेकिन पुलिस ऐसे मामलों में सख्त कार्यवाही करती है। जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि दिल्ली में बच्चों को detect करने का रेट पूरे देश की तुलना में बहुत ज्यादा है। देश में ऐसे मामले सुलझाए जाने का जो रेट मैंने बताया, इसी रेट पर हर स्टेट में बच्चों को detect किया जाता है। हर मामले में पुलिस, शिकायत आने पर तत्परता से कार्यवाही करती है।

श्री सभापति: इनके सवाल का क्या आप जवाब देंगे?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: मैंने दिल्ली के मुखर्जी नगर स्थित बाल संरक्षण गृह से संबंधित मामले की जानकारी मांगी थी, परन्तु मुझे उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला।

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, मुझसे दिल्ली के बारे में पूछा गया था, दिल्ली में detect करने का rate काफी अच्छा है। कुछ राज्यों में वहां की सरकारें यह काम करती हैं। हर प्रकरण का जवाब मैं यहां नहीं दे पाऊंगा, लेकिन जो राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित मामले हैं, राज्य सरकारें उनमें कार्यवाही करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: पहले सुन लीजिए।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, एक स्पेसिफिक पुलिस स्टेशन एरिया से गायब अथवा किसी एक विशेष क्षेत्र से गायब बच्चों के बारे में जानकारी पूछी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में जानकारी लेनी पड़ेगी और हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री वह जानकारी लेकर माननीय सदस्या को उपलब्ध करा देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Question No. 290. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir,...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Chairman, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... A three-year old child has been kidnapped, raped and killed in Chennai. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, खोए हुए बच्चों में लड़कियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका जवाब भी मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The incidents are increasing. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is a very sensitive question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... The incidents are increasing in Chennai. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: वर्ष 2015 में गायब हुए बच्चों में 54,502 लड़कियां हैं और लड़कों की संख्या 34,479 है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खोए हुए बच्चों में लड़कियों की संख्या ज्यादा क्यों है, उसके क्या विशेष कारण हैं?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the matter is. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; please. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not your question anymore. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, a three-year old child has been kidnapped, raped and killed. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not due to domestic violence. ...**(Interruptions)**... The incidents are increasing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Even five days before, a three-year old child has gone missing and has not yet been traced. So, these are all very, very sensitive issues. It is not only restricted to State Governments. The Central Government also should extend some sophisticated technological assistance rather than the 'Operation Smile'. Has it sensitized the State Government? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Thank you very much.

Cases lodged by Delhi Police

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

(a) the total number of cases lodged by Delhi Police in the year 2016 and out of them how many cases have remained unsolved;

(b) what are the reasons for Delhi Police for not solving all the cases lodged during 2016;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a rise in crime against women in Delhi and the steps taken by Delhi Police to check it; and

(d) the details of rape cases which are pending for more than five years?

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

Statement

(a) The total number of cases registered by Delhi Police, cases solved and unsolved during the year 2016 are as under:—

Crime category		Cases Registered	Cases solved	Cases unsolved
IPC cases	Heinous Crime	8238	6190	2048
	Non-Heinous Crime	201281	50423	150858
Non-IPC cases (Local and Special Laws)		7401	5660	1741

(b) The reasons for unsolved cases vary from case to case. However, some of the main reasons reported by the Delhi Police include non identification of accused person, the accused person being absconding and not traceable, stay on arrest of alleged accused by the Court or sufficient evidence has not come on record against the alleged accused.

(c) Delhi Police has reported that the total number of cases of crime against women registered by Delhi Police during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 (upto 28.02.2017) are as under:—

Year	Cases registered
2015	12736
2016	11295
2017	1332
(upto 28.02.2017)	

Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to check the incidents of crime against women, which *inter alia* include dynamic identification of crime-prone areas, deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women, self defence training to girls, increase in number of lines of emergency Helpline No.100/Women Helpline No.1091, 24x7 functioning of Special anti-stalking group in the Central Police Control Room and 24x7 Help Desks for Women in Police Stations.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that only one rape case registered *vide* FIR No. 109/12 u/s 363 and 376 IPC at P.S. Mehrauli, Delhi is pending for investigation for more than five years. The accused person, namely, Ashok Kumar could not be arrested despite best efforts made by the local police. Proceedings for proclamation u/s 82 CrPC have been initiated against the accused person on 15.11.2016. The next date of hearing is fixed for 07.04.2017.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सभापति जी, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न (क) के उत्तर में बताया है कि वर्ष 2016 में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा कुल 2,16,920 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 62,273 मामले सुलझा लिए गए हैं और शेष 1,54,647 मामले अनसुलझे हैं। ये अनसुलझे मामले बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में हैं और यह चिन्ता का विषय भी है। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन शेष अनसुलझे मामलों को शीघ्र सुलझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: माननीय सभापति जी, दिल्ली में अपराध के बारे में जो आँकड़े बताए गए हैं, उनमें मैं थोड़ा विभाजन करके बताना चाहूँगा। यहां पर जो भी मामले दर्ज हुए हैं, उनमें आई.पी.सी. के तहत जघन्य अपराध माने जाने वाले 8,238 मामले, गैर-जघन्य अपराध के 2,01,281 मामले और गैर-आई.पी.सी. के तहत 7,401 मामले थे। सभापति जी, इसमें अच्छी बात यह हुई है कि जो जघन्य अपराध हुए हैं, उनमें से 75 परसेंट मामलों को सुलझा लिया गया है, यानी 6,190 मामलों को सुलझा लिया गया है। इसी प्रकार, गैर-आई.पी.सी. के जो 7,401 मामले हैं, वे भी बड़े अपराध होते हैं, उनमें से भी 76 मामलों को सुलझाया गया है।

सदस्य जी ने जो पूछा है, उस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही है कि 2,01,281 मामलों में से 50,423 मामलों को सुलझाया गया है, जो कि 25 परसेंट रेट है। सभापति जी, इसकी वजह यह है कि इनमें बहुत-से अपराध ऐसे हैं, जो बहुत माइनर भी हैं और वे अपराध कौटुम्बिक कलह

की वजह से होते हैं। इनमें कोशिश यह होती है कि ऐसे मामलों में आपस में समझौता कराया जाए, इसलिए महिलाओं के द्वारा अपराध के जो मामले दर्ज कराए जाते हैं, उनको समझौते के लिए चर्चा हेतु पेंडिंग रखा जाता है, इसलिए ये अनसुलझे अपराध ज्यादा दिखते हैं। लेकिन, जहां तक जघन्य अपराध के गंभीर मामलों की बात है, तो उनमें पुलिस को भारी सफलता मिली है।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में पिछले 5 वर्षों में बलात्कार के जो मामले दर्ज हुए, उनमें ओबीसी एवं एससी/एसटी से संबंधित कितने मामले हैं और उनका conviction rate क्या है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सर, ओबीसी एवं एससी/एसटी के मामलों को हमने अलग से bifurcate नहीं किया है, लेकिन इसका जवाब हम सदस्य महोदय को अलग से writing में भेज देंगे।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सभापति जी, दिल्ली में कानून-व्यवस्था और पुलिस का नियंत्रण तो केंद्र के हाथ में है, मगर कई अन्य रचनाएँ दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित हैं। जैसे, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हर एक बस में मार्शल देंगे। इसके साथ उन्होंने और भी कई वायदे किए थे, जैसे— वाईफाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना, जिससे संपर्क स्थापित हो पाए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली सरकार कानून-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए केंद्र सरकार के साथ सभी मोर्चों पर सहयोग कर रही है या नहीं?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, केंद्र सरकार दिल्ली पुलिस की पूरी मदद करती है। मैं विशेषकर यहां बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी इस वर्ष महिलाओं के प्रति बलात्कार के मामलों में जो अपराध हुए थे, वे पिछले वर्ष से कम हैं और इस बार जो 2,155 मामले दर्ज हुए थे, उनमें से 2,145 मामलों को सुलझाया गया है, सिर्फ 10 मामलों को सुलझाना बाकी है। महिलाओं के प्रति जितने अपराध हुए हैं, हर अपराध के मामले में सख्ती से तुरंत कार्यवाही करने का काम दिल्ली पुलिस कर रही है। इसके लिए पुलिस ने काफी जगह चौकियां लगायी हैं। जैसे आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति के लोग कई जगहों पर शराब पीकर सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर हंगामा करते हैं, उनमें से करीब 19,148 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया था। इसी प्रकार से बीपीओज़ के लिए भी कुछ नियम बनाए गए हैं कि वहां से कोई भी महिला रात को अकेली न निकले, उसको उसके घर तक पहुंचाने के संबंध में गाइडलाइन्स बनायी गयी हैं, इस संबंध में सूचनाएं दी गयी हैं। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध कम हों, इसके लिए दिल्ली पुलिस ने आगे आकर काफी काम किए हैं, जिनमें "निगहबान" नाम का एक कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। सीसीटीवी कैमरे, जिनके बारे में हमने जनता को कहा था, उन्हें आह्वान किया हुआ था, उसके संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1,86,000 सीसीटीवी कैमरे शहर में लगे हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस ने 4,167 सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाए, जिनसे काफी लाभ हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली पुलिस ने 370 अतिरिक्त पीसीआर वैनस सब पुलिस स्टेशंस को प्रदान की हैं, जो दिन-भर घूमती रहती हैं, जिनमें उनके साथ महिला पुलिसकर्मी भी होती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त महिलाओं को दिल्ली पुलिस में जो 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है, दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा उसको implement किया जा रहा है, यहां महिला पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ायी जा रही है। महिलाओं की मदद के लिए helpline बनायी गयी है, 1091 और 100 नम्बर, इन दोनों नम्बरों पर पुलिस उनकी मदद करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त महिलाओं को आत्मसुरक्षा के लिए भी प्रशिक्षण

दिया गया है। 2015 में 1,96,726 लड़कियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और 2016 में, इस वर्ष अभी तक 1,75,840 महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है। इस प्रकार हर क्षेत्र में दिल्ली पुलिस के द्वारा होम मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से महिलाओं को मदद करने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त "हिम्मत" app के माध्यम से उनकी काफी मदद हो रही है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: क्या लोकल गवर्नमेंट उन्हें सहयोग कर रही है? Is the local Government co-operating or not?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: जी, लोकल गवर्नमेंट की मदद करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय यह पूरी व्यवस्था करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पुलिस को और अधिक modernize करने के लिए जो भी जरूरत होती है, उसके लिए Police Modernization Fund दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार ऐसे कई नए-नए अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं, जिससे महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध कम हों। दिल्ली पुलिस इसके लिए प्रयास करती है और इस साल अपराध कम भी हुए हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं कि महिलाओं के ऊपर जो आपत्ति आ रही है, उसमें कमी आयी है — बंद नहीं हुई है। जो पुलिस कर्मचारी महिलाओं के साथ बदतमीजी कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए क्या सज़ा आपने तय की है और कितनी तय की है तथा आज तक आप उसमें कितने सफल हुए हैं, कृपया उसके बारे में बता दीजिए।

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सर, माननीय सदस्या का जो प्रश्न है कि महिलाओं के साथ पुलिस गैर-बर्ताव करती है, इस तरह की बातें कई बार सामने आती हैं। इस संबंध में जो भी शिकायत मिलती है, तो उसके संबंध में पुलिस वालों के खिलाफ मामला दर्ज होता है, उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज होती है। मैं आज यहां पर माननीय सदस्या को detailed figures उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाऊंगा, मैं बाद में लिखित में उन्हें इसका जवाब अवश्य भेज दूंगा।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, according to the written answer given in reply to this question, there are three categories of offences that are mentioned, heinous crime, non-heinous crime and non-IPC cases. The total of these has not been done. But I have done the total. It has come to 2,16,920 and the fact that there is a complete collapse of Criminal Justice System in Delhi is evident from the fact that the number of cases unsolved in these categories comes to 1,54,647 which means almost 75 per cent of the cases are unsolved by the Police. What kind of criminal justice can we expect in this country if this is the condition of the National Capital where the Central Government is directly responsible for the Police functions?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, इसमें जो मामले जघन्य अपराध और सामान्य अपराध के बताए गए हैं, इनके बारे में, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि जो गैर गंभीर मामले होते हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर घरेलू मामले होते हैं। कोशिश यह होती है कि ऐसे मामलों में आपस में समझौता कराया जाए, इसलिए उसे हम यह नहीं कहते कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: I am talking about unsolved cases. Your figure says about unsolved cases. वे unsolved cases नहीं हैं।

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: इसमें जो मामले होते हैं, मैं उनके बारे में अभी बताता हूँ। जहाँ पर बलात्कार है, शील भंग है, महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ है, ये सारी बातें इसमें आती हैं। इनको हम गंभीर मामले मानते हैं। डकैती के मामलों को भी गंभीर मामले मानते हैं, लेकिन छोटी-छोटी चोरियाँ होती हैं, मामूली बातों पर झगड़े होते हैं, ऐसे मामलों को सुलझाने का रेट पूरी दुनिया में कम है। इसमें चोरी करने के बाद में अपराधी को trace करने में हर पुलिस को तकलीफ होती है। इसी तरह के मामले ज्यादा पेंडिंग होते हैं। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बताता हूँ कि दिल्ली में ...(व्यवधान)... मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: The police is only concerned.. ...(Interruptions).... These are cognizable cases. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: यह रेट उसी से बढ़ा हुआ है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा चोरी के मामले हैं। इसमें गाड़ियाँ चोरी होने का प्रमाण ... (व्यवधान)... दिल्ली, एन.सी.आर. में ज्यादा है। यहाँ पर व्हीकल्स ज्यादा चोरी होते हैं और व्हीकल्स चोरी की शिकायत करने के बाद में जो शिकायतकर्ता है, वह शिकायत करने के बाद में उसका फॉलोअप नहीं रखता है, क्योंकि उसको इंश्योरेंस मिल जाता है। इसलिए गाड़ियाँ चोरी होने के प्रमाण इसमें ज्यादा हैं। छोटी चोरियों के आरोपी नहीं मिलते हैं, यह बात भी सही है। मैं आपको और बताता हूँ कि गंभीर अपराध, जितने गंभीर अपराध हैं, उनमें पुलिस को काफी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: This is elementary. ...(Interruptions)... The police registers only cognizable cases. These are unsolved cognizable cases with the police. What is the condition of the police in Delhi?

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में दिल्ली पुलिस को इस बात के लिए बधाई दी जानी चाहिए कि जहाँ तक heinous crimes का सवाल है, more than 76 per cent cases को resolve करने में दिल्ली पुलिस ने कामयाबी हासिल की है। जहाँ तक ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, 76 per cent are unsolved. According to the answer, 76 per cent are unsolved in the year. This is the written answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, these are heinous crimes. ...(Interruptions)... आप बात सुन लीजिए। No, no. Please, listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं heinous crimes की बात कर रहा हूँ कि heinous crimes, more than 75 per cent, approximately 76 per cent cases को resolve करने में दिल्ली पुलिस को कामयाबी मिली है। जहाँ तक non-heinous crimes का सवाल है, more than 25 per cent cases को दिल्ली पुलिस ने resolve करने में कामयाबी हासिल की है।

सभापति जी, मैं इस सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के किसी देश के आंकड़ों को उठाकर आप देख लीजिए, जहाँ तक non-heinous crime का सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)... उसको resolve करने का इस समय हमारे पास जो 25 परसेंट है और जिसकी जानकारी हमने आपको दी है, यही रहता है, चाहे लंदन हो, चाहे अमेरिका हो, चाहे दुनिया का कोई देश हो,

आप उसके आंकड़े उठाकर देख लीजिए। जो छोटी-मोटी घटनाएं हुई — किसी को चोट लग गई, तो वह non-heinous crime में आ गया, किसी की जेब से कोई कलम निकाल ले, तो वह non-heinous crime में आ गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: These all are punishable with more than three years. Police registers only cognizable offences. ...*(Interruptions)*... They wait for a murder to take place. They do not act otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं कहता हूं कि आप दुनिया के किसी भी देश के आंकड़े उठाकर देख लीजिए, आपको स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी।

Creation of employment opportunities for local people in tourism sector

*291. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism development is capable of creating employment opportunities for local people;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken sufficient concrete measures in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and also the data on employment generated in the last three years in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The tourism sector is a major generator of employment. The National Tourism Policy also recognizes the direct and indirect multiplier effect of the tourism sector for employment generation. As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI)- 2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next three years namely 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the contribution of 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.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps for boosting the growth of tourism in the country which in turn generate employment opportunities for local people:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits.
- (ii) The National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation

Drive (PRASAD) Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Tourism in the year 2014-15 with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations.

- (iii) To promote in-bound tourism, the nomenclature of existing e-Tourist Visa has been changed to e-Visa with three sub categories *i.e.* e-Tourist Visa, E-Business Visa and e-Medical Visa for citizens of 161 countries.
- (iv) Development and Promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products to attract tourist with specific interest and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has a comparative advantage.
- (v) Launch of 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
- (vi) Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including fairs, festivals and tourism related events as per the relevant scheme guidelines.
- (vii) Offering free Pre-loaded SIM Cards for tourists on e-Visa.
- (viii) Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites through centralized print, TV and online media campaigns in important tourism generating markets.
- (ix) Promoting various tourism destinations and products within the country through India Tourism Offices Overseas by way of participating in various travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows and seminars; organising and supporting India Food and Cultural Festivals; producing publicity material; providing 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.
- (x) Launching of special initiative 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak' for creation of employable skills amongst youth.

(c) As a one-time exercise, Ministry of Tourism prepared the Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts of all States/Union Territories for the reference year 2009-10. As per the Tourism Satellite Account for the State of Maharashtra for the reference year 2009-10, the total direct employment due to tourism in Maharashtra during 2009-10 was 31.43 lakhs, which accounted for 5.73% of the total employment in the State of Maharashtra. The indirect contribution of tourism in employment of Maharashtra was 10.43%

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, the State of Maharashtra has immense potential for tourism from sectors like forts, historical tourism, wildlife tourism, religious

tourism, to name a few. I would like to tell you that regarding employment in tourism sector, three institutes play an important role, but these were not mentioned in the hon. Minister's reply. One is, the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, which is in Delhi, Gwalior, Bhubaneswar and Goa. Second is, Food Craft Institute which is in Pune. Third is, Indian Institute of Hospitality and Management, which is in Mumbai. Through you, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister as to whether the Government has any plans to start institutes and decentralize them in Maharashtra considering the fact that this would increase the employment generation by tourism.

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, hon. Member has raised a very important issue as to how we can link tourism as the major employment generator of our country. It is the major employment generator and I am pleased to say that, especially, for the Maharashtra State, with the Satellite Account, 16.16 per cent of direct and 5.73 per cent of indirect employment is being generated through tourism. This Satellite Account is being laid for all the States and UTs and the figures are quite satisfactory. Of course, there is a lot more to be done. For the information of hon. Members, we have 72 institutes of Hotel Management, two culinary institutes and other programmes like "हुनर से रोजगार तक"। At smaller levels, we train the tourist guides, the *pandas* at the ghats, even the rickshaw pullers how they can make the tourism of India compatible and more hospitable to the domestic, as well as, international tourists.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, the first supplementary that I had put was related to Maharashtra for which I did not get a reply. Anyway, the second supplementary is that Maharashtra in spite of so versatile and rich in tourism currently lack in basic amenities like toilets, clean hygiene, drinking water and parking places at the present' tourist sites. If the tourists get these facilities, it would boost the employment generation. Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government has any plans to provide these basic infrastructure amenities which can result in increasing the employment opportunities in the tourism industry.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: महाराष्ट्र में आपकी ही सरकार है।

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: I am not questioning that हमारी सरकार नहीं है। But the details of the projects which have been sanctioned especially for Maharashtra are: Sea-World India – Infrastructure, Bollywood City in Konkan Infrastructure Projects, Nagpur-Chandrapur Wardha Project, Lonar Development Project, Mehun-Hartale-Changdev-Edlaba Project Amravati-Chikhaldara Project, Zero Garbage at Mahabaleshwar, Sound and Light Show at Daulatabad Project, Destination of Development of Marine Park at Mumbai Project, Rural Tourism Development at Chandrapur Project, Rural Tourism Development at Hemalkasa, District Chandrapur Project, Rural Tourism Project at Malegaon, even festivals like Aurangabad Ellora, Elephanta, Kalidas Festival and

Govinda. We are concerned about the tourism development in Maharashtra. I have no doubt about it. These are some of the projects in Maharashtra. Otherwise, also a coastal circuit project with a sum of ₹ 82 crores has also been sanctioned for tourism development in Maharashtra.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में इतनी विविधता है कि अगर हम पर्यटन को हमारी मूलभूत सुविधाओं के साथ जोड़ दें, तो यह बहुत रोजगार पैदा करने वाला क्षेत्र है।

सर, हमारे देश में हजारों सालों से उपचार की आयुर्वेद प्रणाली चल रही है और इस उपचार पद्धति से हम यूरोप सहित बाकी विश्व के देशों को आकर्षित कर सकते हैं और हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार भी उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी सोच रहे हैं कि हम "हुनर से रोजगार" के अंतर्गत, आयुर्वेद के माध्यम से पर्यटन के अवसर पैदा कर सकते हैं, ताकि विदेश से लोग यहां आएँ और हमारे यहां बहुत संख्या में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हों?

डा. महेश शर्मा: महोदय, मैं माननीया सांसद को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय को उठाया। महोदय, जहां विश्व में पर्यटन की ग्रोथ 4.6 प्रतिशत रही है, भारत में यह 10.6 प्रतिशत रही है और पिछले एक महीने में 15.6 प्रतिशत रही है। महोदय, जिस विशेष प्रश्न को माननीया सांसद ने उठाया है, मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि Medical and Wellness Tourism की प्रगति, पिछले दो सालों में 23 व 25 प्रतिशत रही है। इसके साथ ही भारत सरकार ने एक Medical and Wellness Tourism Board की स्थापना की है। इस में "आयुष" और Wellness Tourism को बहुत बड़ा स्थान दिया गया है। महोदय, इन सभी संस्थानों को standardize कर के, Web portal पर डालकर, इसे हमारे देश में regularize कर के देश में NABH जैसी संस्थाओं के साथ standardize किया गया है, ताकि विदेशी पर्यटक किसी तरह ठगा न जाए। वहां काम करने वाले लोगों को hospitality training हमारी Institutes of Hotel Management के माध्यम से दी जाती है। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इन कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए हम 3 दिन, 7 दिन और 10 दिन का प्रोग्राम करते हैं ताकि वे काम से हटें, तो उनकी नौकरी न जाए और उनकी आमदनी कम न हो। उन्हें 300 रुपए प्रति दिन भत्ता भी देते हैं ताकि जब वे काम से ट्रेनिंग के लिए आएँ, तो उनके रोजगार का साधन भी खत्म न हो। महोदय, Wellness Tourism हमारे देश का भविष्य है और इस बारे में सरकार चिंतित है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is observed that direct employment generated due to tourism, a large segment of it falls under the unorganized sector. Even the indirect contribution of tourism in employment is also mostly seasonal employment. Sir, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government, under the Central Finance Assistance, which provides financial assistance for projects including fairs, festivals and tourism-related events, can widen its scope and provide assistance to the State Governments in strengthening tourism sector by offering jobs of permanent nature, and even where the unorganised sector is replaced by permanency, job of permanent nature,— it was also specified in the

earlier answer that if so many management institutes scattered all over the country are there, especially, in Maharashtra, where unemployment is the main subject to be addressed — and even indirectly also, where these people are deprived of all other facilities, if the permanent nature of employment comes, it will help them. Is it on the cards, Sir?

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Well, the concern of the hon. Member is justified that a lot of people are working in the unorganised sector, and how we can take them into the mainstream of the tourism development in the country. Yes, we have taken the unorganised sector into this stream also. Both are schemes of Central Financial Assistance and Marketing Development Assistance, and generally, we provide them through the organised sector. But, we are open for this for the unorganised sector also, like, we have taken projects for the *Pandas*, for the boat operators who have been operating at their places; the rickshaw-pullers also have been trained in this matter, and they have been given certificates. They do not come in the organised sector. But, definitely, it is a matter of concern that how we can take this large unorganised sector into the ambit of our tourism development. That is equally important.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, India is the land of great civilisation, heritage, extraordinary architecture, besides being a seat of medical tourism and pilgrim tourism locations. Monument-protected is the base for the attraction of tourism, but, with our arrangement to train the curators and the dependent workers through proper architectural measures, we are failing in protecting our own monuments which are depriving the large flow of tourists throughout the country at several places.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Due to the paucity of funds to their Ministry, they are not able to evolve a programme to train the curators and the dependent workers. Are you going to evolve a programme in ITIs and other lower vocational training programmes to protect the monuments through the scientific and cultural measures?

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, it is true that the number of monuments which are not under protection of our agency, Archaeological Survey of India, is like this. Only 3082 monuments are under ASI, out of which 116 are the ticketed monuments. Well, it is true that we have to divide the resources accordingly in that matter, and it is true that resources, even to include more number of monuments under this category in waiting is difficult because that number goes in lakhs, and we have been able to do it only for about 3,000 odd monuments. For that, we have sufficient funds for that purpose, sufficient manpower; sometimes, it is difficult, and it is the real concern of the hon. Member that we don't get trained manpower, especially,

to conserve those monuments and all those things. But, our concern is there, and we are trying to fill up all those vacancies, and we are trying to remove all those shortcomings through either ITIs, or, through other measures. Definitely, there is a shortcoming of trained manpower for conservation of these monuments.

Promotion of Electric Vehicles

*292. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to make all passenger and commercial vehicles in the country powered by electricity by 2030;

(b) the number of Electric Vehicles (EV) sold in the country during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of additional initiatives in the proposed plan to encourage making of Electric Vehicles (EV) for manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to make all passenger and commercial vehicles in the country powered by electricity by 2030. However, National Mission on Electric Mobility (NMEM) launched by Department of Heavy Industry in 2012 has specified the Target for Electric and Hybrid Vehicles by 2020 as given below.

Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) 2 Wheelers	3.5 to 5 million
Other Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) 3 Wheelers, 4 Wheelers, Buses, Light Commercial Vehicles	0.2 to 0.4 million
Hybrid Vehicles; 4 Wheelers, Buses and Light Commercial Vehicles	1.3 to 1.4 million
TOTAL	5 to 7 million

The details of State-wise sales figure of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (xEVs) under 'Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India' (FAME India) scheme launched w.e.f. 1st April, 2015 is given in the Annexure (See below).

There is, at present, no decision to provide additional incentives to encourage making of Electric Vehicles (EV) for manufacturing sector other than those available to other sectors under different schemes of the Government of India.

Annexure

*Details of State-wise Sales of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (xEVs) from
1st April, 2015 till 28th February, 2017*

State	Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) 2 Wheelers	Other Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) 3 Wheelers, 4 Wheelers, Buses, Light Commercial Vehicles	Hybrid Vehicles; 4 Wheelers, Buses and Light Commercial Vehicles	Total Sales
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	74	74
Andhra Pradesh	876	0	2684	3560
Assam	127	0	113	240
Bihar	514	0	227	741
Chandigarh	613	0	773	1386
Chhattisgarh	455	1	710	1166
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	0	602	611
Delhi	2925	137	9412	12474
Goa	0	0	405	405
Gujarat	5774	0	12349	18123
Haryana	1126	1	3713	4840
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	76	76
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	149	149
Jharkhand	166	0	450	616
Karnataka	1708	821	5237	7766
Kerala	1697	1	4634	6332
Madhya Pradesh	461	0	1953	2414
Maharashtra	2606	199	15245	18050
Manipur	0	0	11	11
Meghalaya	0	0	5	5
Nagaland	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	332	0	393	725
Puducherry	120	0	259	379
Punjab	705	0	3103	3808
Rajasthan	2694	26	3211	5931
Tamil Nadu	1642	0	5589	7231
Telangana	893	18	4150	5061
Tripura	4	0	3	7
Uttar Pradesh	3872	1	4386	8259
Uttarakhand	1387	0	194	1581
West Bengal	4467	34	1365	5866
TOTAL	35,173	1,240	81,475	1,17,888

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, this is a very important question regarding pollution. सर, आप देश की राजधानी दिल्ली का हाल देखिए, यहां कितने vehicles हैं? जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, आज उनमें commercial vehicles और private vehicles हैं। इन vehicles से सभी शहरों का हाल बहुत खराब है। इसलिए ग्लोबल वार्मिंग और पॉल्यूशन के कारण आज world में लोग सबसे ज्यादा electric vehicles use कर रहे हैं। मेरा गवर्नमेंट से क्वेश्चन है कि आपकी जो फिगर है, जो electric vehicles कमर्शियल, प्राइवेट रूप में, जिसमें two wheelers में स्कूटर्स की फिगर सबसे ज्यादा है, लेकिन जो four wheeler ज्यादा से ज्यादा चलता है और उसका electrical conversion करने के लिए नई hybrid technology भी आ गई है, उस technology पर गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, through you, I would like to reply to my hon. colleague that while there is no specific proposal to make all passenger and commercial vehicles in the country powered electrically by 2030, it is definitely a huge concern given the global warming and all that, which is plaguing the planet earth. It is very important that we actually move from fuel empowered vehicles to electric powered vehicles. I would like to tell you that the National Mission on Electric Mobility, NMEM, launched by the Department of Heavy Industries, in 2012, has a specific target of electric and hybrid vehicles by 2020. Apart from that, a separate scheme called FAME is also effective till 31st March, 2017. We do have a goal in front of us. If I can give you the specific target numbers on the battery electric vehicles, which you call BEV, is three to five million for two wheelers. For other battery electric vehicles, it is 0.2 to 0.4 million, and for hybrid vehicles, the specific thing that he asked for four wheelers, the target is 1.3 to 1.4 million. Approximately, we are looking at about five to seven million vehicles being hybrid and electric-operated ones by 2020. That is the goal.

We are modifying the scheme for transport sector. Right now, Phase-I is running. I just wanted to give a specific answer, Sir. Phase-I is in place, in which Smart Cities are being taken into consideration. Major metro agglomerations like NCR of Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad are taken into consideration. All State capitals and cities with a population of more than one million are under Phase-I. On Phase-II, we are modifying the scheme and public transport will be the main focus like buses, autos, etc., the specific thing that he asked.

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: सभापति जी, my second question is, वर्ल्ड में, particular यूरोप में, 2030 में most of the countries including Germany are going to go totally electrical and hybrid vehicles even for commercial. सर, इंडिया में जो vehicles ज्यादा नहीं बिक रहे हैं, उसका एक कारण है। आप अपनी रिपोर्ट में दो स्टेट्स देखिए। यह महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में ज्यादा है, क्योंकि वहां पर इन vehicles को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। इसको पहले से प्लान किया गया है। आगे, यानी 20 साल बाद के pollution को अभी प्लान करना पड़ेगा। लास्ट मूमेंट पर, जब दिल्ली में यह हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... एक नंबर की गाड़ी आज चलाओ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, that is most important. दूसरे दिन, ईवन नंबर की गाड़ी चलाओ, इस व्यवस्था से यह प्रॉब्लम solve नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा क्वेश्चन है कि यद्यपि इंडिया में इसका production तो हो रहा है, पर वह गाड़ी ज्यादा नहीं बिक रही है, क्योंकि इसका price इतना है ...(व्यवधान)... क्या गवर्नमेंट का इसको ज्यादा सब्सिडी देकर support करने का कोई इरादा है?

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल colleague को बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने क्वेश्चन में ही ज्यादा आन्सर दे दिए हैं, शायद उनको मालूम था कि अभी एक मिनट बाकी है। मेरे पास इसके बहुत सारे जवाब हैं, लेकिन जैसे कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि we are modifying Phase-II. इसमें जो incentives हैं, the demand-incentive benefits will be passed on to the consumers upfront at the time of purchase of xEV itself by way of paying reduced price. जिस-जिस प्रदेश में हमने electrical vehicles का बाजार देखा है, जो बनाते हैं, जो सप्लाय है, वे डिमांड के हिसाब से ही vehicles की सप्लाय देते हैं। हमने जिस-जिस प्रदेश में डिमांड देखी है, obviously, वहां पर जो पुशिंग है, electric vehicles को पुश करने की जो बात है, प्रोत्साहन देने की बात है, वह आपको आंकड़ों के हिसाब से थोड़ा ज्यादा दिखेगी, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मेन कंसर्न है, यानी कि not only about private vehicles, but public vehicles को electric vehicles बनाने का जो main aim है...। हमने इस विषय को बहुत ही गंभीरता से लिया है। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में जैसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पेरिस सम्मेलन में जो बातें कहीं हैं, इसी को आगे रखकर फेज़-टू में हम और भी अच्छे तरीके से लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Raising the standard of tourism in the country**

*293. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have been able to tap the immense tourism potential in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any new schemes to attract domestic/foreign tourists;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Punjab; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to raise the standard of tourism in the country to world class level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The statistics for the Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/Union Territories have shown growth which is indicative of the positive outcome of the steps being taken for the development and promotion of tourism in the country. The number of domestic tourist visits to the States/Union Territories was 1432 million in 2015 as compared to 1282.8 million in 2014 registering a double digit growth of 11.63% over 2014. The number of foreign tourist visits to the States/Union Territories was 23.3 million in 2015 as compared to 22.3 million in 2014 registering a positive growth of 4.4% over 2014. The details of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to different States/Union Territories during the above period are given in Statement-I (See below). The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory in the country. The promotional activities include media and outdoor campaigns within India as well as potential tourism generating markets overseas. The promotion and marketing in overseas markets is undertaken through the Indiatourism Offices Overseas. As part of the above, Indiatourism Offices Overseas participate in various travel fairs and exhibitions; organise road shows and seminars; organise and support India Food and Cultural Festivals; produce publicity material; provide joint advertising and brochure support and invite media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the hospitality programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan and the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to promote tourism in the country. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, thirteen theme based 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, twenty five religious cities/sites have been identified for development namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Belur (West Bengal), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Somnath (Gujarat), Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu). The details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including the State of Punjab for creating better tourism experience are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs
during 2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	17235	296684	14674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93306974	66333	121591054	237854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705
4.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720
5.	Bihar	22544377	829508	28029118	923737
6.	Chandigarh	1061419	28365	1073842	29538
7.	Chhattisgarh	24488465	7777	18327841	6394
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	1799	527782	1797
9.	Daman and Diu	795167	4620	790911	5858
10.	Delhi*	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169
11.	Goa	3544634	513592	4756422	541480
12.	Gujarat	30912043	235524	36288463	284973

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	7467064	314757	7395496	303118
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15924701	389699	17125045	406108
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9438544	86477	9145016	58568
16.	Jharkhand	33427144	154731	33079530	167785
17.	Karnataka	118283220	561870	119863942	636502
18.	Kerala	11695411	923366	12465571	977479
19.	Lakshadweep	7315	514	17241	1173
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63614525	316195	77975738	421365
21.	Maharashtra#	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916
22.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260
23.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027
24.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798
25.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769
26.	Odisha	10790622	71426	11786117	66971
27.	Puducherry	1188093	83291	1297192	106153
28.	Punjab	24271302	255449	25796361	242367
29.	Rajasthan	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311
30.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479
31.	Tamil Nadu	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707
32.	Tripura	361247	26688	363172	34886
33.	Telangana	72399113	75171	94516316	126078
34.	Uttar Pradesh	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062
35.	Uttarakhand	21991315	101966	29496938	105882
36.	West Bengal	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500
TOTAL		1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163

*: DTVs: Estimated using All India Growth rate and
FTVs: Estimated using growth of FTAs at Delhi Airport

#: DTVs: Estimated using All India Growth rate and
FTVs: Estimated using growth of FTAs at Mumbai and Pune Airports

Source: State/Union Territory Tourism Departments

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations

(A) 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-	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
			Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	
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 PottiSriramalu 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-Bakkhilai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
19.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur-	99.94

1	2	3	4	5
			Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon- Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	
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 (Sinkerim-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

1	2	3	4	5
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 Distt. in Karnataka.	95.67
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

1	2	3	4	5
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-Arnamura-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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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 Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
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	42.19

1	2	3	4	5
			Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	
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-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00
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				2601.76

(B) PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3
2014-15		
Bihar		
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
Odisha		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
TOTAL		78.56
2015-16		
Rajasthan		
5.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
Punjab		
6.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
Assam		
7.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destinations in and around Guwahati	33.98
Andhra Pradesh		
8.	Development of Amaravati town in Guntur district as a tourist destination	28.36
Bihar		
9.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		
10.	Development of Varanasi	20.40
Uttarakhand		
11.	Development of Kedarnath	34.78
TOTAL		205.95
2016-17		
Gujarat		
12.	Infrastructure development in Dwarka	26.23
Tamil Nadu		
13.	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
14.	Development of Vellankani	5.60
West Bengal		
15.	Development at Belur	30.03
Jammu and Kashmir		
16.	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
TOTAL		120.36

**Declaration of famous caves in Andhra Pradesh
as world heritage sites**

*294. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to identify the famous Belum Caves (Kurnool District), Ancient Rock Art of Kethavaram, Orvakal (Kurnool District), Ashoka Rock Edict Site, Erragudi (Kurnool District), Borra Caves, Gandikota, Chandragiri Forts, Guntupalli Caves, Amaravati Maha Stupas Edict Sites as World Heritage Sites and recommend to UNESCO for declaring these sites in the State as 'World Heritage Sites', if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative in the matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has received a request

from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion of Gandikota Fort, Chandragiri Fort, Guntupalli Caves and Amaravati Maha Stupa in the UNESCO World Heritage list.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has directed its Hyderabad Circle Office to send a proposal for tentative listing of Gandikota Fort, Chandragiri Fort, Guntupalli Caves and Amaravati Maha Stupa. ASI has also requested the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to forward a proposal for tentative listing of Borra Caves.

Clashes between students on University of Delhi campus

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been day-long clashes on the University of Delhi campus on the 22nd February, 2017 which resulted in the injury of several students and teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that anti-national slogans were raised by several students on that day; and

(c) whether any student has been booked for raising such anti-national slogans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has informed that on 22.02.2017, members of “All India Students Association (AISA)” of Ramjas College organized a programme “Common Student Teacher March”. The students of Ramjas College and members of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) also organized a march in protest of the march organized by the AISA. During the arguments and scuffle between the two groups, 17 protesters and 8 police personnel reportedly got injured. A case FIR No. 28/2017 dated 22.02.2017 u/s 186/323/332/353/147/149 IPC, P.S. Maurice Nagar has been registered in connection with the incident. Delhi Police has reported that allegations regarding raising of anti-national slogan are being looked into during investigation of the case.

Modernisation of regional offices of ASI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several regional offices of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are grappling with shortage of funds to modernise themselves;

(b) whether the Ministry of Culture has taken necessary steps for modernising the regional ASI offices with laboratory facilities and technical manpower; and

(c) if so, by when this modernisation programme will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Science Branch of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) executes scientific conservation and preservation of Cultural Heritage of the country under its protection through its 3 Divisional and 11 Zonal offices, which are equipped with basic facilities for taking up the conservation works of art objects and antiquities. ASI has established laboratories with requisite facilities for carrying out scientific studies and research in the field of conservation at following places:-

- (i) Office and the Laboratories of Director (Science), ASI, Dehradun.
- (ii) Conservation Research Laboratory, Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad.
- (iii) Stone Conservation Laboratory, Agra.
- (iv) Air Pollution Laboratory, Agra.

Wherever required, expert scientific institutions are approached to meet the requirements for the studies with modern analytical instruments. Some facilities have been upgraded in the Office and Laboratory of Director (Science), Dehradun. Recently, a laboratory block has been constructed in Aurangabad with modern facilities and technical manpower exclusively for catering to the requirements of conservation work of Ajanta Caves and other monuments.

(c) It is an ongoing process and upgradation of facilities are provided as per requirement of field offices of ASI.

Contribution of steel PSUs in constructing toilets

*297. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steel PSUs have contributed in constructing toilets in different parts of the country under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA);
- (b) if so, the PSU-wise details thereof including places of construction; and
- (c) how much amount has been spent on this?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) There are two steel manufacturing Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). The details of construction of new toilets/reconstruction of dysfunctional

toilets by SAIL and RINL under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan at various locations across India are as under:—

Name of the CPSE	No. of New Toilets constructed/ reconstruction of dysfunctional toilets carried out	Places of construction of new toilets/ reconstruction of dysfunctional toilets	
		District	State
SAIL	672	Durg, Kanker, Balod, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
		Sundergarh	Odisha
		Katni	Madhya Pradesh
		West Singhbhum, Bokaro	Jharkhand
		Bankura, Bardhaman	West Bengal
		Salem	Tamil Nadu
RINL	86	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, an amount of about ₹ 1629.75 lakh and ₹ 90.04 lakh has been spent on construction of these new toilets/reconstruction of dysfunctional toilets by SAIL and RINL respectively.

Setting up of industry in Jammu and Kashmir

*298. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government plans to give large scale major industries to Jammu and Kashmir to promote direct and indirect employment in the region and also to provide an opportunity to small entrepreneurs to promote ancillary industry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): 1. The primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various schemes launched by it with a view to promote industrialization in industrially backward areas of the country.

2. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is implementing Special Package Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) with a view to promote industrial development in the State. The modified Special Package Scheme is valid upto 14.06.2017. Under this Scheme following financial assistance

is provided:

- (a) Capital Investment subsidy for MSME units @ 30% of investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 3 crore for Manufacturing sector and ₹ 1.5 crore for Service sector, whereas for other units it is @ 15% of investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 30 lakh.
 - (b) Interest subsidy @ 3% on working capital loans for a period of five years from date of commencement of commercial production.
 - (c) Insurance subsidy to the extent of 100% reimbursement for a period of five years from date of commencement of commercial production.
3. Government of India has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog consisting of Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, MSME, Textiles, Commerce, Tourism, Health and Family Welfare, Expenditure, Power and DIPP to examine and suggest a roadmap for a new industrial policy for North Eastern and Himalayan States. The first Meeting of the Committee was held on 23.02.2017 in New Delhi to deliberate upon a new industrial policy and stakeholder consultations are being held.
4. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is also implementing Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) for establishment of common industrial infrastructure in industrial clusters in the country. Under the scheme projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing industrial parks/States/areas and 30 projects in the country including 2 projects in Jammu and Kashmir viz., Industrial Estate, Kathua with Central Grant of ₹ 16.89 crore and SIDCO Industrial Growth Centre, Samba with Central Grant of ₹ 7.45 crore have been approved. The above projects on completion are likely to provide direct and indirect employment in the above clusters and also lead to growth of industries.

Construction of World Trade Centre in Hyderabad

*299. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request from Telangana requesting for establishment of World Trade Centre in Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Central Government for establishment of World Trade Centre at the earliest;

(c) the details of the quantum of funds requested for this Trade Centre; and

(d) the quantum of funds released/being released for construction of World Trade Centre in Hyderabad, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The State Government of Telangana had requested the Department of Commerce to approve their proposal to take up an EXIM Trade Facilitation Centre at Hyderabad, amongst other projects, under the State Component of the ASIDE Scheme. The Department of Commerce had conveyed their approval in March, 2015. However, the ASIDE scheme was subsequently delinked from support of the Centre from the year 2015-16 onwards, due to enhanced devolution of funds to the States, based on the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission. The State Governments have thereafter been requested to fund such projects in the pipeline from their increased devolution of funds.

Also, a reference was received from Government of Telangana in February, 2016 for setting up of Hyderabad Trade Centre (HTC) in collaboration with India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), on the lines of Chennai Trade Centre (CTC) of Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO) and Bengaluru Trade Centre (BTC) of Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO). The matter was referred to ITPO and the State Government for collaboration. No proposal has since been received by ITPO from the State of Telangana in the matter.

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

Increasing incidents of human trafficking

†*300. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a sharp increase in the incidents of human trafficking in the country especially in Maharashtra and Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that children and women who go missing fall prey to human trafficking;

(c) the State-wise details of the number of incidents of human trafficking in the year 2016; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Central Government to stop human trafficking?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per 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 last three years is as follows:—

Year	Cases registered in Maharashtra	Cases registered in Delhi	Cases registered all over the country
2013	56	0	1361
2014	232	23	3705
2015	151	87	5608

(b) While in some cases women and children become victim to human trafficking, it has also emerged that major factors attributed to missing children are domestic quarrels, mental illness, scolding by parents, poverty, academic pressure, losing the way, going to relative's place, illegal adoption, natural calamities etc. Some cases can also be attributed to kidnapping/abduction with criminal intent.

(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 also 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 prevention and investigation of human trafficking.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered under human trafficking during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	91
4.	Bihar	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	68
6.	Goa	40

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered
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
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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL (UTs)		75
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		8132

Note: Data is provisional

Source: Monthly Anti-Human Trafficking data from NCRB.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Assistance for setting up new industries

3037. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial and non-financial assistance given to the industrial establishment by Government to set up new industries in the country, including Haryana during the last two years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of such industrial establishments in the State of Haryana which have got benefits therefrom; and

(c) the production made by these industrial establishments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Under liberalized industrial policy regime, the investors take the decision about locating new industries in a State. Further, except for specific financial and non-financial incentives given as per Scheme parameters under Sectoral and Spatial Plan Schemes of various Ministries, the Central Government does not provide financial assistance for setting up of new industries in any State. The Government makes efforts through policy measures to encourage setting up of industries in various sectors and in difficult areas. For helping industries in difficult areas for inclusive industrial Growth/Development, the Plan Schemes *viz.* special package for Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 for States of North Eastern Region including Sikkim are in operation. Details of financial assistance given to these States under the above Schemes during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See* below). Apart from this, the Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971/

Freight Subsidy Scheme, 2013 (for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and 8 North Eastern States) was also in operation till 22.11.2016. Further, assistance is provided under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), 2003/Modified Industrial infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS), 2013 and Integrated Leather Development Programme (ILDP) Schemes of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(b) and (c) Under MIIUS, two projects have been accorded final approval in Haryana. One project namely Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT, Manesar has been approved with a project cost of ₹ 97.78 crore out of which, Central Grant is ₹ 39.90 crore and ₹ 11.97 crore has already been released for the project. Another project namely Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT, Bawal has also been approved with a project cost of ₹ 84.85 crore out of which Central Grant is ₹ 34.19 crore and ₹ 10.257 crore has already been released for the project. However, no financial or non-financial assistance is provided to individual industrial units in the State of Haryana. Hence, details of production by specific industrial establishments is not Centrally maintained in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Statement

I. Details of Subsidy released under Schemes of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 during the last two years i.e. 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	(₹ in crore)		
State	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	134.02	111.10	245.12
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	40.27	67.20	107.47
Mizoram	1.00	-	1.00
Nagaland	-	-	-
Sikkim	44.06	-	44.06
Tripura	2.55	21.70	24.25
TOTAL	221.90	200.00	421.90

II. Details of Subsidy released under Schemes of special package for Special Category States during the last two years i.e. 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

State	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Jammu and Kashmir	37.12	-	37.120
Himachal Pradesh	18.32	0.228	18.548
Uttarakhand	44.46	22.780	67.240
TOTAL	99.90	23.008	122.908

Complaints on ease of doing business

3038. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the policy to promote competition among States in the name of ease of doing business is turning unhealthy as States are resorting to unfair means to attract investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any complaints from some States against other States on this front;

(d) how Government is planning to promote healthy competition among States; and

(e) how Government is helping the geographically disadvantaged States?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific complaint has been received in the Department against any State resorting to unfair means to attract investors.

(d) and (e) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry released the results of the Assessment of Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16 by States on 31.10.2016. The Assessment studies the extent to which States have implemented DIPP's 340-point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for States/UTs, covering the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. The BRAP includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas, that is, access to information and transparency enablers; single window; environmental registration enablers; obtaining

electricity connection; availability of land; construction permit enablers; inspection reform enablers; labour regulation enablers; online tax and return filing and commercial dispute resolution enablers spanning the lifecycle of a typical business.

Data for this assessment was collected from State Governments on the BRAP portal. The portal, among the first of its kind globally, allowed State Governments to submit evidence of implemented reforms. The reforms submitted by State Governments were reviewed by the World Bank team and validated by DIPP's team to study whether they met the objectives of the BRAP. The portal allowed for collaborative dialogue between DIPP and the State Governments in finalizing the evidence submitted. The result of the assessment demonstrate that States have increasingly risen to address the challenge of making it easier to do business.

For this year's assessment, a brain storming session was organized by DIPP on 16th November, 2016 and on 15th February, 2017 with all the States/UTs for their feedback and suggestions. States with more than 90% implementation of reforms were allotted States/UTs with less than 40% implementation of reforms to assist them in implementing the reform measures. The table below mentions the States which will handhold and guide the reform process in States/UTs mentioned against them:-

Sl. No.	Partner States (90% implementation score)	States (less than 40% implementation score)
1.	Telangana	Tripura
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala and Puducherry
3.	Gujarat	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andaman and Nicobar Island
4.	Chhattisgarh	Mizoram
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Daman and Diu
6.	Haryana	Meghalaya
7.	Jharkhand	Sikkim
8.	Rajasthan	Lakshadweep
9.	Uttarakhand	Assam
10.	West Bengal	Nagaland
11.	Odisha	Manipur
12.	Bihar	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Punjab	Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh
14.	Maharashtra	Goa

Opening up of Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act

3039. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the view of Government on experts' opinion that the recently launched Intellectual Property Rights Policy fails to acknowledge that IP is a market-driven model;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new policy poses a serious hurdle to allowing access to affordable drugs; and

(c) what is the view of Government on experts' demand for not opening up of Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act which sets the standard on invention in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) Policy is a comprehensive and holistic vision document that lays the roadmap for future development in the field of IPRs. It aims to stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property rights system in India to foster creativity and innovation and thereby, promote entrepreneurship and enhance socio-economic and cultural development. It notes the importance of IPRs as a marketable financial asset and economic tool.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Section 3 (d) of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 is TRIPS compliant. There is no evidence to show that section 3(d) restrains innovation.

Measures to protect domestic industries

3040. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the protectionist tendencies emerging in the developed world, Government is considering any tariff or non-tariff measures to protect the domestic industries;

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

(c) whether any such move is being contemplated specifically to protect the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) India being global and a growing market is increasingly facing challenges to the domestic industries. The ways to protect these domestic industries is by making them competitive and having appropriate standards to provide fair competition. In case GOI considers any measure as inconsistent with the WTO agreement and impacting our trade interest, it takes up the matter in the appropriate forum including the bilateral and multilateral forum (WTO Committee).

To safeguard the interest of domestic industries it has also taken a number of measures including, bringing in regulations to set standards for a number of products to discipline imports, strictly impose conditions of rules of origin, preference for domestic products including those of MSMEs in Government Procurement etc. One of the recent initiatives is “Make in India” initiatives which is meant to provide greater push to domestic manufacturing through a balanced and holistic approach.

Impact of demonetization

3041. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the commerce and industry sectors have been badly affected due to demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special measures taken/being taken by Government to safeguard the commerce and industry sectors from the impact of demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As given in Table below, the monthly merchandise data on exports has exhibited continuous positive growth since September, 2016 to February, 2017.

Industrial Performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has shown erratic behaviour in terms of growth rate since September, 2016 as given in table below:

*Monthly Merchandise Export and IIP (% Growth)
for September, 2016 — February, 2017*

Month	Export	IIP
September	4.62	0.7
October	9.59	-1.9

Month	Export	IIP
November	2.29	5.7#
December	5.72	-0.1#
January	4.32	2.7#
February	17.48*	-

*Quick Estimates (QE) and # Provisional

Source: (1) Merchandise Export (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata)
(2) IIP (Central Statistics Office)

(c) A meeting was convened by Department of Commerce on 21st November, 2016 with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) to assess the impact of demonetization on the country's exports. A similar meeting was also convened by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to assess the impact of demonetization on 24th November, 2016.

The Government has received feedback from industry and trade associations. In order to mitigate their problem of liquidity crunch, the Government has taken several measures such as: all EPCs have been advised to go cashless in respect of their payments; the coverage of the loans under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) implemented by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has been increased from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore; the Credit Guarantee Scheme has also been extended to loans for MSEs by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs); and Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued an advisory to Banks regarding raising of working capital/cash credit limit for MSEs. Apart from this, as per the Reserve Bank of India's Notification dated 30th January, 2017 the traders with current/overdrafts/cash credit accounts may now withdraw without any limit.

Foodgrain exports to the UAE

3042. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is considering special farms and infrastructure for foodgrain exports to the UAE;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements have been executed in this regard between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration in the Department of Commerce.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Exemption of SSIs from implementation of barcode

3043. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has made barcode compulsory for exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Confederation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry has represented to exempt Small Scale Industry companies from implementation of barcode system for exports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Ministry to that request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) With a view to protect the brand value of Indian pharma and counter the allegations against Indian Pharma Industry as exporter of spurious/counterfeit drugs, barcoding has been made mandatory only for the pharmaceutical exports (Formulations). Manufacturer or exporter of drug formulations will print the bar code as per GSI Global Standard at different packaging levels to facilitate tracking and tracing of their products as per the procedure prescribed *vide* DGFT Public Notice No.52/2015-2020 dated 5th January, 2016.

(b) to (d) Department of Commerce through Department of Pharmaceuticals had received a representation dated 2.7.2014 addressed to Hon'ble Prime Minister from SME Pharma Industries Confederation (India) highlighting various issues *inter-alia* the point alleging that barcoding for export of medicine was mandated by Department of Commerce without consulting the AD (Administrative) Ministry or SME Ministry. It was informed to SME Pharma Industries Confederation (India) that DGFT Public Notice No.21(RE-2011)/2009-2014 dated 10.1.2011 was issued to implement the barcode on drugs and pharmaceuticals meant for exports only. Prior to this several stakeholders consultation were held. It was also informed that barcode system would be followed in phased manner. It had also been conveyed that Public Notice was amended about seven times on the request of the stakeholders *vide* (i) Public Notice No. 59(RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 30.06.2011, (ii) Public Notice No. 87(RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 22.12.2011, (iii) Public Notice No. 10(RE-2012)/2009-2014

dated 11.07.2012, (iv) Public Notice No. 54(RE-2012)/2009-2014 dated 05.04.2013, (v) Public Notice No. 31(RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 17.10.2013 (vi) Public Notice No. 56 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 01.04.2014, (vii) Public Notice No. 58 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 15.04.2014. Barcode system had become effective on Tertiary pack w.e.f. 1.10.2011 and on secondary pack w.e.f. 1.1.2013.

While *vide* DGFT Public Notice No.52/2015-2020 dated 5.1.2016, one time exemption to all manufacturers (SSI and Non-SSI Manufacturers) was given from maintenance of Parent-Child relationship in packaging and its uploading on central portal upto 31.3.2016, all SSI drug manufacturers were granted further exemption from the requirement of maintaining Parent Child relationship in packaging levels for a period upto 31st March, 2017.

Proposals on free trade

3044. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals on free trade with foreign countries/organisations;

(b) if so, the details of protected investment trade pact therein; and

(c) the bi-lateral business policies in terms of job opportunities and economic development thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received proposals from Georgia and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) for negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). The Joint Feasibility Study with Georgia will be conducted to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs. The Joint Feasibility Study Group Report between the Eurasian Economic Union and its Member States and the Republic of India has been accepted and 1st meeting of Trade Negotiation Committee will held after mutual consent.

Further, the Government is negotiating the following trade agreements with other country/block of countries with specific Chapters on Investment:—

- (i) India-EU Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)
- (ii) India-Sri Lanka Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements (ETCA)
- (iii) India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (iv) India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)

- (v) India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)
- (vi) India-New Zealand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (vii) India-Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (viii) BIMSTEC Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (ix) India-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA)
- (x) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement

(b) and (c) The agreements are likely to provide opportunities for generating economic growth and employment as well as increase mutual investment flows.

Stagnant growth of manufacturing sector

3045. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that average per capita income in non-agricultural occupations is more than four times than in agriculture;

(b) if so, the steps taken to transfer labour force engaged in agricultural and allied activities to higher income industrial and services sector to bring down per capita income gap between non-agricultural and agricultural occupations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the growth of manufacturing sector is stagnant; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to boost manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Central Statistics Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has informed that the relevant information is not maintained by it.

(b) to (d) The growth of Manufacturing Sector measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for last three years and the current year are given below in the table:-

Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2004-05)

	Year on Year Growth in %			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr-Jan)
Manufacturing Sector	-0.8	2.3	2.0	-0.2*

* Provisional Figures

Source- Central Statistics Office (CSO)

The Government is implementing several programmes that aim at bringing about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural India who are predominantly dependent on agriculture sector. In addition to this, the Government has been taking various initiatives through different Ministries/Departments to promote manufacturing sector and employment, including in rural areas. These *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focusses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors.
- (ii) Startup India initiative aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
- (iii) Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (iv) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry, the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.
- (v) A number of measures have been undertaken to ease business environment. Industrial licensing has been simplified and liberalized with a large number of components of Defence Products' list excluded from its purview. Various Central Government and State Government services are being integrated on a single window eBiz portal. The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. 24x7 operations have been introduced at 17 Sea ports and 18 airports. A single window for import clearances called Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been set up. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created under the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of business. The State Governments have also been brought on board to expand the coverage of these efforts.
- (vi) The Ministry of MSME implements several schemes to promote output and employment among MSMEs. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation,

Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship is implemented to provide support to MSMEs. Capital subsidy is provided under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Scope and coverage of the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for MSEs Scheme has been expanded to improve access to credit. Support to self-employment is provided under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme aims to promote efficient manufacturing, technology upgradation and quality certification for MSMEs.

- (vii) Measures are ongoing to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the skill development ecosystem with a view to improve employability of workers/unemployed in India. The Skill India initiative and its various components such as 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Skill Loan Scheme' synergize the existing efforts in Make in India by aligning skills to the industrial requirements. They also aim to tap India's comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors such as textiles and leather.
- (viii) Sectoral Schemes like Integrated textile parks, for handloom, silk and jute sectors in the Ministry of Textiles; leather clusters, skill upgradation for people in leather and footwear sector; scheme for mega food parks etc. aim to increase employment generation

Slump in wheat exports due to import duty

3046. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the data pertaining to wheat exports in the last three years and the current year in the country and specifically Punjab;
- (b) whether Government has taken cognizance of the opinion of experts' that the Zero Import Duty on wheat has led to slump in exports;
- (c) what are the effects of Zero Import Duty on wheat on the farmers in the country; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to compensate the farmers who suffer/have suffered losses due to the aforementioned policy, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The data pertaining to wheat exports in the last three years and the current year in the country is given below. However, the State-wise export data in respect of wheat is not maintained.

Export of Wheat

Financial Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ in crore)
2012-13	65,14,815	10,529
2013-14	55,72,013	9,277
2014-15	29,24,047	4,992
2015-16	6,66,670	1,062
2016-17*	2,31,458	393
(Upto Jan., 2017)		

*Provisional

Source: DGCI&S

(b) and (c) No such opinion of experts regarding zero import duty on wheat leading to slump in exports was received.

(d) In view of the reply at (b) and (c) above, the question does not arise.

Setting up of IIFT and Indian Institute of Packaging

3047. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when was request from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh received in the Ministry for setting up of IIFT and Indian Institute of Packaging in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that a team from the Ministry visited Andhra Pradesh and surveyed land for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by the team;

(d) by when the above institutions are likely to be established; and

(e) what would be the estimated expenditure involved for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A request was received from the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. Kiran Kumar Reddy *vide* letter dated 21.02.2013 regarding sanction of a Centre of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. Afterwards a request was received from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, *vide* letter dated 24.10.2015. A reply was sent on 09.05.2016 to the Andhra Pradesh

Government regarding setting up branches of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A team from the Ministry visited Andhra Pradesh on 27.04.2016 to examine the sites offered by Andhra Pradesh Government for the proposed campuses of IIP and IIFT. The team found the proposed sites in and around the area of the SEZ being developed by the GMR appropriate for the campuses of IIFT and IIP. State Government has been requested to allot at least 50 acres of land at the proposed site including the Plot Nos. 247 and 248 of the Kakinada private SEZ as proposed/identified by the State Government and handing over the land free of cost at the earliest after demarcation.

(d) and (e) These can be finalised only after the land is allotted and DPR is prepared.

Slump in global aluminium prices

3048. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently, there is a slump in global aluminium prices, because of a supply glut created by over production in China; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the domestic industry is likely to get hurt because of dumping of aluminium by China, since imports accounts for 56 per cent of aluminium consumption in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) It has been reported that Global aluminium prices, as represented through average benchmark London Metal Exchange (LME) Cash settlement prices, had shown a slump in the past few years, but have shown some improvement in the latter part of the current financial year *i.e.* 2016-17.

It is estimated that imports of aluminium constituted roughly 51.5% of total domestic consumption during financial year 2015-16. India imports around 14-16% of its requirement from China.

Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of applications filed by the domestic industry with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumping and injury to the domestic industry.

Ban on import of electrical and electronic items

3049. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed a ban on the import of electrical and electronic items;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the period for which the said ban has been imposed; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such imports and also to protect the indigenous industry?

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

(c) The Government *vide* Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Order, 2003 and Electrical Transformers (Quality Control) Order, 2015 has brought 17 Electrical Products under compulsory BIS certification. Further, *vide* the Energy Efficient Induction Motors–Three Phase Squirrel Cage (Quality Control) Order, 2017 Government has brought ‘Three phase squirrel cage induction motors’ also under compulsory certification w.e.f. 1 October 2017, thereby bringing a total of 18 products under compulsory certification of BIS.

Further, *vide* Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012, thirty Electronics and IT goods have been brought under compulsory BIS registration scheme.

As per these orders, no person shall by himself or through any person on his behalf manufacture or store for sale, import, sell or distribute above goods which do not conform to the specified standards and do not bear Standard Mark of the Bureau or the words “Self Declaration-conforming to IS (relevant Indian Standard) on such goods.

Industries affected from Chinese imports

3050. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the industries affected from Chinese imports; and

(b) if so, the details of the industries which face recession due to Chinese imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No specific data on the industries affected by Chinese imports is available with the Ministry. However, the trend in imports to India shows a surge in Chinese imports, accumulation in India's trade deficit with China.

Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry.

Based on the petitions filed by the domestic industry, DGAD has initiated 204 anti-dumping investigations and 2 countervailing duty investigations on imports from China. The major products found to have been dumped from China in all these years and in respect of which anti-dumping duty has been imposed fall in the product group of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Products of Steel and other metals, Fibre and Yarn and Consumer Goods.

Establishment of manufacturing hubs in CLMV countries

3051. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for creating manufacturing hubs in the CLMV countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) to create regional value chains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government for expansion of markets of Indian products abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has created a Project Development Fund (PDF) for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam (CLMV) countries to facilitate Indian Investment and broaden manufacturing base of Indian companies in the region.

(c) Some of the major steps taken by the Department of Commerce to promote exports are:

(i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.

- (ii) FTP 2015-20 provides for new measures for increasing exports of goods and services including new schemes like Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS).
- (iii) Launching of a new scheme “Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)” with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.
- (iv) Implementation of 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.
- (v) Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project launched on 1st April, 2016 as part of “Ease Doing Business” initiatives.
- (vi) Launching of Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Financial support to Trade Organizations for Exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meet/B2B meetings, market research etc.

Steps to boost agri-exports

3052. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for merger of the Commodity Boards and set up an umbrella organisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what steps have been taken by Government during the last three years for boosting agri-exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for merging of Commodity Boards and setting up an umbrella organization.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Encouraging exports of agricultural products is a continuous process. Government takes regular measures to boost agri-export, which includes, *inter alia*, providing financial and technical assistance to the growers and other stakeholders for participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, brand promotion, public relation campaigns and incentives for export of value added products. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS) etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.

Private investment in manufacturing sector

3053. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise data of the total amount of private investment in manufacturing sector of the country in last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the private investment in manufacturing sector has seen a negative growth in the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Gross Capital Formation (GCF) of private sector (including private corporations and households) as per National Accounts Statistics 2016, released by CSO, is available latest for the year 2014-15, stands at ₹ 5,66,115 crore, ₹ 5,41,965 crore and ₹ 5,76,969 crore for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively, at constant (2011-12) prices.

(b) and (c) GCF at constant (2011-12) prices grew at 6.5% in year 2014-15. The growth of GCF for year 2015-16 is not available.

Incubators getting grants for seed stage funding for startups

3054. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent meeting of the Ministers with Incubators and Accelerators, it was highlighted that getting seed stage funding for Startups is the biggest challenge which will require grants to incubators by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing any plan to allocate grants to incubators to ensure seed stage funding;

(c) the details of incubators which are currently getting grant from Government incubator-wise, State-wise and Ministry-wise; and

(d) the number of Startups which have secured seed stage funding since 2014, Startup-wise details thereof along with the respective incubators?

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

(b) The Government provides funds to Incubators to ensure seed stage funding under various schemes.

(c) As per available information, the details of incubators which are currently getting grant from Government, incubator-wise, State-wise and Ministry-wise are as follows:

Sl. No.	Incubator Name	State	Ministry/Department
1	2	3	4
1.	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Limited	Telangana	NITI Aayog
2.	Bio-incubator Centre at CCAMP	Karnataka	NITI Aayog
3.	Springboard Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	New Delhi	NITI Aayog
4.	IKP Knowledge Park	Telangana	Department of Bio Technology
5.	Entrepreneurship Development Centre (Venture Centre)	Maharashtra	Department of Bio Technology
6.	C-CAMP	Karnataka	Department of Bio Technology
7.	TBI-KIIT	Odisha	Department of Science and Technology
8.	Veltech University	Tamil Nadu	Department of Science and Technology
9.	JSSATE-STEP	Uttar Pradesh	Department of Science and Technology
10.	IIT Madras-Incubation Cell	Tamil Nadu	Department of Science and Technology

1	2	3	4
11.	SINE-TBI, IIT-B	Maharashtra	Department of Science and Technology
12.	IIM Calcutta	West Bengal	Department of Science and Technology
13.	a-Idea- NAARM	Telangana	Department of Science and Technology
14.	Science and Technology (STP) Park	Maharashtra	Department of Science and Technology
15.	IIIT-H, Foundation	Telangana	Department of Science and Technology
16.	AUSF Gujarat, Ahmedabad University Support Foundation	Gujarat	Department of Science and Technology
17.	i-Create	Gujarat	Department of Science and Technology
18.	CIET Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Department of Science and Technology
19.	KIET, Ghaziabad	U.P.	Department of Science and Technology
20.	RTBI, IIT Madras	Tamil Nadu	Department of Science and Technology
21.	TREC-STEP, Trichy	Tamil Nadu	Department of Science and Technology
22.	SIIC, IIT Kanpur	U.P.	Department of Science and Technology
23.	Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai	Tamil Nadu	Department of Science and Technology
24.	IIT Kharagpur	West Bengal	Department of Science and Technology
25.	KIIT, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Department of Science and Technology

(d) As per available information, the following number of startups have received seed stage funding from their respective incubators under Department of Science and Technology:

Sl. No.	Name of Incubator	State	Consolidated No. of Startups funded through DST Seed Support
1.	IIM Calcutta Innovation Park, Kolkata	West Bengal	9
2.	Entrepreneurship Development Park, Pune	Maharashtra	4
3.	JSSATE-STEP, Noida	Uttar Pradesh	6
4.	CIIE, IIM Ahmedabad	Gujarat	18
5.	GINSERVE, Bengaluru	Karnataka	1
6.	i-Create, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6
7.	Science and Technology (STP) Park, Pune	Maharashtra	6
8.	Tiruchirappalli Regional Engineering College Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (TREC-STEP), Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	6
9.	STEP-PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	13
10.	TBI-KIIT Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	17
11.	IKP Knowledge Park, Hyderabad	Telangana	11
12.	VIT-TBI, Vellore	Tamil Nadu	3
13.	KIET, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	6

Policy changes for Ease of Doing Business

3055. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to latest world bank rankings in Ease of Doing Business, India averaged 133.13 from 2008 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of 139 in 2010 and a record low of 130 in 2015;

(b) whether reformative measures are being taken to fasten different processes like acquiring construction permits, registering property, ease of paying taxes and trading across borders, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise ranking of Ease of Doing Business; and

(d) the details of the key legislative and policy framework changes proposed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. India's ranking in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking from 2008 to 2017 is as below:-

Year of release	India's Rank
2008	132
2009	135
2010	139
2011	132
2012	132
2013	134
2014	142
2015	131
2016	130

(b) Yes, Sir. Details of some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry released the results of the Assessment of Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16 by States on 31.10.2016. The Assessment studied the extent to which States have implemented DIPP's 340-point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for States/UTs, covering the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. The BRAP includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas which include: access to information and transparency enablers; single window; environmental registration enablers; obtaining electricity connection; availability of land; construction permit enablers; inspection reform enablers; labour regulation enablers; online tax and return filing and commercial dispute resolution enablers spanning the lifecycle of a typical business. The State-wise details of ranking of Ease of Doing Business are given in Statement-II (*See below*)

and the legislative and policy changes included in the BRAP is at the link: eodb.dipp.gov.in/data/4_Business_Reform_Action_Plan_2016_340_Points_26_September_2015.pdf.

Statement-I

Details of some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country

1. Starting A Business

- The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has eliminated the need of a common company seal for incorporation.
- Registration with ESIC and EPFO has been made real-time by eliminating all physical touch-points.
- The requirement of opening a bank account has been removed as a mandatory condition for registration with ESIC and EPFO.
- "Shram Suvidha" Portal has been launched to issue Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN), submission of common electronic returns under 16 Labour Acts and facilitate risk based inspections.
- Maharashtra has combined the process of registration with VAT and Profession Tax. The registration is now being granted within 24 hours in Mumbai.
- SPICE form has been notified as sole application form for incorporation of companies (w.e.f. from 01.01.2017). The fee for filing the incorporation form has been reduced from ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 500. PAN and TAN have now been integrated with SPICE.
- No Environment clearance is required for 36 white industries.
- Mine prospecting projects have been exempted from the requirement of compensatory afforestation and Forest Rights Act (FRA) certificate for grant of forest clearance.
- No site inspection is required for mine prospecting projects on forest land for less than 100 ha. for construction of new roads/drilling of bore hole/sample collection pits.
- Validity of Environment Clearance has been increased from 5 years to 7 years.
- Online submission of applications for environment/forest/wildlife clearances has been put in place for transparent and expeditious decision-making.
- District Environment Impact Assessment Authority has been constituted to grant EC for mining of minor minerals for 5 ha. of individual lease and 25 ha. in a cluster.

- Regional empowered committees at sub national level have been delegated higher powers to dispose of proposals for Forest Clearance
 - (a) Involving diversion of 5 to 40 hectares of forest land and
 - (b) All proposals involving diversion of forestland for linear projects irrespective of area of forest land involved.
- The competent authorities in the State Government have been delegated powers to issue permission for tree felling and commencement of work for a period of one year of linear projects without waiting for final approval under the Forest Conservation Act.

2. **Construction Permits**

- Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal Departments as well as external Departments like AAI and NMA through a common application form.
- In Mumbai, the building completion certificate and occupancy certificate can now be processed simultaneously through single-window approval system.
- Site inspection for construction permits has been minimized by way of self-certification and introducing third party certification. During construction, submission of video clips by architects has been introduced in online Auto DCR system.
- Auto CAD based software to scrutinize building plans has been implemented.
- Both Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and MCGM has introduced digital signing of building permit application, as well as maps, thereby eliminating need of physical submission of documents. The manual application for grant of construction permits has been discontinued.
- MCGM and MCD Single Window Application System have a provision for online transfer of application and receipt of NOC.
- MCD has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal departments as well as external Departments like DMRC, Delhi Fire Services, DUAC, AAI and NMA through a common application form. NOC from Labour Department of Delhi Government is not required if no manufacturing activity is being undertaken in the building.
- MCD has eliminated the need for applicant to visit the Property Tax Department to collect receipt of tax payment.
- Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the Unified Building Bye-laws. The unified building bye laws have provision of deemed approval of

sanctioning building plans within 30 days.

- Colour coded maps have been developed by AAI, DUAC and DMRC to enable applicants to determine whether NOC is required for the land for which permission is applied for.
- 88% of building plans have been sanctioned online by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- Infrastructure Charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/industrial connections. The Development Charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq. m is ₹ 45000 and above 50 sq. m is ₹ 1 lakh.

3. **Getting Electricity**

- Online application for connections above 100 KVA mandatory in Maharashtra and Delhi.
- Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has rationalized LT and HT tariff thereby allowing LT connections upto 150 KVA.
- In Delhi and Mumbai, for getting a new electricity connection the number of procedures has been reduced to 3. Further, DERC has revised the application format of Delhi Electric Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007 for faster release of electricity connection. The distribution licensees have been directed to process applications in the revised format along with the declaration form.

Following are the two documents required for getting electricity connection:

1. Identity proof
 2. Proof of ownership/occupancy of premises.
- NOC/Consent to Establish is not required for getting industrial electricity connection for setting up new industries and projects.
 - Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority regulation has been done to allow installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
 - Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority notification to waive off electrical approval for 11 KV installations carried out by DISCOMs and allowing self-certification by DISCOMs engineers.
 - Supply Code Regulation and Standard of Performance (SOP) regulations have been modified by DERC and MERC to complete the process within 15 days.
 - Now the industrial/commercial connections are being granted within 15 days in Delhi and Mumbai.

- Tata power has improved its System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) by 2.42 and its System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) by 2.41.
- Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport (BEST) has improved its System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) by 1.72 and its System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) by 3.26.

4. Trading Across Borders

- Reforms affecting import of automobile parts from Korea: In JNPT there are 1637 import declarations filed during the period from 1st June, 2015 to 31st May, 2016 (the period of World Bank case study). The average time taken for giving cargo clearance by Customs Authorities is 19.59 hours, wherever importer has paid appropriate Customs Duty. Further, it is important to note that more than 80% of automobile shipments coming from Korea are treated as risk-free and Customs gives clearance within 6 hours, in cases where importer has paid appropriate Customs duty.
- Reforms affecting export of electrical machinery to New York: As of January 1, 2016, Indian Customs Authorities do not require users to physically sign any documents, provided that the documents are digitally signed.
- On April 1, 2016, the Central Board of Excise and Customs of India launched the Customs Electronic Commerce Interchange Gateway (ICEGATE) portal, which allows for e-filing of integrated customs declaration, bill of entry and the shipping bill. ICEGATE also facilitates data and communication exchanges between applicants and customs.
- Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) (online single window for clearance of goods) on the ICEGATE portal by integrating 6 other Departments viz. FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wildlife Control Bureau and Textile Committee for imports. Also, online message exchange system under single window between Customs' ICEGATE and Plant Quarantine Information System (PQIS) has been implemented for import clearances of agricultural commodities.
- Customs' risk management system has been extended to other regulatory agencies to ensure risk-based inspection. 168 low phytosanitary risk agricultural commodities listed under schedule VII of the PQ order, 2003 have been identified for 5% random inspection. Mandatory testing of imports from countries where azo dye has not been banned has been reduced to 25%.

- The limit on the number of consignments released under direct delivery has been removed facilitating prompt delivery of goods.
- Terminal handling receipts have been eliminated from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Container Terminal, Gateway Terminals India and Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal by web based e-form 13.
- Filing of import and export declarations and manifests has been made online with digital signature. Importers, exporters using services of Customs Brokers, shipping lines and airlines can file customs documents under digital signature mandatorily w.e.f. 01.01.2016.
- Electronic messaging system between shipping and custodians' *i.e.* electronic delivery order instead of manual, paper based delivery order was introduced *vide* circular dated 14.10.2016.
- Customs' Clearance Facilitation Committee has been set up at every major customs seaport and airport at Central level.
- The system of physical control and locking of public and private warehouses by Customs has been dispensed with and replaced by record based controls.
- Customs 24x7 clearances is now available on 19 sea ports and 17 Air Cargo ports.
- Reduction in number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to 3 each for export and import. Earlier 7 documents were required for exports and 10 for imports. Implemented *vide* notification dated 12.03.2015.
- The port has reduced the "Gate in" time period for export containers from 5 days to 4 days which will further reduce export dwell time by another 24 hrs.
- CBEC relaxed KYC norms with regard to consignments imported by individual *vide* circular dated 26.04.2016.
- Facility of deferred payment for select category of importers and exporters has been introduced. This provision enables release of cargo without payment of duty, which shall enable speedier clearance and improved liquidity in hands of the businesses.

5. **Resolving Insolvency**

- Constitution of National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Appellate Law Tribunal has been operationalized.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India has notified liquidation norms on 15th December, 2016 under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

- The Corporate Insolvency Resolution provisions have been notified on 30th November, 2016 to implement the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- Regulations for Insolvency Professionals have been notified on 23rd November, 2016 for implementing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- Regulations for Insolvency Professionals Agency have been notified on 21st November, 2016.

6. Enforcing Contracts

- On 7th January, 2016, the Maharashtra High Court established Commercial Division benches and Commercial Appellate Division benches under the High Court.
- Commercial divisions and appellate divisions in Delhi High Court have been established.
- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been amended to reduce the time taken in arbitration proceedings and grounds on which an award may be challenged.
- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) was opened to general public on 19th September, 2015. NJDG is a national data warehouse for case data including case registration, cause list, case status and orders/judgments of courts across the country till District Level Courts.

7. Registering Property

- Mumbai: Integration of Sub Registrars' Offices with the Land Records Department has been completed. Registration data is being shared with the Land Records Department as part of the LR-SRO linkage under the National Land Records Modernization Programme. This has been done for e-mutation in rural areas, and is presently being implemented across 358 tehsils comprising 427 Sub Registrar Offices in the State.
- In Maharashtra, all property tax records have been digitized.
- In Mumbai, citizens can review the property details using e-search facility.
- In Mumbai, appointments to SRO have been made online through e-StepIn books slot.
- Grievances related to immovable property registration in Maharashtra has been made online.
- Further, a project for “e-DISNIC software” (Revenue Courts) for making the land dispute information available online has been rolled out.
- Delhi: Out of 356 villages, 52 villages have their textual data fully digitized and online digitally signed RORs are being issued. An additional 63 villages

will have their RORs issued online soon. Digitization of cadastral maps has been done. 28 maps have been validated. The integration of textual and spatial data has started.

- In Delhi, all sub-registrar offices have been digitized and sub-registrars' records have been integrated with the Land Records Department.
- In Delhi, model sale deed format for property registration is available on the website of Department of Revenue.
- In Delhi, an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking points and providing cadastral information has been completed.
- In Delhi, linking of land ownership registry and mapping agency database on a pilot basis have been completed.

8. **Getting Credit**

- SARFAESI (Central Registry) Rules, 2011 has been amended. The amendment modifies rule 4 to include additional types of charges, including: "security interest in immovable property by mortgage other than deposit of title deeds"; "security interest in hypothecation of plant and machinery, stocks, debt including book debt or receivables"; "security interest in intangible assets, being know-how, patent, copyright, trademark or any other business or commercial right of similar nature"; and "security interest in any under construction residential or commercial building or a part thereof". This amendment allows (Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest) CERSAI to register these additional charges.

9. **Paying Taxes**

- Payment of Employee State Insurance Corporation and Employee Provident Fund Organization contributions can now be made online through 58 banks, debit cards or credit cards.
- ESIC and EPFO returns have also been unified and are available on Shram Suvidha Portal.
- Sales Tax Department of Maharashtra has eliminated physical touch point for filing of tax returns, tax payment and Tax compliances by introducing online return filing and online payment through GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) for VAT, CST, Profession tax, Luxury Tax and Entry Tax.
- Electronic Verification Code (EVC) has been introduced as one of the possible mode for validation of tax returns. Earlier, some categories of taxpayers were required to submit Form ITR-V manually through post for

validation of tax returns. Introduction of EVC has made the exercise of filing tax return electronic. It has also reduced the time period for filing the tax return considerably. During the year, income-tax returns were also made much simpler with culling of many irrelevant columns for all categories of taxpayers. Further, the Tax Audit Report which is required to be filed online was also standardized and harmonized with various provisions of the Companies Act.

- An option for e-filing is available for filing or revising Corporate Tax returns with CBDT.

Statement-II

State-wise details of ranking of Ease of Doing Business as of October 30, 2016

2016 Rank	State	Score (%)	2015 Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.78	2
2.	Telangana	98.78	13
3.	Gujarat	98.21	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	97.32	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	97.01	5
6.	Haryana	96.95	14
7.	Jharkhand	96.57	3
8.	Rajasthan	96.43	6
9.	Uttarakhand	96.13	23
10.	Maharashtra	92.86	8
11.	Odisha	92.73	7
12.	Punjab	91.07	16
13.	Karnataka	88.39	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84.52	10
15.	West Bengal	84.23	11
16.	Bihar	75.82	21
17.	Himachal Pradesh	65.48	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	62.80	12
19.	Delhi	47.62	15
20.	Kerala	26.97	18

2016 Rank	State	Score (%)	2015 Rank
21.	Goa	18.15	19
22.	Tripura	16.67	26
23.	Daman and Diu	14.58	-
24.	Assam	14.29	22
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	-
26.	Puducherry	1.49	20
26.	Nagaland	1.49	31
28.	Manipur	1.19	-
29.	Mizoram	0.89	28
30.	Sikkim	0.60	27
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	32
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.30	29
31.	Chandigarh	0.30	24
31.	Meghalaya	0.30	30
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30	25
31.	Lakshadweep	0.30	-

Loss due to non-development of SEZs

3056. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Special Economic Zone Developers, even after getting extension of validity period, did not take any effective steps to develop the SEZs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment about the non-developing of SEZs, viz., loss of revenue lost job opportunities, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the Letter of Approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. The Board of Approval (BoA) under Department of Commerce may, on an application

by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. No specific criteria for allowing extension of validity of Letter of Approval is laid down in the SEZ Rules, 2006. However, the Board of Approval considers factors like incremental investment made by the developer, physical progress in implementing the project and delays in obtaining clearances from statutory bodies and environmental clearance etc. while extending validity of Letter of Approval. Since the financial year 2012-13 and the current financial year (upto 14th March, 2017), BoA has granted more time to 144 SEZ developers across the country to complete their projects. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No Sir. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up under the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZ Rule, 2006 are primarily private investment driven.

Statement

*Details of State-wise number of SEZs granted extension of validity
period (July, 2012 to March, 2017)*

State/UT	Approvals
Gujarat	10
Haryana	13
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	13
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	26
Nagaland	2
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	18
Odisha	8
Tamil Nadu	21
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	5
Rajasthan	2
Manipur	1
GRAND TOTAL	144

Entry of China made Ganesha idols

3057. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that China made Ganesha idols made of clay have been entering markets in India especially before the Ganesh Chaturthi festival, almost every year in the recent past; and

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to protect idol makers from our country, if so, what is their nature and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Goods are imported into the country as per import policy laid down in Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) [ITC (HS)] Classification of Export and Import Items, 2017. Idols of Gods/Goddesses are not separately classified under ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy) and no separate import data and other related information regarding Ganesha Idols is available.

In a globalised world, import takes place when goods are either not available in domestic market or are priced less outside compared to domestic market. However, the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020) provides safeguards against poor quality imports by providing for Domestic Laws/Rules/Orders/Regulations/Technical Specifications/Environmental/Safety and Health Standards applicable to domestically produced goods to be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to imports, unless specifically exempted.

Rejection of exports of fruits and vegetables by the US and EU

3058. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export consignment of fruits and vegetables from India was rejected by the US and EU on account of non-tariff barriers during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of reasons for which such rejections were made, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available, there were 36 alerts received for export of fresh Fruits and Vegetables to EU. 41 number of shipments of fresh Fruits and Vegetables for export to USA, were issued import refusal. The details below are pertaining to fresh fruits and vegetables excluding processed form of agricultural products:-

EU Alerts:

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Okra	8	6	2
Curry Leaves	3	5	0
Papaya	0	0	1
Vallore Bean	0	0	1
Papri Bean	0	0	1
Others	9	0	0
TOTAL	20	11	5

Source: EU DG SANTE

USA Import refusals:

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Goose Berry	0	2	0
Gourd	0	1	0
Mango	0	1	3
Vegetable and Vegetable Products and Mixed Vegetables	7	4	5
Mushroom	0	1	0
Okra	0	1	0
Tamarind	4	1	5
Tomato	0	1	1
Coconut	0	0	1
Ginger	0	0	1
Mustard Green	0	1	0
Other Fruits	1	0	0
TOTAL	12	13	16

Source: USFDA

(c) The rejections were imposed on the charge of adulteration, pesticide residue, contamination, misbranding and 'product forbidden or restricted for sale'.

Reports on impact of FTAs on farmers

3059. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any authentic reports about impact of Free Trade Agreements the India 'Sri Lanka FTA, the India' ASEAN FTA and South Asian FTA, on Indian farmers of cash crops, are available;

(b) if so, what is the volume of loss suffered by the farmers of cash crops in India due to price fall resulted by FTAs, if any;

(c) if so, whether Government is proposing to review the FTAs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir, the Department of Commerce has not commissioned any study on the impact of the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the India-ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) and the Agreement on the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) on farmers of cash crops. However, while negotiating a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the Government takes a number of steps to protect the interest of domestic stakeholders and farmers by keeping cash crops in the negative list of the trade agreements to the extent possible. The Government has largely adopted a conservative approach on cash crops in most Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed by India so far.

(c) and (d) Free Trade Agreements provide for a periodic review of implementation issues on the basis of mutual consent of the trading partners.

Steps to bring down barriers to trade

3060. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to bring down barriers to trade and enhance the capacity of the country to engage better with the global trading network;

(b) whether the Ministry has an action plan for the ratification of World Trade Organisation's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA); and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to introduce rules for services to ensure special and differential treatment for developing and poor nations?

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

(b) India has ratified and submitted instrument of acceptance of Trade Facilitation Agreement to WTO in April, 2016. The TFA has come into force on 22nd February, 2017.

(c) India has recently tabled a draft legal text on trade facilitation in services at the WTO which includes a separate section on special and differential treatment for developing countries and LDCs.

India's stand on Work Visas

3061. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government failed to properly present India's stand to the US on Work-Visas in 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) what were the delays and lapses on the part of Government in its interactions with the US Government on H1-Visas and Work-Visas for Indians;

(c) what would be the losses to Indian professionals due to such lapses on the part of Government; and

(d) the steps proposed to enquire and place responsibility on officers or agencies responsible for the Visa failures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India continues to engage the US Administration for better access of its professionals in the US. H-1B and L-1 visa issues, including increase in visa processing fees, high rejection rates and other difficulties faced by the Indian services companies, have been raised with the US Government at various levels. India has also taken up the matter on US visa fee hike in the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Development of special economic zones in Andhra Pradesh

3062. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up the development of Special Economic Zones in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places identified for this purpose; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and being released in the present financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In addition to

Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone (SEZ) set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005, 30 SEZs have been formally approved. Out of 30 SEZs, 24 SEZs have been notified and 19 SEZs are operational in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of list of SEZs in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up under the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZ Rule, 2006 are primarily private investment driven. No funds are allocated by the Central Government for setting up of SEZ.

Statement*List of SEZs in the States of Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	Type of SEZ	Area Hectares	SEZ status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Visakhapatnam SEZ	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	146	Notified/Operational
2.	Divi's Laboratories Limited	Chippada Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	132.643	Notified/Operational
3.	Apache SEZ Development India Private Limited	Mandal Tada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Footwear	126.90	Notified/Operational
4.	Ramky Pharma City (India) Pvt. Ltd.	E-Bonangi Villages, Parawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	247.39	Notified/Operational
5.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	16	Notified/Operational
6.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	29.63	Notified/Operational
7.	L&T Hitech City Limited (formerly,	Keesarapalli Village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10	Notified/Operational

Andhra Pradesh

Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)

8.	Hetero Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nakapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	100.28	Notified/Operational
9.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ramanakkapeta and A. V. Nagaram Villages, East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh (Ponnada, Mulapeta, Ramanakkapeta Villages in Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh)	Multi Product	2049.3088	Notified
10.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Atchutapuram and Rambilli Mandals, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1300.82	Notified/Operational
11.	Whitefield Paper Mills Ltd.	Tallapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Writing and Printing Paper Mill	109.81	Notified
12.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Duppituru, Doturupalem Maruturu and Gurujaplen Villages in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Textile	404.70	Notified/Operational
13.	Sri City Private Limited (M/s. Satyavedu Reserve Infracy Private Ltd.)	Chengambakkam, Appaiahpalem, Gollavaripalem, Mallavaripalyam, Aroor, Moporapalle Villages at Satyavedu and Vardayya Palem, Mandals, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1158.796	Notified/Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Vakalapudi Village, Kakinada Rural Mandal, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Food Processing	101.12	Notified/Operational
15.	Mas Fabric Park (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chintavaram Village, Chillakru Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Textile and Apparel	236.07	Notified/Operational
16.	Bhartiya International SEZ. Limited	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Leather Sector	101.37	Notified/Operational
17.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Sarpavaram Village, Kakinada Rural East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.413	Notified/Operational
18.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Village Annangi and Bodduvanipalem, Mandals Maddipadu and Korispadu, District Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh	Building Products	106.46	Notified/Operational
19.	IFFCO Kisan SEZ Limited	Villages Regadichelika, Racharlapadu, Chowduputtadu, Uchaguntapatem, North Ammuluru, Mandal Kodavaluru, District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	768.27	Notified/Operational
20.	Beneficent Knowledge Parks and Properties Ltd. (Formerly Rassai Properties and Industries Ltd.)	Villages Parigi and Serikolum, Mandal Parigi, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Multi Services	366.41	Notified

21.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Villages Dawarkapuram and Palepolam, Mandals Naidupeta and Pellakuru, District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1032.27	Notified/Operational				
22.	Anrak Aluminium Ltd.	APIIC Industrial Park, Village G. Koduru, Mandal Makavarapalle, District Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Alumina/Aluminium refining, smelting, associated processes, Products and raw material industrial	755.66	Notified				
23.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Villages Ratchumarripalli, Peddarangapuram and Venkatampalli, Mandal Pulivendula, District Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	31.99	Notified				
24.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Village Devunipalavalasa, Mandal Ranasthalam, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.	Pharmaceutical	100.37	Notified/Operational				
25.	Krishnapatnam Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Chillakur Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1023	Formal Approval				
26.	Indus Gene Expressions Limited	Village Kodur and Settepalli, Mandal Chilamathur, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	11.45	Notified				
27.	Lepakshi Knowledge Hub Private Limited	Chillamaturu Mandal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Aerospace and Precision Engineering	115.41	Formal Approval				

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Lepakshi Knowledge Hub Private Limited	Chillamaturu and Gorantla Mandal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	11.88	Formal Approval
29.	Lepakshi Knowledge Hub Private Limited	Chillamaturu Mandal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	FTWZ	40	Formal Approval
30.	WIPRO Limited	Resapuvanipalem Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	1.22	Formal Approval
31.	CCL Products (India) Limited	Kuvakolli Village, Vardaiah Palem Mandal, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	Agro based Food Processing	11.87	Formal Approval

Displacement due to land acquisition for SEZs

†3063. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many people engaged in agricultural work as well as the rural artisans have been displaced due to the land acquisition for Special Economic Zones;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide employment to all these people in Special Economic Zones; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Land is a State subject. The Board of Approval approves a proposal for establishment of an SEZ, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed under the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only upon the recommendation of the concerned State Government. Issues related to availability/provisioning of land for SEZs as well as addressing issues related thereto is in the domain of the State Government agencies concerned. As on 31.12.2016, an employment for about 17.11 lakh persons has been generated in different Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Details of National Culture Fund Scheme

†3064. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's National Culture Fund (NCF) Scheme;

(b) the quantum of funds received by the NCF Scheme from Government and other corporates/companies and institutions during the last three years, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received from different States under NCF, the State-wise details of last three years;

(d) the details of works carried out under the NCF during last three years, the State-wise details thereof including Maharashtra; and

(e) whether any proposal from States including Maharashtra for works under NCF is pending at present, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The National Culture Fund (NCF) was established by the Government of India (Ministry of Culture) as a Trust *vide* notification published in the Gazette of India of 28th November, 1996.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NCF's primary mandate is to establish and nurture partnerships in the field of Culture and Heritage between private and public sectors, Government, non-Government agencies, private institutions and foundations and mobilize resources for the restoration, conservation, protection and development of India's rich, natural, tangible and intangible heritage. NCF provides donors with 100% tax benefit under section 80G (2) of the Income Tax Act.

(b) The NCF receives funds from corporate/PSUs/companies and institutions.

The details of funds received by the NCF during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

FY 2013-14	141.96
FY 2014-15	148.70
FY 2015-16	970.00

(c) and (d) NCF has not received any proposal from any State Government during the last three years. However, State-wise details of the projects chosen by the donors during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Following two projects are ongoing in the State of Maharashtra

- (i) Conservation and Restoration at Shri Bhuleshwar Temple, Purandar Dist. Pune under ASI with financial contribution from Smt. Uttaradevi Charitable and Research Foundation.
- (ii) Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Kanheri Caves, Mumbai, Maharashtra under ASI with financial contribution from Indian Oil Foundation.

Statement

State-wise details of the projects chosen by the respective donors during the last three years

Financial Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Name of Donor	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gujarat	Crafts and Sustainable Skill Development in Gujarat (Self Employed women's Association-SEWA)	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
2	Maharashtra	Restoration of Shri Bhuleshwar Temple, Pune	Smt. Uttradevi Charitable and Research Foundation	Ongoing
3	New Delhi	Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, New Delhi	HUDCO	Completed
4	New Delhi	Conservation of Jaiprakash Yantra, Jantar Mantar	State Trading Corporation (STC)	Completed
5	Andhra Pradesh	Conservation and Reuse of the Former British Residency Hyderabad	State Department of Archaeology, Hyderabad	Ongoing
6	Kerala	Kochi Muziris Biennale 2012 Catalogue	Nirlon Foundation Trust	Completed
7	National Level, State Level and Private Museums across the country	Leadership Training Programme II (Organized by British Museum)	Respective Organizations	Completed
8	Archaeological Survey of India	Getty Capacity Building Programme for Professionals from ASI, NCF, J Paul Getty Trust and The British Museum	J. Paul Getty Trust, United States of America	Completed

Financial Year 2014-15

9.	Rajasthan	Training Programmes for Craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components-aarish, stucco, wood carving, frescoe and lime jaali at Jaipur	HUDCO	Completed
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1	2	3	4	5
10	Rajasthan	Training Programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components marble jaali, inlay and stone carving at Makrana	HUDCO	Completed
11	National Level, State Level and Private Museums across the country	Leadership Training Programme III (Organized by British Museum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective Organizations • John Eskenazi Limited, The Pritzker Organization • Neil Kreitman Foundation • Anish Kapoor 	Completed
12	New Delhi	Upgradation of Swatatrata Sangram Sangrahalaya Red Fort, New Delhi	BHEL	Ongoing

Financial Year 2015-16

13	Rajasthan	Erection of Solar Powered Street Lamps, Solar Powered Plant, Bio Toilets and Battery Operated Vehicles at Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan	Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	Funds received (initiated)
14	Uttar Pradesh	Upgradation of Sarnath Site and Museum under ASI	Sony India Pvt. Ltd.	Funds received (initiated)

Central assistance archival repositories, libraries and museums

3065. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to sanction Central assistance for State/Union Territory archival repositories, Government libraries and Museums;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from Government of Rajasthan for sanction of above proposals in Jaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Alwar during 2016-17;

(c) if so, the status thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of criteria to sanction Central assistance for State/Union Territory archival repositories, Government libraries and Museums

National Archives of India:

The scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territory Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums is to support Archival Repositories, Government Libraries/Museums of State/Union Territory Administrations for their developmental activities as well as preservation and conservation of records, rare books, manuscripts, documents, record of history. The grant under this Scheme would be provided for projects which are sponsored by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations with the concurrence of the duly constituted Grants Committee for the purpose. The maximum limit of financial assistance under the Scheme will be ₹ 50.00 lakhs for State Archives/Libraries/Museums holding more than 5000 manuscript/records, ₹ 12.50 lakhs for Archives/Museums/Libraries holding manuscripts/records between 2000-5000 and ₹ 5.00 lakhs for Archives/Museums/Libraries holding manuscript/records between 500-2000. The grant will be provided in the ratio of 75:25 (*i.e.* 75% Central Share and 25% State Government/Union Territory Administration share) for each project/proposal in a given financial year, as per the eligibility conditions specified in the said Scheme.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF):

RRRLF has some approved Matching and Non-Matching schemes through which

assistance are provided to the Public Libraries located in the States and Union Territory all over the country. Every States have their State Library Committee (SLC)/ State Library Planning Committee (SLPC) constituted by the Department of Library Services of the respective State/Union Territory through which Public Libraries are controlled. The Committee approves overall budgetary allocation and Director of Library Services send applications for assistance to libraries under the schemes in the prescribed format along with requisite documents with the recommendation of the Convener for approval of RRRLF. The RRRLF accords approval in the form of authorization letter to the respective libraries having been found the application in order. On receipt of the authorization letter, the libraries submit requisite documents in accordance with the authorization letter and the sanctioned amount are released accordingly. Libraries to be assisted under various matching schemes are selected by the Directorate of Library Services.

National Mission on Libraries (NML):

Ministry of Culture has undertaken a project National Mission on Libraries for upgradation of Libraries to provide service to the public which includes the following components under setting up of NML Model Libraries:

1. Improvement of infrastructure
2. Upgradation of technology
3. Facilities of specially abled groups
4. Advocacy and outreach

The purpose of setting up of NML Model Libraries is to develop one State Central Libraries, and one District Libraries in each State as recommended by the corresponding State Authority.

Project proposals for setting up of NML Model Libraries received from the State Authority is placed before the Project Management Unit (PMU) of NML and subsequently the recommendation of PMU is placed before the Finance Committee (FC) of NML for approval.

Accordingly, the sanction order and are issued to the corresponding State Authority in respect of the respective State Central Libraries and District Libraries.

Museums:

Financial assistance is given for the establishment of new museums and for the development of existing museums, managed by State Governments, organizations, institutions, societies, trusts, local bodies, academic institutions, etc. registered under relevant statutes or under any other law for the time being in force, as per the eligibility conditions specified in the Museum Grant Scheme.

Statement-II

Details of the proposals received from Rajasthan Government during 2016-17

National Archives of India:

Yes, proposals were received from the Government Museums of Jaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Alwar during 2016-17.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation:

Yes, RRRLF has received proposals under various Matching and Non-Matching Schemes through the Director, Language and Library Department, Government of Rajasthan for the different districts of Rajasthan during the year 2016-17.

National Mission on Libraries (NML):

NML has received proposals from Government of Rajasthan towards setting up of NML Model Libraries for Sarbajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota, Rajasthan and State Central Library, Jaipur and sanction order has already been issued for the said Libraries.

Museums:

Government of Rajasthan had sent 7 proposals for financial assistance for establishment/development of Albert Hall Sangrahalaya, Jaipur; Shiv Museum, Jaipur; Music Museum, Shisodia Rani Bagh, Jaipur; Rajkiya Sangrahalaya, Shahpura; Rajkiya Kala-Dirgha Chandrawati, Sirohi; Rajkiya Sangrahalaya, Mandor, Jodhpur and Rajkiya Sangrahalaya, Udaipur, which are not as per eligibility criteria of the scheme.

Statement-III

Details of the status of the proposals received from Rajasthan Government during 2016-17

National Archives of India:

The Government Museums of Udaipur, Jodhpur and Kota have been given grant during 2016-17 whereas the proposals of Bikaner, Ajmer, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur were not considered for grant amount as the utilization certificates against the grants released earlier are pending. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Grant proposal sanctioned during 2016-17	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Government Museum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Nil	Utilization certificate pending against the grant released in 2008-09

1	2	3	4
2.	Government Museum, Ahar, Udaipur, Rajasthan	₹ 1,25,000/-	---
3.	Sardar Government Museum, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	₹ 9,50,000/-	---
4.	Ganga Government Museum, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Nil	Utilization certificate pending against the grant released in 2014-15
5.	Government Museum, Alwar, Rajasthan	Nil	Utilization certificate pending against the grant released in 2008-09
6.	Government Museum, Ajmer, Rajasthan	Nil	Utilization certificate pending against the grant released in 2014-15
7.	Department of Archaeology and Museum (Library), Albert Hall, Jaipur	Nil	Utilization certificate pending against the grant released in 2008-09
8.	Government Museum, Kota, Rajasthan	₹ 4,99,500/-	—

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation:

Details of applications received from the Directorate of Library Services and assistance released thereof during 2016-17 are given below:

District	Amount applied	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Ajmer	6494944	5794924	3294924
Alwar	199042	199042	199042
Bharatpur	998554	998554	100000
Bikaner	299573	299573	299573
Jaipur	4346864	1846864	1672083
Jodhpur	10496922	5997572	3049390
Kota	7428921	6737921	624344
Udaipur	199043	199043	199043
TOTAL	30463863	22073493	9438399

In addition, One (1) State Central Library and Twenty six (26) District Libraries of Rajasthan have been provided books worth ₹ 151.02 lakhs under the Central Book Selection Scheme of RRRLF.

National Mission on Libraries:

Details of the sanction are given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Library	Improvement of infrastructure	Up-gradation of technology	Facilities of specially abled groups	Advocacy outreach	Total amount sanctioned	NML share	State share
1.	State Central Library, Gandhinagar, Jaipur	100.00	83.51	0.00	0.00	183.51	137.63	45.88
2.	Sarbajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota, Rajasthan	50.00	6.48	4.98	2.00	63.46	47.59	15.87

Museums:

Government of Rajasthan had sent 7 proposals for financial assistance for establishment/development of Albert Hall Sangrahalaya, Jaipur; Shiv Museum, Jaipur; Music Museum, Shisodia Rani Bagh, Jaipur; Rajkiya Sangrahalaya, Shahpura; Rajkiya Kala-Dirgha Chandrawati, Sirohi; Rajkiya Sangrahalaya, Mandor, Jodhpur and Rajkiya Sangrahalaya, Udaipur, which are not as per eligibility criteria of the scheme.

Illegal construction/encroachment in the vicinity of heritage sites

3066. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to prevent illegal construction/ encroachment in the vicinity of heritage sites and forts in the country;

(b) whether any technology, such as drones, are being used to check such construction, building or industrial activity in the vicinity of heritage sites and forts; and

(c) what prevent ASI from taking action against the offenders and can that be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 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. Accordingly actions are taken on notice of illegal construction/encroachment.

In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments.

(b) There is no such proposal for using drones, to check construction, building or industrial activity in the vicinity of heritage sites and forts.

(c) As per the statutory provisions the Archaeological Survey of India is bound to approach the District Magistrate/Collector for removal of encroachments from protected monuments/area and unauthorised constructions in the prohibited and regulated areas. In few cases, Archaeological Survey of India approaches even the Courts for legal action against the persons who have encroached upon the protected monument/area or have indulged in construction activities in prohibited and regulated areas in violation of the AMASR Act, 1958 or Rules, 1959.

Documentation of Antiquities and Monuments under NMMA

3067. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has contracted out the documentation of antiquities and monuments to contractors and not the subject specialists under National Mission for Monuments and Antiquities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the documentation done by the contractors is far sub-standard to be uploaded in the official website of NMMA, despite release of crores of rupees without reasonable verification of work done in 2014-15 to 2016-17; and

(c) whether Government would stop further syphoning of funds to the contractors and get the entire matter examined by a Committee of independent subject specialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) gets the documentation of antiquities and monuments done by outsourcing through Documentation Resource Centres (DRCs) which comprise Universities, State Archaeological Departments, Endowment Boards, Research Institutes, Trusts, NGOs etc. These DRCs are identified by NMMA in association with State Level Implementation Committees (SLIC) constituted for the purpose in different States. The projects awarded to DRCs are monitored by SLICs, Finance Committee and Monitoring Committee. The DRCs get the documentation done in house or through outsourcing as the case may be.

(b) No, Sir. There is already in built mechanism for certification of data by subject experts before submission of data to NMMA. The data received in NMMA is further verified by the subject experts before release of funds and uploading of the documented data.

(c) The current system of documentation is satisfactory.

Promotion of folk artists and music for Chhattisgarh

†3068. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme currently being operated by Government to promote folk artists and folk music of Chhattisgarh; and

(b) the details of amount spent on these Schemes and number of beneficiaries therefrom during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To promote folk artists and folk music throughout the country including Chhattisgarh, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis and folk artists from all over the country including Chhattisgarh are invited to participate in these festivals. The details of the annual grant-in-aid provided to these ZCCs during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	NZCC, Patiala	612.35	433.39	1412.50
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	429.35	652.39	885.15
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	830.66	336.10	560.56

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	537.36	456.54	813.659
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	544.19	319.61	1115.00
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	520.37	345.07	517.37
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	771.94	1431.78	1530.10
TOTAL		4246.22	3974.88	6834.330

List of protected monuments in Uttarakhand

†3069. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monuments/historical buildings declared protected in the State of Uttarakhand by Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years;

(c) whether the State proposes to declare some more buildings as monuments in the next financial year, if so, the name-wise details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider the State's request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 42 monuments/sites have been declared as of National importance in the State of Uttarakhand and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The fund allocated and utilised on conservation and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments/sites of National importance in the State of Uttarakhand during the last three years is as under:

(Amount in Rupees)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2013-14	2,14,19,000	2,09,88,719
2014-15	2,65,19,000	2,64,98,779
2015-16	2,15,00,000	2,14,99,701

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement*List of Centrally protected monuments under jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in Uttarakhand*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Badrinath Group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
2.	Bandeo Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
3.	Gujardeo Temple	Dwaraha	Almora
4.	Kacheri Group of Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
5.	Kutumbari Temple	Dwarahat	Almora
6.	Maniyan Group of Temples	Dwarahat	Almora
7.	Mritunjaya Group	Dwarahat	Almora
8.	Ratan Deo Shrines	Dwarahat	Almora
9.	Surya Temple	Katarmal	Almora
10.	Dandeshwar Temple	Kotuli and Chandhok Gunth (Jageshwar)	Almora
11.	Chandi-ka-Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
12.	Jageshwar Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
13.	Kuber Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
14.	Mritunjaya Temple	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
15.	Nanda Devi or Nau Durga	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
16.	Nava-grah Shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
17.	Pyramidal Shrine	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
18.	Shrine dedicated to Surya	Phulai Gunth, Jageshwar	Almora
19.	Group of Ancient Temples, consisting of Main Shrine of Siva and 17 Subsidiary Shrines.	Bajinath or Vaidyanath	Bageshwar
20.	Three Temples of the Indo- Aryan shikara type known as Lakshmi Narayan, Rakshas Deval and Satya Narayan	Talli Hat, Mound Katyur	Bageshwar
21.	Remains of Sixteen Temples	Adibadri	Chamoli

1	2	3	4
22.	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling house inside it and with flights of steps	Chandpur	Chamoli
23.	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
24.	Two Temple	Pandukeshwar	Chamoli
25.	Rudranath Temple	Gopeshwar	Chamoli
26.	Rock Inscription in Survey Plot No. 89	Village Mandal	Chamoli
27.	Temple sacred to Mahasu	Hanol or Onol	Dehradun
28.	Ancient Site	Jagatram	Dehradun
29.	The inscribed rock edicts of Asoka	Kalsi	Dehradun
30.	Kalinga Monuments	Karanpur	Dehradun
31.	Temple and Images in its vicinity	Lakha Mandal	Dehradun
32.	Group of Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
33.	Kotwali Chabutra	Champawat	Champawat
34.	Naula or covered spring attached to the Baleshwar Temples	Champawat	Champawat
35.	Excavated Site	Rishikesh	Dehradun
36.	Old Cemetery	Shaikhpuri and Ganeshpur (Roorkee)	Haridwar
37.	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana	Dhikuli	Nainital
38.	Excavated Site at Dronasagar (only preliminary notification issued)	Mauza Ujjain Kashipur	Udamsingh Nagar
39.	Old Temple sacred to Sita	Sitabani	Nainital
40.	Excavated site and remains	Village Khawli Sera, Purola	Uttarkashi

1	2	3	4
41.	Patal Bhubaneswar Caves	Didihat, Patal Bhubaneswar	Pithoragarh
42.	Remains of a few old temples and an inscribed masonry well	Gangoli Hat	Pithoragarh

Change of name of Sixteenth Century Fort in Jaipur

3070. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that name of a Sixteenth Century Fort in Jaipur has been changed;

(b) if so, whether this was Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monument;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and policy in this regard;

(d) the stand of Central Government in this regard; and

(e) what is the procedure for changing names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The name of Centrally protected Fort of National importance in Jaipur (Rajasthan) has not been changed by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) to (e) There is no policy to change the name of any Centrally protected monument. The Archaeological Survey of India takes up the conservation work of ancient monuments as per established guidelines, conservation norms, conservation charters, maintaining the original character of the site as well as retaining its authenticity and integrity and heritage values associated with the particular site. The conservation work within these parameters is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Report on Cultural Akademis by HPC

3071. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Powered Committee (HPC) was constituted to report on the working of our Cultural Akademis;

(b) if so, how far have the recommendations been acted upon;

(c) the main points remaining yet to be implemented; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the recommendations made by the

Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in its 201st Report, a High Powered Committee (HPC) was constituted by Ministry of Culture on 15.01.2014 to review the constitution as well as the working of the Akademis/Institutions under Ministry of Culture. The High Powered Committee submitted its report on 05.05.2014. The recommendations of the High Powered Committee were examined taking into account the comments/views of the concerned organisations. Government has already decided to implement most of the acceptable recommendations of the High Powered Committee on Akademies and other Institutions under Ministry of Culture subject to maintaining the autonomous character of the Akademis and other institutions as per their Memorandum of Association/Deed/Rules and Regulations etc. The Ministry of Culture is regularly following up the matter towards implementation of the recommendations with the concerned organisations. These recommendations will be implemented by way of amendment of Memorandum of Association/Constitution of the concerned organisation, and accordingly, the process of amendment of Memorandum of Association of the concerned organisations has also been initiated.

Ban on polythene at archaeological sites

3072. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced or proposes to introduce a polythene-ban at its sites of historical and archaeological importance;
- (b) if so, the details of implementation of the same and the measures used to ensure adherence to the same; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture has recommended prohibition on use of polythene. Archaeological Survey of India has declared all ASI protected Monuments and Archaeological Sites as 'Polythene Free Zone'. All the field offices of ASI have been directed for necessary compliance. In this regard Secretary (Culture) has also issued a D.O. letter to all the Chief Secretaries of States for their active cooperation for making Centrally protected monuments as polythene free zone.

Subsidy for vehicles under Fame India Scheme

†3073. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) quantum of subsidy released for purchase of vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrids) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) India scheme for promotion of pollution free electric vehicles during the last two years, along with details of vehicles separately for which said subsidy was utilised and expenditure incurred on electric vehicles out of the above;

(b) whether relatively higher amount of subsidy is being used for vehicles making less pollution and as a consequence it is drifting away from the intended purpose for which the said scheme had been launched; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of the demand incentives along with vehicle types and total vehicles supported under FAME India Scheme by the Government with effect from 1st April, 2015 to 28th February, 2017 is tabulated below:

Vehicles Type	Total Vehicles supported	Total Amount of incentives (Committed+released) (in ₹)
Low Speed 2 Wheeler with Conventional Battery	33496	25,12,20,000
High Speed 2 Wheeler with Conventional Battery	1386	1,30,28,400
Mild Hybrid 4 Wheeler	73633	95,72,29,000
Low Speed 2 Wheeler with Advanced Battery	193	32,81,000
Strong Hybrid 4 Wheeler	1949	13,64,30,000
Full Electric Car	1230	15,25,20,000
Full Electric LCV	10	18,70,000
TOTAL Vehicles supported	111897	
TOTAL Amount of Claim Received		151,55,78,400
TOTAL Amount Released as on 28.02.2017		127,77,38,200

(b) and (c) Under FAME India Scheme, the demand incentive amount, has been determined for Electric/Hybrid Vehicles (xEVs) taking into account the principle of Total Cost of Ownership (TCO), Payback period on account of saving, cost of maintenance etc. Further the demand incentives has been categorised in two slabs—Level 1 and Level 2, so as to promote the development of technologies and vehicles with higher fuel savings potential.

The details of demand incentives for various Vehicle categories is available at Annexure 13 of the FAME India Scheme of the Government are available at DHI Site *dhi.nic.in*.

Losses suffered by CPSUs

3074. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 10 Central Public Sector Undertakings including BHEL are running in losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, Public Sector Undertaking-wise;

(c) the balance sheets of these undertakings in the last three years, including profit and loss; and

(d) the effective measures taken, including strategic proposals made by Government to make these CPSUs, including cutting of administrative cost and effecting economy on the profitable path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) There are 31 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). Out of which, 21 including Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) are running in losses. Details including profit and loss and balance-sheets of these CPSEs are available in Volume-I and Volume-II respectively of the Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 which has already been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 21st March, 2017.

(d) DHI is undertaking appraisal of the status of each CPSEs regularly with a view to assessing the prospects of revival on case to case basis. As a part of this exercise, while profit making CPSEs require further strengthening, the loss making CPSEs having the potential of being turned around need to be revived. Those CPSEs which have been chronically sick and are not found revivable on sustainable basis are to be disinvested or closed after payment of due compensation to employees. NITI Aayog has been entrusted the responsibility to critically review the performance of loss making CPSEs and give their recommendation on the future of these CPSEs.

Allocation of funds for Fame India Scheme

3075. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allocated ₹ 14,000 crores for the FAME India Scheme for promoting hybrid and electric mobility vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to give incentives to both bikes and cars which will run on electricity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This does not arise in view of the above answer.

(c) and (d) Under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles (FAME-India) Scheme of the Government, demand incentives are being extended to all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheelers, 3-Wheelers Auto, Passenger 4-Wheelers Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses.

Retirement facilities for employees resigned from CPSEs

3076. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises who resign to join other unit of State run establishments will now be able to avail retirement benefits in continuation of existing services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been made possible after the Department of Public Enterprises brought out clarification for employees resigning on the ground of technical ground; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) issued OM No. W-02/0017/2014-DPE(WC) dated 01.02.2017 clarifying the term "Technical formality clause" as mentioned in point (xvi) of OM No. W-02/0017/2014-DPE (WC) dated 21.05.2014. This has no effect on the provisions of the OM dated 21.05.2014.

In term of para (vii) read with para (x) of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)'s OM dated 21.05.2014, any employee resigning from service of CPSEs and joining another CPSE having broadly similar schemes of pension and post superannuation medical benefit the entire amount of employer's and employee's contribution along with interest accrued thereon would be transferred to such CPSE. The services rendered in CPSEs prior to resigning would also be counted for the schemes. Thus, these provisions are available even prior to issue of the OM dated 01.02.2017 on 'Technical formality'.

Two-wheelers on CNG

3077. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, to curb pollution, is planning to introduce a system of running of two-wheelers on CNG;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any pilot programme has also been launched recently in this direction, the details thereof; and

(d) by when this system will come into existence, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to introduce a system of running two-wheelers on CNG, under consideration of Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

(c) No, Sir, Department of Heavy Industry has not launched any pilot programme in this direction.

(d) This does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Credit sale and advances by CPSUs

3078. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of credit sale/advances extended to customers which graduated into unrecoverable assets, the details thereof CPSU-wise in past three financial years;

(b) the details of CAG observations on CPSUs extend sales to customers by breaching their respective organizations' clauses of credit sale/advancement in past three years, CPSU-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of customers which got blacklisted by these CPSUs due to not paying back the credit amount, CPSU-wise and year-wise details thereof?

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), the CPSE-wise details of long term trade receivables for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) Reports laid in the Parliament in the respective years, the following instances of deviation from norms for credit sale/advances were noticed and reported in the Reports of C&AG of India for the last three years:

Sl. No.	Report No. and Year	Para No.	CPSE	Audit Observation
1.	15 of 2016 (Vol. II)	1.1	Bharot Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Extension of credit facility to defaulter company without security
2.	15 of 2016 (Vol. II)	5.2 Sub-Para 5.2.2.7(a)	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Undue extension of credit period
3.	21 of 2015 (Vol. I)	2.3	Airports Authority of India	Loss due to failure in taking timely action as per approved credit policy
4.	21 of 2015 (Vol. I)	2.7 Sub-para 2.7.4.3	Air India Ltd.	Non-adherence to credit policy led to accumulation of outstanding dues.

(c) The information of details of customers which got blacklisted by the CPSUs due to not paying back the credit amount is not maintained Centrally.

Statement

CPSE-wise details of long term trade receivables for the last 3 years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Long Term Trade Receivable		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Ltd.	192	221	474
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	-	-	236
3.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	11,88,107	11,41,382	11,17,407
4.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	281	224	284
5.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-	63	95
6.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	-	-	39
7.	British India Corporation Ltd.	200	204	980
8.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	4,286	3,783	-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Central Electronics Ltd.	1,110	265	1,097
10.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	2	-	-
11.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	4,447	3,075	2,897
12.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	2,418	11,811	8,318
13.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	4,880	5,339	6,429
14.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	71,841	2,40,995	1,11,555
15.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	603	669	203
16.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	-	129	-
17.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-	1,004	-
18.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	10,078	12,847	17,223
19.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	3,299	1,554	-
20.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	2,440	-	-
21.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	209	198	118
22.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	176	197	-
23.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	669	670	669
24.	Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.	-	9,081	8,142
25.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	130	130	246
26.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-	1,416	1,551
27.	ITI Ltd.	20,811	37,791	1,05,087
28.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	98	98	-
29.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	96	62	88
30.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	12,341	10,106	8,937
31.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	-	-	9,413
32.	IRCON International Ltd.	-	5,010	281
33.	MMTC Ltd.	146	83	310

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	5,821	5,736	5,162
35.	Mecon Ltd.	4,463	5,895	7,385
36.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	339	296	634
37.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1,346	-	-
38.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	7,358	7,971	8,796
39.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	151	-	-
40.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	-	-	54,524
41.	National Safai Karamcharis finance and Devpt. Corpn.	754	-	-
42.	NHDC Ltd.	42,795	33,593	6,456
43.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-	-	12
44.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	8,636	12,400	12,945
45.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	-	-	7,09,364
46.	PEC Ltd.	-	-	105
47.	RailTel Corporation India Ltd.	21,498	19,180	13,961
48.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	-	-	294
49.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	9	6	23
50.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1,04,688	1,08,599	1,06,696
51.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2,191	3,039	3,734
52.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1,398	855	2,003
53.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	41	41	41
54.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	-	2,514	-
TOTAL		15,30,348	16,88,532	23,34,214

Time-frame for completion of NATRIP

3079. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of many extensions given to National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), it is still a non-starter which has led to huge cost escalation of the project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will come forward to specify a categorical time-frame to complete the project in a time-bound manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes

(d) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the revised timeline of completion of NATRIP Project. According to this, project will be completed by June, 2019.

Proposal for development works in Chhattisgarh

†3080. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works during the last three years from Government of Chhattisgarh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government 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 development works and how the cost escalation related to work is adjusted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) So far as the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is concerned, no such proposals have been received from Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Agreement to tackle terrorism

†3081. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made so far or proposes to make any agreement with other countries to deal with terrorism in view of increasing terrorist attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In order to effectively fight the menace of terrorism and its threats, India has entered into bilateral agreements with other friendly countries in the fields of security cooperation which covers *inter alia* counter terrorism, intelligence and information sharing and capacity building.

Election for VCDC in BTAD

3082. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to hold election for Village Council Development Committee (VCDC) in the six Scheduled Areas of Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) exercised by Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in Assam for better implementation of rural development schemes of Central and State Governments, since there is no Panchayat system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to monitor the execution of Centrally sponsored rural development schemes in BTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per information received from Government of Assam, presently there is no proposal to hold election for Village Council Development Committee (VCDC) in the Sixth Scheduled Areas of Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) exercised by Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in Assam.

(c) To ensure proper utilisation of funds Ministry of Rural Development has developed a multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring. The important instruments of monitoring are reviewed by Union Ministers, Online reporting through programme specific Management Information System, Utilization Certificates/Audit Reports, Performance Review Committee Meetings/Regional Review Meetings, National Level Monitors, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and Area Officer's Scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vacancies in police organisations

3083. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many a times senior positions in sensitive police organisations remain vacant forcing Government to make *ad-hoc* arrangements;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the vacant positions at top level in police/ organisations as on date; and

(c) the reasons for not identifying appropriate officers well before the positions fall vacant as per the instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) so that sensitive positions do not remain vacant even for a day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The post of chief of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organizations (CPOs) are filled up from time to time based on the experience, availability and suitability of the officer, from amongst the pool of eligible officers for the post available at that point of time. *Ad-hoc* arrangements are made whenever vacancy for short periods of time based on exigencies.

Sexual harassment of foreign tourists

3084. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of sexual harassment of foreign tourists have been reported in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against guilty during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to curb such incidents in future since such incidents have created negative impact on the country's tourism sector?

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 data relating to incidence of sexual harassment of foreign tourists in various parts of the country is not maintained separately. However, details of cases registered under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354 IPC) and cases registered under insult to the modesty of women (Section 509 IPC) against foreign tourists are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline (MOT) in 12 languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English on 8.2.2016.

Code of conduct has been adopted by the Indian travel and tourism industry for Safe and Honourable Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

Ministry of Tourism has requested all the Chief Ministers/Administrators of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory to all State Governments/ Union Territories on 13th July, 2015 on "Security of Tourists visiting India".

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested, cases chargesheeted, persons chargesheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under assault on women (Foreign Tourists) with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354 IPC) during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Chargesheeted	Persons Chargesheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	4	4	4	5	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	1	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	4	2	3	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	2	1	1	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	1	1	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	0	2	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	6	6	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		24	18	23	19	2	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	9	12	8	12	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		9	12	8	12	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33	30	31	31	2	2
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	4	2	4	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		2	4	2	4	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		15	12	16	14	0	0

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested, cases chargesheeted, persons chargesheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under insult to the modesty of women (Foreign Tourists) (section 509 IPC) during 2014 and 15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Regsitered	Persons Arrested	Cases Chargesheeted	Persons Chargesheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		1	1	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	2	0	2	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		2	2	0	2	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3	3	0	2	0	0

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi UT	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Source: Crime in India.

Introduction of state-of-the-art technologies in police forces

3085. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed innovative and hi-fi technology in administration and maintenance of internal security in the country, including among the paramilitary forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress in introducing state-of-the-art technologies in the police forces in the country, particularly Central forces; and

(d) the budget earmarked and released, separately, for the above, in the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) With a view to fully computerize the process of crime registration, investigation, prosecution, etc., in all police stations in the country, the Government of India has developed Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). Under this project, a Central database has been created to provide national level search facility as well as crime analytics for use by police and Central agencies. The Government through Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless operates a nationwide Satellite network for police communication.

The Government of India has taken various measures to maintain internal security, which, *inter alia*, include augmenting the strength of CAPFs; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; tighter immigration control; effective border management through surveillance and patrolling; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech equipment; upgradation of Intelligence set up; strengthening the coastal security; amendments to

the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism and raising of the issues of cross-border terrorism in all its manifestations including its financing in various multi-lateral and bilateral fora as part of India's zero tolerance policy towards terrorism.

(c) and (d) A Modernization Plan-II (2012-17) was approved by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for all Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on 03.05.2013 for equipping them with modern/state-of-the-art technology weapons and equipment.

CAPFs have spent ₹ 455.61 crore (as on 28.3.2017) against the total allocation of ₹ 472.75 crores under Mod Plan II for entire plan period and ₹ 2139.91 crore against allocation of ₹ 2202.09 crore during 2016-17 (as on 28.3.2017) under regular budget heads for modernization through introducing state-of-the-art technology weapons and equipment like Modern Assault Rifle, Carbine Machine, Holographic/Reflex Sight, Passive Night Sight for INSAS Rifle, Telescopic Manipulator, Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Non Linear Junction Detector (NLJD), See Through Wall Radar System, Explosive Detector, PNV Monocular etc. to boost their operational effectiveness.

Central Government under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. Details of the total funds allocated/released to various States during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of total funds allocated/released to various States during the last three years

State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released as on 27.03.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	102.81	54.17	22.68	32.56	22.68	25.99
Arunachal Pradesh	9.62	9.69	3.64	3.05	3.64	2.28
Assam	64.70	43.29	24.47	3.29	24.47	1.97
Bihar	67.70	49.08	25.62	26.57	25.62	16.31
Chhattisgarh	23.82	37.36	9.01	14.24	9.01	0.73
Goa	2.51	1.86	0.95	0.13	0.95	0.08
Gujarat	62.69	62.62	23.72	23.75	23.72	27.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	28.13	28.25	10.64	14.74	10.64	11.89
Himachal Pradesh	8.59	5.75	3.25	0.44	3.25	5.22
Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	105.17	37.00	35.88	37.00	30.43
Jharkhand	22.56	34.52	8.54	22.44	8.54	0.69
Karnataka	94.03	62.92	35.58	39.45	35.58	48.35
Kerala	39.50	42	14.94	2.01	14.94	1.21
Madhya Pradesh	66.45	58.18	25.14	26.8	25.14	16.52
Maharashtra	115.47	76.65	43.69	5.9	43.69	7.95
Manipur	23.40	28.45	8.85	7.79	8.85	7.38
Meghalaya	9.20	6.98	3.48	0.47	3.48	0.29
Mizoram	11.71	19.03	4.43	5.41	4.43	5.17
Nagaland	26.33	31.39	9.96	13.78	9.96	11.42
Odisha	38.24	42.92	14.47	19.46	14.47	16.58
Punjab	40.25	38.13	15.23	20.67	15.23	17.46
Rajasthan	76.61	102.5	28.99	34.18	28.99	31.32
Sikkim	4.34	3.57	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.87
Tamil Nadu	85.38	85.74	32.31	34.41	32.31	85.65
Tripura	19.22	22.69	7.28	7	7.28	0.59
Uttar Pradesh	154.87	169.23	58.59	69.99	58.59	29.51
Uttarakhand	8.25	8.81	3.12	3.74	4.68	5.45
West Bengal	70.84	47.4	26.80	3.6	26.80	9.34
Telangana	42.86	45.79	16.22	16.32	16.22	18.60
TOTAL	1375.01	1324.14	520.24	488.29	521.8	437.67

Coastal India Reserve Battalion in Odisha

3086. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government would make provisions according to the proposal submitted by Government of Odisha to Ministry of Home Affairs, for creation of a Coastal India Reserve Battalion comprising of 917 personnel in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Government of Odisha submitted a proposal for creation of a Coastal India Reserve Battalion, comprising of requirement of 917 personnel, to Ministry of Home Affairs. Action has been taken as per the Government's policy.

**Sub-Committee for resolving dispute between
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

3087. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee has been constituted to resolve the disputes arisen between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of the Committee and what are the terms of reference given to that Committee;

(c) the details of disputes identified by the Committee and what is the time-frame within which the Committee is likely to submit its Report; and

(d) the progress made in resolving the disputes identified, dispute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To establish regular dialogue with both the States and to assist the Dispute Resolution Committee formed under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary, a Sub-Committee was constituted. This Committee is chaired by Joint Secretary (Centre State), MHA with Resident Commissioners of both States and Secretary of the concerned Department of both the States as members.

(c) and (d) The disputes related to the following issues have been discussed in this Sub-Committee with the representatives of both the State Governments:

(i) Issues related to Schedule IX Institutions

(ii) Issues related to Schedule X Institutions

(iii) Issue related to bifurcation of Andhra Bhawan between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

As the Sub-Committee is only for engaging with the States/stakeholders for discussion and to assist the Dispute Resolution Committee, the assignment of time-frame for the Sub-Committee is not required. Several meetings of the Sub-Committee have been held to facilitate the resolution of disputes.

Communal harmony awards

3088. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) has ever presented National Communal Harmony award to any individual or institution from the Sikh community;

(b) if so, who were the individuals and institutions selected and duly notified for National Communal Harmony awards for the year 2013; and

(c) when will the Ministry arrange presentation of awards for 2013 which is already notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The National Communal Harmony Awards have been instituted by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony in individual and organisation categories for promotion of communal harmony and/or national integration. Dr. Mohinder Singh (Delhi), belonging to the Sikh Community and Dr. N. Radhakrishnan (Kerala) have been selected in the individual category and the Centre for Study of Society and Secularism (Maharashtra) has been selected in the organization category for the National Communal Harmony Awards for the year 2013. The Foundation will arrange the ceremony for presentation of these awards soon.

Human trafficking in Assam

3089. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that human trafficking in Assam is still reported from various places, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the district-wise details of cases registered against human trafficking in Assam during the last three years; and

(c) the steps/measures taken by Government to curb human trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the details of district-wise cases registered under Human Trafficking in the State of Assam during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Police' is a State subject. Registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by issuing advisories and guidelines from time to time and also 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 also signed Memorandums of Understanding with Bangladesh and UAE on prevention of Human Trafficking.

Statement

(A) Details of District-wise Cases Registered under Human Trafficking in Assam during 2013

Sl. No.	District	Procurement of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	Total Cases under Human Trafficking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Baksa	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Barpeta	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bieo	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0
5.	C.I.D.	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Cachar	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chirang	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Darrang	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Dhemaji	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Dhubri	127	0	0	0	127
11.	Dibrugarh	0	0	0	0	0
12.	G.R.P.	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Goalpara	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Golaghat	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Guwahati City	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Hamren	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Kamrup	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Karimganj	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Kokrajhar	0	0	0	2	2
23.	Lakhimpur	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Morigaon	0	0	0	0	0
25.	N.C. Hills	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaon	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Nalbari	0	0	0	0	0
28.	R.P.O.	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Sibsagar	2	0	0	0	2
30.	Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	0
31.	STF	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Udalguri	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		129	0	0	2	131

Source: Crime in India

*(B) Details of District-wise Cases Registered under Human Trafficking
in Assam during 2014*

Sl. No.	District	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Section 366B IPC)	Human Trafficking (Section 370 and 370A IPC)*	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Under Sections 5 & 6)	Procurement of Minor Girls (Section 366A IPC)	Buying of Minors for Prostitution (Section 373 IPC)	Selling of Minors for Prostitution (Section 372 IPC)	Total Human Trafficking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Barpeta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Baksa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Cachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chirang	0	0	0	19	0	0	19
6.	Darrang	0	2	0	98	0	0	100
7.	Dhemaji	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
8.	Dhubri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Dibrugarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	G.R.P.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
11.	Goalpara	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

12.	Golaghat	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
13.	Guwahati City	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
14.	Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Kamrup	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
17.	Karbi Anglong	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
18.	Karimganj	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
19.	Kokrajhar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Lakhimpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Morigaon	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
22.	Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaon	0	6	0	32	0	0	0	38
24.	Nalbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Sibsagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Sonitpur	0	13	0	49	0	0	0	62
27.	Tinsukia	0	4	0	56	0	0	0	60
28.	Udalguri	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		1	68	8	303	0	0	0	380

Source: Crime in India

(C) *Details of District-wise Cases Registered under Human Trafficking in Assam during 2015*

Sl. No.	District	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Section 366B IPC)	Human Trafficking (Section 370 and 370A IPC)*	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Under Sections 5 and 6)	Procurement of Minor Girls (Section 366A IPC)	Buying of Minors for Prostitution (Section 373 IPC)	Selling of Minors for Prostitution (Section 372 IPC)	Total Human Trafficking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	B.I.E.O.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Barpeta	0	9	3	213	0	0	225
3.	Baksa	0	7	1	53	0	0	61
4.	Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	C.I.D.*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6.	Cachar	0	2	5	0	0	0	7
7.	Chirang	0	0	0	32	0	0	32
8.	Darrang	0	2	1	127	0	0	130
9.	Dhemaji	0	6	0	50	0	0	56
10.	Dhubri	0	4	0	190	0	0	194
11.	Dibrugarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12.	G.R.P.	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
13.	Goalpara	0	11	0	3	0	0	14
14.	Golaghat	0	1	0	81	0	0	82
15.	Guwahati City	0	0	12	337	0	0	349
16.	Hailakandi	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
17.	Hamren *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Jorhat	0	0	1	8	0	0	9
19.	Kamrup	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
20.	Karbi Anglong	0	17	2	0	0	0	19
21.	Karimganj	0	1	0	66	0	0	67
22.	Kokrajhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Lakhimpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Morigaon	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
25.	Dima Hasao	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
26.	Nagaon	0	6	2	59	0	0	67
27.	Nalbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	R.P.O.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	S.T.F.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Sibsagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Sonitpur	0	20	1	26	0	0	47
32.	Tinsukia	0	2	3	44	0	0	49
33.	Udalguri	0	19	0	2	0	0	21
34.	Sadia*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Majuli*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Biswanath*	0	4	5	0	0	0	9
37.	Hojai*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	South Salmara*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		0	137	40	1303	0	0	1480

* districts were revised in 2015 from 2014.
Source: Crime in India

Policemen/Central paramilitary personnel deployed at banks

3090. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT/date-wise details of the Policemen/Central paramilitary companies/personnel deployed outside banks from 8th November to 31st December, 2016;

(b) the State/UT-wise and date-wise details of the conflicts between the public and police at banks, ATMs, post offices from 8th November to 31st December, 2016;

(c) the State/UT/date-wise details of harassment/manhandling of the bank employees and post office employees from 8th November to 31st December, 2016 along with cases registered and present status of the complaints; and

(d) the State/UT-wise deployment of Central paramilitary companies/personnel outside banks/ATMs/post offices from 1st August, 2016 to 31st October, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) 'Police' and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for maintaining the law and order situation in the State. Therefore matters relating to conflicts, manhandling, registration of cases etc. fall in the domain of the States/UTs. The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available to the State Governments on their requests, to assist them in maintaining the public order. The actual deployment of such forces is done by the indenting State Governments/UTs.

Deployment of paramilitary forces during demonetization

3091. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central paramilitary forces were deployed by Government during the course of demonetization, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total expenditure incurred in deployment of these Central paramilitary forces; and

(c) whether this expenditure incurred was borne by the Central Government or State Governments, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available to the State Governments on their requests, to assist them in maintaining

the public order. The actual deployment of such forces is done by the indenting State Governments/UTs.

(b) and (c) The expenditure incurred on deployment of CAPFs are borne by concerned State/UT Government as per the prescribed rate.

Youths joining militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

3092. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of militants have escaped into safe havens across the border in Jammu and Kashmir on account of stone-pelters and civilian protests during the years 2016 and 2017;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 90 local youths have joined militancy last three years, mostly in South Kashmir and if so, the details thereof and what is Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such reports have been received during the years 2016 and 2017, till date.

(c) The State Government has informed that the number of local youth who joined militant ranks during the year 2016 and 2017 (upto 18.03.2017) is as under:

Year	Recruitment			Total	Killed	Arrested	Surrender	Presently Active
	South Kashmir	Central Kashmir	North Kashmir					
2016	56	6	26	88	11	22	2	53
2017	15	-	1	16	1	3	-	12

Espionage rackets of ISI

3093. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of espionage rackets of ISI busted in the country during last one year, State-wise along with particular reference to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of persons arrested in connection with ISI spying rackets, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken to check ISI from alluring the youths of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the available information during the course of neutralization of Pak espionage modules for the years 2016 and 2017 (till 22.03.2017), 33 agents were arrested/detected in spying activities for Pak backed intelligence agency, ISI. The details are as under:

Year	Espionage agents arrested/detected					
	Rajasthan	Punjab	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Delhi
2016	09	06	02	01	06	04
2017 (till 22.03.2017)	05	-	-	-	-	-

In addition one Officer of Pakistan High Commission was detected for involvement in espionage activities in October, 2016. Police Head Quarters Madhya Pradesh has informed that a case has been registered in STF/ATS Police Station Bhopal MP Cr. No. 02/17 u/s 122, 123 IPC, 3.6 Indian Wireless Telegraph Act 1933 and Section 4, 20, 25 of Indian Telegraph Act 1855 dated 6th February, 2017 in which suspected espionage linkages with Pakistan are being investigated.

(c) The Government has adopted a multipronged strategy for development of youths with focus on educational empowerment, area development, economic empowerment, women empowerment, development of vulnerable communities and strengthening of their institutions. The Government has also geared up the Intelligence machinery to interdict Pakistani agents in close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments.

Resignation and VRS of paramilitary personnel

3094. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of paramilitary personnel who have resigned or have sought VRS during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date, paramilitary force-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether resignations and VRS of paramilitary personnel have increased during 2016;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for unprecedented increase of the same and the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The details regarding number of Central Armed Police Forces personnel, who opted for voluntary retirement/resignation during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 indicating the trend are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Central Armed Police Force personnel proceed on voluntary retirement and resignation mainly due to personal and domestic reasons including children/family issues, health/illness of self or family members, social/family obligations and commitments etc. Some personnel also sought voluntary retirement to enjoy a static life as well as pensionary benefits after completing 20 years of service.

The personnel who intend to proceed on voluntary retirement or submit resignation are given personal hearing/counseling by their Controlling Officers.

Voluntary Retirement/resignation is essentially a personal choice. However, improvement in the working condition of officers/men in CAPFs is a continuous endeavour. Details of some of the measures taken are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of number of cases of Voluntary Retirement and Resignation during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Force	Voluntary Retirement			Resignation		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
CRPF	2258	1310	3280	573	425	200
BSF	1592	459	4274	516	401	265
ITBP	172	53	271	237	231	155
SSB	246	61	277	118	122	79
CISF	529	128	765	514	642	469
AR	492	94	198	31	19	19
TOTAL	5289	2105	9065	1989	1840	1187

*till date

Statement-II

Details of measures taken to improve the working conditions of CAPFs/AR personnel.

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.

- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of Government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, J&K and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).
- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise.

Chargesheet against persons for propagating activities of IS

3095. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has filed chargesheets against persons for allegedly propagating the activities of the terror outfit Islamic State (IS) in the country and motivating persons from the county to travel to Afghanistan to join the outfit there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such activities were growing in the country for the last several 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) The NIA has registered 19 cases related to ISIS/IS and out of these, chargesheets have been filed in 11 cases.

(c) and (d) As per the available information, after the announcement of caliphate by Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi in 2014, very few youth from India got influenced/attracted towards ISIS/IS.

Rise in youths joining militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

3096. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that militancy remains the biggest challenge in Jammu and Kashmir given the recent rise in local recruits in militant ranks and surge in infiltration attempts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after three successive summer protests from 2008 to 2010, the number of youths joining militancy has spiked abruptly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the police in the State has also started contacting family members of local militants, urging them to impress upon their children to surrender and rejoin the mainstream; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir are linked to the infiltration from across the border. The activities of separatist and militant outfits also remain a challenge in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the reports of the State Government, the estimated number of youth joining militancy since 2010 to 2016 is as under:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of youth joined militancy	54	23	21	16	53	66	88

The estimated details of infiltration from 2010 to 2016 is as under:-

Year	Attempted	Killed	Returned	Apprehended/ Surrendered	Estimated Net Infiltration
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010	489	112	281	1	95
2011	247	35	159	1	52

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012	264	13	130	0	121
2013	277	38	142	0	97
2014	222	52	105	0	65
2015	121	46	41	1	33
2016	371	35	217	3	119

(c) and (d) Jammu and Kashmir Police has organized Police-Public meetings. Further, Police has taken a number of initiatives for promoting youth engagement, which include organizing sports tournaments, cultural events, etc.

Convicts in jails in the country

3097. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of convicts held in jails throughout the country as on 31 December, 2016;

(b) whether there is any statistics maintained of these convicts based on religion; and

(c) if so, the State-wise figures thereof?

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, State/UT-wise details of total number of convicts held in jails throughout the country at the end of 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Statement also includes the details of convicts based on religion viz. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Religion-wise details of total number of convicts at the end of 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Religion					Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2454	239	0	134	125	2952
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	4	0	12	10	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1844	1092	52	303	96	3387
4.	Bihar	4179	781	5	3	1	4969
5.	Chhattisgarh	6927	366	54	343	84	7774
6.	Goa	107	18	0	23	4	152
7.	Gujarat	3032	842	23	41	3	3941
8.	Haryana	6685	563	508	21	3	7780
9.	Himachal Pradesh	733	32	19	7	2	793
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	173	146	17	4	2	342
11.	Jharkhand	2660	713	22	373	249	4017
12.	Karnataka	2868	894	6	123	13	3904
13.	Kerala	1261	490	1	1006	0	2758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15057	1717	57	47	180	17058
15.	Maharashtra	5375	1596	77	124	719	7891
16.	Manipur	32	44	0	8	1	85
17.	Meghalaya	9	11	0	53	0	73
18.	Mizoram	47	23	0	557	9	636
19.	Nagaland	11	10	0	35	0	56
20.	Odisha	2983	85	2	226	85	3381
21.	Punjab	3073	689	5858	591	388	10599
22.	Rajasthan	4487	1053	173	9	27	5749
23.	Sikkim	77	3	0	20	11	111
24.	Tamil Nadu	3309	821	6	830	0	4966
25.	Telangana	1400	532	23	342	43	2340
26.	Tripura	434	83	0	44	20	581
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20723	4973	182	25	14	25917
28.	Uttarakhand	1322	421	262	44	7	2056
29.	West Bengal	3329	2323	18	55	21	5746
TOTAL (STATES)		94613	20564	7365	5403	2117	130062

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	8	0	109	263	418
31.	Chandigarh	234	26	78	11	0	349
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	13	0	0	2	0	15
34.	Delhi	2502	617	65	49	9	3242
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	71	4	0	6	0	81
TOTAL (UTs)		2858	656	143	177	272	4106
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		97471	21220	7508	5580	2389	134168

Source: Prison Statistics India

Upsurge in stone-pelting by civilians in Jammu and Kashmir

3098. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an upsurge in stone-pelting by civilians on security forces during counter insurgency operations in Kashmir during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to deal with the problem of stone-pelting in Kashmir by ensuring peace and calm in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State Government has reported that during the counter insurgency operations, 18 such incidents have been reported during the last two years. State Police have taken various steps to minimize such incidents which include imposition of restrictions u/s 144 CrPC around 1.5 Kms radius of encounter site, issuing advisories and appealing the people through electronic and print media to stay away from the encounter sites and activation of cut-off points.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the State Government which include action under prevailing law against persons instigating such incidents, counseling of youth involved in stone pelting, organizing sports and cultural events, holding a regular police-public meetings.

UNCHR grading of NHRC

3099. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has lost its 'A' grade status for its non transparent functioning process;

(b) if so, the norms of grading system of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) therefor;

(c) the proposal of Government to upgrade NHRC into the highest category thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government so far therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) India was rated as 'A' status National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in its accreditation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in 2011 for five years. The NHRC India has applied for re-accreditation in 2016.

(b) The National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are judged and rated by the SCA of GANHRI on the basis of their adherence to the benchmarks or standards set up for them, which are commonly known as the Paris Principles. These Paris Principles were agreed upon in a Conference of NHRIs held in Paris during 1991. These benchmarks largely relate to the autonomy, independence, pluralism, financial status and range of functions being performed by the institution.

(c) and (d) Action as required and feasible, is taken as circumstances warrant.

Repatriation of Pakistani and Bangladeshi citizens

3100. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani and Bangladeshi citizens repatriated to the irrespective countries after due process of identification during the last three years;

(b) whether the citizens of Bangladesh, numbering in lakhs, are illegally residing in the country and are involved in criminal activities as well as instrumental in enhancing terrorist activities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases reported during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) During the last three years *i.e* 2014, 2015 and 2016, more than 250 Pakistani nationals and 1750 Bangladeshi nationals were deported to their respective countries after due process of identification.

(b) and (c) Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious. There is no accurate data with regard to number of Bangladeshi citizens illegally residing in the country. Some Bangladeshi migrants may be prone to Islamic fundamentalism and become easy prey for militancy, communal conflicts, anti-India elements like Pak ISI etc. Besides, illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are found to be involved in cases relating to theft/burglary, smuggling, human trafficking and drugs trafficking etc.

(d) The Government has been strengthening Indo-Bangladesh Border to prevent infiltration of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Besides, bilateral mechanisms such as Joint Working group on Security, Director General level talks between Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Home Secretary level talks and Home Minister level consultations are in place between the two countries to address problems arising from illegal border crossing, transborder crimes like smuggling of drugs, Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), human trafficking etc. Further, deportation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants is also undertaken by the State Governments who have been delegated the power of detection and deportation of the illegal foreign migrants under the Foreigners Act.

Anchoring charges for jetties in Gujarat

3101. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any proposal from Government of Gujarat to increase the amount from ₹ 50 lakh per jetty to ₹ 5 crore per jetty to anchor its 61 boats for coastal patrolling;

(b) whether Government of India has sanctioned this amount; and

(c) the time-frame within which this amount will be released to Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Central Government has received a communication from Government of Gujarat to increase the amount for construction of jetties from ₹ 50 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 crores. Under the Phase-II of the Coastal Security

Scheme, the Central Government has sanctioned ₹ 50 lakh per jetty for construction to the coastal States/UTs, including Gujarat which is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself.

Demands of retired paramilitary personnel

†3102. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retired paramilitary personnel have forwarded their demands to Government for consideration;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up their demands for consideration so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The demands from Ex-Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles personnel (Ex-CAPFs and AR), *inter alia*, include separate service and pension rules for CAPFs and AR, One Rank One Pension (OROP), discontinuation of New Pension System (NPS) etc. The Ex-CAPF personnel are entitled to pension and other pensionary benefits as per Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules 1972, which are different from the pension rules applicable to Ex-servicemen. The age of superannuation in respect of CAPFs and AR is 57/60 years. Further CAPFs and AR personnel, who are appointed on or after 01.01.2004 are covered under New Pension System (NPS).

Rise in infiltration

†3103. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise in infiltration during the last year;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any concrete and effective steps to prevent the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) There are no inputs of infiltration on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border being visa free and friendly borders. No case of infiltration reported along Indo-China border. The number of cases of infiltration along Indo-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bangladesh, Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Myanmar borders during the years 2015 and 2016 is as follows:

Border/Year	2015	2016
Indo-Bangladesh Border	2	3
Indo-Pakistan Border	122	370
Indo-Myanmar Border	108	74

The Government has adopted a multipronged approach for security arrangements at the borders to curb smuggling and infiltration. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipments, providing advanced weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, action based on intelligence inputs etc.

Granting leave to security personnel on regular intervals

3104. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some newly recruited commandos of the Central Reserve Police Force abandoned their journey to the headquarters in Bihar and went home without informing;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would take adequate measures to ensure that security personnel do not feel homesick and are granted leave on regular intervals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per report received from CRPF, 59 trainees of CoBRA Battalion after completing 6 months training at RTC Srinagar were to report to Battalion Headquarter (Bn Hqr) at Gaya (Bihar) on 07.02.2017. Their return journey to Bn Hqr, Gaya was preponed from 05.02.2017 to 01.02.2017 due to blockage of highways in J&K because of unprecedented snow fall. While on the way, the trainees reached Mughal Sarai on 03.02.2017. As all the trainees were residents of Bihar and they had to report to Bn Hqr, Gaya on 07.02.2017 as per schedule, they decided on their own to go to their home to meet their family members without prior permission of competent authority for which they have been suitably cautioned. However, all the CoBRA trainees reported to Bn Hqr on 07.02.2017.

(c) The force personnel are granted leave at regular intervals to attend to their urgent domestic problems/needs by implementing a transparent and fair leave policy.

Value of enemy properties in the country

3105. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified, recorded and evaluated the current value in rupee terms for all the enemy properties in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the income generated in the last three years for each of the enemy property, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has the complete list of enemy properties in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and their present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of identified vested immovable properties are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of income generated from the Enemy Properties for the last 3 years and current year 2016-17, till February, 2017 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of Enemy Properties in Tamil Nadu so far are given in Statement-III (*See below*). These properties are currently vested with the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI) under Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-I

Details of total vested immovable property with custodian of enemy property for India

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Properties in State	Total Area in Acres/Sq. ft.	Gross Total Valuation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159	51168011.20	116411910261.60
2.	Assam	6	120794.68	123452840.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1500.00	52903500.00
4.	Bihar	79	672347.53	105807000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	78	564889.47	546248119.42
6.	Delhi	487	1047487.60	8169049858.86

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Diu	4	10623.97	29885225.64
8.	Goa	263	2481280.70	1000995833.25
9.	Gujarat	146	5171858.83	8445241392.31
10.	Haryana	9	9893782.80	7915026240.00
11.	Karnataka	20	1285553.20	1518084700.82
12.	Kerala	60	3008663.06	13752282107.42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	88	4950254.36	17967143231.84
14.	Maharashtra	48	1743038.67	5712968690.70
15.	Rajasthan	22	120962.90	232495649.21
16.	Tamil Nadu	34	3926467.60	17739362223.20
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4991	386314942.95	824412367556.13
18.	Uttarakhand	50	5545841.23	9276895983.18
19.	West Bengal	2735	39575670.86	8782575670.00
TOTAL		9280	512820372.34	1042194696083.50
			(in sq.ft.)	
			11773 Acre	104219.46 crores

Statement-II

*Details of Revenue received from Immovable Properties in last 3 years
[2013-14 to 2015-16 and Current Year 2016-17 (till February, 2017)]*

Sl. No.	State	FY: 2013-14	FY: 2014-15	FY: 2015-16	FY: 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	5,392	0	11,856	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,200	1,200	0	2,400
3.	Bihar	0	16,886	7,152	9,885
4.	Delhi	492,910	517,881	2,749,354	1,521,728
5.	Diu	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2,040	0	2,040	0
7.	Gujarat	51,781	56,230	317,555	26,181
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	24,696
11.	Maharashtra	762,287	904,916	1,174,708	1,332,501
12.	Rajasthan	152,945	0	28,418	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	786,109	1,160,061	1,288,996	1,551,728
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8,657,869	1,675,347	2,865,846	1,697,774
15.	Uttarakhand	12,000	0	0	30,176
16.	West Bengal	7,072,100	6,706,672	5,273,494	1,652,807
17.	Kerala	0	0	47,500	33,500

Statement-III*Details of Enemy Properties in Tamil Nadu so far*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Total No. of Properties in District	Total Area (in Sq. ft.)	Gross Total Valuation
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	7	1093240.10	
		Kanchipuram	7	587709.50	
		Vellore	4	880783.20	
		Villuppuram	16	1364734.80	
	TOTAL		34	3926467.60	17739362223.20

Filling up of vacancies in Delhi Police and CAPFs

3106. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to fill up the vacancies in Delhi Police and other Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to provide better security to citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the different categories of posts likely to be filled up; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been set by Government for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Filling up of vacancies is an

ongoing and continuous process, as they arise due to reasons such as new raising, creation of new posts, retirements, resignations etc. Vacancies are filled through various methods of recruitment such as direct recruitment, promotion or deputation as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

There were about 73000 vacancies of Constable (GD) as on 31.12.2016 in CAPFs/Assam Rifles out of which result for 64,066 candidates has been declared for recruitment by Staff Selection Commission (SSC). In addition, a Special Rally was held in Jammu and Kashmir in 2016 through which 1079 candidates have been selected for appointment to the post of Constable (GD). Further, 743 Candidates have also been approved for recruitment through a Special Rally for raising Bastriya Battalion from 4 districts of Chhattisgarh State. With regard to appointment of Sub-Inspectors (SI) and Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASI) (Executive) in CAPFs for the year 2016, recruitment for 2989 vacancies of SIs and 1532 vacancies of ASI (Exec) is under process in SSC. As regards filling up of posts of Asstt. Commandant in CAPFs for the year 2016, against the reported vacancies of 2011, UPSC has declared result in which 189 candidates have been declared successful.

In so far as Delhi Police is concerned, the details of vacant posts likely to be filled up are reportedly as under:

Rank (in different cadres including Technical Cadre)	By direct recruitment	By Promotion
Inspector	3	21
Sub-Inspector	1207	825
Assistant Sub-Inspector	58	56
Head Constable	725	2282
Constable	7074	-
TOTAL	9067	3184

Cyber filtering of extremist/anti-national contents

3107. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to create any mechanism to ensure cyber filtering of the extremist/anti-national contents present in the cyber world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The security and intelligence agencies monitor the cyber space and whenever they notice any objectionable online content relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence, necessary action is taken for the blocking of such online content as per the provisions of Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Conviction in cases of crime against women

3108. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the media report, more than 31,000 cases of crime against women were registered in the past four years in the National Capital;

(b) whether it is because of the absolute incompetency of the Delhi Police that chargesheets were filed in only around 13,000 odd cases and out of which only in about 140 odd cases the accused could be convicted; and

(c) in view of the above, what measures Government would suggest to improve the quality of investigation so that maximum number of cases are chargesheeted which result into conviction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that a total number of 30212 cases of crime against women (rape, molestation of women and eve-teasing) have been reported to Delhi Police during the last four years *i.e.* from the year 2013 to 2016.

(b) Delhi Police has informed that they are investigating all cases of crime against women in the most professional manner as a result of which, out of a total of 30212 cases, chargehseets have been filed in 19895 cases. Further, out of 19895 chargesheeted cases, 1204 cases have been decided by various trial courts and in 282 cases accused have been convicted.

(c) The steps/measures taken to improve the quality of investigation of criminal cases so that maximum number of cases can be chargesheeted, *inter alia* include, creation of 4227 additional posts for separation of crime investigation from law and order, setting

up a Legal Cell headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police to monitor *pairvi* of cases and to analyze the orders passed by various courts on day to day basis, ensuring proper *pairvi* of cases in the Courts, conducting regular refresher courses for investigating officers to sharpen their skills, monitoring the investigation of all the cases on regular basis by immediate supervisory officers of District/Units and posting of Inspector (Investigation) in all the police stations of Delhi.

Smuggling of narcotics and weapons in the country

3109. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether narcotics and weapons are being smuggled into the country on a large scale from across the border;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb cross-border smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Instances have come to notice of the Government about smuggling of narcotics and weapons. The details of cases reported during the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has adopted a multipronged approach for security arrangements at the borders to curb smuggling and infiltration. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipments, providing advanced weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, action based on intelligence inputs etc.

Statement

Details of cases of smuggling of narcotics and weapons reported during 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

(A) Number of cases of Smuggling of Drugs/Narcotics

Border	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indo-Bangladesh Border	552	528	761	147 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-Pakistan Border	56	52	58	10 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-China Border	0	0	0	0

Border	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indo-Nepal Border	184	141	225	43 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-Bhutan Border	18	34	46	5 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-Myanmar Border	54	57	25	3 (upto 21 Mar., 17)

(B) Number of cases of Smuggling of Weapons

Border	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indo-Bangladesh Border	38	42	37	4 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-Pakistan Border	20	13	27	3 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-China Border	0	0	0	0
Indo-Nepal Border	38	50	33	9 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-Bhutan Border	39	26	19	7 (upto Feb., 17)
Indo-Myanmar Border	69	38	47	17 (upto 21 Mar., 17)

Foreign citizens residing illegally in Rajasthan

†3110. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign citizens residing illegally in major cities of Rajasthan is increasing;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to repatriate these citizens to their respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Data regarding citizens residing illegally in Rajasthan and action taken for their repatriation is not Centrally available. However, a report in this regard is being sought from the Government of Rajasthan.

Technology for maintenance of internal security

†3111. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed more updated scientific technology for administration and maintenance of internal security in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the total amount prescribed and spent in this regard during the last three years, year-wise by Government;

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to provide ultra modern technologies to police forces such as CRPF, BSF and CISF in the country; and

(e) the details of various stringent measures taken by Government to check the internal and external security threats by various terrorist organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) With a view to fully computerize the process of crime registration, investigation, prosecution, etc., in all police stations in the country, the Government of India has developed Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). Under this project, a central database has been created to provide national level search facility as well as crime analytics for use by police and Central agencies. The Government through Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless operates a nationwide Satellite network for police communication.

(c) 'Police' being a State subject as per the Constitution of India, the principal responsibility of modernization of State Police Forces lies with the State Governments. However, the Central Government under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. Details of the total funds earmarked/allocated and disbursed to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of allocation and release of funds for Megacity Policing, which is a component under MPF Scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) A Modernization Plan-II with total outlay of ₹ 11009.19 crore was approved by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on 03.05.2013 for equipping CAPFs with modern/state-of-art technology modern equipments to CAPFs for a period of 5 years (2012-17). Apart from above, CAPFs have also been allocated funds under regular budget heads to equip them with latest state-of-art technologies weapons and equipment.

(e) The Government of India has taken various measures to counter the menace of terrorism, which, *inter alia*, includes augmenting the strength of CAPFs; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; tighter

immigration control; effective border management through surveillance and patrolling; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech equipments; upgradation of Intelligence set up; strengthening the coastal security; amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism and raising of the issues of cross-border terrorism in all its manifestations including its financing in various multi-lateral and bilateral fora as part of India's zero tolerance policy towards terrorism.

Statement-I*Details of funds allocated and released under MPF scheme during last three years the and current year 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

State Name	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17	
	Allocation	Released		Allocation	Released		Allocation	Released		Allocation	Released as on 27.03.2017
		Normal	Contingency		Normal	Contingency		Normal	Contingency		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	120.40	77.92	8.00	102.81	54.17	0.00	22.68	31.26	1.30	22.68	25.99
Arunachal Pradesh	11.26	7.95	2.82	9.62	6.58	3.11	3.64	3.05	0.00	3.64	2.28
Assam	75.76	51.91	8.02	64.70	43.29	0.00	24.47	3.29	0.00	24.47	1.97
Bihar	79.29	55.99	0.00	67.70	45.30	3.78	25.62	21.47	5.10	25.62	16.31
Chhattisgarh	27.90	25.05	5.83	23.82	33.58	3.78	9.01	7.44	6.80	9.01	0.73
Goa	2.93	2.76	0.00	2.51	1.86	0.00	0.95	0.13	0.00	0.95	0.08
Gujarat	73.41	73.41	0.00	62.69	62.62	0.00	23.72	23.75	0.00	23.72	27.42
Haryana	32.94	21.61	0.00	28.13	28.25	0.00	10.64	14.74	0.00	10.64	11.89
Himachal Pradesh	10.06	7.10	0.00	8.59	5.75	0.00	3.25	0.44	0.00	3.25	5.22
Jammu and Kashmir	114.54	80.87	20.13	97.79	105.17	0.00	37.00	35.88	0.00	37.00	30.43
Jharkhand	26.44	26.44	3.42	22.56	30.74	3.78	8.54	8.84	13.60	8.54	0.69
Karnataka	110.13	77.50	0.00	94.03	62.92	0.00	35.58	39.45	0.00	35.58	48.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	46.26	48.26	0.00	39.50	42.00	0.00	14.94	2.01	0.00	14.94	1.21
Madhya Pradesh	77.84	54.97	6.40	66.45	58.18	0.00	25.14	26.80	0.00	25.14	16.52
Maharashtra	135.24	92.93	0.00	115.47	76.65	0.00	43.69	5.90	0.00	43.69	7.95
Manipur	27.41	17.74	2.90	23.40	28.45	0.00	8.85	7.79	0.00	8.85	7.38
Meghalaya	10.76	6.97	1.15	9.20	6.98	0.00	3.48	0.47	0.00	3.48	0.29
Mizoram	13.71	10.97	6.95	11.71	11.80	7.23	4.43	5.41	0.00	4.43	5.17
Nagaland	30.84	29.89	3.99	26.33	28.12	3.27	9.96	13.78	0.00	9.96	11.42
Odisha	44.78	47.97	5.77	38.24	39.14	3.78	14.47	17.36	2.10	14.47	16.58
Punjab	47.13	30.50	0.00	40.25	38.13	0.00	15.23	20.67	0.00	15.23	17.46
Rajasthan	89.71	62.83	0.00	76.61	102.50	0.00	28.99	34.18	0.00	28.99	31.32
Sikkim	5.09	5.09	0.00	4.34	3.57	0.00	1.64	0.22	0.00	1.64	1.87
Tamil Nadu	99.99	69.95	0.00	85.38	85.74	0.00	32.31	34.41	0.00	32.31	85.65
Tripura	22.52	14.57	5.62	19.22	22.69	0.00	7.28	7.00	0.00	7.28	0.59
Uttar Pradesh	181.38	176.08	0.00	154.87	165.45	3.78	58.59	69.99	0.00	58.59	29.51
Uttarakhand	9.67	10.81	2.08	8.25	8.81	0.00	3.12	3.74	0.00	4.68	5.45
West Bengal	82.96	56.24	6.00	70.84	47.40	0.00	26.80	3.60	0.00	26.80	9.34
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	45.79	0.00	16.22	15.47	0.85	16.22	18.60
TOTAL	1610.35	1244.28	89.08	1375.01	1291.63	32.51	520.24	458.54	29.75	521.8	437.67

Statement-II*Details of allocation and release of funds for megacity policing*

Sl. No.	City	Allocation (₹ in crore)			Releases (₹ in crore)				
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	5.02	10.03	15.05	5.02	10.03	0.00	0.00	15.05
2.	Mumbai	45.74	91.47	137.21	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00
3.	Chennai	29.49	58.98	88.47	0.00	0.00	29.49	41.80	71.29
4.	Hyderabad	16.03	32.07	48.10	0.00	22.34	0.00	0.00	22.34
5.	Kolkata	31.92	63.85	95.77	0.00	0.00	31.92	0.00	31.92
6.	Bengaluru	16.10	32.20	48.30	0.00	40.73	0.00	0.00	40.73
TOTAL		144.30	288.60	432.90	5.02	73.10	106.41	41.80	226.33

Automatic enhancement of non-Plan grants

3112. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been releasing committed expenditure under non-Plan grants to Government of Puducherry in full every year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government considers the automatic enhancement of 25 per cent of this grant every year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A lump-sum budgetary provision as non-Plan grant for UT of Puducherry is made by the Government. During 2016-17 the entire amount allocated under the non-Plan has been released to the Government of Puducherry. No specific provision for committed expenditure under non-Plan is made.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration. Budgetary provision is made keeping in view of the overall resource position of the Government.

Training to paramilitary forces

3113. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how Government provides training to paramilitary forces, force-wise;

(b) whether 100 per cent of existing training facilities are being utilised by every force; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government would think of having one training facility for all the paramilitary forces for optimum utilization of training facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) All Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) *i.e.* Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indian Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles etc. have their own training institutes with adequate facilities to impart various types of training to their personnel. They impart basic, pre-promotional, in-service, specialized trainings etc. for their personnel in these institutes.

The facilities available with the CAPFs are adequately utilized and these facilities are shared on need basis.

Compensation paid to rape victims

3114. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the data for crime against women over the past decade shows slight improvement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the situation continues to be grim; and
- (d) if so, the action taken against the offenders under Nirbhaya Act and compensation paid to the rape victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Details of year-wise cases registered under crimes against women during 2005-2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per Section 357A of Cr.P.C., every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his or her dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All States/UTs have notified their VCS, which include compensation to rape victims. Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crore from Nirbhaya Fund has been released to States/UTs as one time grant in 2016-17 to support their respective Victim Compensation Schemes.

Statement*Details of State/UT-wise cases registered and percentage increase in 2015 over 2005 under crimes against women during 2005-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20819	21484	24738	24111	25569	27244	28246	28171	32809	16512	15931
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	168	185	175	164	190	171	201	288	351	384
3.	Assam	6027	6801	6844	8122	9721	11555	11503	13544	17449	19139	23258
4.	Bihar	6019	6740	7548	8662	8803	8471	10231	11229	13609	15383	13891
5.	Chhattisgarh	3599	3757	3775	3962	4002	4176	4219	4228	7012	6255	5720
6.	Goa	121	96	80	130	164	140	127	200	440	488	365
7.	Gujarat	6343	7279	8260	8616	8009	8148	8815	9561	12283	10837	7762
8.	Haryana	4161	4617	4645	5142	5312	5562	5491	6002	9089	8974	9446
9.	Himachal Pradesh	793	792	1018	979	954	1028	997	912	1478	1517	1289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2144	2432	2521	2295	2624	2611	3146	3328	3509	3321	3363
11.	Jharkhand	2544	2979	3317	3183	3021	3087	3132	4536	6506	5972	6518
12.	Karnataka	6057	6084	6569	6891	7852	8807	9594	10366	12027	13914	12705
13.	Kerala	6762	7554	7837	8117	8049	9463	11288	10930	11216	11380	9708
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14529	14321	15370	14908	15827	16468	16599	16832	22061	28678	24135

15.	Maharashtra	13370	14452	14924	15862	15048	15737	15728	16353	24895	26693	31126
16.	Manipur	140	171	188	211	194	190	247	304	285	337	266
17.	Meghalaya	131	176	172	208	237	261	269	255	343	388	334
18.	Mizoram	95	125	151	162	150	170	167	199	177	258	158
19.	Nagaland	37	43	32	47	46	41	38	51	67	67	90
20.	Odisha	6249	6825	7304	8303	8120	8501	9433	11988	14173	14606	17144
21.	Punjab	1969	2242	2694	2627	2631	2853	2641	3238	4994	5425	5291
22.	Rajasthan	11657	12934	14270	14491	17316	18182	19888	21106	27933	31151	28165
23.	Sikkim	62	47	55	48	41	42	55	68	93	110	53
24.	Tamil Nadu	8648	6489	7811	7220	6051	6708	6940	7192	7475	6325	5847
25.	Telangana										14136	15135
26.	Tripura	840	964	1067	1416	1517	1678	1358	1559	1628	1615	1267
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14875	16375	20993	23569	23254	20169	22639	23569	32546	38467	35527
28.	Uttarakhand	786	1038	1097	1151	1188	1074	996	1067	1719	1395	1453
29.	West Bengal	11887	12785	16544	20912	23307	26125	29133	30942	29826	38299	33218
TOTAL STATE(S)		150814	159770	180009	191520	199171	208681	223091	237931	295930	321993	309549
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	36	56	80	92	85	51	49	106	115	136

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
31.	Chandigarh	205	224	230	143	150	141	156	241	488	432	463
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	32	18	28	20	30	18	16	21	21	25
33.	Daman and Diu	10	9	11	15	13	14	11	11	24	15	28
34.	Delhi UT	4351	4544	4804	3938	4251	4518	5234	5959	12888	15265	17104
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	2	3	4	9
36.	Puducherry	127	149	179	129	106	115	89	61	86	77	80
TOTAL UT(s)		4739	4995	5303	4337	4633	4904	5559	6339	13616	15929	17845
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		155553	164765	185312	195857	203804	213585	228650	244270	309546	337922	327394

Note: Crime against women includes cases registered under Rape, Attempt to commit Rape*, Kidnapping and Abduction of Women, Dowry Deaths, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives, Importation of Girls from Foreign Country, Abetment of Suicides of Women, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

Note: data started collection since 2014.

Source: Crime in India

Contractual teachers of NDMC schools

3115. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to extend the contract of contractual teachers of NDMC schools for further five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of categories whose contract has been extended till date;
- (d) the steps taken to extend the contract of remaining categories;
- (e) the number of letters of Hon'ble MPs received in the Ministry/Department to extend the contract for further five years, till date;
- (f) what action has been taken thereon;
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (h) whether Government/Department has constituted any committee to watch all the activities of staff of NDMC schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that the Council, *vide* its Resolution No.14(H-10) dated 27.08.2014, resolved to extend the contract of contractual employees of NDMC including teachers. Pursuant to this decision, a Committee under Section 9 of the NDMC Act, 1994 has been constituted by the NDMC for examining the possibility of regularization/appointment of contractual employees, examining policy of Government of NCT of Delhi with respect to regularization of contractual appointees and other related matters.

There are 68 contractual teachers in the grade of Post Graduate Teachers (PGT) (5), Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT) (37), Assistant Teacher (23), Special Education Teacher (2) and Tabla Teacher (1) working in Education Department, NDMC. The terms of these 68 contractual teachers are extended on yearly basis. The existing terms of these 68 contractual teachers has been extended up to 31st March, 2017.

(e) to (g) Since 2015, 06 letters have been received in the NDMC from Hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding extension of contract of the contractual teachers for further 5 years. NDMC has informed that all the 06 references have been replied giving a factual information in the matter, as stated above.

(h) NDMC has informed that no dedicated committee has been constituted to watch all the activities of the staff of NDMC Schools. However, the School Management

Committee (SMC) constituted in each NDMC School under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, *inter-alia* watches the activities of the staff of the concerned school.

**Atrocities and discrimination against people
from North-Eastern States**

3116. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities including gang rapes, harassment, eve-teasing and discrimination against people from North-Eastern States in the national capital; and

(b) what action/efforts have been taken to prevent the continued atrocities and discrimination against the people of the North-Eastern States and to help them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per information received from Delhi Police, number of cases of rapes, harassment, eve-teasing and discrimination against people of North Eastern States in the National Capital during the period of 2014-2017 (upto 15.03.2017) is as under:

Sl. No.	Crime against NE People	Total
1.	Rape	81
2.	Harassment	118
3.	Eve-teasing	24
4.	Discrimination (SC/ST)	17

(b) Following steps have been taken by Delhi Police for safety and security of the people from North Eastern Region:

- (i) Special Police Unit for North East Region (SPUNER), for addressing the grievances of people from North East, is fully operational in Delhi Police. Recently, ₹ 24 crores has been sanctioned for construction of new building of SPUNER on 1.21 acres of land allotted by Ministry of Urban Development.
- (ii) Delhi Police has issued Standing Order No. 383/2014 based on 'Zero Tolerance Policy' for tackling problems faced by students and other residents from North Eastern States in Delhi and for ensuring prompt action.
- (iii) An officer of the rank of Joint CP/IGP has been appointed as Nodal Officer in Delhi Police for people hailing from North East. Additional Commissioner of Police/Deputy Commissioner of Police have been appointed as nodal

officers to interact with the people from the North East residing in their concerned districts regularly. An officer of the rank of DCP hailing from North-Eastern Region has been designated as In-charge of Special Police Unit for North East Region, Nanakpura, Delhi.

- (iv) 58 number of Delhi Police representatives for North Eastern States have been appointed from amongst the students and volunteers. They have been given training on how to assist the victims from North Eastern States during the crime. Constant liaison with student leaders, employees associations, NGOs and NE Media for safety of NE citizens with Delhi Police is maintained. A total number of 467 meetings have been held with North East representatives/students/activists and a total of 8529 participants have attended the meetings till 31.1.2017.
- (v) 63 Courses/lectures for sensitizing Delhi Police officials and North East representatives/students/activists on issues related to safety and security of NE Students/people had been scheduled in which 4601 participants attended from the year 2012 to January, 2017.
- (vi) Special Police Unit for North East Region, Delhi Police is maintaining Data on crime against People from North East in Delhi w.e.f. 14.02.2014.
- (vii) Under special drive for recruitment of people from North East, total no. of 401 personnel, comprising of 283 male and 118 female, have been recruited from 8 North Eastern States. Apart from this, 20 male and 18 female personnel have also been selected on nomination basis from NE States till 14.02.2017.
- (viii) Facebook page “Delhi Police for North East folks” for people from North East has been launched which includes NE helpline “Dial 1093” , contact details of the Nodal Officers, Emergency Officers and all other concerned officers.

Additional battalions of CAPFs to Odisha

3117. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Odisha for induction of two additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces for deployment in districts like Malkangiri and Koraput to contain Left Wing Extremism activities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, the Government of Odisha had requested for induction of two additional CAPF Battalions.

(b) There is no proposal from MHA for such deployment. Induction of CAPF to States is a dynamic process based on evaluation of the overall security situation of the State.

Inclusion of districts of Odisha under SRE Scheme

3118. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for inclusion of Boudh, Angul and Sonepur districts under the Central Government sponsored Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The inclusion/exclusion of districts under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme are based on their violence profile and other parameters as per the SRE guidelines and is a continuous process.

Deployment of Sahayaks with officers of CAPFs

3119. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the justification for deployment of sahayaks with officers of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);

(b) whether such practice is against the morale of the concerned personnel in the Central Armed Police Forces;

(c) whether Government has evaluated the cost to the exchequer of deployment of thousands of sahayaks, especially after the Seventh Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The practice of deploying Suraksha Sahayaks with the officers of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) has been discontinued *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs order dated 06.03.2014

Terrorist acts in train passing through Madhya Pradesh

†3120. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist acts were executed in the train passing through Madhya Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether people involved in that terrorist act have been arrested based on the information provided by the Madhya Pradesh Police; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) A blast took place in the general compartment of train No. 59320 (Bhopal-Ujjain Passenger Train) near railway station Jabdi, PS Kalapipal, District Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh on 07.03.2017 in which 10 people got injured. A case FIR No. 47/17 dated 07.03.2017 was registered at PS GRP Ujjain in this connection. The case was thereafter transferred to the ATS Madhya Pradesh which was subsumed as FIR No. 04/2017 at PS, ATS Bhopal dated 08.03.2017. Three accused persons were arrested by the Madhya Pradesh Police in this case. The case has now been transferred to the NIA and the NIA has re-registered the case as RC-04/2017/NIA/DLI dated 14.03.2017.

National coordination system to monitor migrant labourers

3121. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the plans of the Ministry to track movement of migrant labourers so that Government can target their social security benefits better;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a national coordination system to monitor migrant workers;

(c) if so, how the national coordination system would work; and

(d) in the absence of any records about migrant labourers either with the source State or destination State or with the Centre, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead not only in maintaining database but also in making allocations?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector including migrant workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16th May, 2009. The Act provides for formulation of scheme by the Central Government for different sections of unorganized workers on matters relating to:

- (i) Life and disability cover;
- (ii) Health and maternity benefits;
- (iii) Old age protection; and
- (iv) Any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

Besides, it Government has enacted the ISMW Act, 1979 to cover in the code on Occupational Safety, Health and working condition (OSH).

(b) to (d) The Central Government and some of the States have signed MoUs to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the ISMW Act at source and destination areas of migrant workers. The project approach includes:

- (i) Social protection to brick kiln workers by converging Government schemes at source and destination areas of migrant workers.
- (ii) Improving workplace facilities.
- (iii) Promoting collective bargaining by imparting rights based education to workers.
- (iv) Social dialogue for improving by imparting rights based working conditions and
- (v) Focused approach towards elimination of child labour in brick kilns.

Increase in wages

3122. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of average wage increase during the last two years;
- (b) whether it was uniform, if not, what was the biggest and least increase;
- (c) whether the increase in wages is uniform under Government and in private sector;
- (d) if not, what are the changes under each; and

(e) whether there was any section of employees/workers who did not get any wage increase during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) 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. In the Central Sphere, the minimum rates of wages are revised twice in a year by adding Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) effective from 1st April and 1st October every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index Number.

Details of Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages including VDA for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere for the year 2015 and 2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of Area-wise Revised Rates of Basic Minimum Wage w.e.f. 19.01.2017 for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere are given in Statement-II.

(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches	1446	1465	1528	1553								
(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches	1237	1253	1307	1329								
(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches	723	733	765	778								
(d) Above 5.0 Inches	594	602	628	639								
3. Sweeping and Cleaning												
Unskilled	348	290	233	353	294	236	368	307	246	374	312	250
4. Watch and Ward												
Without Arms	385	328	272	390	333	276	407	347	288	414	353	293
With Arms	424	385	328	430	390	333	448	407	347	456	414	353
5. Loading and Unloading												
Unskilled	348	290	233	353	294	236	368	307	246	374	312	250
6. Construction												
Unskilled	348	290	233	353	294	236	368	307	246	374	312	250
Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	385	328	272	390	333	276	407	347	288	414	353	293
Skilled/Clerical	424	385	328	430	390	333	448	407	347	456	414	353
Highly Skilled	461	424	385	467	430	390	487	448	407	495	456	414
7. Non-Coal Mines	Above Ground	Below Ground	Above Ground	Below Ground	Above Ground	Below Ground	Above Ground	Below Ground	Above Ground	Below Ground	Above Ground	Below Ground
	233	290	236	294	246	307	250	312				
	290	348	294	353	307	368	312	374				
	348	405	353	411	368	429	374	436				
	405	461	411	467	429	487	436	495				

(B)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goods Sheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines

(C) Classification of area**Area– “A”**

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

Area – “B”

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur	Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA) Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA) Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA) Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota	Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana	Jalandhar Cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA) Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA) Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA) Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA) Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneswar		Nasik	(UA) Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA) Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA) Visakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA) Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot	Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA) Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur	Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA) Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA) Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA) Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA) Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)	

Note: Area ‘C’ will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Statement-II

*Details of Revised Basic Minimum Wages for various categories under
the Scheduled Employment (w.e.f. 19.01.2017)*

Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Area A	Area B	Area C
Agriculture	Unskilled	333	303	300
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	364	335	307
	Skilled/Clerical	395	364	334
	Highly-skilled	438	407	364
Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	523	437	350
Watch and Ward	Without Arms (Upgraded to skilled with training)	637	579	494
	With Arms (Upgraded to highly skilled for supervision)	693	637	579
Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	523	437	350
Construction	Unskilled	523	437	350
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	579	494	410
	Skilled/Clerical	637	579	494
	Highly-skilled	693	637	579
Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 metres lead/1.5 metres lift:*			
	(a) Soft Soil		351	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		531	
	(c) Rock		703	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead/1.5 metres lift*		283	

Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Area A	Area B	Area C
	3. Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size of category**			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches	2171		
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches	1857		
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches	1088		
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches	893		
Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	350	437	
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	437	523	
	Skilled/Clerical	523	610	
	Highly-skilled	610	683	

*Per 2.831 cubic metres or 100 cubic feet

** Per truck load of 5.662 cubic metres or 200 cubic feet.

Annual growth rate

3123. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed the targets for annual growth rate of employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual job opportunities created during the last two years and the current year;

(d) whether the annual growth of employment is not commensurate with the growth of the economy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The 12th Five Year

Plan has fixed target of achieving 1.4 per cent of annual growth rate in employment through increasing employment from 46.8 crore to 50.2 crore in the beginning of the Plan to the end of the Plan period.

(c) 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 for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 48.04 crore persons and 46.77 crore persons respectively.

In addition, Labour Bureau, has been conducting Quarterly Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors. The coverage of the Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors *i.e.* Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants and Information and Technology (IT)/Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the estimated increase in employment during 1st Oct., 2016 over 1st April, 2016 was 1.10 lakh workers.

(d) to (f) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government and it has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors have reached 1.04 crore during 2015-16.

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) under 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 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.

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 announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Raising EPFO's investment in ETFs

3124. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking at raising retirement fund body EPFO's investment in Exchange Trade Funds (ETFs) to 15 per cent from existing 10 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this issue was discussed in the Central Board of Trustees of EPFO recently; and

(c) if so, the details of deliberations made in the said meeting and the final decision taken by EPFO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. Not at the present moment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) of the Question above.

Funds collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act

3125. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act by States are not being utilized properly for the welfare of the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise accumulated funds and expenditure during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The cess is collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

The Cess Fund is utilized for the welfare of the building and other construction workers by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards constituted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

The cumulative total of the amount of cess collected by the States/UTs upto 31.12.2016, at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction is ₹ 31733.76 crore of which ₹ 6872.51 crore has been spent. State-wise details of cess collected and expenditure thereof are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of amount of cess collected and amount spent as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore)	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.61	205.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.36	51.6
3.	Assam	512.24	12.57
4.	Bihar	921.92	75.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.84	355.19
6.	Goa	85.68	0.83
7.	Gujarat	1564.64	35
8.	Haryana	1732.45	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	335.39	44.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	566	221
11.	Jharkhand	291.28	143.46
12.	Karnataka	3861	240
13.	Kerala	1379.96	1288.39

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	4716	227
16.	Manipur	21	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	94.83	1.09
18.	Mizoram	40.37	21.95
19.	Nagaland	20.06	3.34
20.	Odisha	1100	361
21.	Punjab	902.72	344.92
22.	Rajasthan	1448	390
23.	Sikkim	64.67	20.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1706	600
25.	Telangana	443.12	98.69
26.	Tripura	129.28	12.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2943.8	598.9
28.	Uttarakhand	170.41	31.21
29.	West Bengal	1149.12	531.42
30.	Delhi	1930	174.71
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.69	3.94
32.	Chandigarh	93.75	3.38
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	37.17	0.54
35.	Lakshadweep	5.66	0
36.	Puducherry	82.04	51.13
TOTAL		31733.76	6872.51

Health insurance scheme for migrant workers in Kerala

3126. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is in receipt of requests from Kerala Labour Department for assistance to introduce a health insurance scheme for migrant workers from other States in Kerala on the lines of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) whether the Ministry will extend support to this scheme by bearing 50 per cent of expenses;

(c) whether the Ministry will extend support to Government of Kerala to do civil works in ESI hospitals that are in a dilapidated condition; and

(d) whether the Ministry will extend support to Government of Kerala to include plantation workers also into welfare scheme and EPF pension under RSBY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. Government of Kerala introduced a Scheme named "Aawaz" with an intention to provide health insurance linked identity card to the Migrant Workers in the State. The scheme envisages providing treatment to the enrolled migrant laborers for an amount of ₹ 15,000/- per annum in the empanelled hospitals. Provision for Accident Insurance is also included. Further as per G.O. (Rt.) No. 960/2016/LBR dated 03.08.2016, Government have issued guidelines for ensuring cleanliness/accommodation facilities for Inter-State Migrant Workers residing in Labour Camp.

(b) to (d) The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide welfare of unorganized worker on the matter relating to: life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefit; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. All the State Governments including Government of Kerala have been requested to form State Executive Committees (SECs) at their level under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary/Secretary Labour/Health of the State Government concerned looking after ESI Scheme in the State. The power/functions of SECs include *inter alia*, to monitor infrastructure issues and execution of repair work of all the ESIS dispensaries/hospitals. For carrying out special repairs and annual repair and maintenance works of ESI hospitals and dispensaries running under ESI Scheme, the SECs have been delegated adequate financial powers by ESI Corporation. Beside this the Government has launched various schemes such as Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganized workers to provide the comprehensive social security.

Expansion of ESI hospital services

3127. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to expand the services of ESI hospitals in the country and planning to establish many more ESI hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such hospitals are being set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has taken a number of reform initiatives to expand the services of ESI Hospitals in the country. The ESI Corporation in its 167th meeting decided to establish ESI hospitals and dispensaries based on geographical necessity *i.e.* the health facility should be created not based on the present Insured Persons' population but on the basis of projected population of the Insured Persons after a period of three years for dispensaries and five years for hospitals. Also, ESI Corporation has accepted the recommendation of 46th Indian Labour Conference to upgrade its dispensaries into 6 and 30 bedded hospitals in phased manner.

(c) and (d) The ESI Corporation has approved setting up of an ESI Corporation Model Hospitals at Guntur and Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh.

Special schemes for generation of employment

†3128. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has launched various special schemes during last two years for generation of employment in the country and all time high employment opportunities have been created in various sectors on expected lines;

(b) whether the steps taken by Central Government towards labour reforms during the last two and a half years have led to an unprecedented improvement in the lives of labourers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation has been an important priority of the Government. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office and Labour Bureau. As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

workforce for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 48.04 crore persons and 46.77 crore persons respectively.

In addition, Labour Bureau, has been conducting quarterly employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors. The coverage of the survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors *i.e.* Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants and Information and Technology (IT)/Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and as per the results of the survey during 2016, the estimated increase in employment during 1st Oct., 2016 over 1st April, 2016 was 1.10 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 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government is implementing various schemes like Make in India, Skill India, Digital India etc. Skilling of workforce under skill India is a major thrust of the Government to meet the changing needs of industry. A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

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 also 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.

Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The process of legislative reforms includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During last 2 years, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering suggestions on various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of all stakeholders including Central Trade Unions participated and gave their suggestions. The exercise of simplification and amalgamation of labour laws aims at facilitating ease of compliance of labour laws, effective enforcement and enhancing wage security, job security and social security.

Discrimination against HIV positive workers

3129. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has collected statistics on complaints concerning discrimination against HIV positive workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has taken remedial measures, particularly awareness and information campaign under its National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work to prevent discrimination against HIV positive workers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No Centralized Statistics on complaints concerning discrimination against HIV positive workers are maintained.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) The complaints and redressal mechanism processes for any such complaints are managed by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) National Aids Control Organization (NACO) is the nodal agency for implementation of National Policy on HIV/AIDS. Every year NACO undertakes many activities for awareness on HIV/AIDS and reducing stigma surrounding it. Multimedia campaigns on mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels,

information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans to create awareness on HIV/AIDS and to promote services/facilities and reduce stigma and discrimination surrounding it at health care settings and communities across the countries. At the inter-personal level, training and sensitization programmes for Self-Help Groups, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA, members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders are also planned to spread awareness about treatment and other facilities, especially in rural areas.

The Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (formerly the Central Board for Workers Education), Ministry of Labour and Employment creates awareness among all sections of the working population and informal sector workers about HIV/AIDS by conducting 2/4 days training programmes for the workers.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (d) and (e) above.

Setting up of Model Career Centres

3130. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Model Career Centres that have been set up so far in the country, State-wise;

(c) criteria laid down in selecting a place/town/city in the country wherein the said centres have been/are being set up;

(d) whether Government plans to set up such centres in the remaining parts/places/States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) This Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by toll-free call centre/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all. The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services. The

MCCs envisage creating a model centre for providing variety of employment services using technology. The States had been requested to send proposals for establishing Model Career Centres based on the scheme guidelines. The proposals were examined by an Inter-Ministerial Committee that approved 100 Model Career Centres. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The NCS Project has since been enhanced to interlink the employment exchanges with NCS Portal and part funding for upgradation of infrastructure in other employment exchanges and for organizing job fairs. Based on the scheme guidelines and proposals received, funds have been released to 18 States/UTs.

Statement

Details of Model Career Centres approved by Inter-Ministerial Committee

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Model Career Centres
1.	Assam	6
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	6
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	1
13.	Karnataka	4
14.	Kerala	2
15.	Lakshadweep	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10
17.	Maharashtra	4
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Meghalaya	2

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Model Career Centres
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	6
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	3
24.	Rajasthan	3
25.	Sikkim	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	3
27.	Telangana	3
28.	Tripura	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11
30.	Uttarakhand	2
31.	West Bengal	3
TOTAL		100

Shortage of ESI hospitals

3131. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that still a large number of districts do not have ESI hospitals or are not covered by ESI Scheme;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to cover all the districts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) At present, 151 Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and 1467 dispensaries across the country. Lists of such hospitals and dispensaries are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). Further, a scheme to cover all the districts of the country under ESIC 2.0 reforms had been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 20.07.2015. Accordingly, out of 393 partially implemented districts, more than 300 districts have been fully covered/notified and in the remaining 288 districts where ESI scheme was not in existence, 51 district headquarters have been notified, so far.

Statement-I*State-wise list of ESI hospitals*

Sl. No.	State-wise ESI hospitals	Sl. No.	State-wise ESI hospitals
Andhra Pradesh		Goa	
1.	Visakhapatnam	22.	Margoa
2.	Vijayawada	Gujarat	
3.	Rajahmundry	23.	Ankeleshwar
4.	Adoni	24.	Bapu Nagar
5.	Tirupati	25.	Vapi
Telangana		26.	Naroda
6.	Nacharam	27.	Rajpur Hirpur
7.	S.S. Sanathnagar	28.	Kalol
8.	Ramchandrapuram	29.	Baroda
9.	Warangal	30.	Surat
10.	Sanathnagar	31.	Rajkot
11.	Sirpurkagazanagar	32.	Bhavnagar
12.	Nizamabad	33.	Jamnagar
Assam		34.	ESI Hospital (Chest) Baroda
13.	Beltola	Haryana	
Bihar		35.	Faridabad
14.	Phulwari Sharif	36.	Gurgaon
15.	Munger	37.	Manesar
16.	Dalmia Nagar	38.	Jagadhari
Chandigarh		39.	Panipat
17.	Ram Darbar Chandigarh	40.	Ballabgarh
Delhi		41.	Bhiwani
18.	Basaidarapur	Himachal Pradesh	
19.	Rohini	42.	Baddi
20.	Okhla	43.	Parwanoo
21.	Jhilmil	Karnataka	
		44.	Rajajinagar

Sl. No.	State-wise ESI hospitals	Sl. No.	State-wise ESI hospitals
45.	Peenya	72.	Dewas
46.	Indiranagar	73.	Nagda
47.	Dandeli	Odisha	
48.	Devangare	74.	Rourkela
49.	Hubli	75.	Kansbahal
50.	Mysore	76.	Choudwar
51.	Mangalore	77.	Jaykapur
52.	Belgaum	78.	Brajrajnagar
53.	Shahbad	79.	Bhubaneswar
Kerala		Puducherry	
54.	Asramam	80.	Gorimedu
55.	Ezhukone	Maharashtra	
56.	Udyogmandal	81.	Andheri
57.	Peripally	82.	Ulhasnagar
58.	Allepy	83.	Thane
59.	Ernakulam	84.	Mulund
60.	Mulamkunnathukam	85.	Washi
61.	Olarikara	86.	Worli
62.	Palakkad	87.	Kandivali
63.	Perookada	88.	Sholapur
64.	Vadavathur	89.	Nasik
65.	Feroke	90.	Nagpur
66.	Thottada	91.	Aurangabad
Madhya Pradesh		92.	Chinchwad
67.	Indore	93.	MGM
68.	Indore (T.B.)	Punjab	
69.	Ujjain	94.	Ludhiana
70.	Gwalior	95.	Amritsar
71.	Bhopal	96.	Jalandhar
		97.	Mohali

Sl. No.	State-wise ESI hospitals	Sl. No.	State-wise ESI hospitals
98.	Phagwara	125.	Sahibabad
99.	Hoshiarpur	126.	Agra
100.	Mandi Gobindgarh	127.	Saharanpur
101.	Rajpura	128.	Kidwai Nagar
Rajasthan		129.	Bareilly
102.	Jaipur	130.	Jajmau-Kanpur
103.	Bhiwadi	131.	Aligarh
104.	Kota	132.	Pipri
105.	Jodhpur	133.	Varanasi
106.	Bhilwara	West Bengal	
107.	Pali	134.	ODC Thakurpur
Tamil Nadu		135.	Asansol
108.	ODC K.K. Nagar, Chennai	136.	Bellur Belly
109.	Tirunelveli	137.	Baltikuri
110.	Coimbatore	138.	Gourhati
111.	Inavaram, Chennai	139.	Budge-Budge
112.	Madurai	140.	Kalyani
113.	Vellore	141.	Manicktola
114.	Sivakasi	142.	Kamarhati
115.	Salem	143.	Sealdah
116.	Hosure	144.	Uluberia
117.	Tirucharapally	145.	Serampore
Uttar Pradesh		146.	Bandel
118.	Noida	147.	Durgapur
119.	Kanpur	Jharkand	
120.	Kanpur (Chest)	148.	Adityapur
121.	Modinagar	149.	Ranchi
122.	Naini Allahabad	150.	Maithan
123.	Kanpur (MAT)	Jammu and Kasmir	
124.	Lucknow	151.	Bari Brahmana, Jammu

Statement-II*State-wise list of ESI dispensaries*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77
2.	Assam	26
3.	Bihar	18
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	37
6.	Delhi	33
7.	Goa	12
8.	Gujarat	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15
10.	Haryana	76
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
12.	Jharkhand	20
13.	Karnataka	123
14.	Kerala	143
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42
16.	Meghalaya	2
17.	Maharashtra	64
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	46
20.	Puducherry	14
21.	Punjab	70
22.	Rajasthan	81
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	216
25.	Telangana	70
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	99
28.	Uttarakhand	20
29.	West Bengal	44
TOTAL		1467

Stoppage of cashless treatment under ESIC

3132. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to stop the cashless treatment of ESIC employees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to alleviate problems of ESIC employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) employees are eligible for medical treatment under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. The employees, who intend to avail facilities in ESIC hospitals, need to contribute at the rates prescribed for CGHS subscribers. Necessary guidelines have been issued from time to time to alleviate problems faced by ESIC employees.

Modernisation of ESIC hospitals

3133. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the number of ESIC hospitals in the country;
- (b) the details of the steps being taken by Government to modernise and improve the condition of these hospitals; and
- (c) the details of the hospitals that have been modernised and the hospitals that are in the process of modernisation along with completion timelines for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals is given in the Statement (*See below*). Modernization of ESIC hospitals is a continuous process and is being carried out in all ESIC hospitals. Under its reform agenda ESIC 2.0, ESIC has taken a number of reform initiatives to modernize and improve the condition of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals, which are to be implemented throughout the country. The details are as under:

- To make available electronic health records of patients.
- Up-gradation of dispensaries to 6 bedded hospitals.

- Day-wise change of hospitals bed sheets.
- 24x7 medical helpline
- Evening OPD for Senior Citizen and differently abled patients.
- Cancer detection/treatment facilities.
- Cardiology treatment facilities.
- Dialysis facilities.
- OPD registration through mobile phones.
- Behavioural training to the staff.
- May I help you' facility for Patients/Attendants.
- Feedback system for indoor patients.
- Proper attractive signages.
- Complete immunization facilities.
- Facility of Yoga.
- Telemedicine facilities.
- Ayush facilities.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of ESIC hospitals in the country

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital
1.	Assam	ESI Model Hospital-Beltola, Guwahati
2.	Bihar	ESI Model Hospital-Phuwarisharif, Patna
3.	Chandigarh (UT)	ESI Model Hospital-Chandigarh
4.	Delhi	ESI Model Hospital-Basaidarapur
5.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital-Rohini
6.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital-Okhla
7.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital-Jhilmil
8.	Gujarat	ESIC Model Hospital-Bapunagar, Ahmedabad
9.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar
10.	Gujarat	ESIC Hospital-Naroda
11.	Gujarat	ESI Hospital-Vapi
12.	Himachal Pradesh	ESI Model Hospital-Baddi

Sl. No.	State	Name of Hospital
13.	Haryana	ESI Model Hospital-Gurgaon
14.	Haryana	ESIC Hospital-Manesar
15.	Haryana	ESIC Hospital-Faridabad
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	ESI Model Hospital-Bari Brahmana, Jammu
17.	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital-Adityapur, Jamshedpur
18.	Jharkhand	ESI Model Hospital-Namkum, Ranchi
19.	Karnataka	ESIC Hospital-Peenya
20.	Karnataka	ESI Model Hospital-Rajajinagar, Bangalore
21.	Kerala	ESI Model Hospital-Asramam, Kollam
22.	Kerala	ESIC Hospital-Udyogamandal
23.	Kerala	ESIC Hospital-Ezhukone
24.	Madhya Pradesh	ESI Model Hospital and ODC-Indore
25.	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital-Andheri, Mumbai
26.	Odisha	ESI Model Hospital-Rourkela
27.	Punjab	ESI Model Hospital-Ludhiana
28.	Rajasthan	ESI Model Hospital-Jaipur
29.	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital-Bhiwadi
30.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Model Hospital-K.K Nagar, Chennai
31.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital-Tirunelveli
32.	Telangana	ESI Hospital-Sanathnagar
33.	Telangana	ESIC Hospital-Sanathnagar (SS)
34.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Model Hospital-Noida
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Jajmau, Kanpur
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahibabad
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
39.	West Bengal	ESIC Model Hospital-Joka

Global WAGE Report findings on gender wage gap

3134. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Global Wage Report 2016-17, released by the International Labour Organization, has found that India suffers from a huge gender wage disparity with the gap exceeding 30 per cent;

(b) whether the report also shows that women are poorly represented in the top bracket of wage earners (15 per cent) and gender pay gap at the bottom is also very wide (women form 60 per cent of the lowest paid wage labour); and

(c) the measures Government is taking to reduce this gender wage gap?

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

(c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, men, women and transgender employees shall get the same rates of wages for the same work or work of similar nature. The Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender. The provisions in the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 too does not allow discrimination on the basis of gender. Further, an enabling provision has been created through Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 for the employers to pay wages to their employees by cash, cheque or crediting to their bank accounts. This will help in better enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and the Equal Remuneration Act.

Mine related accidents

3135. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mine related accidents during the last ten years, year-wise and mine-wise;

(b) the reasons for each incident, lives lost and persons injured in each incident;

(c) the culprits apprehended and/or fined for each such incident;

(d) the compensation paid in each such case;

(e) the money allocated for making mines safer during last three years and the money spent thereon; and

(f) the supervision process put in place by Government to ensure safety of mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details of the number of mine related accidents and reasons of accidents, number of lives lost and number of person injured during the last ten years are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The culprits apprehended in various incidents are General Manager, Agent, Manager, Asst. Manager, Engineer, Foreman, Cable Man, Overman, Safety Officer, Driver, Driller, Mining Sirdar, Truck Operator etc. Following actions have been taken against culprits apprehended depending upon the type of charges established through enquiry: Prosecution, Removed from Service, Suspension, Warned by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment, Increment withheld, Warned by Management, Fined, Demoted by Management, Advised to ensure Safety, Removed from Statutory Post, Censured. Compensation is given by the respective mining companies or owners.

(e) There is no separate allocation of fund specific for mines safety. However under the scheme of "Mine Accident Analysis and Modernization of Information Database (MAMID)" which includes detailed analysis of accidents and dangerous occurrences using risk assessment and management techniques and detailed investigation into the operating systems and environment in the mine and preparing a Risk Management Plan for such mines for implementation, the allocation of budget and expenditure for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 are as under:

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (₹ in lakhs)	Actual Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
2014-15	880	396.10
2015-16	500	470.14
2016-17	639	255.96*

*Till Dec., 2016

(f) The matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in coal mines are dealt with under the Mines Act, 1952, Rule and Regulations made thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India administers this Act for ensuring safety in coal mines in the country. The owner, agent, manager and other statutory persons appointed at the mine are required to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Chief Inspector of Mines and Inspector of Mines make inspections and enquires whenever it is required to ascertain whether the provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws and of any orders made thereunder are

observed in the case of any mine. In order to prevent re-occurrence of accidents in future, Directorate General of Mines Safety issues circular for the mining industry for preventive measures to be taken.

To ensure that the mine workers are provided with adequate safety measures while working in the mines, Officers of DGMS undertake inspections of mines and take following measures:

- Pointing out contraventions
- Withdrawal of permission
- Issue of improvement notices
- Prohibition of employment
- Informal stoppages
- Prosecution in the court of law

Statement-I

Details of accidents in mines during the year 2007-2017

Year	Number of Accidents	
	Fatal Accidents	Accidents (Serious injuries)
1	2	3
Coal		
2007	76	923
2008	80	686
2009	83	636
2010	97	480
2011	65	533
2012	79	536
2013	77	456
2014	59	379
2015	53	283
2016	72	258
2017	11	20
Metal		
2007	53	63
2008	49	63

1	2	3
2009	33	76
2010	50	45
2011	41	65
2012	34	35
2013	54	37
2014	34	34
2015	42	22
2016	32	30
2017	6	1
Oil		
2007	3	16
2008	5	20
2009	3	18
2010	4	16
2011	3	17
2012	2	10
2013	4	15
2014	5	10
2015	4	13
2016	9	7
2017	1	1

Data as on 28.02.2017. Data for the year 2016 and 2017 are provisional

Statement-II

Details of reasons of mine-related accidents

(A) Reasons of accidents in Coal Mines during the year 2007-2017

Year	Reasons of accident	No. of lives lost	No. of Persons Injured
1	2	3	4
2007	Fall of Roof	13	38
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	4	40
	Other accident due to Winding Operation	0	11

1	2	3	4
	Rope Haulage	4	131
	Other Rail Transportation	0	15
	Conveyors	1	18
	Dumpers	21	21
	Wagon Movements	0	2
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	5	15
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	12	81
	Other Explosive Accidents	1	4
	Other Electrical Accidents	4	6
	Other accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	2	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	3	268
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	4	186
	Other Accidents due to Falls	2	4
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	1	1
	Unclassified	1	109
2008	Fall of Roof	17	33
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	6	40
	Collapse of Shaft	5	0
	Other accident due to Winding Operation	1	0
	Aerial Ropeway	0	1
	Rope Haulage	4	90
	Other Rail Transportation	0	4
	Conveyors	1	10
	Dumpers	18	17
	Wagon Movements	1	1
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	5	5
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	10	42
	Other Explosive Accidents	1	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	6	0

1	2	3	4
	Other accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	6	14
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	6	203
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	4	146
	Other accidents due to Falls	0	3
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1
	Unclassified	2	98
2009	Fall of Roof	21	36
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	9	32
	Collapse of Shaft	2	0
	Other accident due to Winding Operation	0	4
	Rope Haulage	5	73
	Conveyors	3	7
	Dumpers	14	14
	Wagon Movements	1	0
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	8	14
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	15	37
	Other Explosive Accidents	0	5
	Other Electrical Accidents	2	2
	Other accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	4	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	2	196
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	109
	Other accidents due to Falls	0	7
	Irruption of Water	0	1
	Unclassified	5	121
2010	Fall of Roof	18	24
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	7	37
	Collapse of Shaft	1	1
	Aerial Ropeway	0	1
	Rope Haulage	4	44

1	2	3	4
	Conveyors	4	12
	Dumpers	24	15
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	12	12
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	7	24
	Other Explosive Accidents	16	11
	Other Electrical Accidents	8	3
	Other accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	0
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	6	133
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	4	86
	Other accidents due to Falls	0	4
	Unclassified	6	104
2011	Fall of Roof	12	24
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	2	25
	Collapse of Shaft	2	1
	Other accident due to Winding Operation	1	19
	Rope Haulage	3	54
	Conveyors	2	12
	Dumpers	19	8
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	5	19
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	6	34
	Other Explosive Accidents	1	4
	Other Electrical Accidents	5	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	168
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	4	74
	Other accidents due to Falls	0	6
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1
	Unclassified	4	106
2012	Fall of Roof	6	24
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	6	22
	Collapse of Shaft	0	1

1	2	3	4
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	5
	Rope Haulage	2	49
	Conveyors	3	8
	Dumpers	21	14
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	6	7
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	14	23
	Other Explosive Accidents	3	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	3	3
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	5	3
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	8	168
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	87
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	9
	Irruption of Water	2	0
	Unclassified	3	124
2013	Fall of Roof	13	21
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	2	20
	Collapse of Shaft	2	1
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	3
	Rope Haulage	3	42
	Other Rail Transportation	0	1
	Conveyors	1	8
	Dumpers	23	14
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	6	10
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	12	27
	Other Explosive Accidents	0	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	7	6
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	8	135
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	3	88
	Other Accidents due to Falls	2	6
	Unclassified	0	85

1	2	3	4
2014	Fall of Roof	11	20
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	2	18
	Collapse of Shaft	2	0
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	5
	Aerial Ropeway	1	0
	Rope Haulage	1	42
	Conveyors	0	2
	Dumpers	17	6
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	1	10
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	15	26
	Other Explosive Accidents	2	3
	Other Electrical Accidents	2	3
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	2	130
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	59
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	7
	Unclassified	3	61
2015	Fall of Roof	4	10
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	5	11
	Collapse of Shaft	0	1
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	3
	Rope Haulage	3	24
	Conveyors	0	4
	Dumpers	14	14
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	3	5
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	10	16
	Other Explosive Accidents	0	8
	Other Electrical Accidents	4	4

1	2	3	4
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	4	100
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	45
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	2
	Irruption of Water	1	0
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1
	Unclassified	4	48
2016	Fall of Roof	11	11
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	5	7
	Collapse of Shaft	23	0
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	1	0
	Rope Haulage	4	26
	Other Rail Transportation	0	1
	Conveyors	1	4
	Dumpers	13	8
2016	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	10	5
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	9	16
	Other Explosive Accidents	0	3
	Other Electrical Accidents	2	6
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	5	0
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	6	84
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	3	44
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	1
	Unclassified	6	51
2017	Fall of Roof	3	0
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	0	3
	Rope Haulage	0	3
	Dumpers	2	0

1	2	3	4
	Wagon Movements	0	1
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	2	0
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	3	0
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	8
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	3
	Unclassified	2	3

(B) Details of reasons of accidents in Metalliferous Mines during the year 2007-2017

Year	Reasons of accident	No. of lives lost	No. of Persons Injured
1	2	3	4
2007	Fall of Roof	1	1
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	15	5
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	13
	Rope Haulage	0	1
	Other Rail Transportation	1	1
	Conveyors	5	4
	Dumpers	15	7
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	4	3
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	7	20
	Other Explosive Accidents	2	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	7	13
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	3	7
	Unclassified	1	12
2008	Fall of Roof	3	1
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	17	7
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	2
	Rope Haulage	0	1
	Conveyors	2	3
	Dumpers	12	5

1	2	3	4
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	1	3
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	6	10
	Other Explosive Accidents	10	21
	Other Electrical Accidents	3	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	10	14
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	0	14
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	2
	Unclassified	3	13
2009	Fall of Roof	5	1
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	15	3
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	6
	Conveyors	1	4
	Dumpers	6	3
	Wagon Movements	0	1
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	2	6
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	3	12
	Other Explosive Accidents	3	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	0	1
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	0
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	2	9
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	3	19
	Unclassified	0	20
2010	Fall of Roof	0	1
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	48	3
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	1
	Conveyors	3	3
	Dumpers	6	0
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	4	2
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	5	6
	Other Explosive Accidents	3	3

1	2	3	4
	Other Electrical Accidents	1	2
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	8	9
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	6	14
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	1
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	1	1
	Unclassified	2	4
2011	Fall of Roof	0	2
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	9	4
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	1	2
	Other Rail Transportation	0	1
	Conveyors	0	4
	Dumpers	10	7
	Wagon Movements	0	1
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	2	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	10	13
	Other Explosive Accidents	7	4
	Other Electrical Accidents	0	4
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	4	18
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	4	12
	Unclassified	0	3
2012	Fall of Roof	3	5
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	10	5
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	2
	Other Rail Transportation	1	0
	Dumpers	3	3
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	1	0
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	5	5
	Other Explosive Accidents	4	3
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	4	8

1	2	3	4
2013	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	9
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	3	0
	Fall of Roof	2	2
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	24	6
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	2	1
	Conveyors	3	0
	Dumpers	5	2
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	3	6
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	4	9
	Other Explosive Accidents	3	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	2	0
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	10	7
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	8	14
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	1
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	2	0
	Unclassified	1	1
2014	Fall of Roof	3	1
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	9	1
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	2	3
	Conveyors	0	2
	Dumpers	5	7
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	2	2
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	5	12
	Other Explosive Accidents	3	3
	Other Electrical Accidents	2	0
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	3
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	6	7
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	7
	Other Accidents due to Falls	1	0
	Unclassified	1	2

1	2	3	4
2015	Fall of Roof	2	3
	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	7	2
	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	2	1
	Conveyors	1	1
	Dumpers	8	1
	Wagon Movements	1	0
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	5	0
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	2	4
	Other Electrical Accidents	2	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	9	2
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	7
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	2	2
	Unclassified	1	1
2016	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	9	3
	Conveyors	0	2
	Dumpers	4	0
	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	4	2
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	1	2
	Other Explosive Accidents	7	5
	Other Electrical Accidents	0	2
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	10	13
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	5
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	1
	Irruption of Water	3	0
	Flying Pieces(Except due to Explosives)	1	0
	Unclassified	2	4
2017	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	5	2

1	2	3	4
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	0
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	0
	Unclassified	2	0

(C) Details of reasons of accidents in Oil Mines during the year 2007-2017

Year	Reasons of accident	No. of lives lost	No. of Persons Injured
1	2	3	4
2007	Rope Haulage	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	0	1
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	2	2
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	0	2
	Unclassified	1	8
2008	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	2
	Other Electrical Accidents	0	1
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	3	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	3
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	6
	Unclassified	2	8
2009	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	2
	Other Electrical Accidents	0	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	4
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	7
	Unclassified	0	3
2010	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	4
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	1

1	2	3	4
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	4
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	4
	Other Accidents due to Falls	1	1
	Unclassified	1	2
2011	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	4
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	6
	Other Accidents due to Falls	0	1
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	1	0
	Unclassified	0	3
2012	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	3
	Other Explosive Accidents	0	1
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	0
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	3
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1
	Unclassified	0	1
2013	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	3
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	4	2
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	0	5
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	5
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1
	Unclassified	0	2
2014	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	1	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	1
	Other Electrical Accidents	1	1
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	0	1

1	2	3	4
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	2	3
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	1	2
	Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1
2015	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	1
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	2	12
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	4
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	2	2
	Unclassified	0	6
2016	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	1	0
	Rope Haulage	0	1
	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	0	1
	Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	1	0
	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	1	2
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	3	2
	Other Accidents due to Falls	1	0
	Unclassified	2	2
2017	Other Accident due to Winding Operation	1	4
	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	0	1

Data as on 28.02.2017. Data for the year 2016 and 2017 are provisional

Computer education for unemployed youth

†3136. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up computer education centres at Tehsil level in various States of the country to provide computer education free of cost to unemployed youths;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate an alternative scheme for rural youths/unemployed people of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is currently taking any steps towards creation of employment opportunities for rural youths/unemployed youths of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and State/Union Territory-wise details of technology education being provided for employment to youths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) As per the information from Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, there is no such proposal. To make youth employable, several schemes are being implemented by various Ministries of the Government of India for skill development which include training courses of duration ranging from few days to more than a year. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), about 1.04 crore persons were given skill development training in the year 2015-16, of which Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has skilled 2.96 Lakh persons. State-wise details are not maintained.

As per information from Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools is a component of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme which provides financial assistance to States/UTs to promote computer enabled learning in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. To promote e-learning in schools under Computer Aided Learning (CAL) component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the States have been provided grant to help promote Science and Mathematics learning in upper primary schools. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides financial support to States/UTs upto a ceiling of ₹ 50 lakh per district per year, for Computer Aided Learning (CAL) in Upper Primary classes.

Government has undertaken several employment generation schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) which can be availed by youth across the country.

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. 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.

Extension of PF account portability

†3137. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers to whom the facility of PF Account Portability, has been extended under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Programme, State-wise the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of dormant/unclaimed money in PF Accounts and the action plan devised by Government to make the same available to the appropriate person, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to utilise the unclaimed amount for certain other purposes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Universal Account Number (UAN) provides portability for the employees covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952. It enables portability of Provident Fund (PF) accumulation when the details of Bank Account, Aadhaar and Permanent Account Number (PAN) seeded in UAN database of the member and are verified by employer on change of job.

The total number of UAN seeded with Aadhaar and are portable are 25,70,274. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, certain amounts are classified as Inoperative Accounts. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants. As on 31.03.2016, an amount of ₹ 40,865.14 crore had been classified as Inoperative Accounts in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).

The following actions have been taken by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to facilitate payments from inoperative accounts:

- (i) EPFO has launched a portal namely Inoperative Accounts Online Help Desk to assist the members to identify their inoperative accounts.
- (ii) Awareness campaigns have been undertaken through electronic as well as print media from time to time to educate the members to transfer or withdraw their PF accumulations.

The total amount paid to the beneficiaries from inoperative accounts during the last four years is as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Amount settled (₹ in crore)
2012-13	2890.40
2013-14	4316.71
2014-15	6491.01
2015-16	5826.89

(c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Statement

State-wise details of Provident Fund (PF) Account Portability

State	Universal Account Number (UAN) Linked
Andhra Pradesh	49,854
Assam	6,719
Bihar	9,574
Chhattisgarh	12,524
Delhi	1,76,884
Goa	9,880
Gujarat	1,75,256
Haryana	1,67,380
Himachal Pradesh	18,236
Jharkhand	14,896
Karnataka	5,16,283
Kerala	43,180
Madhya Pradesh	32,719
Maharashtra	6,66,622
Odisha	31,373
Punjab (Including Chandigarh)	41,063
Rajasthan	20,739
Tamil Nadu	2,42,666
Telangana	1,50,016
Uttar Pradesh	84,336
Uttarakhand	19,988
West Bengal	80,086
GRAND TOTAL	25,70,274

Suggestion for improvement in child labour laws

3138. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite six decades of Independence, the country has not been able to get over the menace of child labour and whether in view of this the Ministry will consider introducing a help line and flying squads to nab the culprits who violate the law and engage the children as labour and also abuse them; and

(b) if not, what innovative suggestions would the Ministry provide in order to curb the violation of the child labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy etc. Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour comprising of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The employment of children or adolescents in contravention of the provisions of the Act is now a cognizable offence. Labour being in the concurrent list, enforcement of the provisions of the Act is the responsibility of both Central and State Governments in their respective sphere. Section 17A of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for conferring power and imposing duties on District Magistrate for effective implementation of the provision of the Act. Further, Section 17B provides for periodic inspection and monitoring of the implementation of the Act.

Besides, a State Action Plan has been circulated to all State Governments/UTs to provide action points subsequent to the Amendment in the Act.

National Child Labour Project

†3139. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether notification has been issued to all the districts of the country with regard to National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Societies;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the NCLP Societies created for the fulfilment of the New Central Sector Scheme for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government has reviewed the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme to make it more effective and the revised NCLP Guidelines issued in this regard have come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2016. Under the revised Guidelines the Special Training Centres (STCs) for rehabilitation of child labour have been aligned in line with RTE Act; the target group has been expanded to all working children below the age of 14 years and to adolescents (14-18 years) working in hazardous occupations and processes; the procedure for setting up of Project Societies and opening of STCs has been simplified; payment of stipend to the children is made on modular basis for a minimum of three months through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); the budget of Project Societies/STCs and rate of honorarium for volunteers/staff has been enhanced; procedure for conducting survey has been simplified; Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened at National, State and District level etc. At present the scheme is sanctioned in 280 Districts of 21 States in the country.

(c) The Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2016 Scheme would also be implemented through the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Societies in existence. Creation of additional NCLP Societies is a continuous process depending upon the need thereof.

Gender pay gap

3140. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the gender pay gap in the country, if so, the details thereof in the previous three years; and

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to reduce the disparity between wages for men and women in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Labour Bureau has compiled average daily wage rates in rural area on the basis of the data collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from 600 sample villages spread over 20 States. All India annual average daily wage rates for non-agricultural labourers in respect of men and women for the previous three years are as detailed below:

Wages (in ₹)					
2014		2015		2016	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
235.51	172.27	246.82	180.02	257.95	191.43

(b) To reduce gender wage gap, Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Government in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Aims and objectives of PMEGP

3141. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of PM's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up of micro enterprises;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above scheme is not being implemented effectively in Karnataka and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, due to this, the employment generation in Karnataka has come down from 25700 in 2013-14 to a mere 17200 in 2015-16; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures the Ministry is taking under PMEGP and steps being taken to attract more and more people to set up micro enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme, with following aims and objective:

- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans, rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, for better livelihood and also to arrest the distressful migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The performance of PMEGP Scheme in Karnataka during last three years and current year 2016-17 (up to Feb., 2017) is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Achievement (Karnataka State)		
	Projects	Margin Money	Empl.
2013-14	2778	7837.31	25752
2014-15	2431	6479.10	21825
2015-16	2140	5898.01	17284
2016-17 (up to Feb., 2017)	3134	10129.53	26758

The PMEGP performance in Karnataka is satisfactory. Additional margin money has also been allocated for Karnataka keeping in view its better performance during 2015-16 and 2016-17. The number of projects and employment has decreased during the year 2013-14 to 2015-16, as the project cost has been increasing over the years resulting in less number of projects being set up with in the allocated margin money which also results in decrease in employment generation proportionately.

(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.

MSMEs under stressed loans

3142. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of MSMEs are under stressed loans and expect Government to intervene and to protect them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has responded to the requests of MSME sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) To overcome the problem of stressed loans, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. The RBI has carried out certain changes in the Framework to make it compatible with existing regulatory guidelines and issued same on March 17, 2016 to all Scheduled Commercial Banks. Between reporting period 1.7.2016 to 31.12.2016, the number of stressed loan cases, under the 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' referred to by various banks to the Committees set-up by them was to the tune of 41,417.

Production of woolen and silk Khadi

†3143. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production of woolen and silk Khadi, spinned and weaved manually, during the last three years in the country till date, State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and

(b) the extent of assistance provided to Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) 'Khadi' is the fabric hand-spun and hand-woven in India made from cotton, woolen and silk or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarn. The production of woolen and silk Khadi during

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

last three years is as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Production of Woolen Khadi	Production of Silk Khadi
2013-14	13615.28	21472.53
2014-15	14950.17	22878.77
2015-16	17114.52	27706.18

Details of State/UT-wise production of woolen and silk Khadi are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Funds released to Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2013-14	185.32
2014-15	316.16
2015-16	239.70

Statement

State/UT-wise production of Woolen and Silk Khadi during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Woolen	Silk	Woolen	Silk	Woolen	Silk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1425.44	17.79	2503.01	17.79	3966.56	17.79
2.	Himachal Pradesh	400.02	0.00	403.34	0.00	403.34	0.00
3.	Punjab and U.T. Chandigarh	379.04	0.00	379.04	0.00	379.04	0.00
4.	Haryana	3875.88	0.00	4172.15	0.00	4571.34	0.00
5.	Delhi	22.67	0.00	25.08	0.00	25.08	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	2150.62	0.00	2150.67	0.00	2150.67	0.00
7.	Uttarakhand	887.01	0.00	967.71	0.00	1047.57	24.34
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2484.43	470.45	2746.23	470.55	2886.22	470.55
9.	Chhattisgarh	31.38	1644.81	32.91	1600.51	39.92	1756.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	215.31	514.78	215.31	514.58	215.31	514.58
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	12.11	0.00	18.00	0.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Nagaland	0.00	78.48	0.00	84.00	0.00	84.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	49.37	0.00	49.37	0.00	49.37
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	4.64	0.00	5.17	0.00	5.17
15.	Assam	0.00	1044.02	0.00	1097.50	0.00	1097.50
16.	Bihar	229.98	312.95	232.06	278.42	251.23	239.18
17.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	8035.43	0.00	9607.92	0.00	12169.36
18.	Jharkhand	55.85	703.39	56.00	713.39	56.00	713.39
19.	Odisha	0.00	528.85	0.00	531.85	0.00	717.64
20.	Gujarat	265.61	967.71	286.30	570.15	341.88	585.15
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.16	0.00	21.48	0.00	21.48
22.	Andhra Pradesh	84.85	716.55	85.31	683.67	85.31	683.67
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	33.62	58.69	33.62	58.69
24.	Karnataka	1107.19	1336.05	661.43	1430.82	661.43	1430.82
25.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	0.00	132.53	0.00	125.20	0.00	145.10
26.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	0.00	4902.46	0	4999.71	0.00	6903.65
TOTAL		13615.28	21472.53	14950.17	22878.77	17114.52	27706.18

Khadi Workshed Scheme

†3144. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise number of Khadi workers in the country at present;

(b) the aims and objectives of Khadi Workshed Scheme in the country and the implementation status thereof; and

(c) the details of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under the said scheme in the country at present?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Details of State/UT-wise number of Khadi workers under Khadi are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) since 2008-09 for providing financial assistance to Khadi artisans belonging to BPL Category for construction of worksheds. The objective of the scheme is to provide better workplace for spinners and weavers, providing more working space and storage for housing slivers, raw materials, implements, etc. and improving efficiency and productivity of the spinners through electricity connections for lighting.

Assistance for construction of worksheds is provided through the Khadi Institutions (KIs) with which the Khadi artisans are associated and the quantum of assistance is as under:—

Component	Area per unit	Amount of Assistance
Construction of individual workshed	20 sq. mts. (approximately)	₹ 60,000/- or 75% of the actual cost of the workshed, whichever is less. For North Eastern Region (NER) ₹ 60,000/- or 90% of the actual cost of workshed, whichever is less.
Construction of group workshed (min. 5 and max. 15 artisans)	10 sq. mts. per artisan	₹ 40,000/- or 75% of the actual cost of the workshed per artisan, whichever is less. For NER ₹ 40,000/- or 90% of the actual cost of workshed per artisan, whichever is less.

- Cost of land will not be the part of the project cost.
- Financial assistance will be for the purpose of construction only.
- Remaining 25% is to be borne by beneficiary and for group by institution.

Implementation status of the scheme:

39776 number of spinners and weavers have been covered under Khadi Workshed Scheme since inception to 2016-17 (as on 28th Feb., 2017)

(c) State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries under Khadi Workshed Scheme in the country since inception are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise number of Khadi artisans/workers registered with Aadhaar by KVIC during the current year

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of artisans/workers during 2016-17*
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4046
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1101
3.	Punjab	1811
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	10814
6.	Haryana	32574
7.	Delhi	977
8.	Rajasthan	16159
9.	Uttar Pradesh	104694
10.	Bihar	2090
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
13.	Nagaland	0
14.	Manipur	315
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Assam	5478
19.	West Bengal	23479
20.	Jharkhand	705
21.	Odisha	2932
22.	Chhattisgarh	2682
23.	Madhya Pradesh	980
24.	Gujarat (incl. Daman and Diu)	11898
25.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	932
26.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	6904

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of artisans/workers during 2016-17*
27.	Karnataka	12904
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	13922
31.	Tamil Nadu	14352
32.	Puducherry	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
TOTAL		271796

*Provisional.

Statement-II

*Details of State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Khadi Workshed Scheme
(Since 2008-09 to 2016-17)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of beneficiaries (since 2008-09 to 2016-17)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	954
2.	Himachal Pradesh	640
3.	Punjab and Chandigarh	323
4.	Uttarakhand	980
5.	Haryana	2040
6.	Delhi	39
7.	Rajasthan	1949
8.	Uttar Pradesh	10849
9.	Bihar	2010
10.	Nagaland	40
11.	Tripura	198
12.	Meghalaya	14
13.	Assam	2211
14.	West Bengal	2511
15.	Jharkhand	935

1	2	3
16.	Odisha	1339
17.	Chhattisgarh	1567
18.	Madhya Pradesh	796
19.	Gujarat (incl. Daman and Diu)	1860
20.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	451
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1986
22.	Telangana	65
23.	Karnataka	1716
24.	Kerala	1751
25.	Tamil Nadu	2552
TOTAL		39776

Revival of closed/sick MSMEs

3145. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country including in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) the total number of MSMEs closed down/become sick at present in the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any framework for revival and rehabilitation of the closed/sick MSMEs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated and monitoring mechanism set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) Information on closure of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are obtained through conduct of periodic census. As far as the 4th All India Census of MSMEs conducted with reference to 2006-07 is concerned, the number of MSMEs closed in the country including in Jharkhand and Gujarat were 4,96,355. In which 3,712 and 34,945 MSMEs were found closed in Jharkhand and Gujarat, respectively.

(b) As per the data compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the Scheduled Commercial Banks, the positions regarding number of sick MSMEs in the country at the end of March, 2016 is 4.86 lakh.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, *vide* their Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015, has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. However, the RBI has carried out certain changes in the framework in order to make it compatible with the existing regulatory guidelines and issued revised framework to all Scheduled Commercial Banks dated March 17, 2016. To operationalise the Framework, the RBI has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to put in place the board approved policy by June 30, 2016 to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs.

Under this framework, the branch maintaining the account should consider forwarding the stressed accounts with aggregate loan limits above ₹ 10 lakh to the Committee for a suitable Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The Committee constituted by the banks with representatives from State Governments, experts, regional or zonal head of the bank and the officer in charge of MSMEs credit department of the bank. A Committee may explore various options to resolve the stress in the account. The intention is to arrive at an early and feasible solution to preserve the economic value of the underlying assets as well as the lender's loans and also to allow the enterprise to continue with its business.

The options under Corrective Action Plan (CAP) by Committee may include: (i) Rectification-regularise the account so that the account does not slip into the Non-Performing Asset (NPA) category, (ii) Restructuring-restructuring the account if it is *prima facie* viable and the borrower is not a willful defaulter, and (iii) Recovery-when none of the options at (i) and (ii) above are seen as not feasible.

Government of India has not specifically made any allocation for this framework.

Plan to review policy of MSMEs

3146. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to review the policy of MSMEs;
- (b) if so, when Government is planning to table the new policy in Parliament;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of MSME, in December 2015, had constituted a One Man Committee to make recommendations towards a national policy for MSMEs. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry in January, 2017. The Government has not fixed any time-frame to table a new policy of MSME in the Parliament.

MSME units registered in the country

3147. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of MSME units registered in the country, State-wise as on date;

(b) whether Government has taken any efforts to support and develop MSME units in the country:

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this;

(d) the total funds allocated in the last three years in this regard; and

(e) the various steps taken by Government to provide incentives and other encouragements to best performing MSME units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Total number of registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country are 65,99,707 including 15,63,974 under Small Scale Industry registration, 21,96,902 under Entrepreneur Memorandum-II and 28,38,831 under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM). Entrepreneur Memorandum-II has replaced Small Scale Industry Registration from 2006. Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum has replaced Entrepreneur Memorandum-II since 18 September, 2015. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is implementing a number of schemes for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Schemes for Khadi and Village Industries and Coir, International Cooperation Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) Schemes, Scheme for Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises etc. Benefits under these schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs.

(d) The details of the funds released for the schemes of MSME under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the last three years for development of MSME units in the country are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Expenditure
1.	2013-14	2277.01
2.	2014-15	2389.90
3.	2015-16	2440.56

(e) The Ministry of MSME has taken up number of measures to provide incentive and other encouragements to best performing MSME units. To recognize the efforts and contribution of MSMEs, this Ministry gives National Award annually to selected entrepreneurs. The award schemes under this Ministry are:—

- (i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for Outstanding Efforts in Entrepreneurship.
- (ii) Research and Development Efforts in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (iii) Quality in selected products in Micro, Small Enterprises (MSEs).
- (iv) National Award Entrepreneurship Services.

109 awards for 2013 and 116 awards for 2014 from MSME, Khadi and Village Industries and Coir have been awarded by this Ministry to the MSMEs in the country in various categories.

Statement

State-wise details of registered MSMEs (as on 24.3.2017)

Sl.No.	State/UT	SSI	EM-II	UAM	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	45692	22,128	168922	2,36,742
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	417	483	304	1,204
3.	Assam	19864	13,864	915	34,643
4.	Bihar	50036	27,288	646565	7,23,889
5.	Chhattisgarh	22768	11,392	11175	45,335
6.	Goa	2621	862	1925	5,408
7.	Gujarat	229830	3,21,785	242644	7,94,259
8.	Haryana	33150	6,068	27753	66,971
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11931	6,395	3079	21,405

Sl.No.	State/UT	SSI	EM-II	UAM	Total
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14993	8,395	2580	25,968
11.	Jharkhand	18190	15,885	70349	1,04,424
12.	Karnataka	136186	1,66,267	61160	3,63,613
13.	Kerala	150188	1,02,868	34144	2,87,200
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106997	1,45,167	121162	3,73,326
15.	Maharashtra	86586	1,36,878	261195	4,84,659
16.	Manipur	4492	1,074	8091	13,657
17.	Meghalaya	3010	4,501	334	7,845
18.	Mizoram	3715	2,146	378	6,239
19.	Nagaland	1332	5,624	180	7,136
20.	Odisha	19606	17,105	53199	89,910
21.	Punjab	48110	17,531	25370	91,011
22.	Rajasthan	54885	1,24,280	133352	3,12,517
23.	Sikkim	122	199	156	477
24.	Tamil Nadu	233881	5,80,169	304048	11,18,098
25.	Tripura	1343	1,530	1805	4,678
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187742	2,89,360	442527	9,19,629
27.	Uttarakhand	23765	16,240	6665	46,670
28.	West Bengal	43259	1,03,276	96838	2,43,373
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750	653	1566	2,969
30.	Chandigarh	996	1,365	1647	4,008
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1716	943	941	3,600
32.	Daman and Diu	594	923	611	2,128
33.	Delhi	3754	2,309	27497	33,560
34.	Lakshadweep	2	99	28	129
35.	Puducherry	1451	1,122	1994	4,567
36.	Telangana	-	40,728	77732	1,18,460
TOTAL		1563974	21,96,902	2838831	65,99,707

*The figure for Andhra Pradesh in respect of SSI registration is of United Andhra Pradesh and includes figure for State of Telangana.

Khadi and Village Industries affected by demonetization

3148. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any special provisions to compensate the small and medium Khadi and Village Industries that primarily run on cash and were therefore affected by the demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupee notes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of MSME has no information about any adverse effect of demonetization on Khadi and Village Industries, Ministry has therefore not made any provision for compensation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Profit earned by oil companies

†3149. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and company-wise profit earned by the Public Sector Undertakings and companies relating to petroleum and natural gas in the last three years upto 2016-17; and

(b) the percentage and amount of profit fixed to fulfil the Corporate Social Responsibilities, the details of expenditure on items and the audit details of the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The year-wise and company-wise details of the profit/loss earned by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of the PSU	Profit After Tax			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April-Dec., 2016)
1	2	3	4	5
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	22095	17733	16004	13559
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	7019	5273	10399	15386

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	1733.77	2733.26	3862.74	4390.01
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	4060.88	5084.51	7431.88	3925.68
GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL)	-	3039.17	2298.90	-
Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	479.76	307.98	258.31	259.05
Oil India Ltd. (OIL)	2981.30	2510.20	2330.11	1529.37
ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	4445.32	1904.22	(2093.55)	-
Balmer Lawrie	156.66	147.44	163.20	-
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemical Ltd. (MRPL)	601.18	-1712.23	1148.16	-
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL)	303.85	38.99	770.68	858.94
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL)	371.09	718.31	1222.34	1502.69

(b) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 effective 1st April, 2014, 2% of the average net profit (Profit Before Tax) earned during three immediately preceding financial years need to be spent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry.

The Oil PSUs made expenditure from CSR fund on promotion of education, empowerment of women, health, employment generation, environmental issues etc. Unspent balance of CSR fund is carried forward to the next year for utilization. The details of expenditure incurred by Oil PSUs from 2014-15 to 2016-17 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Name of the PSU	Expenditure under CSR		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (till December, 2016)
1	2	3	4
ONGC	215.60	421.00	379.72
IOCL	113.79	156.68	81.14
HPCL	34.07	71.76	-
BPCL	33.94	95.58	-
GAIL	71.69	160.56	63.99 (as on 16.3.2016)
EIL	16.81	14.10	8.41 (as on 15.3.2017)
OIL	133.31	92.21	-

1	2	3	4
OVL	8.37	9.09	—
Balmer Lawrie	3.88	3.95	3.40 (as on 28.2.2017)
MRPL	4.81	4.11	—
CPCL	1.16	2.33	0.93

Accidents/fatalities at oil rigs/offshore drilling

3150. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents/fatalities that occurred at all oil rigs/offshore drilling and exploration sites during 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) the relief or compensation package provided to each one of the injured/victims in the aforementioned accidents;

(c) whether Government has taken adequate steps to prevent such accidents in the future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Thirty three accidents/fatalities cases at oil rigs/offshore drilling and exploration sites were reported by oil companies for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, where decision to pay compensation has been taken. A list of such cases containing the details of compensation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), the technical directorate of the Ministry, undertakes on periodic basis, the external safety audit as well as surprise safety checks of the operators. During the audit, the deficiencies/gaps in operations/maintenance etc. are identified and based on such findings recommendations are made to strengthen the systems and procedures. The recommendations are monitored both at OISD and Ministry for early liquidation. To ensure proper implementation of various aspects of safety in the oil and gas industry, Government has set up a “Safety Council” at Apex under the administrative control of the Ministry. Major accidents are investigated by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) or Committee set-up by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the purpose. Root Cause Analysis and lessons learnt from these investigation reports are shared with the oil companies for prevention of similar accidents. Action Taken Reports (ATRs) of the major process

safety failures are also monitored. Ministry also regularly monitors the accidents across the industry and takes suitable actions to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Some of the significant safety measures for prevention of accidents from the oil wells during drilling/for existing wells are as under:-

- Annular pressure management of old wells as well as existing producing wells.
- Use of trip tank to monitor the well behaviour during pull out operations.
- Five yearly major inspections and Recertification of Blow Out Prevention (B.O.P.) and other well control equipment.
- Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) of pipeline, pressure vessels and isolation valves inside the production installation.
- Training of key operational personnel to enhance the competency.
- Frequent mock drills in the presence of senior officers to find out the gaps/shortcomings in the safety management system and take corrective actions.

Statement

*Details of accident cases reported by oil companies for 2015-16 and 2016-17
containing amount of compensation*

Sl. No.	Date of Accident	Compensation Details
1	2	3
(A) Accidents reported by Oil India Limited (OIL)		
1.	25.04.2015	Medical assessment by Disability Assessment Board has been completed and payment of ₹ 17,135/- being released.
2.	02.06.2015	Compensation amount of ₹ 3,07,541/- was processed. However, the employee has appealed for re-assessment.
3.	05.07.2015	Medical assessment by Disability Assessment Board has been completed and payment of ₹ 13,697/- being released.
4.	20.11.2015	Medical assessment by Disability Assessment Board has been completed and payment of ₹ 16,852/- being released.
5.	02.03.2016	Compensation amount of ₹ 41,005/- was processed for payment, but payment has not yet been made, as his medical treatment following the accident is still going on. Re-assessment will be carried out after completion of medical treatment.
6.	28.10.2016	Under Assessment by Disability Assessment Board of OIL Hospital.
7.	21.11.2016	Compensation amount of ₹ 5,70,720/- paid.

1	2	3
(B) Accidents reported by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)		
1.	18.04.2015	Relief/Compensation provided to deceased family of Late Shivram Kalgude, Contract Labour:— 1. ₹ 5,00,000/- as <i>ex-gratia</i> from ONGC. 2. ₹ 6,12,360/- from the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. towards Employees Compensation. Relief/Compensation provided to deceased family of Late Manhar Vankar, Contract Labour:— 1. ₹ 5,00,000/- from ONGC as <i>ex-gratia</i> . 2. ₹ 100000/- from ONGC Sahyog Trust. 3. ₹ 5,78,918/- from the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. towards Employees Compensation.
2.	18.05.2015	Compensation amounted to ₹ 5,47,240/- paid to the family of deceased.
3.	11.07.2015	Payment of compensation amounting to ₹ 6,30,880/-, ₹ 3,62,000/- under Group Insurance <i>in lieu of</i> EDLI and ₹ 10, 00,000/- under Group Leave Encashment Scheme released.
4.	16.08.2015	Compensation amounting to ₹ 4,98,800/- deposited with Employee's Compensation Commissioner, West Tripura.
5.	17.09.2015	Compensation has been paid by EIL to the kin of deceased as per the EIL norm.
6.	18.12.2015	1. Compensation of ₹ 3,50,000/- paid by the Contractor to deceased family. 2. <i>Ex-gratia</i> of ₹ 5.00 lakh paid by ONGC to the legal heir.
7.	10.02.2016	1. <i>Ex-gratia</i> of ₹ 5.00 lakh paid by ONGC. 2. Compensation under Employee's Compensation Act amounted to ₹ 7,99,083/- deposited with the Asst. Labour Commissioner and Commissioner for W.C. Governemnt of Assam, Jail Road, Jorhat.
8.	11.03.2016	₹ 11,27,800/- has been paid to the deceased family under Employee's Compensation Act.

1	2	3
9.	02.11.2015	Medical Expenses incurred amounted to ₹ 6,03,899/-.
10.	04.09.2015	Compensation, Medical Expenses and Transport Charges amounted to ₹ 3,57,252/-.
11.	17.09.2015	Compensation, Medical Expenses and Transport Charges amounted to ₹ 6,22,944/-.
12.	27.01.2016	Medical Expenses and Transport Charges amounted to ₹ 45,000/-.
13.	21.03.2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An amount of ₹ 2,50,000/- as Medical Expenses paid by the contractor for Shri Dinesh Muljibhai Parmar and an amount of ₹ 1,22,000/- paid by the contractor for Medical Expenses for Shri Babloo. 2. An amount of ₹ 25,000/- paid by contractor as cash compensation to Shri Dinesh Muljibhai Parmar.
14.	16.06.2015	Wage payment is continued. Cost of treatment incurred by ONGC.
15.	10.02.2016	Individual has resumed duty. Cost of treatment is being incurred by ONGC. Compensation of ₹ 3,59,208/- paid to the individual.
16.	07.04.2015	Total Medical Leave extended to injured person till 23rd August, 2015 i.e. 137 days and Total Wages credited till 23rd August, 2015 amounted to USD 58494.95 (taking 1 USD=67 INR).
17.	20.07.2015	179 days Accident Disability Leave.
18.	04.04.2016	Relief/Compensation provided to deceased family of Late Tasavur Mallick, Contractual Labour:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ₹ 8,54,280/- from the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. towards Employees Compensation. 2. ₹ 5,00,000/- from ONGC as <i>ex-gratia</i>. <p>The other contractual personnel (Rigman) were extended best possible medical care and the entire cost of treatment borne by ONGC. The subject recovered from his injuries and now on the job.</p>
19.	24.09.2016	Rig Operators (C/H SKP-135-I) has paid compensation of ₹ 10 lakh paid to the deceased family members.
20.	26.11.2016	Rig Operator (C/H GTC-150-II) has paid compensation of ₹ 10 lakh to the deceased family.

1	2	3
21.	17.10.2016	Financial Assistance on account of death while on duty amounted to ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 60 lakh under CSSS Scheme of ONGC, ₹ 10 lakh under insurance by LIC (Leave encashment scheme), ₹ 8, 67,640/- under Employee's Compensation Act and other terminal dues (Gratuity, PRBS, CPF) etc. Processed for approval of EC.
22.	19.01.2017	Compensation of ₹ 8,78,880/- paid to the nominee (wife) in addition to the terminal dues of gratuity of ₹ 52680/-, EL Encashment of ₹ 15804/-.
23.	20.1.2017	<i>Ex-gratia</i> for an amount of ₹ 5,00,000/- for payment to the next kin of Late Kailash Mehra has been approved. Compensation payment is under process.
24.	04.04.2016	Hospital Cost: ₹ 76,827/- Post Hospital Cost: ₹ 4,469/- Accident Disability Leave Salary: ₹ 9,627/-
25.	31.05.2016	Hospital Cost: ₹ 1,51,134/- Accident Disability Leave Salary: ₹ 3,37,500/-
26.	13.08.2016	73 days full pay Accident and Disability Leave from 13.08.2016 to 24.10.2016 has been granted to him.

Less LPG coverage in North-Eastern States

3151. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has claimed phenomenal success in achieving its first year target of reaching 1.5 crore beneficiaries within eight months of launching the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana aimed to provide clean source of cooking fuel to five crore households in the next three years;

(b) whether most of the North-Eastern States including Meghalaya find a place in the list of States where no connection under the PMUY has been issued;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the North-Eastern States including Meghalaya have LPG coverage less than the national average; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has

already achieved the target of providing 1.5 crore LPG connections in the Financial Year 2016-17 under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). As on 24.03.2017, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 1.93 crore LPG connections under the scheme.

(b) LPG distributors are receiving and processing the applications of prospective beneficiaries for releasing LPG connections under PMUY and as on 24.03.2017, 2,45,383 applications have been cleared in North-Eastern States including the State of Meghalaya after carrying out de-duplication.

(c) and (d) LPG coverage as on 01.03.2017 of North-Eastern States is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of State	LPG Coverage
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.9 %
2.	Assam	46.5 %
3.	Manipur	59.3 %
4.	Meghalaya	22.8 %
5.	Mizoram	96.4 %
6.	Nagaland	45.1 %
7.	Sikkim	83.5 %
8.	Tripura	47.8 %

LPG coverage of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura is less than the National average of 61% (as on 01.01.2016).

OMCs have been directed to take all necessary steps to make LPG connections available to all uncovered/unserved areas including North-Eastern States on priority basis. Extensive campaign has been undertaken to promote LPG as a clean fuel to the people of these areas.

Oil exploration unit in Rajasthan

3152. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for oil exploration unit or setting up oil refinery in Rajasthan is pending with any of the PSU oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to explore and utilise the potential of Rajasthan in oil and natural gas sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken to materialise such plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In the State of Rajasthan, 19 exploration blocks were awarded under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime through NELP and Pre-NELP rounds. At present, 6 exploration blocks are under operation. Recently, 2 contract areas located in the State of Rajasthan have been awarded under Discovered Small Field (DSF) Bid Round 2016.

The Government accorded its approval on 20.09.2013 to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to set up 9 MMTPA Refinery-cum-Petroleum complex in Barmer District of Rajasthan in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan. Government of Rajasthan has sought a review of project.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has started National Seismic Programme (NSP) which aims to undertake a fresh appraisal of sedimentary basins across India, especially where no/scanty data is available in order to have a better understanding of the hydrocarbon prospectivity. Under the project, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has been assigned to carry out 2D seismic API of approx. 2258 LKM seismic data in onland part of Rajasthan Basin. Further, recently the Government has approved a policy for grant of extension to the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) signed by Government of India awarded in Pre-NELP Exploration rounds to enable and facilitate investment to extract the remaining reserves. This new policy will allow extension of PSCs of Pre-NELP blocks such as RJ-ON-90/1 and RJ-ON/6 which are producing Oil, condensate and Gas at present in the State of Rajasthan.

Increasing commission of wholesale kerosene dealers

3153. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory or optional for the State Government of Rajasthan to increase the commission of wholesale dealers of kerosene on the basis of circular of the Central Government;

(b) whether other States had increased the commission of the wholesale dealers; and

(c) whether it is essential or is there any tender process needed to increase the commission in view of increasing rates of diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The rates of Wholesale Dealers' Commission on Kerosene oil serve as guideline to the State/

District/Local Authorities for fixing the retail (consumer) selling price of Kerosene in urban/semi urban and rural areas. The wholesale Dealer's Commission is fixed by concerned State/District/Local Authorities.

(c) The revision in Wholesale Dealers' Commission on Kerosene oil is assessed based on a review of the expenditure of Kerosene Dealers.

Self dependency in petroleum products

3154. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country spends lot on import of petroleum products;

(b) whether there is any plan by Government to be self dependent in petroleum products; and

(c) whether the country has found new sources through which the country can be self dependent in petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As compared to the total consumption of 177.2 MMT of petroleum products during April, 2016 to February, 2017; import of petroleum products is 33.1 MMT at a value of ₹ 61624 crore (provisional).

(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.

Ujjwala Plus Scheme

3155. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Oil Marketing Companies are in the process of floating a not-for-profit organisation to administer Government's Ujjwala Plus Scheme aimed to provide free LPG to those Below Poverty Line, left out in the 2011 Socio-Economic Caste Census;

(b) whether donations to Ujjwala Plus Scheme by individuals and institutions will be eligible for tax deduction under section 80G of the IT Act; and

(c) whether unlike the PMUY, the Ujjwala Plus beneficiaries will have to pay for the LPG stove and refill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Requests have been received from individuals/organisations expressing their willingness to sponsor LPG connections to such families who are not having LPG connections and those who could not be covered under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are formulating detailed modalities to give effect to the intended objectives.

New licensing policy for oil and gas exploration

3156. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced new licensing policy for oil and gas exploration in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the number and details of gas and oil fields explored in various parts of the country by private and multi-national companies as well as public sector oil companies during the last three years; and

(d) the details of steps taken so far by Government for bringing new technologies, investment in the field of oil and gas exploration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched a new exploration and licensing regime to boost oil and gas exploration in the country and to reduce gestation period for exploration. The salient features of new Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) can be brought out as under:—

- Single license for conventional and non-conventional hydrocarbons.
- Open Acreage Licensing Policy.
- Revenue Sharing Contract.
- Graded royalty rates for offshore area.
- The contractor will be free to sell the crude oil exclusively in domestic market through transparent bidding process on arms length basis.
- The contractor will have freedom for pricing and marketing of gas produced from these blocks on arms length basis.
- There is no levy of Cess on crude oil.

(c) During last three years Private/Joint Venture Companies made 39 discoveries under Production Sharing Contract regime in which Field Development Plan has been approved. In addition national oil companies, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited made 11 discoveries and Oil India Limited (OIL) made 23 discoveries in their nomination acreages in the various parts of the country.

(d) Exploration blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding process in a transparent manner based on the quantified Bid Evaluation Criteria. Investment decisions are taken by the contracts keeping in view the provisions in the Production Sharing Contract signed with the Government. Government has various policy and administrative initiatives to facilitate hydrocarbon exploration in the country. Some of the policy decisions taken by the Government in recent years to enhance Exploration and Production (E&P) activities can be brought out as:

- (i) Policy to grant relaxation, extension and classifications at development and production stage for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy.
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP).
- (iv) Policy for Grant of Extension to small and medium sized discovered fields.

Policy for marketing freedom for gas produced from Deepwater and Ultra Deepwater areas.

Beneficiaries of PMUY in Bihar

3157. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in Bihar;

(b) whether any assessment has been done to see that the scheme is not manipulated and the benefit of the scheme reaches the intended beneficiaries; and

(c) what are the safeguards to plug loopholes in this scheme, if noticed any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 24,56,985 LPG connections have been released in the State of Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 24.03.2017.

(b) and (c) Under PMUY, LPG connection is provided in the name of an adult woman of a BPL household whose name appears in SECC list and does not have LPG connection in her or in the name of other family members. In order to ensure

that benefit of the scheme reaches the identified beneficiaries, de-duplication process is carried out using AHL-TIN, Aadhaar number and bank account of the prospective beneficiary. Necessary documents, alongwith KYC form are obtained and verified before releasing LPG connection under PMUY scheme.

Petrol/diesel retail license to foreign companies

3158. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to issue petrol/diesel retail license to new foreign companies and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of Retail Outlets available in the country at present along with the number of new Retail Outlets likely to be set up by 2020; and
- (c) the present system of disposal of complaints regarding Retail Outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government Resolution dated 08.03.2002 makes provision for granting marketing rights of MS/HSD/ATF to the new entrants including the private sector and foreign players. Such companies, namely M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., M/s. Essar Oil Ltd., M/s. Shell India Ltd., M/s Haldia Petrochemicals and M/s BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BPXA) have been granted rights for setting up retail outlets of petrol and diesel in the country for retailing of auto fuels.

(b) Expansion of Retail Outlet network by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is an ongoing process. This is being undertaken by them in tandem with the growth in demand of Petroleum products. They have undertaken significant expansion of network, including in the Rural and Remote areas, for meeting the demand of products and ensuring quality.

As on 01.01.2017, there are 53748 retail outlets of OMCs and 4693 retail outlets of private sector throughout the country.

(c) Complaints regarding retail outlets are redressed by the OMCs through various modes. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Similarly complaints received in respect of retail outlets of Private Sector are forwarded to them for necessary action.

Statement

*Details of various means through which complaints of customers against
Retail Outlets are redressed*

Complaints of the customers against Retail Outlets are redressed through following modes:

(1) Availability of complaint/suggestion book at Retail Outlet:

Complaint/Suggestion books are provided at the Retail Outlets of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). As per the provisions contained in MDG 2005, it is mandatory for the dealers to maintain a suggestion/complaint book and make the same readily available to the customer on demand. A message indicating availability of this book is also prominently displayed at the retail outlet. Failure to maintain/make available the complaint book is viewed as an offence, if established, under the provisions of MDG 2005 attracting penal action as under:

- (i) 1st offence-warning letter
- (ii) 2nd offence-Fine of ₹ 10,000/-
- (iii) 3rd offence-Fine of ₹ 25,000/-

Further, the field officer goes through the complaints book during his inspections of the retail outlet, for which a specific provision has been made in the inspection report. The complaints are attended to by contacting the complainant, wherever necessary, by the officers of the Territory Office or action is taken based on input given by the customers.

Complaints are mostly redressed within 15 days of receipt. Further, designated officials of the State Office as well as Territory Office are present in the office for three days in a week, for hearing the grievances of the customers.

(2) Toll Free Number (24x7 Call Centres)

In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to register their complaint and follow them up, Oil Companies started the service of using Unique Toll Free Numbers *w.e.f* 02.10.2008 for the complaint registration through Call Centers. From August 2009, there was a common industry number *i.e.* 155233. Currently, there is Smart line, a 11 digit no 1800224344 (Ek call, sab solve), so that motoring customers can call to these Call Centers from anywhere in the country and get any of their grievances redressed.

(3) Web based complaints

Customers can also register their complaints/feedback through OMCs websites *i.e.* www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com and www.iocl.com. Once a complaint is registered on the website it automatically goes to the concerned Officer of the Territory Office for further action. A reply is sent to the customer by the concerned Office upon redressal. Provision in the system enables customer to view the status of the complaint on the website.

OMCs have official social media handles on Facebook and Twitter. Any grievance, that is posted on social media, tagging official handles, is actively resolved and responded to after the customer grievance/suggestion/query is addressed by the concerned Territory Office.

Concessions to LPG consumers of North-Eastern States

†3159. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the price of gas cylinder in North-Eastern States at present;
- (b) whether Government is considering to provide special concessions to consumers of the North-Eastern States;
- (c) if so, whether such concessions would be provided to other hill States also; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The effective cost to consumer under DBTL scheme in major cities of North Eastern States as on 01.03.2017 is given as under:—

State	City	(₹/14.2 kg cylinder)
Assam	Guwahati	468.53
Manipur	Imphal	495.55
Meghalaya	Shillong	450.56
Nagaland	Kohima	492.17
Tripura	Agartala	447.97
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	481.62
Mizoram	Aizawl	456.10
Sikkim	Gangtok	474.21

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

(b) to (d) The basic price of Domestic LPG is uniform across the country. However, the final selling price vary from State to State/market to market due to changes in other cost elements such as freight, Sales Tax/VAT, local levies etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Data on subsidy given to domestic LPG users

3160. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data on the subsidy given 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) The subsidy provided by the Government to the consumers of Domestic LPG under DBTL Scheme during the current financial year (April 2016-December 2016) is ₹ 7,252 crore.

Availability of LPG in Bihar and Jharkhand

†3161. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: 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 increase the area of its coverage in the rural areas of Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) whether it is a fact that people are not benefiting from Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana because of inadequate facility of LPG in the rural and semi-urban areas of Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government in order to develop gas infrastructure in the rural areas of Bihar and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Setting of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and distributorships are being set up from time to time depending on the feasibility and with a view to strengthen the LPG supply infrastructure. As on 01.03.2017, there are 1075 and 392 LPG distributors in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand respectively. The LPG coverage of Bihar and Jharkhand were 30.6% and 26.8% respectively as on 01.01.2016 and have now increased to 42.8% and 33.9% respectively.

(b) and (c) There is no constraint of infrastructural facility to provide LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand, which is clear from the fact that, as on 24.03.2017, 24,56,985 and 4,72,828 LPG connections have been released under the PMUY Scheme in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Consultation with locals over hydrocarbon exploration project

3162. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had consulted the local people and their representatives about the hydrocarbon exploration project in 31 sites under the Discovered Small Field (DSF) policy, especially in Pudukkottai and Karaikal;

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

(c) if so, whether Government had given complete information about the project before acquiring land from the locals for the hydrocarbon project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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 Pudukkottai and Karaikal contract area to the successful bidders under DSF bid round 2016 for development of the field.

Land is acquired by the Contractor during drilling/exploration activity. 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.

Permanent closure of hydrocarbon exploration project at Pudukkottai

3163. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to permanently drop the hydrocarbon exploration project in Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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 in Pudukkottai District, 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, petitions in apprehension regarding possible environmental impact.

The project, on commencement will lead to production of hydrocarbon necessary for energy security of the country and will accrue revenue to the Government. It would also generate employment for people over the life of the Project

The projects awarded under DSF 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

Petrol pumps operating on expired lease in West Bengal

3164. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps operating on expired lease/license agreement in the State of West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the number of petrol pumps operating on expired lease/license agreement on private land;

(c) the number of petrol pumps operating on expired lease/license agreement on the land belonging to the Government of West Bengal; and

(d) the total amount of land revenue due towards the State of West Bengal on the petrol pumps operating on the expired lease/license agreement on the land of State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of District-wise number of Retail Outlets (ROs) of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) operating on expired lease agreement in the State of West Bengal are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There are 197 ROs of OMCs (BPC-73, IOC-40, HPC-84) currently operating on expired lease agreement which are situated on private land.

(c) and (d) Details of District-wise number of ROs of OMCs operating on expired lease agreement on the land belonging to Government of West Bengal and the amount of land revenue due towards the State Government of West Bengal are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of district-wise number of Retail Outlets of OMCs with expired leases in West Bengal

(As on 1.1.2017)

Name of Districts	Total No. of ROs operating on expired lease.			
	BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC
Alipurduar	2	0	0	2
Bankura	1	1	3	5
Birbhum	1	0	0	1
Burdwan	10	3	8	21
Coochbehar	1	0	1	2
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	0	0	0
Darjeeling	4	0	4	8
East Midnapur	1	0	1	2
Hooghly	6	0	6	12
Howrah	7	2	7	16
Jalpaiguri	2	3	2	7
Kolkata	31	32	44	107
Malda	2	0	0	2
Murshidabad	2	0	2	4
Nadia	1	2	1	4
North 24 Pdns.	6	2	6	14
Purulia	0	0	1	1
South 24 Pdns.	2	1	2	5
Uttar Dinajpur	1	0	0	1
West Midnapur	1	0	3	4
TOTAL	81	46	91	218

Statement-II

Details of district-wise number of Retail Outlets of OMCs operating on expired lease on the land belonging to West Bengal Government and the amount of land revenue due towards West Bengal Government

Name of District	No. of ROs with expired lease situated on State Government land				Revenue amount due to State Government on ROs operating on expired lease (Amount in ₹)			
	BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC	BPC	IOC	HPC	OMC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alipurduar	1	0	0	1	Being paid at old agreement rate			
Bankura	1	1	1	3	33,44,964/-	75,157/-	3,12,000/-	37,32,121/-
Birbhum	0	0	0	0				
Burdwan	2	0	0	2	Being paid at old agreement rate			
Coochbehar	0	0	1	1			19,000/-	19,000/-
Dakshin Dinajpur	0	0	0	0				
Darjeeling	3	0	0	3	Being paid at old agreement rate			
East Midnapur	0	0	0	0				
Hooghly	0	0	0	0				
Howrah	0	0	0	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jalpaiguri	0	0	0	0				
Kolkata	0	1	0	1				
Malda	0	0	0	0				
Murshidabad	0	0	0	0				
Nadia	0	0	0	0				
North 24 Pgns.	0	0	0	0				
Purulia	0	0	0	0				
South 24 Pgns.	0	0	0	0				
Uttar Dinajpur	0	0	0	0				
West Midnapur	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL	7	2	2	11	33,44,964/-	75,157/-	3,31,000	37,51,121/-

Change in rules for allotment of petrol pumps/gas agencies

†3165. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules for allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies to people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC category have undergone a change, if so, the details regarding new parameters for such an allotment alongwith the details of the old rules wherein changes have been made, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted to persons belonging to reserved categories during the last three years and the number of applications pending till date, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has approved certain amendments in guidelines for allotment of retail outlets. Details of the provision given in the existing guidelines of 2014 *vis-à-vis* subsequent amendments approved are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The major changes with regard to old and new guidelines in respect of LPG Distributorships are as under:

Parameter	Selection Guidelines 2013	Unified Guidelines-2016
Age	21-45	21-60
Education (Regular)	Graduation	Xth pass
Finance while applying for distributorship	Mandatory according to category of location	Done away
Security deposit while commissioning		Have been reduced
Reservation for women	Nil	33% within category

The detailed guidelines are available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

(b) The number of Retail Outlets allotted (Commissioned/LOI issued) by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to reserved categories during the last three years and April to December, 2016 are 1821 and 801 for SC/STs and OBC category respectively. Number of LPG distributorships allotted (Commissioned/LOI issued) to SC/STs and OBC category as on 01.03.2017 are 317 and 200 respectively.

Further, information in respect to the number of applications till date for Retail Outlets/LPG are available with the respective OMCs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement***Details of the changes proposed in the guidelines for allotment of Retail Outlets***

(a) The changes made/proposed in certain rules/allocation of new Retail Outlets are as under:

1. Amendment in respect of offer of Land: Definition of “Family” for considering “Own” land

An applicant can offer his own land or land owned by the following relatives to be considered as ‘Own land’ for the purpose of selection:—

“Family” members for the purpose of “Own land” in the Existing Guidelines of 2014.	Amended Provision for the purpose of “Own land”
The land owned by the family members (the family will comprise of the “Family Unit” as defined in Multiple dealership norm under clause 14 “Disqualification”) will also be considered as belonging to the applicant subject to producing the consent letter in the form of affidavit from the concerned member(s) of the “family unit”.	The land owned by the family members will also be considered as belonging to the applicant subject to producing the consent letter in the form of affidavit from the concerned family member(s).
For this purpose ‘Family Unit’ in case of married applicant, shall consist of individual concerned, his/her Spouse and unmarried son(s)/daughter(s). In case of unmarried person/applicant, ‘Family Unit’ shall consist of individual concerned, his/her parents and his/her unmarried brother(s) and unmarried sister(s). In case of divorcee, ‘Family Unit’ shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s) whose custody is given to him/her. In case of widow/widower, ‘Family Unit’ shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s).	For this purpose family members will comprise of :- (i) Self (ii) Spouse (iii) Father/Mother including Step Father//Step Mother (iv) Brother/Sister/Step Brother/Step Sister (v) Son/Daughter/Step Son/Step Daughter (vi) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law (vii) Parents-in-law (viii) Grand Parents (both maternal and paternal)

2. Amendment in respect of Finance Criteria: Funds in Banks

Existing Guidelines with regard to funds in Banks	Amended Provision
Amount in Savings Bank Account in Scheduled Bank/Free and un-encumbered Fixed Deposits in Scheduled Banks will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility under “Finance” criteria.	Amount in Savings Bank Account in any Bank/Free and un-encumbered Fixed Deposits in any Bank will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility under “Finance” criteria. All other provisions with regard to evaluation under Finance criteria would remain unchanged.

3. Amendment in respect of offer of land by applicants for locations reserved for SC/ST category

Existing Guidelines with regard to offer of land	Amended Provision for applicants for locations reserved for SC/ST category
<p>Availability of suitable land in the advertised location/stretch is an eligibility criteria.</p> <p>Accordingly, applicants are required to offer suitable land either on owned basis or on firm offer basis.</p> <p>Applications without offer of land would be rejected.</p>	<p>In case the applicant has not offered the land in the application or if the offered land was rejected due to not meeting the laid down criteria, then the applicants shall be given an opportunity to offer land or alternate land (as the case may be) in the advertised location/stretch provided the applicant meet all other eligibility criteria. The applicant has to offer the land/alternate land within a period of 3 months from the date of offer letter. In case the applicants fail to offer land/alternate land within the specified period of 3 months, the offer would be withdrawn and application rejected under intimation to the applicant. This relaxation will be applicable to SC/ST category only.</p> <p>MOP and NG <i>vide</i> letter P-19012/12/2015-IOC dated 13.2.2017 has approved extension of time up to 12.8.2017 to offer land or alternative land (as the case may be).</p>

4. Opportunity to offer alternate land after selection/issuance of LOI

Existing Guidelines	Amended Provision
The land offered by the applicant at the time of application cannot be changed except in cases where statutory approvals could not be obtained.	Where the land offered by the candidate in the application meets all the specifications as laid down in the advertisement and on the basis of which LOI has been issued or proposed to be issued, in such cases, if the LOI holder or the candidate to whom LOI is proposed to be issued would like to offer an alternate land, due to whatsoever reason, such land may be considered by OMC subject to the alternate land meets all specifications and is within the advertised location.

5. Educational qualification

Existing Guidelines	Amended Provision**
<p>(a) In respect of applicants belonging to categories other than CC1 and CC2:-</p> <p>For Rural ROs: Passed Minimum 10+2 level of examination conducted by a Board/ University.</p> <p>For Regular ROs: Have minimum any one of the following educational qualification awarded by any of the universities incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or any other educational institution established by an Act of Parliament or declared to be deemed as a University under UGC Act 1956, or possess an equivalent qualification recognized by the Ministry of HRD, Government of India as on the date of application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduation in any field • Chartered Accountant 	<p>Minimum Matriculation or recognised equivalent for all categories except Freedom Fighter Category for both Regular and Rural ROs.</p>

Existing Guidelines	Amended Provision**
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- Company Secretary
- Cost Accountant
- Diploma in Engineering

Minimum Educational qualification is not applicable to Freedom Fighters under CC2 category.

- (b) In respect of applicants belonging to CC1 and CC2 categories:-

For Rural ROs: Passed Minimum 10th (examination conducted by a Board/School).

For Regular ROs: Passed Minimum 10+2 level of examination conducted by a Board/University.

**The amendment pertaining to Educational qualification would be applicable from the next advertisement for dealer selection of retail outlets.

Hydrocarbon exploration project at Karaikal

3166. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has sanctioned a hydrocarbon exploration project to Puducherry to be established at Karaikal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Puducherry has requested for establishment of the same in writing, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government of Puducherry is opposing the establishment of proposed hydrocarbon exploration project; and

(d) the response of the Central Government to the opposition?

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 Karaikal contract area to the successful bidders under DSF bid round 2016 for development of the field.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Land is acquired by the Contractor during drilling/exploration activity. 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.

Safety loopholes in PMUY

3167. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that distributors have expressed some serious safety loopholes in the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and how Ministry is planning to plug the same for effective implementation of the scheme;

(d) the basis behind LPG Distributors of India Associations' allegation that 90 per cent of Ujjwala connections are unsafe; and

(e) how the Ministry is going to address the above and other concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on 01.05.2016 from Balia, Uttar Pradesh. Under the Scheme, priority is given to 14 States/UTs, whose LPG average is lower than National coverage of 61.3 % as on 01.01.2016. As on 24.03.2017, OMCs have cleared 76,296 and 17,745 applications in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, respectively for release of LPG connections under PMUY Scheme.

(b) to (e) OMCs have given instructions to their LPG distributors to release LPG connections after satisfying and meeting all the safety norms for installation of LPG connections. Further, OMCs have reported that the following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the LPG customers who have been released LPG connections under PMUY Scheme:—

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.
- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.
- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or non-compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.
- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG.

Exploration of gas in Andhra Pradesh by ONGC

3168. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ONGC is going in for exploration of shale gas in Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that people in local areas of Kalavacharla, Penikeru have not been consulted about the move; and
- (d) what are the reasons that not enough funds under CSR activities have been released for Alamuru mandal and what ONGC has done to declare Kalavacharla and Penikeru as model villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has identified 10 nomination Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) blocks in Krishna-Godavari Basin for exploration of shale gas/oil through drilling of assessment wells in Phase-I. ONGC has drilled three dual objective wells in Krishna-Godavari Basin for carrying out shale specific studies. ONGC is in the preliminary stage of data generation for assessment of the shale gas/oil potential in these areas.

(c) ONGC informed and consulted the people in local areas of Kalavacharla and Penikeru villages well in advance. Also, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) based on the applications submitted by ONGC, placed statutory advertisement in newspapers as per extant rules and orders. APPCB also concluded Public Hearing Meetings.

(d) The CSR funds of ONGC are spent as per provisions contained CSR and Sustainability Policy-2014 of ONGC and the provisions contained under Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies CSR Policy Rules, 2014. ONGC undertakes CSR projects based on need assessment study/baseline study and proposals received from various agencies including State Governments and NGOs. The ONGC in last five years incurred an expenditure of more than ₹ 120 crores on CSR activities in Andhra Pradesh. While some projects are one time, others are ongoing for different durations.

Misuse of benefits of PMUY

3169. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many women have so far been given cooking gas connections under the Ujjwala Scheme, the State-wise details of these beneficiaries;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any impact analysis of this scheme since it was launched, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has come across any cases of misuse of the benefits of this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 24.03.2017, more than 1.93 crore LPG connections have been released to the adult women members of the BPL household under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) LPG connection under PMUY Scheme is released to an adult woman whose name appears in the SECC list. To ensure that the eligibility criteria are properly followed in the field, de-duplication is carried out using AHL-TIN, Aadhar number and bank account of the prospective beneficiary for ascertaining existence of connection, if any, before its actual release.

(c) OMCs have reported 37 cases of established irregularities and, in all established cases of irregularities, action is taken as per provisions of prevalent Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Distributorship Agreement.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of LPG connection released under PMUY Scheme*

(As on 24.03.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connection released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,152
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60,820
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	24,56,985
5.	Chhattisgarh	10,73,180
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,211
7.	Daman and Diu	49
8.	Delhi	506
9.	Goa	952
10.	Gujarat	7,38,020
11.	Haryana	2,74,028
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,601
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,58,443
14.	Jharkhand	4,72,828
15.	Karnataka	15,840
16.	Kerala	10,701
17.	Madhya Pradesh	21,63,634
18.	Maharashtra	6,94,723
19.	Manipur	24
20.	Odisha	9,66,844
21.	Puducherry	759
22.	Punjab	2,41,040
23.	Rajasthan	16,36,237
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,45,474
25.	Telangana	41
26.	Uttar Pradesh	54,38,433
27.	Uttarakhand	1,09,023
28.	West Bengal	25,08,269
TOTAL		193,72,819

Safety norms for providing LPG connections to poor households

†3170. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas connections distributed under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the State/UT-wise details thereof, including the State of Uttar Pradesh and the total expenditure incurred thereon and the names of the districts from other States, including Uttar Pradesh covered under the scheme;

(b) whether the mandatory safety norms have been followed by Government while providing LPG connections to the economically backward families; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 24.03.2017, more than 1.93 crore LPG connections have been released to the adult women members of the BPL households under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) across the country covering 694 districts including 75 districts of State of Uttar Pradesh. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement [Reffer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ. No. 3169, Part (a)]. Till March, 2017, an expenditure of ₹ 2499,99,99,700/- has been incurred.

(b) and (c) OMCs have reported that the following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the LPG customers who have been released LPG connections under PMUY Scheme:-

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.
- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.
- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

non-compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.

- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG.

CNG stations in Bengaluru

3171. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) when the work to provide CNG and PNG gas to vehicles and domestic purpose in Dharwad, Belgaum and Tumkur in Karnataka was commenced;

(b) by when these are likely to commence operations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the entire Bengaluru region, there are just two CNG stations; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to increase the same in Bengaluru and set up stations in other areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in the year 2015 has authorized M/s Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Limited (MEIL) for Tumkur and Belgaum and M/s Indian Oil Adani Gas Private Limited for Dharwad for development of city or local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the State of Karnataka. The authorized entities are in the process of laying the pipelines.

(c) and (d) PNGRB on 18.2.2015 has authorized GAIL Gas Limited for development of CGD networks in the urban and rural areas of Bengaluru. Three CNG stations have been commissioned by GAIL Gas Limited in Bengaluru, out of which two stations are exclusively for Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC). Apart from these three CNG stations, one more CNG station for BMTC will be commissioned by June, 2017. Further, GAIL Gas has plans to construct another ten CNG stations in Bengaluru during 2017-18.

Leasing out of crude oil storage capacity

3172. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to lease out newly built underground crude oil storage capacity;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to fill up the storage capacity of Padur at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to reduce budgetary support of Government of India towards filling up of Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facilities with crude oil, the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL), on 25 January 2017, 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 Mangalore SPR facility. The other cavern at Mangaluru and Vishakhapatnam SPR facility has been filled with crude by Government.

(c) For filling up Padur SPR facility, preliminary Expression of Interest (EoI) from reputed companies was invited.

Distress sale of SAIL subsidiaries

3173. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided not to go in for distress sale of three Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) subsidiaries such as Salem Steel Plant, Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant and Chandrapur Ferro Alloy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering for a management that will turn around these; units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of only three units of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) *i.e.* Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP), Bhadravati, Salem Steel Plant (SSP), Tamil Nadu and Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur. These three units of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have been consistently making losses. The entire process of the strategic disinvestment would be carried out with the help of a Transaction Adviser (TA), a Legal Adviser (LA) and an Asset Valuer (AV). The Request for Proposal (RFP) for appointment of TA, LA and AV have been uploaded on SAIL website.

Units of SAIL running into loss

†3174. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the units of Steel Authority of India (SAIL) are running into loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that major reason of various units including Bhilai Steel Plant running into loss is attributed to the usage of archaic technology-driven machines and outdated technology; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for modernisation of these units and amount spent by Government for such modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The plant-wise financial performance of SAIL during last five years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Plant/Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	2715	2048	2085	2232	405
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	503	553	416	506	-527
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	646	363	212	232	-2524
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	703	308	202	451	-2203
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	-411	-159	-653	-1072	-1939
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	-53	-120	-93	-134	-83
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	-155	-420	-376	-355	-466
Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP)	-131	-117	-123	-97	-116
SAIL Refractory Unit (SRU)	11	10	3	7	21
Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant (CFP)	10	-39	-78	-45	-78
Raw Material Division/ Central Units	1313	813	1628	634	310

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plant/Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
SAIL Profit (+)/Loss (-) Before Tax	5151	3241	3225	2359	-7198
Tax	1608	1070	608	266	3061
SAIL Profit (+)/Loss (-) After Tax	3543	2170	2616	2093	-4137

(c) and (d) No, Sir. A major modernisation and expansion programme has been carried out simultaneously at all the five major plants *viz.* Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem. The Expansion Plan, besides capacity enhancement from 12.8 Mtpa to 21.4 Mtpa of crude steel, adequately addresses the need of SAIL Plants towards eliminating technological obsolescence leading to improvement in operational efficiency. Under the Modernization and Expansion, SAIL has installed latest state-of-the-art technologies like 7m tall Coke Oven Batteries with coke dry quenching, high volume (more than 4000 m³) Blast Furnaces with Top Pressure Recovery turbines, auxiliary fuel injection and Cast House slag granulation plants, Steel Melting Shops with latest steel making, refining and casting technology and state-of-the-art rolling mills *viz.* coupled Pickling and Tandem mill for cold rolled products, Universal Rail Mill for longer rails (upto 260 m), 4.3 m wide Plate Mill etc. The cumulative expenditure incurred till February, 2017 is ₹ 64,986 crore towards Modernisation and Expansion, Mines and related sustenance schemes.

Discussions on imposition of MIP on iron and steel products

3175. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has conveyed to World Trade Organisation, the reasons for imposition of Minimum Import Price (MIP) on steel products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Japan along with some other countries have dragged India to the World Trade Organisation against certain measures taken by Government on imports of iron and steel products;

(d) whether India has conveyed to WTO that it is willing to discuss the issue further, if required by the WTO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. India had conveyed the reasons for imposition of Minimum Import Price (MIP) on iron and steel products in WTO Council for Trade in Goods, when the issue was raised by certain members. India explained that this measure was taken in order to counter adverse effects of unfair international trade practices such as predatory pricing in steel sector. Japan has now requested WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) seeking establishment of the Panel in the WTO Dispute DS518 (India-Certain Measures on Imports of Iron and Steel Products). Japan has alleged that Safeguard Measures imposed by India on certain iron and steel products, are inconsistent with WTO obligations.

Disinvestment of Alloy Steel, Durgapur

3176. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to strategically disinvest Alloy Steel, Durgapur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur, a unit of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(b) This unit of SAIL has been consistently making losses for last 5 years.

Disinvestment of Salem and Bhadravati steel plants

3177. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to strategically disinvest Salem and Bhadravati steel plants; and

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

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 of Salem Steel Plant (SSP) and Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP), Bhadravati, the loss making units of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). Despite investment of around ₹ 400 crores, VISP is making losses for last 10 years. Similarly, despite investment of around ₹ 2200 crore under modernisation and expansion, SSP is making losses for last 5 years.

Promotion of tourism in Punjab

3178. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for the promotion of tourism in Punjab since May, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of funds released for Amritsar since May, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of funds sanctioned and released by the Government for the promotion of tourism in Punjab including Amritsar since May 2014 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Project	Amount sanctioned (in lakh)	Amount released (in lakh)
1.	PIDDC	Mega Circuit Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak-Sultanpur Lodhi in Punjab	₹ 4797.00	₹ 815.00
2.	PRASAD	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	₹ 645.00	₹ 323.00

Employment to youth from tourism in Jharkhand

†3179. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand is suffering from extremism and tourism will give employment to the youth which would result in checking extremism;

(b) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand has a large forest cover; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in affirmative, whether Government is formulating any consolidated scheme for development of tourism in the entire State under Central Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Jharkhand is one of the 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States covered under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme of Government of India. 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the primary responsibility of meeting the challenge of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) lies with the State Governments. However, the Government of India assists the State Government in security and developmental related matters. Further, Government of India has adopted multi pronged strategy towards combating Left Wing Extremism (LWE) including security related measures, development related interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities. As per the Tourism Satellite Account for the State of Jharkhand for the reference year 2009-10, the Total direct employment due to tourism in Jharkhand during 2009-10 was 3.53 lakhs, which accounted for 2.86% of the total employment of the State of Jharkhand. The indirect contribution of tourism in employment of Jharkhand was 6.51%.

As per the details available on the official website of Government of Jharkhand, 28.82% of the State's geographical area is under forest cover.

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 including Jharkhand 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.

Development of tourism spots in Kerala

3180. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of tourism spots in Kerala under the administrative control of the Ministry;

(b) the amount spent on the development of spots during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to attract tourists to such spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are no tourism spots in Kerala that are under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Tourism. The State Government of Kerala has informed that they have identified 68 tourism spots which are under the control of the State Department of Tourism.

(b) The amount sanctioned to the State Government of Kerala by the Union Ministry of Tourism for development of spots during each of the last three years is given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Scheme	Project	Amount sanctioned (in lakh)
1.	2014-15	—	—	—
2.	2015-16	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Pathanamthitta Gavi Vagamon Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta district in Kerala.	₹ 9922.00
3.	2016-17	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a spiritual circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	₹ 9999.00
4.	2016-17	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	₹ 9244.00

(c) The State Government of Kerala has informed that they are providing assistance in the form of infrastructure for tapping the scenic beauty of the tourism spots. They have implemented Clean Destination Campaign through Local Self Government Department (LSGD), State Kudumbashree Mission, District Tourism Promotion Councils, other Government Organisations and NGO's. Subsequently, a new scheme "Green Carpet" have started which is mainly for providing the basic development and infrastructure at the tourism destinations. Further, they are actively participating in Road Shows, Trade Fairs both domestic and abroad for focusing to promote the tourist spots for attracting domestic and international tourists. Advertisements through print, electronic and social medias are also undertaken for the above purpose.

Steps to increase in-bound tourists to the country

3181. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the number of in-bound tourists to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much has been the increase in the number of in-bound tourists in the country during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has taken various steps to increase the number of in-bound tourists in the country which *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) The nomenclature of existing e-Tourist Visa has been changed to e-Visa with three sub categories *i.e.* e-Tourist Visa, E-Business Visa and e-Medical Visa for citizens of 161 countries.
- (ii) Development and promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products.
- (iii) Generating sufficient manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.
- (iv) Launch of 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
- (v) Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including fairs, festivals and tourism related events as per the relevant scheme guidelines.
- (vi) Ministry of Tourism is offering free Pre-loaded SIM Cards for tourists on e-Visa at the ITDC counter at IGI Airport.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has also taken the following steps for the development of Tourism:-

- (i) Launching theme based tourist circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of tourism infrastructure and facilities.
- (ii) Launching the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.
- (iii) Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites and products of every State/Union Territory of the country in the domestic and international markets.

(c) Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) in India during the year 2015 were 80,27,133 with a growth rate of 4.5% over the year 2014 and during the year 2016 were 88,89,784 with a growth rate of 10.7% over the year 2015.

Project for Sant Nagri under PRASAD Scheme

3182. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat has proposed a project of Sant Nagri under PRASAD Scheme of the Central Government as a special case;

(b) whether the Central Government has sanctioned the project as a special case; and

(c) what amount will be permissible under the scheme for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has received a letter from the State Government of Gujarat to accommodate Sant Nagari Project under PRASAD Scheme for an amount of ₹ 575 crores.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme in the year 2014-15 for development and beautification of pilgrimage sites in the country. Under the Scheme the projects are undertaken for development at pre identified sites. The Ministry has so far identified Dwarka and Somnath in the State of Gujarat among 25 sites in the country for development under the Scheme.

Domestic tourist visits in the country

3183. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic tourism sector is growing faster than expected and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) witnessed continued growth in the country;

(b) the number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) in the country for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government for sustainable tourism development in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of number of Domestic Tourist Visits to different States/Union Territories in India during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Same is not available for the year 2016.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism has evolved comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for major segments of the tourism industry, namely Accommodation, Tour operators, Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and River sectors which are 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.

Statement

Details of number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) to different States/Union Territories (UTs) in India during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243,703	285,146	296,684
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98,017,783	93,306,974	121,591,054
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125,461	335,974	352,067
4.	Assam	4,684,527	4,826,702	5,491,845
5.	Bihar	21,588,306	22,544,377	28,029,118
6.	Chandigarh	936,922	1,061,419	1,073,842
7.	Chhattisgarh	22,801,031	24,488,465	18,327,841
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	481,618	579,638	527,782
9.	Daman and Diu	819,947	795,167	790,911
10.	Delhi	20,215,187	22,626,859	25,258,051
11.	Goa	2,629,151	3,544,634	4,756,422
12.	Gujarat	27,412,517	30,912,043	36,288,463
13.	Haryana	7,128,027	7,467,064	7,395,496
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14,715,586	15,924,701	17,125,045
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,891,424	9,438,544	9,145,016
16.	Jharkhand	20,511,160	33,427,144	33,079,530
17.	Karnataka	98,010,140	118,283,220	119,863,942
18.	Kerala	10,857,811	11,695,411	12,465,571
19.	Lakshadweep	4,784	7,315	17,241
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63,110,709	63,614,525	77,975,738
21.	Maharashtra	82,700,556	92,632,097	103,403,934
22.	Manipur	140,673	115,499	146,169

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
23.	Meghalaya	691,269	716,469	751,165
24.	Mizoram	63,377	68,203	66,605
25.	Nagaland	35,638	58,507	64,616
26.	Odisha	9,800,135	10,790,622	11,786,117
27.	Puducherry	1,000,277	1,188,093	1,297,192
28.	Punjab	21,340,888	24,271,302	25,796,361
29.	Rajasthan	30,298,150	33,076,491	35,187,573
30.	Sikkim	576,749	562,418	705,023
31.	Tamil Nadu	244,232,487	327,555,233	333,459,047
32.	Tripura	359,586	361,247	363,172
33.	Telangana	54,084,367	72,399,113	94,516,316
34.	Uttar Pradesh	226,531,091	182,820,108	204,888,457
35.	Uttarakhand	19,941,128	21,991,315	29,496,938
36.	West Bengal	25,547,300	49,029,590	70,193,450
TOTAL		1,142,529,465	1,282,801,629	1,431,973,794

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments

Problems faced by differently-abled persons at tourist destinations

3184. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any country-wide study to assess the problems faced by differently-abled persons at major tourist destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make important tourist destinations and monuments friendly for differently-abled persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism conducted a study on "Problems and Prospects of Accessible Tourism in India" in the year 2010.

According to the report, disabled tourists have to face many barriers at the time of booking and during the travel. Some of them are as below:

- Poor understanding of their specific problem and requirement by the booking staff.
- Lack of accessible taxis and local transport facilities.
- Lack of proper information and signages at necessary point and intersection.
- Lack of affordable and accessible accommodation.
- Lack of accessible public conveniences at destination.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to promote tourist destinations and to make them more friendly for the differently abled are as below:

- While submitting Detailed Project Report of a project under Swadesh Darshan or PRASAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) Schemes of the Ministry, State Government/ Union Territory Administration has to submit an undertaking in the specified format stating that ‘barrier free environment for differently abled tourists has been incorporated in the design of the built up areas of the project’. In addition to this, it is also specifically mentioned in the sanction order of the project that ‘the executing agency shall put in place the mandatory facilities for barrier free access by physically disabled persons’.
- A new category of Award of Excellence for Most Barrier-Free Monument/ Tourist Attraction in the country has been instituted to encourage the agencies responsible for maintaining monuments/tourist attractions to create barrier-free environment for the promotion of accessible tourism.
- The condition of making the hotels accessible for people with different abilities by providing facilities like dedicated room with attached bathroom, designated parking, ramps, free accessibility in public areas and at least one restaurant, designated toilet (unisex) at the lobby level, etc. have been included in the guidelines for approval and classification of star category hotels.

Jain Circuit in Karnataka under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

3185. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) when the Ministry approved Jain Circuit in Karnataka under Swadesh Darshan Scheme;

(b) the details of destinations identified under the above scheme; and

(c) the estimated cost of the above circuit and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for development of Jain Circuit in Karnataka under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Promotion of cruise tourism

3186. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to create cruise tourism infrastructure at certain ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for formulating new standard procedure for easing immigration, health, customs and security clearance at such ports for promotion of cruise business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and Promotion of tourist destinations and products including creation of cruise tourism infrastructure is the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration and Central Agency falling under their jurisdiction. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under relevant schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and to Central Agencies for various tourism projects including Cruise Terminals, subject to availability of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines. Details of funds sanctioned for development of Cruise Tourism infrastructure are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Cruise Tourism Task Force under the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Shipping has formulated Standard Operating Procedures to be adhered to by various agencies including Immigration, Health, Customs and Security during cruise visits at all ports and the same has been circulated to the concerned agencies.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned for development of cruise tourism infrastructure

Sl. No.	Project Name	Year	State	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of dedicated cruise berthing facilities at Cochin Port.	2012-13	Kerala	2,243.320

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port.	2012-13	Tamil Nadu	1,724.660
3.	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust.	2014-15	Goa	879.040

Implementation of schemes for welfare of tribals

†3187. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of schemes aimed at welfare of tribal people has been carried out more effectively during last two to two and a half years, than earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budget allocation made by Central Government is based on the ratio of tribal population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government has any proposal, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The schemes and programmes 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 STs. 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. These schemes are implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations and Voluntary Organisations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has revised guidelines for schemes of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution in June, 2016 with the following criteria for allocation of funds:

Criteria for Inter-State Allocation of funds	Criteria for Inter-District Allocation of funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% based on State ST Population ● 25% based on Area ● 25% based on Performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 66 2/3% on Population ● 33 1/3% on Area

Further, Districts having 25% or more STs (of district population) shall be focused, for implementation of tribal development programmes. For rest of the schemes, funds are released based on demand, recommendations of the State Government and subject to fulfillment of all conditions of the scheme and GFRs and subject to availability of funds.

Establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools

†3188. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools are planned in districts having more than 25 per cent population of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise and district-wise details of such schools that are proposed to be established;

(c) by when the teaching work will be initiated in these schools; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has recognised 163 priority districts having 25% or more Scheduled Tribe (ST) population for implementation of tribal development programmes including establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). Out of these 163 districts, EMRS have been sanctioned for 112 districts as per details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Establishment of EMRSs is a demand driven project based on the proposals received from State Governments and subject to availability of land. This Ministry releases funds for construction and recurring cost of EMRSs. However, as per extant guidelines of EMRSs, each State Government/UT Administration is solely

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRSs, school admissions, appointment of teachers/staff and personnel matters.

Statement

Details of districts having 25% or more ST population with EMRSs

State/UT	≥ 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	≥ 25% and < 50% STs, LWE affected(L)
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	(1) Kurung Kumey 0.91 (98.6%) (2) East Kumeng 0.72 (92.0%) (3) Tirap 0.98 (87.9%) (4) West Siang 0.93 (82.6%) (5) Lohit 0.47 (32.5%) (6) Tawang 0.35 (69.7%)	-
Assam	(1) Karbi Anglong 5.39 (56.3%)	(1) Baksa 3.31 (34.8%) (2) Kokrajhar 2.79 (31.4%)
Chhattisgarh	(1) Sukma (L) 2.09 (83.5%) (2) Bijapur (L) 2.04 (80.0%) (3) Dantewada (L) 2.01 (71.1%) (4) Kondagaon (L) 4.11 (71.0%) (5) Balrampur 4.59 (62.8%) (6) Bastar (L) 5.21 (62.4%) (7) Jashpur 5.30 (62.3%) (8) Surguja 4.82 (57.4%) (9) Kanker (L) 4.15 (55.4%)	(1) Koriya 3.04 (46.2%) (2) Surajpur 3.60 (45.6%) (3) Korba 4.94 (40.9%) (4) Gariyaband 2.16 (36.1%) (5) Raigarh 5.06 (33.8%) (6) Balod 2.59 (31.4%) (7) Mahasamund 2.80 (27.1%) (8) Rajnandgaon (L) 4.05 (26.4%) (9) Dhamtari 2.08 (26.0%)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(1) Dadra and Nagar Haveli 1.79 (52.0%)	-
Gujarat	(1) Pangs 2.16 (94.7%) (2) Tapi 6.79 (84.2%) (3) Narmada 4.81 (81.6%) (4) Dahod 15.81 (74.3%) (5) Valsad 9.03 (52.9%)	(1) Navsari 6.40 (48.1%) (2) Bharuch 4.88 (31.5%) (3) Panchmahal 4.40 (25.5%)

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	(1) Kinnaur 0.49 (58.0%)	-
Jammu and Kashmir	(1) Kargil 1.22 (86.9%)	(1) Rajouri 2.33 (36.2%)
Jharkhand	(1) Khunti (L) 3.90 (73.3%)	(1) Latehar (L) 3.31 (45.5%)
	(2) Simdega (L) 4.24 (70.8%)	(2) Dumka (L) 5.71 (43.2%)
	(3) Gumla (L) 7.07 (68.9%)	(3) Pakur 3.79 (42.1%)
	(4) Pashchimi-Singhbhum (L) 10.11 (67.3%)	(4) Ranchi (L) 10.42 (35.8%)
	(5) Lohardaga (L) 2.63 (56.9%)	(5) Saraikela-Kharsawan 3.75 (35.2%)
		(6) Jamtara 2.40 (30.4%)
		(7) Sahibganj 3.08 (26.8%)
Madhya Pradesh	(1) Alirajpur 6.49 (89.0%)	(1) Anuppur 3.59 (47.9%)
	(2) Jhabua 8.92 (87.0%)	(2) Umaria 3.01 (46.6%)
	(3) Barwani 9.62 (69.4%)	(3) Shahdol 4.76 (44.7%)
	(4) Dindori 4.56 (64.7%)	(4) Betul 6.67 (42.3%)
	(5) Mandla 6.11 (57.9%)	(5) Khargone (West Nimar) 7.30 (39.0%)
	(6) Dhar 12.23 (55.9%)	(6) Seoni 5.20 (37.7%)
		(7) Chhindwara 7.70 (36.8%)
		(8) Khandwa (East Nimar) 4.59 (35.1%)
		(9) Singrauli 3.84 (32.6%)
		(10) Ratlam 4.10 (28.2%)
		(11) Sidhi 3.13 (21.8%)
Maharashtra	(1) Nandurbar 11.42 (69.3%)	(1) Gadchiroli (L) 4.15 (38.7%)
		(2) Dhule 6.47 (31.6%)
		(3) Nashik 15.64 (25.6%)
Manipur	(1) Tamenglong 1.35 (95.7%)	
	(2) Ukhrul 1.74 (94.4%)	
	(3) Churachandpur 2.55 (92.9%)	

1	2	3
	(4) Chandel 1.28 (89.0%)	
	(5) Senapati 4.19 (87.5%)	
Meghalaya	(1) East Garo Hills 3.05 (96.0%)	
Mizoram	(1) Champhai 1.23 (98.2%)	-
	(2) Serchhip 0.63 (96.8%)	
	(3) Saiha 0.55 (96.6%)	
	(4) Lawngtlai 1.12 (95.3%)	
	(5) Lunglei 1.54 (95.1%)	
Nagaland	(1) Tuensang 1.91 (97.1%)	-
	(2) Phek 1.57 (96.2%)	
	(3) Mon 2.38 (95.2%)	
	(4) Dimapur 2.24 (59.1%)	
Odisha	(1) Mayurbhanj 14.80 (58.7%)	(1) Kendujhar 8.19 (45.5%)
	(2) Malkangiri (L) 3.55 (57.8%)	(2) Debagarh 1.10 (35.3%)
	(3) Rayagada 5.42 (56.0%)	(3) Nuapada 2.06 (33.8%)
	(4) Nabarangapur 6.81 (55.8%)	(4) Jharsuguda 1.77 (30.5%)
	(5) Gajapati 3.14 (54.3%)	(5) Kalahandi 4.49 (28.5%)
	(6) Kandhamal 3.93 (53.6%)	
	(7) Sundargarh 10.62 (50.8%)	
	(8) Koraput (L) 6.98 (50.6%)	
Rajasthan	(1) Banswara 13.73 (76.4%)	(1) Udaipur 15.25 (49.7%)
	(2) Dungarpur 9.83 (70.8%)	(2) Sirohi 2.92 (28.2%)
	(3) Pratapgarh 5.50 (63.4%)	
Sikkim	(1) North District 0.29 (65.7%)	(1) South District 0.41 (28.2%)
Telangana	-	(1) Khammam (L) 6.57 (25.2%)
Tripura	(1) Dhalai 2.11 (55.7%)	(1) Gomati 1.89 (42.7%)
		(2) South Tripura 1.53 (35.5%)
		(3) North Tripura 1.17 (28.1%)

EMRSs sanctioned in 112 districts

Allocation of funds under TSP

†3189. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monitoring and allocation of funds as well as monitoring of expenditure and outlay of funds previously done by the Planning Commission is now likely to be performed by the Ministry under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP);

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to ensure full benefit of schemes of Ministries to the tribal community and to avoid any laxity in this regard;

(c) the percentage of amount allocated and has to be spent for women and girls compulsorily out of it; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Allocation of Business Rules (ABR) has been amended in January, 2017 whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of TSP of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. The framework designed by NITI Aayog envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure *vis-à-vis* allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring. The allocations under schemes for welfare of STs have been allotted a separate budget head 796 for avoiding possibility of diversion of funds

(c) and (d) Details regarding percentage of amount allocated/spent for women and girls under TSP Schemes is not Centrally maintained in the Ministry. However in respect of funds sanctioned to States/UTs under the Ministry's programmes of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, it has been stipulated that at least 30% of the allocation should be spent for women and girl beneficiaries.

Regulation of sale and consumption of alcohol

†3190. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the responsibility of sale and control of consumption of alcohol and narcotic substances in Scheduled Areas under the Panchayats (Extension

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996 has been handed over to local Panchayats and Gram Sabhas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this provision has been implemented only in certain States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to implement this provision in all the States and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Under Section 4(m)(i) of the (Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996, the State Legislature shall ensure that Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed specifically with the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj, who are administering PESA Act, have informed that so far this provision has been implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana. The States of Gujarat, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh are yet to implement this provision.

(c) Panchayats being the 'State' subject, the powers regulating the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions, including framing of laws thereof, rests with the respective State Governments. Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal Ministry for implementation of PESA and strives to reach its goals primarily through advocacy.

Low enthusiasm among States to implement VKY

3191. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal dominated States have not shown interest for implementing Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) worth ₹ 200 crores during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has other plans to improve the life of tribals where VKY has failed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Allocation of ₹ 200.00 crores was made for 21 States under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) in 2015-16. Details of State-wise funds released and utilization reported by States under VKY for

2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*). None of the States have reported any problem regarding implementation of VKY. VKY is now a strategic process. Its objectives are being met out of the TSP funds available under the various schemes of Central Government and State Governments.

Statement

Details of funds released during 2015-16 and utilization Certificate reported by the States under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) as on 28.03.2017

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Funds Released	UC reported	UC pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	300.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	600.00	0.00
3.	Assam	852.00	0.00	852.00
4.	Bihar	760.00	0.00	760.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1384.50	1273.44	111.06
6.	Gujarat	1723.00	0.00	1723.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	1344.80	1344.80	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	500.00	0.00	500.00
10.	Kerala	300.00	0.00	300.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1909.28	0.00	1909.28
12.	Maharashtra	1400.00	0.00	1400.00
13.	Mizoram	490.50	490.50	0.00
14.	Nagaland	766.65	0.00	766.65
15.	Odisha	1650.00	1650.00	0.00
16.	Sikkim	382.43	0.00	382.43
17.	Rajasthan	1046.42	1046.42	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	700.00	0.00	700.00
19.	Telangana	427.42	427.00	0.42
20.	Tripura	613.00	467.18	145.82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	0.00	200.00
22.	West Bengal	2450.00	750.00	1700.00
TOTAL		20000.00	8349.34	11650.66

UC: Utilization Certificate

Inclusion of tribal communities in List of Scheduled Tribes

3192. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new tribal communities have been included in the List of Scheduled Tribes during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received grievances to include more number of tribal communities in the List of Scheduled Tribes and the same is pending with Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) During the last one year, Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran) community has been included in the Scheduled Tribes (STs) list of Puducherry only.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The grievances received by Ministry of Tribal Affairs regarding inclusion of a community in the STs list of a State/UT are forwarded to the concerned State Government/UT Administration as the recommendation of State Government/UT Administration is a pre-requisite for inclusion of a community in the Scheduled Tribes list of a State/UT as per approved modalities.

Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down modalities for determining claims for inclusion in and other modifications in lists of STs. According to these, only those proposals recommended and justified by State Government/UT Administration concerned and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are considered for amendment of legislation. The said procedure has to be followed for inclusion of a community in the STs list of State Government/UT Administration.

Setting up of multi-skilled institutes in Rajasthan

†3193. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to set up multi-skilled institutes in tribal dominated districts of Rajasthan State; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Central Government to provide employment to tribals in tribal dominated areas of the State?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) 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 (including Rajasthan), Union Territories and other implementing agencies. As per scheme guidelines, the training for trades including modern trades having employment potential in the region should be provided, and the organization should establish linkages with placement services, and for the candidates interested in self employment. The scheme is demand driven; Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants based upon proposals received in the Ministry from State Governments as per scheme guidelines and subject to availability of budget. At present there is no proposal received from the State of Rajasthan under the scheme. 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. Funds provided to Rajasthan for Skill Development/ Vocational Training under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) Grants during last three years is given below:

(₹ in lakhs)		
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5,00.00	1,650.00	2,675.00

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enable a large number of Indian youth, including tribal youth, to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Under PMKVY, Skill Centres are being set up in each district to promote high quality trainings. In 2017-18 allocation for welfare of STs under MSDE is ₹ 238.15 crores.

Steps taken by NCST for welfare of displaced tribals

3194. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 187 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd August, 2016 and state:

(a) what have been the steps taken by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) as a consequence of the meeting of Chief Secretaries of various States based on concerned petition for welfare of displaced tribals since September 1, 2016;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has been receiving petitions on this and allied subjects pertaining to tribals;

(c) what steps does Government propose to take in view of inaction by State Governments for tribals of Polavaram and Devipatnam mandals; and

(d) dates by when a face-to-face meeting of Chief Secretaries and petitioners will be called in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Chief Secretaries of Government(s) of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Telangana respectively have been reminded by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) in February, 2017 to furnish action taken report and status of the case.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representation dated 1.12.2013 from Dr. Pulla Rao regarding alleged oppression and brutality against tribals in Devaragodhi, Polavaram Mandalam, West Godavari District has been received.

(c) NCST reminded concerned State Governments to furnish action taken report in the matter.

(d) No such decision has been taken as of now.

Funds for development of Scheduled Tribes

3195. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of funds in the current Five Year Plan for the overall development of the people of the Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) how much funds has been earmarked for the development of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha; and

(c) which are the schemes of the current Five Year Plan that have been implemented till 31st of January, 2017 for the development of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of funds allocated in the current Five Year Plan for the overall development of the people of the Scheduled Tribes in the country under Central Ministries/Departments Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2012-13	20184.10
2013-14	22039.04
2014-15	19920.72
2015-16	21216.54
2016-17	25602.08
TOTAL	108962.48

In addition to Central TSP, funds were also allocated in the current Five Year Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the country under States' TSP.

(b) Details of funds earmarked for development of tribal people in the State of Odisha under State TSP is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	State TSP
2012-13	4464.68
2013-14	5620.11
2014-15	7884.50
2015-16	8467.55
2016-17	10466.81
TOTAL	36903.65

The funds allocated under the Central Sector or Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Odisha, is not maintained in the Ministry. However, in respect of the Ministry's Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, funds released for development of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha is as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	SCA to TSP	Art. 275(1)
2012-13	13321.00	11283.99
2013-14	13321.00	14706.50
2014-15	14925.04	12728.22
2015-16	14728.52	15200.00
2016-17	11806.27	10588.96
(as on 24.03.2017)		
TOTAL	68101.83	64507.67

(c) List of Schemes which are implemented under TSP for development of STs including those in the State of Odisha, as reflected in Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 2016-17, is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Schemes implemented by Government of Odisha under State TSP is not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement

List of schemes being implemented under TSP for development of STs including these in Odisha

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan/Tribal Sub Plan

Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan

(₹ in crores)

Ministry/Department	2014-2015 Actual	2015-2016 Budget	2015-2016 Revised	2016-2017 Budget
1	2	3	4	5
Tribal Sub Plan Schemes				
Demand No.1				
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare				
1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	-	144.00	161.85	187.20
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (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	-
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

	1	2	3	4	5
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. Res. and Education Schemes	10.00	17.00	16.00	17.00	
2. Horticulture Institutes, Res. and Education Schemes	5.50	8.80	6.00	9.00	
3. Agricultural Extension Institutes, Res. and Education Schemes	25.00	32.00	34.00	32.00	
4. Agricultural Education Institutes. Res. and Education Schemes	25.00	31.00	20.03	38.20	
5. Agriculture Engineering Institutes, Res. and Education Schemes	0.50	-	-	-	
6. Natural Resource Management Institutes Res. and Education Schemes	16.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	
7. Animal Science Institutes. Res. and Education Schemes	7.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
8. Fisheries Institutes, Res. 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, Siddha 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	

	1	2	3	4	5
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 Misssion	-	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	-	-

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 (NIEELIT) (erstwhile 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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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
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	1	2	3	4	5
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	-
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 Dieases (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
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	1	2	3	4	5
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

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

	1	2	3	4	5
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
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

	1	2	3	4	5
15.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (EAP)	29.89	28.27	20.77	18.75
16.	Setting up Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST) (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.	Grants for Promotion of Indian Language	10.26	17.48	17.70	17.32
30.	Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and Indian Institute(s) of Science Education and Research (IISER)	55.50	45.75	58.13	60.00
31.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (IIITs) (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	14.02	11.25	11.25	11.63

	1	2	3	4	5
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	-
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

	1	2	3	4	5
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.	Uchchatar Aavishkar 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

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

	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Establishment operation maintenance and upgradation of DGE&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 Apprenticeship 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 Worker (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	-	-
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 Protsahan 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

	1	2	3	4	5
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	52.65	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	
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	1.23	1.23	-	
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	-	-	

	1	2	3	4	5
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	-	-
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 Innovation, Entrepreneurship 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 Decentralized 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 Assets (MH-2801)	-	-	-	69.00

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Off-grid Distribution and Decentralized Renewable Power-RVE/Lighting Programme-GIA General (MH-2801)	-	-	-	1.00	
4. Off-grid Distribution and Decentralized Renewable Power-RVE/Lighting Programme-Grants for creation of Capital assets (MH-2801)	-	-	-	9.00	
5. Off-grid Distribution and Decentralized Renewable Power-Biogas Programme-Grants for creation of Capital Assets (MH-2801)	-	-	-	5.00	
6. Off-grid Distribution and Decentralized 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 erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	232.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	
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	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme erstwhile 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
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	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5
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 In-situ 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	-
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	-	-
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	1	2	3	4	5
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 erswhile 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	
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 student of ST for studies abroad	0.99	1.00	0.72	1.00	

	1	2	3	4	5
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 Bandhu 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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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	-	-	-
3. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme AIBP and National Projects	59.97	-	172.20	100.00
4. 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				
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.

Migration of tribals from Jharkhand

3196. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of migration of tribals from Jharkhand after the creation of the State;

(b) whether the Central Government has analysed the reasons for migration of tribals from Jharkhand;

(c) whether poverty, destruction of forest, acquisition of land of poor tribals, etc. are responsible for such migration; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to mitigate migration of poor tribals away from their State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Office of the Registrar General of India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in the country at the time of Census taking including migration data. The migration data is collected with reference to place of last residence and by birth. The 2011 data on migration for Scheduled Tribes has not been released yet.

(b) and (c) Tribal labour migrates for livelihood support from less economically developed to economically developed areas within and between States across the country. However, such migration is not attributable to acquisition of land of tribals as such affected families are paid adequate compensation as per extant laws and rules in force. Such affected families are also provided with the benefits of rehabilitation and resettlement measures.

(d) Government has enacted several Laws which have specific provisions with regard to displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement of tribal people. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 ensures that no member of Scheduled Tribe shall be evicted or removed from forest land in his occupation till the recognition and verification of his forest right is complete. Under the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the scheduled area except as last resort. Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been made a part of the Act to ensure that no displacement takes place without adequate rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Finance Bill, 2017 — Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will continue with the discussion on the Finance Bill. But I would like to inform the hon. Members that the total time allotted to us is five hours and we have already exhausted four hours.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, three and a half hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we have exhausted three hours and forty minutes. We will take one and a half hours more and then we will have the reply at 3.30 p.m. When I call the names, I will, in advance, also tell you how much time is available so that you can restrict your time accordingly. The BJP, of course, has 41 minutes left. Now, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel. Not present. Shri Vivek Gupta. Not present. Now, Shri Harivansh. He is present. Shri Harivansh, your time is ten minutes.

SHRI HARIVANSH (Bihar): I have been told I have eleven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you take eleven minutes.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मुझे एक मिनट कुछ और कहने का मौका दीजिए और इसको मेरे समय में नहीं जोड़िए। हम पीछे के लोग प्रायः खड़े होकर अपनी पीड़ा बताते हैं। आप दूसरों को समय देने में उदार हैं, इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि आप मुझे पांच मिनट का समय और दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have eleven minutes.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, यह आपकी उदारता होगी, आप मुझे पांच मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have eleven minutes. I will stick to that. I will not give more time to anybody. Okay your start. Let us see.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमसे पहले अनेक माननीय वरिष्ठ और अनुभवी लोगों ने इस बिल के संवैधानिक

* Further discussion continued from 27th March, 2017.

[श्री हरिवंश]

पहलुओं को लेकर मौलिक और बुनियादी सवाल उठाए हैं। उनसे सहमत होते हुए मैं पुनः संक्षेप में कुछ तथ्य आपके माध्यम से इस सम्मानित सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। विशेषज्ञ कह रहे हैं कि वित्त विधेयक, 2017 के कानून बनने पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और केंद्र सरकार में फिर टकराव हो सकता है। इस कानून के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार को ऑटोनॉमस प्रशासनिक ट्राइब्यूनल्स को मिलाने और उनके प्रमुख सदस्यों को नियुक्त करने का अधिकार मिल जाएगा। क्या आए दिन देश चलाने वाली बड़ी संस्थाओं में यह टकराव सही है?

दूसरा, इस विधेयक के माध्यम से आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की मौजूदा धाराओं में 75 संशोधन प्रस्तावित हैं, 12 नई धाराएँ जोड़ी गई हैं। इस बिल में जो प्रस्ताव हैं, उनसे आयकर अफसरों को असीमित अधिकार मिलेगा। उन्हें कहीं भी सर्वे करने का अधिकार होगा। जहां उन्हें संदेह या यकीन होगा, वहां वे 'reason to believe' के आधार पर सर्वे कर सकते हैं। इसके व्यावहारिक असर क्या होंगे, यह हम आज देख या समझ पा रहे हैं? पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचारियों को lamp post पर या चौराहे पर फांसी की सजा मिले, हम इसके पक्षधर हैं पर आज हमारे समाज की स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग व्यवस्था या अफसरों की मनमर्जी या उनके 'reason to believe' से कदमताल मिलाकर नहीं चलते, वे प्रताड़ित होते हैं।

याद करिए, जब राजीव गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब वित्त मंत्री के रूप में तत्कालीन माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री वी. पी. सिंह जी ने जो कुछ किया, उस पर आप बीजेपी के लोगों ने कहा था — 'रेड राज'। हो सकता है कि किलोस्कर जैसी सम्मानित संस्था के बुजुर्ग से कोई एक-आध गलती रही हो, पर जब उनका विवाद हुआ, तब आपने क्या-क्या बातें कहीं? मैं मानता हूँ कि एक भी innocent आदमी का पकड़ा जाना प्राकृतिक न्याय नहीं है।

एक ईमानदार चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट ने आज की जो स्थिति बताई है, वह मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि demonetization के बाद 13 लाख लोगों को नोटिस भेजा गया। यह सही काम है, जहां शंका हो, वहां आप यह कदम उठाएं, तब सही है। आपने 1 फरवरी के आसपास उन लोगों को मेल से नोटिस भेजा और 10 फरवरी तक, यानी 10 दिनों में उनसे जवाब मांगा। सामान्यतः 13 लाख लोग जवाब देंगे, तो Chartered Accountants के माध्यम से ही देंगे, क्योंकि इसका फॉर्मेट ही इतना जटिल है। एक Chartered Accountant की फीस अगर न्यूनतम 1000 रुपये होगी, तो आपने Chartered Accountants को 130 करोड़ रुपये का नया बिज़नेस दे दिया। ठीक है, वहीं नई नौकरियां पैदा हों, लेकिन इसके बाद जो फाइल फाइनल स्कूटनी में गई, उसकी अलग से प्रति फाइल 1000 रुपये से 5000 रुपये फी है। यह बड़ी राशि है यानी आप Chartered Accountants को लगातार नया बिज़नेस दे रहे हैं। हालांकि आपने वादा किया था कि आप सत्ता में आने पर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में प्रति वर्ष 2-2 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे।

आयकर ऑफिस के काम-काज से हम सब वाकिफ हैं, इसलिए हम किसी को दोष नहीं देंगे। आज के जो हालात हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार है, दुनिया में भारत की स्थिति और भी खराब हुई है। दो दिन पहले खबर आई कि करप्शन के इंडेक्स में भारत और नीचे चला गया है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जब सब लोग गंगा में हाथ धो ही रहे हैं, तो आयकर विभाग के ऑफिसर ईमानदार रहें,

यह अपेक्षा ही गलत है। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में notices कब तक निपटाये जायेंगे? फिर आयकर ऑफिसर्स की संख्या भी कम है, तो इन लाखों notices का क्या हश्र होने वाला है?

एक उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहूंगा, 16th March को Business Standard अखबार में यह खबर आई है, "Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), upset with poor response, had called an emergency meeting and asked IT officials to intensify the search and survey operations."

रोज़ नये-नये आदेश, नये-नये सर्कुलर्स, अमेंडमेंट्स आदि का कॉमन आदमी पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? यह सूचना है कि आयकर विभाग ने पिछले कुछ दिनों में प्रायः हर हफ्ते एक नया सर्कुलर या अमेंडमेंट जारी किया है। एक आम आदमी के लिए यह सब याद करना कितना कठिन है, यह आप समझ सकते हैं।

इसी तरह एक्साइज या कस्टम्स की चुनौतियां अथवा कार्यपद्धति अलग तरह की हैं। आयकर में Assessing Officer 143 (3) के तहत scrutiny या assessment करता है। सूचना है कि वह unreasonable higher demand raise करता है। First appeal में तो चीजें प्रायः वैसी ही रह जाती हैं और 2nd, 3rd या 4th appeal भी जब फाइल हो जाती है, तब भी जस्टिस नहीं मिलता। उनका कहना था कि अब पक्का धीरे-धीरे हम इंस्पेक्टर राज की ओर बढ़ गए हैं। ऐसा प्रबंध हो कि first appeal तक कोई टैक्स जमा ही न करना पड़े। पहले यही व्यवस्था थी, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे revenue collection के कारण यह व्यवस्था बदल गई, जो आज भी जारी है।

अब इस taxpayer का ईमानदार करदाताओं पर क्या असर पड़ता है, वह मैं बताना चाहूंगा। क्या आयकर विभाग यह भी समझता है कि expenditure, mental torture or higher demand से कितने ईमानदार लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं? कम से कम वित्त मंत्रालय को इस बात का पता करना चाहिए। हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सही कहा कि देश में मध्यम वर्ग के ऊपर ही सारा बोझ है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, होना यह चाहिए कि आयकर कानून प्रक्रिया को किस तरह और अधिक सरल और आसान बनाया जा सके, मध्य वर्ग को किस तरह अधिक छूट दी जा सके, लेकिन इसके बजाए वहां की कार्य संस्कृति जिस प्रकार की हो गई है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। Income Tax Act में अधिकांश जगहों पर यह उल्लेख मिलता है, 'unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied'. इसके provision या Act में प्रायः यही उल्लेख है। 'Personal satisfaction' की जगह 'legal binding' होना चाहिए, ताकि हर चीज legal हो, transparent हो। Individual satisfaction का इसमें कोई अर्थ नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक से कम से कम 18 ट्रिब्यूनल्स का विलय होने वाला है, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इनके अध्यक्षों, सदस्यों के प्राधिकारों और सेवा शर्तों के विलय की बात किस तरह होगी?

हम मानते हैं कि गवर्नेंस को बेहतर करने के लिए ऐसी संस्थाओं में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और नये कानून बनें। समय के साथ इन संस्थाओं को प्रभावी या इफेक्टिव बनाया जाना समय की मांग है, पर आप उन्हें कैसा बनाना चाहते हैं? उनका ढांचा क्या होगा, उसका भावी स्वरूप या मॉडल क्या होगा, यह चीज शुरू से ही स्पष्ट रहनी चाहिए। अगर इन सब चीजों पर अलग से पर्याप्त विचार-विमर्श होने के बाद कानून बनता, तो हम उसका स्वागत करते।

[श्री हरिवंश]

अब अलग-अलग क्षेत्र के ट्रिब्यूनल्स हैं, तो National Highway और Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate साथ-साथ कैसे काम करेंगे? इसी तरह बाकी अन्य tribunals से भी अन्य प्रासंगिक प्रसंग जुड़े हुए हैं। कम से कम इनके अध्यक्ष या सदस्यों की service conditions तय करने के काम तो इनसे जुड़े ऐक्ट में ही होने चाहिए। महोदय, ट्रिब्यूनल्स में इस बदलाव से अब executive को power दे रहे हैं कि वह नियुक्ति, पुनर्नियुक्ति और renewal के कानून बनाए, फिर उनकी ट्रिब्यूनल्स की independent functioning कैसे रहेगी? इसमें अनेक tribunal हैं, जहां खुद सरकार के खिलाफ मामले चलते हैं। वहां सरकार भी एक पार्टी होगी। Income Tax, Custom, Railway, प्रशासनिक armed forces वगैरह, यानी आपकी सरकार के खिलाफ सुनवाई होगी और आप ही इनके Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Vice-President, Presiding Officers की सेवा-शर्तें तय करेंगे व नियुक्ति करेंगे।

महोदय, वित्त विधेयक, 2017 के माध्यम से कई संस्थानिक बदलाव होंगे। Tribunals में आपको अपनी पसंद के लोगों को बैठाने में सुविधा होगी। हालांकि वर्ष 2014 में Supreme Court कह चुका है कि Tribunals की नियुक्तियों में सरकार की दखलंदाजी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, Finance Bill, 2017-18 में 'आधार' को लेकर निर्णय, कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को donation, power to impose penalty by officers से जुड़े बदलावों को लेकर भी अनेक genuine सवाल खड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं कुछ अन्य चीजें आपके माध्यम से सदन में रखना चाहता हूं। अर्थशास्त्री विशेषज्ञ लगातार यह कह रहे हैं और मान रहे हैं कि demonetization के कारण अभी अर्थव्यवस्था संभल नहीं पाई है। यह खुद सरकार ने भी माना था कि अल्पकाल की परेशानी से long term में gain होगा। इस तरह से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अभी रिकवरी की स्थिति में नहीं आ सकी है। ऐसी पृष्ठभूमि या हालात में आपके revenue collection में वृद्धि के आंकड़े over optimistic हैं।

महोदय, Excise Tax Collection का जो लाभ गुजरे वित्तीय वर्ष में केंद्र सरकार को मिला, वह शायद आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में न मिले, क्योंकि कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी के आसार हैं। अगर अतीत से हम कुछ सीखना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि disinvestment target इस वर्ष भी realistic नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार कर वसूली संग्रह से revenue बढ़ाना चाहती है, Voluntary Disclosure Scheme से penalty tax द्वारा अघोषित आय पर कर लगाकर, लेकिन इस विषय के experts या जानकार यह कह रहे हैं कि इसके लिए सरकार की नीतियां और schemes अनुकूल नहीं हैं।

महोदय, जैसा मैंने उल्लेख किया कि Business Standard की कल एक खबर थी, उसका लीड शीर्षक था 'IDS-II Gets Cold Response — ₹ 6,000 crore disclosure just four days before the Scheme ends'. हाल के वर्षों में केंद्र सरकार ने back door से revenue बढ़ाने की नीति अपना ली है। लगातार तरह-तरह के सेस लगाने का काम सरकार कर रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही में एक कृषि विशेषज्ञ ने कृषि कल्याण सेस के उपयोग का अध्ययन किया कि कृषि मंत्रालय इसका किसानों के हित में कैसे उपयोग कर रहा है? उनका निष्कर्ष है कि इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने का जो मकसद था, वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। यह अध्ययन Economic and Political Weekly के 4 मार्च, 2017 के अंक में छपा है।

महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि सरकार के खर्च वहन की क्षमता, राजस्व बढ़ाने की क्षमता पर ही निर्भर है। हम मानते हैं और इस बात के पक्षधर हैं कि कर वसूली से सरकार की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी, तो वह खर्च कैसे करेगी, लेकिन पैसे कहाँ से आएंगे? यथार्थ यह है कि देश में तेज विकास होगा, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, रोजगार बढ़ेंगे और बेहतर व्यवस्था का माहौल होगा, तो सरकार का tax collection भी बढ़ेगा। परन्तु क्या देश की आमदनी बढ़ रही है? वर्ष 2015-16 में बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 'Aiming for a double-digit rate seems feasible very soon.' पर GDP growth rate की क्या स्थिति है? वर्ष 2016-17 की GDP वर्ष 2015-16 से भी घट गई है। मैं Economic and Political weekly (page 52) 4 मार्च, 2017 का एक अध्ययन An Examination of Revenue Generation का एक अंश quote करना चाहता हूँ। 'For 2017-18, the Government itself has downgraded its forecasts of rate of growth of GDP to lie in the band of 6.75 per cent to 7.5 per cent. Given that this year's growth rate, reported in the Budget, is 7.1 per cent, which is the lower end of the band set for 2015-16, there is every likelihood that the next year's rate might be 6.75 per cent or even lower. This is likely to depress revenue generation even further. If the Government sticks to its target of 3 per cent fiscal deficit to GDP ratio for 2017-18, expenditure compression is inevitable in view of the likely sluggish revenue generation. A further problem would arise if as has been the experience, the Government is unable to meet its disinvestment target which has been placed at a massive 59 per cent above what was achieved as per the revised estimates of 2016-17. The Government should, more sensibly, allow some slippage in the deficit targets in order to revive the economy.'

सर, खेती या कृषि क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2016-17 में performance ठीक रहा है। यह मौसम पर निर्भर है, लेकिन पहले के दो वर्षों में मानसून, वर्ष 2014-15 को याद करें, तो सूखा पड़ा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, जब आप घंटी बजाते हैं, तो जो concentration होता है, वह टूट जाता है। कृपया दो मिनट का समय और दें। मैं शीघ्र समाप्त कर दूंगा।

महोदय, इस वर्ष भी वैज्ञानिकों ने भीषण गर्मी और कम बरसात की चेतावनी दी है। नदियों के पानी की स्थिति तो और भी भयावह है। इसका असर सिंचाई पर पड़ेगा। अन्ततः हमारी खेती और अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित होगी। Manufacturing में भी हालात पटरी पर नहीं हैं। इसका indicator Index of Industrial Production (IIP) है। 2016-17 में IIP की स्थिति खराब है। नवम्बर, 2016 में IIP के आंकड़ों में अचानक वृद्धि हुई, क्योंकि इसका base कम था। ये सारे factors, कारक देख कर EPW (Economic and Political Weekly) की 4 मार्च के अंक में यह टिप्पणी है कि "The most worrying aspect of the economy from the point of view of future growth is the declining fixed investment to GDP ratio, which fell from 29.3 per cent in 2015-16 to 26.6 per cent in 2016-17. Further, the growth in fixed investment at constant prices has turned negative." इस पृष्ठभूमि में एक्सपर्ट्स मानते हैं कि वर्ष 2017-18 में revenue generation के जो लक्ष्य या टारगेट रखे गये हैं, वे realistic नहीं हैं। Economic growth की गति धीमी हो गयी है। इस माहौल में revenue generation में over-optimism है। इस तरह सरकार की आमद उम्मीद या अनुमान से कम होगी, तो आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ बढ़ेंगी।

[श्री हरिवंश]

सर, अन्त में मैं एक प्वाइंट और कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। कुछ चीजें मैं छोड़ दे रहा हूँ, ताकि मैं आपके समय पालन निर्देश का पालन कर सकूँ। परन्तु सर, पीछे बैठे लोगों की जो पीड़ा है, हम लोग बार-बार निवेदन करते हैं, कभी-कभार अवसर मिलता है, तो कुछ समय देकर उदारता बरतें।

सर, एक बात पोलिटिकल करप्शन ठीक करने के बारे में है। इस तरह का कोई भी सुधार होगा, तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। चुनाव सुधार की मांग तो बहुत दिनों से होती रही है, परन्तु इस बजट में दो सुधार प्रस्तावित हैं— 20,000 की जगह 2,000 रुपये का चंदा करना, तो उसका विकल्प लोगों ने बता दिया कि 10 नाम दे दिये जायेंगे और पोलिटिकल बांड, उससे कम्पनीज़ के साथ क्या एक नये प्रकार की समस्या खड़ी हो सकती है, वह भी सामने आया। सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार के इस कैंसर का ट्रीटमेंट बहुत गम्भीरता से अनेक कदम उठा कर करना पड़ेगा। मैं देख रहा था कि इस देश में ब्लैक मनी को खत्म करने के लिए लगभग 40 कमेटियां बनीं, लेकिन कोई इफेक्टिव कार्रवाई आज तक नहीं हुई। राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने के लिए शास्त्री जी के जमाने में संथानम कमेटी बनी, जिसको लागू करने को लेकर बाद में जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने सवाल उठाया। तो हम सब कमेटियों को बनाने में माहिर होते रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे एक्शन में ये चीजें कैसे आयें? जब यह बदलाव, आदर्श राजनीति में दिखेगा, राजनीति में जो लोग सत्ता में बैठे हैं, उन्हें जब दिखाई देगा कि जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वे कर रहे हैं, पर चुनावों में जिस तरह से खर्च कर रहे हैं, वह क्या है अगर आप सादगी से रह रहे हैं, तब उसका असर पड़ेगा। हम तो कांग्रेस और बीजेपी दोनों को कहना चाहेंगे कि आप सत्ता में रहे हैं, एक-दूसरे को हटाते और बनाते रहे हैं, कम से कम मिल कर, बैठ कर ऐसा रास्ता देश में निकालिए, चुनाव सुधारों का आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन का यह माहौल बनाइए कि इस देश से ब्लैक मनी भी खत्म हो और चुनावों में सबको समान level-playing field मिले, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The next speaker is Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Do you know how much time is left for your party? It is negative time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, as long as I speak, I think, that should be my time. Kindly allow me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have five minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Okay, Sir. Thereafter, it will be your consideration.

Sir, actually, I don't want to repeat the points already made by my colleagues. Very exhaustively, I think the Finance Bill has been dealt with by our colleagues from both the sides. Firstly, the claim is, to make much more effective financial management and financial governance in the interest of growth and development. That is their argument. The other argument is that never before has the constitutional integrity been so brazenly compromised and so much trampled under foot. I think it is an issue between these two. The Lok Sabha has passed that. They have a

majority; they have passed that. I understand that the basic context on which the rule of majority, defining democracy, has to be understood is that it has to ensure that the constitutional provisions are not diluted. That is something which no majority can change. I think, on that basis our forefathers had written the Constitution, and, we are, again and again, reiterating that whenever we take an oath in the name of the Constitution. I think, in this Finance Bill, besides other points that have been dealt with, that Constitutional integrity is seriously compromised. What should be a Finance Bill has been clearly defined in the Constitution under Article 110 (1) and 110 (2). That point was ignored and Article 110 (3) has been taken as a Bible, and everything under the sky has been put, which is not even distantly related to the financial matters of the Government. Can any reply to these ever exist? You are changing the tribunal system altogether and giving a quasi-judicial structure, which should remain at arm's length from the Executive. You have taken over the entire power on you and you have violated the basic spirit of defence of our Constitution, that is, the separation of power between the Executive and the Judiciary. And, what are those Tribunals? All those Tribunals are basically very closely related to the economic and other administrative governance of our country on day-to-day basis. The Tribunals are the forum to settle all those grievances and disputes. You have absolutely taken it over and it is very clear that in most of the Tribunals, the Government is the litigant and there will be a clear conflict of interest and that is how a judicial system will be bent backward to serve the interest of the Executive. I don't say that you have the intention to do so but I definitely say that by doing this, you have established, you have allowed, you have paved the way for such severe political distortion in the whole democratic structure and the constitutional scheme. I think, we have, if I say it by being very conservative in my words, committed a big crime to our Constitution. I think, all conscience must prick us as to whether we should allow this thing to go because this signals an ominous danger for the whole democratic system which is based on certain basic provision which ensures democracy as well as stands against any effort of distortion and aberration. If this goes on and if this kind of concentration of power, which is quite natural when the whole economic system is under crisis, is allowed by the very system which defends democracy, that signals a danger of authoritarianism, taking over the democratic system itself not only in respect of economics but also in respect of politics and society, and all those cancerous signals are already raising their heads in different ways in the present political system which alarms us much more. I think, all these aspects, our good sense -- all of us, my colleagues in this House -- should seriously consider. Some of the issues need to be reviewed, and this House must recommend to Lok Sabha that 'Yes, you have done it in your wisdom of majority there but please reconsider it.' Certain aspects need to be sent back. Issues have already been

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

discussed. The non-finance related issues need to be completely withdrawn from this Finance Bill. If required, you bring separate Bill, and, I believe, in many of those non-finance issues which you want to address through the Finance Bill, there is scope, there is opportunity for a greater consensus. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Then why should you take this backdoor method which hits at the trustworthiness between us? Why should you allow that kind of a method? Let the legislation be brought separately. Let it be considered. Let the Standing Committee go through the process. I think, in many of things, there is a scope for consensus irrespective of Government and Opposition. But why should you take that backdoor method? I think these are the issues which need to be seriously addressed. I am just concluding. On that premise, we have given some amendments. Some amendments are there. I think, the House would duly consider those amendments not in a partisan spirit but in such a spirit so that this dangerous trend should not be continued, should not be allowed. This Upper House must seriously consider it. I appeal to their conscience.

Sir, there is another important point which, I think, needs consideration. We are promoting a distortion in the whole economic process, particularly, when the situation is gloom, not in our country alone but globally. It requires a push from down-below. It requires demand-management more than supply-management. On the other side, many economists are there. They too understand it well, but they may have other compulsions. The situation demands that the people must spend more and that the market on which the whole economy thrives is not allowed to be squeezed. In the last three years, the GDP has increased, but employment has declined, in net terms. Please check your own data. Employment in the manufacturing sector, in the service sector and in other economic sectors has gone down in net terms. What was the requirement at this point of time to drastically reduce the burden of indirect taxes? Now, we would be having the GST regime, which would be a much more straitjacketed regime. Everything would be decided by them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In this situation, that burden must be reduced. If there has been an increase in the GDP, as shown in the recorded figures, and if you want it to actually translate into the well-being of the common people, the burden of indirect taxes must be reduced. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I am rushing through my points. I am not explaining them. The dangerous trend of a decreasing direct taxes: GDP ratio, which has come down to a very shameful level of 5.5 per cent, an all-time low, is not permissible in a civilized welfare society, which you claim it to be, and it must be changed. It is a serious

distortion and the imbalance between the burden of direct taxes and indirect taxes which is against the people, must be corrected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Sen, please conclude now. There are many more speakers.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Instead of adopting back door methods, using unauthorized means and tampering the integrity of Constitution, the Finance Bill better concentrate in this area in the greater interest of the people. On that ground, the Finance Bill needs to be returned to the Lok Sabha, for reconsideration and applying their majority, within the framework of the Constitution, not to make it an outrage of the entire constitutional machinery. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, you are taking out of the negative time of your Party. It is another wonder!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have never concluded my speech so quickly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken more time out of the negative time from no time. Only you can do that!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But, Sir, I rushed through my points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. T. S. Tulsi; not present. Shri Naresh Gujral. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I thought you had called my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; Mr. Tulsi, you are there! I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, how could the Deputy Chairman not see my friend, who has been standing here so distinctly? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not like that. When I came here, I just had a glance; at that time he was not seen. So, I presumed that he is not there. I did not know he is there. I am very sorry. Mr. Tulsi, you are such a great man. I cannot presume that you are absent when you are actually present. It is not possible. Please start, Mr. Tulsi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, through you, I wish to raise three concerns with regard to the Finance Bill. The first is with regard to making *Aadhaar* mandatory for various schemes, the second is, removing the cap on corporate funding, and the third is, rubbishing several tribunals in a jiffy.

[Shri K. T. S. Tulsi]

Sir, with regard to the *Aadhaar*, I want to bring to the attention of this august House that Section 29 of the *Aadhaar* Act, 2016, as notified, categorically provides that the core biometric information collected by the Unique Identification Authority of India under the Act shall not be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever. Now, that is a legislative provision. Now, when the Act was notified under the Rules, what is being provided is that any individual agency or entity, which collects the *Aadhaar* Number and the document containing it, shall obtain consent. When the Act says, "It cannot be shared for any reason whatsoever", how can you prescribe a procedure of voluntary consent? Consent could also be by force. When the use of this Card is forbidden for any other purpose whatsoever, it cannot be allowed to be introduced. The rules are in conflict with Section 29 and Section 8(3) is also in conflict with Section 29. This is going to create a huge problem. The provisions therefor permitting sharing of biometric information by merely informing, which is taken to be consent, is fraught with danger. It was meant only for the purpose of delivering public services. The question is: How safe is our data? It has already been scrapped in the UK as well as in France. The then Home Secretary, now the Prime Minister, Theresa May, in 2010, announced the end of the ID Card project of 2010 and said, "We need to balance national security and civil liberties." Australia in 2007 cancelled the Social Services Access Card because of the dangers which were inherent with the hacking or the leakage of that information. France in 2012 sought to justify this but the Identification Protection Act was declared to be unconstitutional by the highest Court in France. Today, there are petitions pending in the Supreme Court which have been referred to a 9-Judge Bench. We are permitting doing of things through subterfuge of a rule what was prohibited by the Act. The Supreme Court on 15th October, 2015 allowed *Aadhaar* Card to be used only for the six Government Schemes of Public Distribution, that is, LPG, Rural Employment, Employees' Provident Fund, Pension Scheme and so on. Now, there are several Government agencies which have begun to insist on *Aadhaar* Card for even opening a bank account and for various other purposes. This can jeopardize the privacy and security of the citizens and no attention is being paid for safeguarding the data from hackers. We must be able to guard against hackers, particularly in the context of China and Pakistan getting into our systems all the time, and many a time succeeded. How we intend to safeguard the personal information? Not only that, we are completely blissfully unaware of the dangers of that information. Anybody's fingerprints can be planted anywhere because fingerprints will be available. My fingerprints can be planted; my iris impression can be planted. If that information becomes available to anyone, it will become extremely dangerous and it is precisely for this reason that a number of

democratic countries have abandoned this project. Unless we can safeguard the data, only then can it be permitted to be used for the purpose for which the Act was enacted and only for the use of services. The second point that I want to submit, Sir, is regarding removing a cap on donations and also making them anonymous. It only achieves one purpose. It manages to multiply political corruption. If that is the aim of the Finance Bill, then they must be clear about it. The third is with regard to winding up of the Tribunals by a notification of the mere rules. There are several statutes, which will have to be amended, but in the process, what is being provided is that by virtue of the rules, the Government will decide the qualifications and the method of appointment of members. There is no regard paid to the law which has been declared by the Supreme Court that even with regard to the appointment of the members of various Tribunals, the Courts must be consulted to ensure that they are independent and they are not the persons with questionable integrity.

In this regard, I submit that you cannot permit the delegation of essential legislative function. What will be the qualifications for the members is an essential legislative function and if it is delegated to the Government, it will amount to abdication of the legislative responsibility and I strongly oppose this. There are 27 Tribunals, and seven are sought to be shut down immediately. They can be paid three months' salaries and told to go home. That is what is left of all the Tribunals. I strongly oppose these three provisions in the Finance Bill.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the Finance Minister deserves full praise for transforming India's economy, within a period of three years, to the fastest growing economy in the world today. It was an economy, which had been totally derailed by them, thanks to various scams that took place during their regime. Sir, by enforcing strict fiscal discipline, he has sent a very positive message to the international investors and you can see the FDI thronging to India through 'Make in India'. This discipline has also resulted in lower pressure on the banks because the Government borrowings have gone down. This has given breathing space to the private sector to borrow and to grow. Sir, you can see the effects of this policy by a stronger rupee against the dollar, lower CAD and high foreign exchange reserves. By boosting investments in the infrastructure and agricultural sectors, he has given a kick-start to the economy which would get a further boost now with this Budget.

Sir, I just wish to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a few suggestions which are bothering me also, like some other Members of this House. Amendments to Section 132 and 132A state that 'reason to believe', or 'reason to suspect' will not be disclosed to any authority. This is causing concern because the hallmark of this Government has been transparency and accountability. So, I am a little perplexed as to why they are bringing in something like this which will, in

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

fact, empower the junior officers of the Income Tax Department and disempower the senior officers who are the CITs and who sit in the Tribunals. So, I do hope that they will relook at this because this is causing a concern. By and large, the assesseees feel that now, the Income Tax Officer, the Department, which was always considered, I would say, a bit too strong in using strong-arm tactics, will now have more to bother the assesseees.

Sir, in this very House, the Finance Minister had said a few days ago that he wanted to make the tax regime user friendly and non-adversarial. In this country, only 1.5 lakh people declare incomes of over ₹ 50 lakhs and only around 20,000 people declare incomes of over ₹ 1 crore. Now, the Finance Minister said that scrutiny cases would be restricted to one per cent. I would like to ask as to how many of these high net worth individuals are scrutinized because what happens is that here, the scrutiny rate goes up to 30, 40 or 50 per cent and that is where the corruption starts. I hope, the Finance Minister will also take care of that. Sir, I am not saying, don't take action against the tax offenders but please make sure that you don't throw the baby out with the bathwater.

Sir, I would like to highlight a few things regarding my State, Punjab. Sir, regarding procurement, recently, in reply to a question asked in this House, the Minister stated that the cost of production and MSP of Wheat is ₹ 797 and ₹ 1,625; in respect of Gram, it is ₹ 2,241 and ₹ 4,000; and, in respect of Mustard, it is ₹ 1,871 and ₹ 3,700, respectively.

Sir, if these figures were to be correct, there would be no farmers' suicide. I am certain that these figures are wrong. And, if these figures are correct, why don't you follow the Swaminathan formula, which you have already committed? So, Sir, I would urge you to please take care of the farmer and till such time you implement the Swaminathan formula, for God's sake, raise the MSP by, at least, 2 per cent higher than the inflation rate because the farmer must get some relief from your side.

Sir, another question is procurement that the Government does from States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and some other States. Sir, I think, the contract that they have signed with the State Governments needs to be revisited. Let me give you the example of Punjab. Recently, the Union Cabinet has saddled the State of Punjab with a debt of ₹ 31,000 crore. What they have said is that this is to take care of the historical problems. The fact of the matter is that Punjab agencies were procuring wheat on behalf of the Centre. They procure this wheat, keep it in their godowns, and, no insurance cover is offered. If it is eaten up by rats, if it is rotten;

sometimes, for years, it is put up in the open many a times; whatever rots is the responsibility of the Punjab Government.

Sir, the foodgrain has to be transported from the mandis to the warehouses. The labour charges and the transportation charges are much higher in Punjab than what they are in States like Bihar or Madhya Pradesh. But when we raise the supplementary bill, no credits are given. Not only that, interest, that too, compounded interest is charged on that, and, Sir, of this 31,000 crores of rupees, I think, the principal amount is not even 8,000 or 9,000 crore of rupees, rest is all interest. We are asked to send wheat, let us say, to the Southern States. It takes about five to six weeks in transit. Punjab takes credit only the day when it reaches the warehouses in South. That interest is also loaded onto the States.

I am speaking for my State now but it is happening to every single State. Since we feed the nation, we must get some relief. I am not saying, write it off, but, at least, please appoint an arbitrator. He can look at our claims; he can look at your claims, and, then settle the issue. Although we are no longer in power in Punjab, but I do say that it is unfair for the new Government to be bearing the brunt of this 31,000 crore of rupees.

Sir, now let me come to the issue of New Textile Policy. I welcome the New Textile Policy, which also covers the leather goods industry, and, this will create almost a crore of jobs because there are liberal incentives for modernisation. What they have done is that they have limited the incentive to ₹ 50 crore and the companies which are already in existence, which have already taken upto 50 crore of rupees, are not eligible any more. Your intention is to create jobs. I would urge you to please link it with new fresh employment generation because what is happening is that we have a growth in this country but it is a jobless growth. When you do this, this will lead to automation but when you link it to job creation, lakhs of Indians will benefit. So, I hope, you will also take care of this suggestion. Sir, I don't want to take much time. I would, in the end, again compliment the Finance Minister, especially today when the GST Bill is being debated in the other House, which is going to be a game changer for India. This is a historical piece of legislation. Thanks to his patience, his sagacity, his diplomacy, that he has managed to carry all the States along. I compliment him for that. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Naresh Gujral. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. Your party has negative time. So, what do we do?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): I will try to convert it into positivity.

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is a question of negation of negation.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take less than fifteen minutes.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, जब से यह सरकार आयी है, तब से राज्य सभा में इन का बहुमत न होने के कारण येन-केन-प्रकारेण इन्होंने जितने भी कानून इस सदन में लाने का प्रयास किया, जिन पर ये मतदान नहीं चाहते थे, उनको इन्होंने मनी बिल परिभाषित कर दिया। यह इन की राजनीतिक मजबूरी हो सकती है, लेकिन प्रश्न इस बात का है कि इन्होंने संविधान के आर्टिकल 110 का उपयोग उन कानूनों में भी कर दिया, जोकि मनी बिल की परिभाषा में नहीं आते हैं।

सर, फाइनेंस बिल लोक सभा में 1 फरवरी को पेश हुआ और लगभग डेढ़ महीने से ज्यादा वित्त मंत्री जी चुप रहे और जिस दिन लोक सभा में यह फाइनेंस बिल discussion के लिए आ रहा था, ये भारी-भरकम amendments लाए, जिस का कोई पूर्वोदाहरण हमारी प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था में देखने को नहीं मिलता है। उसके बाद उसे उन्होंने पास करा दिया और यहां पर ले आए। सर, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर sweeping changes किए गए और जैसा कि कपिल सिब्बल जी ने कहा था, यह सरकार minimum Government, maximum governance के सिद्धांत पर सत्ता में आयी, लेकिन इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जो अधिकार अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को दिए जा रहे हैं, उस से तो maximum Government, minimum governance का सिद्धांत लगता है। सर, मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि 40 ऐसे कानून हैं, जिनको कि इस फाइनेंस बिल के अंतर्गत लाकर amendments किए गए हैं और उस में से केवल 3 को छोड़कर, पार्ट 7, पार्ट 10 और पार्ट 13 को छोड़कर, सारे-के-सारे फाइनेंस बिल न होकर ordinary bill हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार ने राज्य सभा के सदस्यों का चर्चा करने व amendments लाने का अधिकार छीन लिया है। महोदय, इस सरकार ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में वायदा किया था कि इंस्पेक्टर राज समाप्त किया जाएगा, लेकिन यहां ये इंस्पेक्टर राज इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ले आए हैं कि छोटे-से-छोटे अधिकारी को भी बड़ा अधिकार दे दिया गया है। हमारी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य चिदम्बरम जी यहां मौजूद हैं, पूर्व में कभी कोई रेड होती थी, तो उस की लिखित में इजाजत ली जाती थी। उसके पश्चात् जब रेड डालकर ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने व्यक्ति को प्रस्तुत भी किया जाता था, तो उस के विधिवत कारण दिए जाते थे कि किन कारणों से रेड की गयी। अब ऐसे किसी भी कारण को बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पूर्व में कमिश्नर से नीचे के अधिकारियों को रेड करने का अधिकार नहीं था, अब आपने असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर तक को यह अधिकार दे दिया है। इस से स्वाभाविक है कि जिस प्रकार के हालात हैं, वसूली होगी और बड़े पैमाने पर वसूली हो भी रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, जब से यह सरकार आयी है, आप किसी भी चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट से पूछ लीजिए, सामान्य तौर पर नोटिस देने पर जो रेट चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट और इनकम टैक्स अधिकारियों के थे, उन में 4 से 5 गुना वृद्धि हुई है। जो काम 10 हजार रुपए में निपटता था, वह अब लगभग 50 हजार से एक लाख रुपए में निपटेगा। यही नहीं, आपने demonetization के बाद 18 लाख लोगों को नोटिस दिया है और 18 लाख लोगों को यदि मिनिमम पांच लाख पर भी नोटिस दिया गया है, तो 90 हजार करोड़ के नोटिसिज़ इश्यू हुए हैं। इनकम टैक्स अधिकारियों का व कस्टम अधिकारियों का यह सारा खेल नोटिस देने पर ही खुलता है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसको नोटिस मिल गया कि आपने पांच लाख रुपए कहां से जमा किए, तो वह साधारण तौर पर अपने चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट से कहेगा, भैया, देख

लो कैसे निपटना है। प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता इस पर ज्यादा बता पाएंगे कि किस प्रकार से यह समझौता होता है। अगर आप समझ लें कि यदि 10% में भी समझौता होता है, तो 90 हजार करोड़ के समझौते में 9 हजार करोड़ का लेन-देन होगा, आपको इसे स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं, उनके बारे में मैं अलग से अपनी बात कहूंगा, मैं इस बारे में अभी अपना समय ज़ाया नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन आज शरद पवार जी ने जो बात कही है, वह एक बहुत ही गंभीर बात है। इस देश में सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में किसानों का भला होता आया है। Rural Cooperative Banks के अधिकार नोटबंदी में समाप्त कर दिए गए। 9 तारीख को कहा कि आप जमा भी कर सकते हैं और आप लौटा भी सकते हैं, लेकिन 14 तारीख को यह अधिकार छीन लिया गया। यानी 10,11,12 और 13 नवम्बर, 4 दिनों के अंदर लगभग 44 हजार करोड़ रुपए Rural Cooperative Banks में जमा हुए और वह रुपया उनके पास है। उसको न तो वे खर्च कर सकते हैं और न ही उस पैसे पर वे लोन दे सकते हैं। यह उनके पास एक fixed capital होगी, जिस पर उनको ब्याज भी देना पड़ रहा है। आपके निर्देशन पर हम चाहेंगे कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें, लेकिन मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो Rural Cooperative Banks में यह रुपया जमा करके, उसको नोटबंदी का कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है, वहीं मेरा यह आरोप है, Urban Cooperative Banks को यह अधिकार दिया गया, Scheduled Banks को अधिकार दिया गया।

उपसभापति महोदय, गुजरात के एक भूतपूर्व भारतीय जनता पार्टी के विधायक ने तो लिखित में प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा है कि फलां-फलां व्यक्ति खुले आम एक करोड़ के नोट ले रहे हैं और साढ़े सड़सठ लाख रुपए के नए नोट दे रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ और मैंने इसका प्रश्न भी पूछा है कि हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि RBI Treasury Chests से कौन-कौन से बैंकों को कितने-कितने नए नोट, कब-कब दिए गए? मेरा यह आरोप है कि Ahmedabad Cooperative Bank जो अहमदाबाद में है, उसको बड़े पैमाने पर नए नोट दिए गए हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे अपने जवाब में हमें इस बात की जानकारी दें कि आखिर Ahmedabad Urban Cooperative Bank को कितने नए नोट दिए गए हैं, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी के ही पूर्व विधायक ने यह आरोप लगाया है।

Sir, I will confine myself to ten minutes. मुझे अभी जानकारी मिली है कि जो इस देश के जाने-माने NGOs हैं, उन्होंने मुझे भी एक memorandum दिया है और इस बात पर आपत्ति की है कि एक तरफ तो आप NGOs की funding पर रोक लगा रहे हैं, जो जनता के बीच में काम करने वाले NGOs हैं, एक तरफ आप उनके काम में बाधा डाल रहे हैं, आप उनकी FCRA clearances समाप्त कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप political funding के लिए खुली छूट दे रहे हैं। अब किसी को यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आपने कितनी राशि, किस पार्टी को दी है। स्वाभाविक रूप से इसका लाभ किसको मिलेगा? उपसभापति महोदय, यह कोई rocket science नहीं है। मूल रूप से अपनी ही पार्टी को पूरा फायदा दिलाना और उससे cap हटा देना और उसको anonymity रखना, यह अपने आप में यह बताता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की नीयत केवल दूसरों को परेशान करने की है और उसका राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की है। मैं आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां उन लोगों ने capping की बात की है वहीं उन्होंने यह बात भी कही है कि आज आधार के बारे में चर्चा होने वाली है। आज ही आप देखेंगे

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

कि एम.एस.धोनी के आधार कार्ड को, मंत्रालय ने, माननीय मंत्री जी के कार्यालय ने ही पब्लिक कर दिया। यह सरकार सब लोगों को surveillance पर रखना चाहती है। Surveillance पर रखे, हमें इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है, क्योंकि technology की age में कोई किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है, लेकिन इनकी जो बदनीयती है, वह इस फाइनेंस बिल के माध्यम से सामने आती है, इसलिए हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। मैं आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, मैं उनको सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स, बुनियादी तौर पर जिनमें सरकारी अधिकारी, कर्मचारियों को अधिकार देने वाली बात है, इंस्पेक्टर राज लाने वाली बात है, उन पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन अमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकार किया जाए। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के उन सभी लोगों से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा जिनका इन अमेंडमेंट्स में वाकई विश्वास नहीं है, जो असिस्टेंट कमिशनर, डिप्टी कमिशनर से पीड़ित हो चुके हैं, कम से कम वे मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स का साथ दें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, thank you very much and I am very sorry for being late. सर, आज मैं इस सदन में वित्त विधेयक पर अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूं। सर, इस सदन में demonetization की बहुत बात चली, इलेक्शन से पहले भी इसकी बात चली कि प्रधान मंत्री को दिखला देना पड़ेगा, प्रधान मंत्री देख लेंगे, इन पांच राज्यों के चुनाव में आपका क्या होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, आपका सब लेखा-जोखा आगे आएगा। पांच राज्यों के चुनावों के बाद चार राज्यों में हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी। इसने क्या बता दिया है? कोई भी सरकार काम करती है, उसके बाद जब इलेक्शन आता है, अगर इलेक्शन में उसी पार्टी को बहुमत मिलता है, तो यह हमेशा पार्टी की कामयाबी है, उस सरकार की कामयाबी है कि उस सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की यह विचार सराहनीय है कि देश में हर व्यक्ति, जो कमाता है, वह इनकम टैक्स भरे। लेकिन यहां, इस सदन में कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कहा है कि देश के लोग चोर हैं। सर, मेरी तरफ से आपसे एक विनती है कि जो यह शब्द रिकॉर्ड पर लाया गया है, उसको खारिज किया जाए। मेरी आपसे ऐसी विनती है। सर, ऐसा नहीं है। इस देश को चलाने के लिए हमें राशि की आवश्यकता है। यह राशि कहां से मिलती है? यह राशि इनकम टैक्स से मिलती है, सेल्स टैक्स से मिलती है और जो अन्य आमदनियां हैं, उन्हीं आमदनियों से देश चलता है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की 125 करोड़ की आबादी में से सिर्फ 1 परसेंट लोग इनकम टैक्स भरेंगे, तो देश कहां से चलने वाला है? सरकार की यही मंशा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इनकम टैक्स पे करें और इस देश की उन्नति होनी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की उन्नति में सबका सहयोग होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, यहां यह कहा गया कि आधार कार्ड की बड़ी लंबी बातें हो गईं, कपिल साहब ने भी बताया कि 27 तारीख को हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी आधार कार्ड को खारिज कर दिया। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इसको खारिज नहीं किया है, बल्कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसको दो-तीन चीजों के लिए कंपल्सरी भी बताया है। जिस किसान को crop insurance benefit लेना है, उसको

3.00 P.M.

आधार कार्ड से जोड़ना पड़ेगा, जिसको फूड ग्रेन से या तो नगद सब्सिडी लेनी होगी, वह भी आधार कार्ड के माध्यम से ही लेनी पड़ेगी, मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

सर, आधार कार्ड क्या है? आधार कार्ड एक identity है। यह एक आदमी की identity है कि यह आदमी इस देश का है, पाकिस्तान का नहीं है। वह इसी identity से अपना सब कुछ गवर्नमेंट को दिखा सकता है। यहां कहा गया है कि आपके आधार कार्ड की वजह से आपकी सारी प्रॉपर्टी, आपने नई गाड़ी ली, पुरानी गाड़ी ली, आपका बैंक account, आप होटल में जाएंगे, वहां पर खर्च करेंगे, आपने कितना पैसा दिया, आपने जो कुछ भी किया, वह सब आपको दिखाई देगा। Sir, is it possible? It is not possible, Sir. यदि आप किसी भी कंप्यूटर पर या इंटरनेट पर आधार कार्ड का नंबर डालेंगे, तो उसकी सारी डिटेल्स नहीं आएंगी। उस आदमी का नाम और पता आएगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस सदन में जो लोग भ्रमित बात करते हैं, लोगों को गुमराह करने वाली बात करते हैं, वह बंद होनी चाहिए। यह आधार कार्ड क्या है? यह आधार कार्ड तो आपका बछड़ा है, आपका बछड़ा हम पाल रहे हैं। जीएसटी किसका बछड़ा है? जीएसटी कांग्रेस का बछड़ा है। आधार कार्ड किस का दिया हुआ है? आधार कार्ड आपका बछड़ा है, हम इसको पाल रहे हैं, हम इसको बड़ा कर रहे हैं। आपने पैदा तो कर दिया, आपसे बड़ा नहीं हुआ, आपने इसके लिए आगे कुछ देखा नहीं, आपने इसे रास्ते पर छोड़ दिया कि जहां चाहे यह चला जाए।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन आधार कार्ड पूरे देश में लागू हो जाएगा, क्राइम खत्म हो जाएगा। जो बच्चे खो जाते हैं, ऐसे गुमशुदा बच्चे भी तुरंत मिल जाएंगे। जो लोग यहां पर आधार कार्ड को लेकर ऐसी बातें करते हैं, उन्होंने इसे सही से पढ़ा नहीं है, सही से इसे देखा नहीं है। आप मुझे बताइए कि आधार कार्ड को आप क्यों लाए थे? आधार कार्ड को लाने की आपको क्या जरूरत थी? आपको भी पता है, लेकिन चूंकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार ने इस आधार कार्ड को प्रस्तुत किया, इसलिए इसमें आपत्ति होनी चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 27 तारीख को जो भी कहा, उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहीं कंप्लेन भी रखा है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इन्कम टैक्स में और पैन कार्ड में इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। Okay, No problem, लेकिन जिस दिन से यह लागू होगा, तो देश के बहुत से दूसरे लोग भी इन्कम टैक्स देने लग जाएंगे। यहां दूसरी एक बात कही गई कि इसमें ट्रांसपेरेंसी नहीं है। यह ट्रांसपेरेंसी कहां नहीं है? जो लोग जिस पार्टी को चन्दा देते हैं, मैं आपको एग्जाम्पल देता हूँ, कल इलेक्शन है, चार उद्योगपति लोगों ने एक पार्टी को चन्दा दिया और चन्दा देने के बाद पार्टी के एकाउंट में उनका नाम जाएगा। सपोज़ उस पार्टी को एक करोड़ रुपए चन्दे में मिले हैं और वह पार्टी चुनाव हार गई, वह पक्ष हार गया, तो दूसरी पार्टी को पता तो चलेगा, जो विन कर गई है। फिर क्या होगा, सर? सरकार आने के बाद वह उस उद्योगपति को पकड़ेगा कि तुमने इस पार्टी को इतना चन्दा दिया था, हमें पचास लाख रुपए का चन्दा दिया था और उनको एक करोड़ रुपए का दिया था। इसमें ट्रांसपेरेंसी है, लेकिन यहां पर बताया गया है कि आपको बॉण्ड लेना है, बॉण्ड लेकर प्रस्तुत करना है। दूसरी बात मैं आपको ट्रांसपेरेंसी की बताऊंगा कि चैरिटी में लोग क्या करते थे? आपको मालूम है, सर, कि चैरिटी में क्या-क्या घपला होता है? आप चैरिटी के बारे में जानते हैं। तो चैरिटी वालों के वहां भी surveillance जाएगा। वह क्यों नहीं जाए, सर? यदि एक आदमी के घर में इन्कम टैक्स वालों की रेड होती है, तो चैरिटी वालों का भी surveillance होना चाहिए। चैरिटी में जहां से पैसा आता है, जिसके पास से पैसा गया है, उस

[Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel]

पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल होता है या नहीं होता है, वह भी देखना है। उनको इसमें ट्रांसपेरेन्सी दिखाई नहीं देती। हां, उन्होंने भी ट्रांसपेरेन्सी की थी, जो करोड़ों-करोड़ों का घपला हुआ था वह लोगों को पता चल गया। यह भी एक ट्रांसपेरेन्सी है न, सर। कोयला घोटाला, वह भी ट्रांसपेरेन्सी थी, सर। वह भी इन लोगों ने लेकर ट्रांसपेरेन्सी कर दी, लेकिन उस ट्रांसपेरेन्सी और इस ट्रांसपेरेन्सी में जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद इस सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया और पूछा कि किसानों के लिए आपने क्या किया? सर, किसानों को इस गवर्नमेंट ने बीस हजार करोड़ रुपए की सिंचाई योजना दी है। आज तक किसी सरकार ने इतनी बड़ी योजना नहीं दी है, आज तक किसी सरकार ने इतनी अहमियत नहीं दी है। जो गरीब आदमी है, जिसके पास घर बनाने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं, उसके लिए आपने कितने दिए थे? चालीस हजार रुपए, पचास हजार रुपए, लेकिन आज हमारी इस सरकार ने, नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार ने डेढ़-डेढ़ लाख रुपए उनको मकान बनाने के लिए दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले चालीस हजार रुपए थे, जो इस सरकार ने डेढ़ लाख रुपए, एक लाख से ज्यादा, एक लाख बीस हजार, एक लाख पचास हजार रुपए देने का वायदा किया है। सर, यह गरीबों को मिलता है। इस तरह से एक करोड़ मकान बनाने का आयोजन किया गया है।

सर, इसी तरह से हमारी जो तीन करोड़ बहनें हैं, जिनके घरों में आपको मालूम है कि लकड़ी से चूल्हा जलता था, आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन तीन करोड़ बहनों को 'उज्ज्वला योजना' से जोड़ दिया है और अभी और दो करोड़ बहनों को जोड़ना बाकी है। इसमें सरकार का टारगेट 5 करोड़ का है।

सर, आप एलईडी बल्ब लेने जाएँगे, तो आपको 500 रुपए का एक बल्ब मिलेगा। आज हमारी सरकार 75 रुपए में बल्ब देती है। इतना difference कहां से आया? इसमें बीच में कौन खा जाता था? इसमें से किसने बीच से पैसा ले लिया? आज तक यह पैसा कौन खा जाता था?

सर, आप दवाई लेने जाएँ, हमारी गवर्नमेंट की जो दवाई की दुकान बनाई गई है, वहां आप दवाई लेने जाएँगे, तो जहां मेडिकल स्टोर में जाने पर आपका बिल दो हजार रुपए का बनेगा, वहीं इस दुकान पर जाने पर आपका बिल 120 रुपए का बनेगा। सर, घपला कहां है? कौन पैसा खा जाता था?

सर, दूसरी बात मैं transparency के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सरकार की transparency क्या है, वह मैं आपको बताऊँ कि इस अप्रैल में इसके तीन साल होने वाले हैं, लेकिन हमारे नरेंद्र मोदी साहब ने एक रुपए का घोटाला नहीं किया। नरेंद्र मोदी साहब की बात तो छोड़िए, बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां भी सुभान अल्लाह, हमारे किसी छोटे मंत्री ने भी कोई घपला नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक रुपए का घपला नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक रुपए का घपला नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन्होंने घपला किया है, वे तो बोलते रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे तो बोलते रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... घपला तो हुआ, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): 500 करोड़ रुपए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मिश्री जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मिश्री जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गोहेल जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, इस देश में युवाओं के लिए कभी सोचा नहीं गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... युवाओं के लिए कभी सोचा नहीं गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): मिस्त्री साहब, 26 की 26 सीटें हाथ से चली गईं और आने वाले दिन में और चली जाएंगी। आने वाले दिन में आप देखिएगा कि 150 से ऊपर जाएगा।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: हमारा 150 प्लस का टारगेट है। आपको लिखना है, तो लिख लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं मुद्दे पर आता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप बोलिए। आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मैं आपको 'प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना' के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। अभी मैं उत्तर प्रदेश गया था। मैं इलेक्शन के समय वहाँ 10 दिन तक था। वहाँ के युवाओं ने हमें बताया कि हम लोग यहाँ पढ़ते हैं, पढ़ने के बाद एमबीए के लिए या और भी डिग्री लेने के लिए हम दिल्ली जाते हैं। हम दिल्ली में पढ़ते भी हैं, सर्विस भी करते हैं और पढ़ते-पढ़ते हम आईएस और आईपीएस के लिए यूपीएससी का एग्जाम देते हैं। हम दो साल-तीन साल तक मेहनत करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यूपीएससी में हमारी टर्न नहीं आती है। क्यों नहीं आती, भगवान जाने! हम वापस उत्तर प्रदेश आते हैं, लेकिन जब हम यहाँ आते हैं, तो हमारे मां-बाप हमें कहते हैं कि खेत में काम करने के लिए चले जाओ, खेत बोने चले जाओ, कटाई करो, यह करो, वह करो। हम double educated आदमी हैं, लेकिन हमारे लिए सरकार की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। सर, इस सरकार ने एक स्कीम बनाई है। हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार ने एक स्कीम बनाई, जिसका नाम है 'मुद्रा योजना'। सर, इसमें एक परसेंट पर लोन मिलता है। अगर आपको 10 लाख रुपए तक का लोन चाहिए, तो 10 लाख रुपए तक ब्याज एक परसेंट है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें किसी गारंटी की जरूरत नहीं है। सर, आप 50 हजार की बात तो छोड़िए, जिस दिन मैं 5 हजार रुपए के लोन की गारंटी लेने के लिए गया था, तो मेरे दोस्त ने मुझे मना कर दिया था कि मैं इसके लिए गारंटी नहीं दूँगा और बैंक वालों ने मेरा फॉर्म फेंक दिया था और यह कहा कि मैं आपका 5 हजार रुपए का लोन पास नहीं करूँगा। ऐसा क्यों होता था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो ठीक है, आप हमारी माता जी हैं, आप हमारे लोन पर sign कर देना। अभी जब मैं लोन के लिए sign मांगूँगा, तो आप sign कर देना। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि इस सरकार ने बिना गारंटी लिए 'मुद्रा योजना' में लोन दिलवाया है। क्या यह छोटी बात है?

सर, युवाओं के लिए जो नौकरी देने की बात की गई थी, नौकरी में क्या हुआ? वे यहाँ दिल्ली से एक चिट्ठी लिख देते थे कि मेरे इतने लोग आ रहे हैं, इनमें से पांच को रेलवे में भेज दो, दो को किसी वार्ड में लगवा दो, दो को किसी दूसरी नौकरी में लगवा दो। वे ऐसे चले जाते थे। आज क्या हुआ है? आज आप कंप्यूटर खोल कर बैठ जाइए और ऑनलाइन नौकरी ले लीजिए। आपके घर में ऑनलाइन इंटरव्यू का ऑर्डर आ जाएगा। आपको ऑनलाइन नौकरी मिल जाएगी। सर, यह transparency है।

सर, मैं आपको बताऊँ कि ये बातें करते हैं, बातें करनी तो मुझे भी आती हैं, लेकिन इनके समय में पिछड़े लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ था। सर, पिछड़े लोगों के लिए पिछली सरकारों ने क्या किया? पिछड़े वर्गों का जो आयोग है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): चुनीभाई जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, लेकिन आप दो मिनट और बोल सकते हैं।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा दे दिया गया, लेकिन पहले यह किसी की हिम्मत नहीं थी। इससे उन्हें judiciary power मिल जाएगी। आज तक किसने सोचा था कि यह काम होगा? मैं आपको बताऊँ, ऐसी सोच और किसी में नहीं आएगी, केवल इसी सरकार में आएगी।

कल यहां योगी जी की बात हुई, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, योगी जी चौका, छक्का भी मारते हैं। अंत में एक बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा —

"तुलसी हाथ गरीब की, कबहुँ न खाली जाय ।
मुँए ढोर के चर्म से, लौह भस्म हो जाए ॥"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak today. This Finance Bill is a little disturbing for me because my State, *Amar Sonar Bangla*, West Bengal, is going to be deprived of ₹ 4,000 crores every year just on account of non-division of the cess and surcharge that the Central Government is going to collect. The cess and surcharge, over the last two-three years, has jumped from a meager amount of ₹ 20,000 or 30,000 crores to 1.7 lakh crores. A rough pen and paper calculation shows that West Bengal will be deprived of ₹ 4,000 crores because cess and surcharge is not shared with the States. So what is more intriguing is, all the people who have spoken before me in this Council of States, where all of us are coming from different States, have chosen not to raise this point because each and every State will get affected by this point. However, through you, Sir, I would request the Finance Minister—because he has made 40 amendments in Lok Sabha—to make similar amendments here and remove all cess and surcharge and include them in the tax rate so that the States also get a share of these taxes.

Sir, enough has been said before me, but I would like to draw your attention to a few things. Sir, tribunals have been merged and a lot of changes have been done. The spirit of the Constitution—Article 110 of the Constitution—whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, enough has been said on that. I don't want to go into that. I just want to quote something. Our hon. Supreme Court in the *Madras Bar Association versus Union of India*, in 2014, had held that Appellate Tribunals have similar powers as that of High Courts and hence, matters related to appointment should be free from the Executive involvement. Sir, I urge through you that all the tribunals, which are now being put under the Executive control should be free

from the Executive control so that their independence is maintained. Clause 50 of the Finance Bill is a very interesting clause. Our hon. Prime Minister, our hon. Finance Minister, both of them, repeatedly, before 2014 and after 2014, have been successively saying that we will not do any retrospective changes, we will not do tax terrorism, but if you see Clause 50 and Clause 51, they have done exactly the same. Sir, first I will refer to Clause 51 and I will just read it from here. It says, "In section 132A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), the following Explanation shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1975." Sir, if this is not retrospective change, what is retrospective change? I fail to understand that. Sir, another draconian provision is Clause 50, where they are saying, "shall not be disclosed to any person or any authority or Appellate Tribunal." Sir, I was going through the hon. Finance Minister's reply in the Lok Sabha where he said that he is doing it because he wants to protect the person who is giving the information. Sir, I am sure that the Whistleblowers Act, other Acts, like Income Tax Act must be providing some confidentiality. Don't disclose the name of the person, but, at least, the reason can be given at the appellate level. Sir, why is the assessee being denied a chance to defend himself? Why should he not know as to why the Income-Tax people are doing search and seizure on him? Then, Section 9B of Clause 50 says that merely by getting the sanction of the Director-General, provisionally, any property can be attached. Sir, I think we are going back to the dark ages. I don't know what will happen.

Coming to the Finance Bill, I have said before also that there have been frequent changes. There were 40 amendments on the day it was introduced in the Lok Sabha. But if you see this Finance Bill, there are more than 300 amendments. Sir, why does our tax law need so many amendments and so many changes every year? Why can't we have a, once and for all, thorough discussion and move towards ease of doing business as this Government claims?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKENDU SEKHAR ROY): Your time is over.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: I will take a minute. I have three simple questions to put to the hon. Minister. Sir, the Finance Minister in reply to a question in Lok Sabha said that the RBI was still checking between the fake notes and correct notes during demonetization. That means fake notes have come in. When the Finance Minister said so, we need to know how much the RBI has suffered for the loss on account of accepting fake notes. Ultimately RBI loss means we are also suffering. He has also said that there were many instances where people with five or more PAN Cards were discovered. I would like to know what the prosecution number is. So far, how many people have been prosecuted? How many people were caught with multiple PAN Cards?

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

Sir, the last but not the least is; I would like to know whether the Government has any plans to reduce its own litigation cases because the Government itself is the biggest litigant. In this connection, the hon. Law Minister himself has said on the floor of the House that in 46 per cent of the cases the Government is the litigant. I would like to know whether they have any plans to reduce this reputation that they have, by choosing to file cases on merit, not just on a monetary limit. Right now, there are monetary limits for going to higher courts but not on merit of the case.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. Sir, this is a discussion not on the Budget, not on the economy but on the Finance Bill. I will be confining my comments only to the clauses that are present in this Finance Bill. But before I start I would like to refer to my friend and the hon. Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu. I can't compete with him, with his ability, his poetry or his oration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKENDU SEKHAR ROY): But he is not here.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But it seems to me, drawing a leaf out of Shri Venkaiah Naidu's book that this Finance Bill is a bitter pill which shows the Finance Minister's skill to go in for the kill. He has really gone in for the kill in this Finance Bill.

Sir, we have a former Finance Minister who had presented six Budgets. We have another former Finance Minister who had presented eight Budgets. Between the two, they presented fourteen Budgets. But they also presented Finance Bills. But this Finance Bill is extraordinary in scope, extraordinary in substance and extraordinary in the manner of its presentation. I want to take only five Clauses in this Bill in the next ten minutes or so to show that how the Finance Minister has really made a serious effort to finish off the spirit of democratic discourse, to finish off parliamentary democracy to not only to reduce the Rajya Sabha to irrelevance but also to reduce the Lok Sabha to complete irrelevance. Sir, I first want to talk about Clause 29 which is Section 56 in the Finance Bill. I want to talk about Clause 50 which is Section 132. I want to talk about Clause 154 which refers to the Companies Act. I want to talk about Part XIV of the Finance Bill. I will say something on Clause 56 of the Finance Bill. Sir, first Clause 29, Section 56, in fact, this was one Clause which I actually welcomed because the Finance Minister in the original Finance Bill that he presented and those of us who read Finance Bills with minute details, will recognize that what the Finance Minister did in the original Finance Bill was to introduce a *pseudo* inheritance tax because what he said was that transfer of assets to all private trusts will come under the ambit of taxation. Now, we know in this country that private trusts are an instrument of transferring assets to succeeding generations. I actually welcomed this ever since the

abolition of Estate Duty in 1985. There has been a growing realization that India needs to move towards an inheritance tax. The number of millionaires, the number of billionaires, is increasing; inequality is increasing, just as poverty is declining, and that India, like most countries of the world, to address inequality, must introduce the Inheritance Tax. Now, the Finance Minister introduced a pseudo Inheritance Tax. But, what does he do in the amended Finance Bill? He removes it, and he says, 'transfer of assets to relatives, is exempt.' So, the Inheritance Tax has gone out of the window. And I would appeal to the Finance Minister that he re-visits this, and maybe, in the succeeding Budget next year, he re-visits this, and actually, get our country on the path of Inheritance Tax.

Sir, the second point relates to Clause 50, Section 132, which has been condemned by everybody. But, I want to condemn it for one particular reason alone, which is that, in 2012, when the Vodafone tax decision was taken, the Leader of the Opposition, who is now, the Leader of the House, called it 'tax terrorism.' So, Section 132 is tax terrorism multiplied by ten. If Vodafone was tax terrorism, Section 132 is 'tax jihad' because what you have done is, you have removed 'reason to believe,' you have removed 'reason to suspect,' and given untrammelled powers to a tax bureaucracy, and a tax administration, whose credibility is suspect in the eyes of the public. If I were to read all the statements that the Finance Minister mentioned, Sir, in 2014, after he became the Finance Minister, and he presented the Budget, Mr. Jaitley said, that his Government would not ordinarily bring about any change retrospectively, which creates a fresh liability. He has gone back on the very words that he pronounced in 2014. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what is his compulsion to go back to October 1975 and introduce this draconian section in the Income Tax Act. Is it because there are 25,000 cases pending in the High Courts? Any company donation to a political party should be in consonance with the provisions of the Companies Act. At that point of time, the Companies Act had a cap of five per cent on net profits over the last three years. At no point of time did the Manmohan Singh Committee say, 'remove the cap.' At no point of time did the Manmohan Singh Committee say that you make company donations completely unanimous. In fact, the Manmohan Singh Committee Report goes on to say that all payments must be by cheque, by which people will automatically know who has given how much money. Nowhere in this Committee Report is there any reference to a modification in the Companies Act as the Finance Minister has made us to believe.

Sir, I would take just one or two more minutes. On the 16th of August, 1961, Mr. J.R.D. Tata, the Chairman of the Tata Group writes a letter to the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He starts this letter by saying, "My dear

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Jawaharlal Nehru, because of my life-long friendship, I feel I must write to you about a decision we have recently taken in Tatas which I don't want to reach you from outside sources." This letter is a letter which says, "The TATAS are going to fund the Swatantra Party in addition to funding the Congress Party." This is a long three page letter and he says, "I am sorry to have written at such length knowing how busy you are, but I am anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in your mind as to our views and motives. Please don't have trouble to reply to this letter. I only seek your understanding." This letter was to tell the Prime Minister transparently and openly that the House of Tatas want to fund the Swatantra Party along with funding the Congress Party. It is all by cheque. The then Prime Minister writes to Mr. J.R.D. Tata two days later, "I have your letter of 16th August. Thank you for your long letter to tell me what you have decided and the reasons for it. You are completely free to help in any way you like, the Swatantra Party." This is what the Prime Minister of India wrote in the correspondence with the leading industrialist of India on company funding of political parties.

This is what we are going to end up with what we are going to approve through this Finance Bill. By removing the cap, by introducing the element of anonymity, you are going against the very spirit of corporate funding so beautifully exemplified by Mr. Tata and by Mr. Nehru, almost fifty years ago.

Sir, just two points and I am done. Everybody has said about Part-XIV. Every conceivable Act which the Government was uncomfortable with has been tampered with. Sir, I had the privilege of moving the National Green Tribunal Act in this House, seven years ago. That National Green Tribunal Act has been completely emasculated through the Finance Bill. What prevented the Government from coming with an Amendment to the National Green Tribunal Act, having the debate? They would have passed those Amendments in Lok Sabha. They may or may not have passed the Amendments in the Rajya Sabha but there would have been a debate. But, they have used the route of the Finance Bill to completely emasculate the National Green Tribunal. For appointing the Chairman of the National Green Tribunal, the then Prime Minister sent me to meet the Chief Justice of India. I called on the Chief Justice of India respecting the fact that judicial members in Tribunals must be appointed in consultation with the Judiciary. But, the basic principle has been abandoned in Part-XIV. This is not just on the National Green Tribunal Act. You take any Act, any body, as I said, which the Government has found uncomfortable with, has been tampered with through Part-XIV. I wish the amendments had been brought through normal circumstances, through procedures and a debate would have taken place. Sir, worse, this is an afterthought, this is after the Finance Bill had been introduced.

This is not as if it was there in the original Finance Bill. This is an afterthought from the 1st of February to the 24th or 25th of March. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, finally I come to Clause 56. We are going to have a debate on *Aadhaar* after this. I don't want to speak much on *Aadhaar*. But I have to congratulate the Finance Minister because he has forced me to do something which I had said I would never do, which is actually to get an *Aadhaar* number. I have to get *Aadhaar* number because now *Aadhaar* is compulsory for filing your Income Tax Returns. There are over three crore Income Tax assesseees and there are over seventeen crore PAN Cards. Now, how many of these are duplicates? How many of these are fake that you are making *Aadhaar* compulsory even for filing Tax Returns? I can do no better, Sir, than to bring to Finance Minister's attention not what I am saying, not what civil society activists are saying, not what liberals are saying but what a magazine, which is fully in consonance with the Ruling Party's philosophy, the *Swarajya* magazine, which is published out of Chennai, started by Great Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says. What is the article that has appeared in the latest issue of *Swarajya*? "*Aadhaar* overreach making it a must for PAN will leave millions vulnerable." भूपेंद्र जी, आप इसे पढ़िए। यह कोई यॉन रेस नहीं कह रहा है, कोई लिबरल नहीं कह रहा है। यह आप ही का वक्ता, 'स्वराज्य' मैगजीन, जो हर हफ्ते आपके समर्थन में लिखा करती है, वह कह रही है कि This is overreach of *Aadhaar*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude because you have two more speakers from your party.

श्री जयराम रमेश: चुनीभाई जी, आपने सही कहा that we started *Aadhaar* but we started *Aadhaar* for ensuring better delivery of social services, for eliminating fake identities, for eliminating duplicate identities. Sir, I will have more scope to discuss this later on, but the fact is that this morning, as Mr. Digvijaya Singh pointed out, the headlines are 'how Mahendra Singh Dhoni's wife is very upset with the office of the Minister for Information Technology because Mr. Dhoni's *Aadhaar* details are all available today on the internet.' That is something we want to avoid, this is something that we want to ensure. But, I feel that by introducing *Aadhaar* in a whole set of activities unrelated to the purpose of *Aadhaar* for which *Aadhaar* was originally conceived by the Finance Minister then and the Prime Minister then has been completely lost. So, Sir, in summary, may I say that this is not a Finance Bill? This is something more than a Finance Bill. This is actually an agenda for reducing Parliament to complete irrelevance, both the Houses. This is an exercise for this. When Mr. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, he introduced a tax called Fringe Benefits Tax and it used to be called FBT. Sir, this Finance Bill is also an FBT. It is Finance Bill terrorism. Thank you. Sir.

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): वाइस चेयरमैन सर, जो Finance Bill अरुण जेटली साहब ने सदन में present किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके author जेटली साहब नहीं हैं। इसके author और कोई हैं, क्योंकि मैंने 8 साल तक उस तरफ से जेटली साहब के विचारों को सुना है। जब कभी भी इस तरह के कानून सामने आते हैं, वे उसे शिद्दत से oppose करते हैं। मगर आज मैं देख रहा हूँ और ताज्जुब होता है, मैं details में नहीं जाऊंगा कि Section 132 क्या है, Section 133 क्या है, उसके consequences क्या हैं? ये बातें बहुत डिस्कस हुई हैं, इन्हें मैं रिपीट नहीं करूँगा।

(श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, यह लॉ draconian है। यह लॉ ऑनेस्ट सिटिजन को डराने के लिए लाया गया है, क्योंकि इसका बैकग्राउंड है। जब इन्होंने डिमॉनेटाइजेशन किया, तब preparation नहीं था। इन्होंने एक डिसीजन लिया, वह भी मैं समझता हूँ — यह कहाँ तक सच है, मुझे मालूम नहीं — वह भी अरुण जेटली का फैसला नहीं होगा। जब इन्होंने वह डिसीजन लिया, तो सारे मुल्क में बहुत कन्फ्यूजन था, लोग परेशान थे, खुद गवर्नमेंट परेशान थी, कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं था, आरबीआई से कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं था, बैंकों से कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं था, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और पीएमओ में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि ये तीन महीने में 80 नोटिफिकेशंस के ऊपर नोटिफिकेशंस चेंज करते गए और लोगों को कन्फ्यूज करते गए।

इसी तरह से, अब इनका डर देखिए। यह किसी चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट ने कहा, आप आने वाले असेसमेंट में डिक्लेयर करके 5 या 10 हजार रुपये एडवांस टैक्स दे सकते हैं। यह किसी की भी लीगल एडवाइस से ज्यादा एक नॉर्मल एडवाइस होती है। इस पर गवर्नमेंट फौरन एक्शन में आ गई कि नहीं-नहीं, हम 10 लाख नहीं, 50 हजार — जो भी डिपार्टमेंट करेगा। यह कौन-सा कानून है? It is nothing but anarchy. 50 हजार को नोटिस भेजेंगे, 25 हजार को नोटिस भेजेंगे, उसके बाद कहा गया कि ढाई लाख को नोटिस भेजेंगे। जब डिमॉनेटाइजेशन का दौर खत्म हुआ, तो अब सेक्शन 132 आ गया। इस कानून में पहले से search and seizure के two provisions मौजूद हैं, तो अब क्या जरूरत है कि रीजन भी नहीं देना है? यह किसी ordinary सोच रखने वाले इंसान की समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आप corruption के खिलाफ नहीं, corruption के favour में हैं, क्योंकि इससे corruption बढ़ेगा। अभी दिग्विजय सिंह साहब ने भी कहा और दूसरे लोगों ने भी कहा कि इससे corruption बढ़ेगा और blackmailing होगी। इससे selective tortures होंगे। इसको selective लोगों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा और इस्तेमाल करने के लिए ही यह introduce किया गया है, यह amendment introduce किया गया है।

इसी तरह से, ये Section 132 के बाद एक अमेंडमेंट 271(j) लाए हैं, जो किसी को मालूम नहीं है। उसके अनुसार, अगर एक practising Chartered Accountant or auditor किसी income tax officer के पास जाता है और जब वह कोई mistake point out करता है, तो उसके लिए वह ₹ 10,000 का फाइन डाल सकता है। ये इधर भी threaten कर रहे हैं, उधर भी threaten कर रहे हैं। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि एक Chartered Accountant या advocate, जो Income Tax Office में जाकर किसी को रिप्रेजेंट करता है, वहां उसके documents देता है। उसमें

Income Tax Office को वही पॉवर दे दी गई है कि अगर उसने कोई mistake find out की, तो 10,000 रुपये का फाइन लगेगा। When all these professions are to be regulated, there is a regulatory mechanism. अगर कोई Chartered Accountant गलती करता है, एडवोकेट गलती करता है, तो उसकी punishment के लिए दूसरे कानूनों में प्रोविज़न है। वहां भी उसको पनिशमेंट का प्रोविज़न है। If the Chartered Accountant commits a mistake, then Income Tax Officer can write to the Institute to take disciplinary action. वह भी एक पनिशमेंट है, लेकिन यहां क्या कर रहे हैं? यहां उसको डबल पनिशमेंट दी जा रही है। During the course of assessment, if an Income Tax Officer finds out a mistake, then, what type of mistake it is, is not defined. If it is a mistake he can levy a penalty of ₹ 10,000. तो इस तरह से जो कुछ Finance Bill में किया गया है, उसके बाद तो ट्रिब्युनल की value ही नहीं रही, ट्रिब्युनल से faith ही चला गया, तो कौन ट्रिब्युनल में जाएगा? अगर ट्रिब्युनल के पास कोई power ही बाकी नहीं रह गयी है तो where are we leading to? हम एक anarchic rule की ओर जा रहे हैं, इसमें कोई hesitation नहीं है, dictatorial approach की ओर जा रहे हैं, इसमें कोई hesitation नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि इलेक्शन की जीत से आपके सिर पर power चढ़ गयी है, आप समझते हैं कि हमें लोगों ने mandate दे दिया है, हम कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, कोई हमें पूछ नहीं सकता है — न पार्लियामेंट पूछ सकती है, न राज्य सभा पूछ सकती है, न लोक सभा पूछ सकती है, क्योंकि हमारी majority है — हम किसी भी तरह का legislation ला सकते हैं, हम कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। यानी यह एक threat है, इसमें जो अक्रियत है, मैं समझता हूं कि selective minorities पर इसका बहुत effect होगा क्योंकि इसमें हमारी आवाज़ ही नहीं आ सकती, पहले ही आवाज़ उठाना मुश्किल है, अब तो हम आवाज़ उठा ही नहीं सकेंगे। इसका सिर्फ taxation तक मेहदूद नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरी अरुण जेटली साहब से गुजारिश है - मैं उन्हें अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं, उनकी शख्सियत ऐसी नहीं है, लेकिन क्या वे मजबूर हैं या बदल गए हैं, यह मैं कह नहीं सकता हूं।

सर, मैं उनकी एक बात को appreciate भी करता हूं कि बजट में वे कुछ changes लाए हैं, यानी revenue and capital. यह बहुत जरूरी था। यह Plan and Non-Plan लोगों को समझ नहीं आता था, अब उन्होंने revenue and capital किया है, लेकिन सिर्फ revenue and capital करने से तब तक इसमें कोई transparency नहीं आएगी, जब तक आप गवर्नमेंट में accrual system of accounting नहीं लाएंगे। जब आप ऐसा करेंगे, तभी transparency आएगी और वह लाना जरूरी है। गवर्नमेंट ने 20 साल पहले decision लिया कि गवर्नमेंट के accounts को accrual system में आना चाहिए, लेकिन 20 साल से bureaucracy transparency नहीं चाहती, इसलिए आज तक accrual system of accounting नहीं आया है। जब तक आप उसे नहीं लाएंगे — सिर्फ Capital revenue करने से कुछ transparency नहीं आएगी, जब तक आप accrual system of accounting को Government accounting में introduce नहीं करेंगे। तब accountability आएगी, हर bureaucrat को accountable होना पड़ेगा। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने रेलवे में accrual system शुरू किया है। अगर आप गवर्नमेंट का पूरा system बदलेंगे तो यह सब जरूरी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अरुण जेटली साहब से दुबारा गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे इन provisions को वापस लें, शुक्रिया।

[श्री के. रहमान खान]

†جناب کے۔ رحمان خان (کرناٹک): وائس چیئرمین سر، جو فائننس بل ارون جیٹلی صاحب نے سدن میں پیش کیا ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کے author جیٹلی صاحب نہیں ہیں۔ اس کے author اور کوئی ہیں، کیوں کہ میں نے 8 سال اس چھتر سے جیٹلی صاحب کے وچاروں کو سنا ہے۔ جب کبھی بھی اس طرح کے قانون سامنے آتے ہیں، وہ اسے شدت سے oppose کرتے ہیں۔ مگر آج میں دیکھ رہا ہوں اور تعجب ہوتا ہے، میں details، میں نہیں جاؤں گا کہ سیکشن- 132 کیا ہے سیکشن- 133 کیا ہے، اس کے consequences کیا ہیں؟ یہ باتیں بہت ڈسکس ہوئی ہیں، انہیں میں دہراؤنگا نہیں -

(جناب آپ سبھاپتی صدر نشیں ہوئے)

سر، یہ لا draconian ہے۔ یہ لا انیسٹ سٹیزن کو ڈرانے کے لیے لایا گیا ہے کیوں کہ اس کا بیک گراؤنڈ ہے۔ جب انہوں نے ڈیمانٹائیزیشن کیا، تب preparation نہیں تھا، انہوں نے ایک ڈیسیزن لیا، وہ بھی میں سمجھتا ہوں۔ یہ کہاں تک سچ ہے مجھے معلوم نہیں وہ بھی ارون جیٹلی کا فیصلہ ہیں ہوگا۔ جب انہوں نے وہ ڈیسیزن لیا، تو سارے ملک میں بہت کنفیوژن تھا، لوگ پریشان تھے، خود گورنمنٹ پریشان تھی، کو اردینیشن نہیں تھا، ار بی ائی سے کوآ ردینیشن نہیں تھا، بینکوں سے کو اردینیشن نہیں تھا، فائنانس منسٹری اور پی ایم او میں کو اردینیشن نہیں تھا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ یہ تین مہینے میں اسی نوٹیفکیشن کے اوپر نوٹیفکیشن چینج کرتے گئے اور لوگوں کو کنفیوز کرتے گئے۔

اسی طرح سے، اب ان کا ڈر دیکھئیے۔ یہ کسی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹ نے کہا، اپ انے والے اسیسمنٹ میں ڈکلیئر کر کے پانچ یا دس ہزار روپے ایڈوانس ٹیکس دے سکتے ہیں۔ یہ کسی کی بھی لیگل ایڈوائز سے زیادہ ایک نارمل ایڈوائز ہوتی ہے۔ اس پر گورنمنٹ فوراً ایکشن میں آگئی کہ نہیں نہیں، ہم دس لاکھ نہیں پچاس ہزار۔۔۔ جو بھی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کریگا۔ یہ کون سا قانون ہے It is nothing but anarchy پچاس ہزار کو نوٹس بھیجیں گے، پچیس ہزار کو نوٹس بھیجیں گے، اس کے بعد کہا گیا کہ

ڈھائی لاکھ کو نوٹس بھیجیں گے۔ جب ڈیمانڈائزیشن کا دور ختم ہوا، تو اب سیکشن 132 اگیا۔ اس قانون میں پہلے سے search and seizure کے two provisions موجود ہیں، تو اب کیا ضرورت ہے کہ ریزن بھی نہیں دینا ہے؟ یہ کسی ordinary سوچ رکھنے والے انسان کی سمجھ میں آنے والی بات نہیں ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ اپ کریشن کے خلاف نہیں، کریشن کے favour میں ہیں، کیوں کہ اس سے کریشن بڑھے گا ابھی دگ وجے سنگھ صاحب نے بھی کہا اور دوسرے لوگوں نے بھی کہا کہ اس سے کریشن بڑھے گا اور بلیک میلنگ ہوگی۔ اس سے selective tortures ہونگے اس کو selective لوگوں کے خلاف استعمال کیا جائے گا اور استعمال کرنے کے لیے ہی یہ انٹروڈیوس کیا گیا ہے، یہ امینڈمینٹ انٹروڈیوس کیا گیا ہے۔

اسی طرح سے، یہ سیکشن 132 کے بعد ایک امینڈمینٹ (j) 271 لائے ہیں، جو کسی کو معلوم نہیں ہے۔ اس کے مطابق اگر ایک practising Chartered Accountant or auditor کسی انکم ٹیکس افسر کے پاس جاتا ہے اور جب وہ کوئی غلطی پوائنٹ اوٹ کرتے ہیں، تو اس کے لیے وہ 10,000 روپے کا فائن ڈال سکتا ہے۔ یہ ادھر بھی threaten کر رہے ہیں، ادھر بھی threaten کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ ایک چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹ یا ایڈووکیٹ، جو انکم ٹیکس افس میں جاکر کسی کو ری پریزینٹ کرتا ہے، وہاں اس کے ڈاکیومنٹ دیتا ہے۔ اس میں انکم ٹیکس افس کو وہی پاور دے دی گئی ہے کہ اگر اس نے کوئی mistake find out کی، تو 10,000 روپے کا فائن لگے گا۔ When all these professions are to be regulated, there is a regulatory mechanism. اگر کوئی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹ غلطی کرتا ہے، ایڈووکیٹ غلطی کرتا ہے، تو اس کی پنشنمینٹ کے لیے دوسرے قانونوں میں پروویژن ہے۔ وہاں بھی اس کو پنشنمینٹ کا پروویژن ہے۔ If the Chartered Accountant commits a mistake, then Income Tax Officer can write to the Institute to take disciplinary action. وہ بھی ایک پنشنمینٹ ہے، لیکن یہاں کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ یہاں اس کو ڈبل پنشنمینٹ دی جا رہی ہے۔

[श्री के. रहमान खान]

During the course of assessment, if an Income Tax Officer finds out a mistake, then, what type of mistake it is, is not defined. If it is a mistake he can levy a penalty of ₹ 10,000.

تو اس طرح سے جو کچھ فائننس بل میں کیا گیا ہے، اس کے بعد تو ٹریبونل کی ویلیو ہی نہیں رہی، ٹریبونل سے فیتھ ہی چلا گیا، تو کون ٹریبونل میں جائے گا؟ اگر ٹریبونل کے پاس کوئی پاور ہی باقی نہیں رہ گئی ہے تو where are we leading to? ایک anarchic rule کی اور جا رہے ہیں، اس میں کوئی hesitation، نہیں ہے dictatorial approach کی اور جا رہے ہیں، اس میں کوئی hesitation نہیں ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ الیکشن کی جیت سے آپ کے سر پر پاور چڑھ گئی ہے، آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہمیں لوگوں نے mandate دے دیا ہے، ہم کچھ بھی کر سکتے ہیں، کوئی ہمیں پوچھ نہیں سکتا ہے — نہ پارلیمنٹ پوچھ سکتی ہے، نہ راجیہ سبھا پوچھ سکتی ہے، نہ لوک سبھا پوچھ سکتی ہے، کیوں ہماری majority ہے — ہم کسی بھی طرح کا legislation لا سکتے ہیں، ہم کچھ بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔ یعنی یہ ایک threat ہے، اس میں جو اقلیت ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ selective minorities پر اس کا بہت effect ہوگا کیوں اس میں ہماری آواز ہی نہیں آ سکتی، پہلے ہی آواز اٹھانا مشکل ہے، اب تو ہم آواز اٹھا ہی نہیں سکیں گے۔ یہ صرف taxation تک محدود نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے میری ارون جیٹلی صاحب سے گزارش ہے — میں انہیں اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں، ان کی شخصیت ایسی نہیں، لیکن کیا وہ مجبور ہیں یا بدل گئے ہیں، یہ میں کہہ نہیں سکتا ہوں۔ سر، میں ان کی ایک بات کو appreciate بھی کرتا ہوں کہ بجٹ میں وہ کچھ changes لائے ہیں، یعنی revenue and capital. یہ بہت ضروری تھا۔ یہ Plan and Non-Plan لوگوں کو سمجھ نہیں آتا تھا، اب انہوں نے revenue and capital، کیا ہے لیکن صرف revenue and capital کرنے سے تب تک اس میں کوئی transparency نہیں آئے گی، جب تک آپ گورنمنٹ میں accrual system of accounting نہیں لائیں گے۔ جب آپ ایسا کریں گے، تبھی transparency آئے گی اور وہ لانا ضروری ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے بیس سال پہلے decision لیا کہ گورنمنٹ کے اکاؤنٹس کو accrual system میں آنا چاہئے، لیکن بیس سال سے bureaucracy transparency، نہیں چاہتی اس لئے آج تک accrual system of accounting نہیں آیا ہے۔ جب تک آپ اسے نہیں

لائیں گے — صرف Capital revenue کرنے سے کچھ transparency، نہیں آئے گی جب تک آپ accrual system of accounting کو Government accounting میں introduce نہیں کریں گے۔ تب accountability آئے گی، ہر bureaucrat کو accountable ہونا پڑے گا۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ آپ نے ریلوے میں accrual system شروع کیا ہے۔ اگر آپ گورنمنٹ کا پورا سسٹم بدلیں گے تو یہ سب ضروری نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں ارون جیٹلی صاحب سے دوبارہ گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ ان provisions کو واپس لیں، شکریہ۔

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a lot of discussion has already taken place. I don't like to take much time of the House. But, at the same time, I shall have to pinpoint some of the important points. One is relating to amendment to sections 132 and 132A of IT Act. They allow the income tax official to raid the premises, in this case, not to reveal the reasons for such a raid. Sir, this is absolutely against Article 226. I don't know why any house should be raided by the Income Tax Officer. What fault I committed? I don't know. Suppose, an Indian citizen who has been submitting his return every year never receives any notice, whatsoever, from any income tax office in the last 30-40 years, but, suddenly, if somebody makes some complaint and one Income Tax Officer will come and raid his house, how is it possible? Is it not against the fundamental rights? Who has given him such authority? Why such legislation should be passed? I strongly oppose this decision of the hon. Finance Minister with regard to Section 132 and 132(a). I would like to request the Minister to withdraw it immediately. If anybody does something wrong, enough laws are there. Mr. Chidambaram is here. He was the Finance Minister. So many things happened at that time. But, he did not change this law. But why does the present Minister want to change this? If he wants to protect the informer, is it the correct way of protecting an informer? No, Sir; there will be absolute mess in our country. It cannot be accepted under any circumstances.

Another important thing, which I would like to bring to your kind notice, is with regard to income tax on agricultural income. Hon. Minister has said that income tax on agricultural income may be increased. If there has to be any tax on agricultural income, the cost of production will have to be properly assessed. But, I don't know how the cost of agricultural production will be calculated by the income tax authorities. The BJP, in its manifesto, had said that they will take care of farmers. If income tax is imposed on agricultural income, I think, our farmers will adversely be affected.

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

This Bill is setting a dangerous precedent to cut short the legislative scrutiny. Even if the Government justifies the inclusion of such a provision by way of any convenient interpretation, it would surely be an attempt to deny the representatives of people to discuss the issues that would have deep and long-term effects on them.

All these forty Acts are being sought to be changed through the Finance Bill. Why and for what? The hon. Finance Minister says that the Finance Bill has traditionally been introduced as a tool to give effect to the financial proposals only. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister not to do it. If you set this type of bad precedent that while passing one Bill, you will inject the provisions of other Acts also, it is not correct. So, I strongly oppose this Bill. Please do not resort to such practices that badly affect the democratic institution. If we set up this precedent, it may lead to such serious consequences that nobody would be able to control the situation. So, I would request the Minister to return this Bill to Lok Saba and not press Rajya Sabha to pass it. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. You have three minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will conclude in one minute only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute only! Very good. ...(*Interruptions*).. You are a model for all others.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, money is the sixth sense which enables you to do anything on Earth. In Tamil, Thiruvalluvar says, * . "If there is no money, there is no place in this world. If there is no blessing of the God, there is no place in the Heaven." Subject to correction by this august body, I think wealth creation through legal means is totally absent in India. This is my humble submission. A majority of the Indians are not bothered about filing Income-Tax return, because they do not exceed the limit of ₹ 2.5 lakhs. This is the position. Of course, I must thank our hon. Finance Minister for making the Income-Tax Return Form as a single-page form. I thank him for that thank him. We are afraid of going to lawyers or auditors. So, we must get rid of the auditors. This single page form, I welcome it.

The problem is that there is no provision for funding for linking of rivers in this Bill. This is my humble submission. But, there is another view also, that linking of rivers is not possible, that it might create more environmental issues. I must also state this. The Central Government must take all the steps to provide water for agricultural

*Hon. Member spoke in Tamil.

purposes. Especially, in Tamil Nadu, agriculture is suffering and there are no other means of livelihood. My humble submission would be that the Central Government and the State Government must ensure means of livelihood for every citizen. The means of livelihood must be ensured. But, I think, our Government is not doing anything in that direction. Our former Finance Minister was mentioning a fact that, apart from his son, he was able to provide a sum of ₹ 5,000/- to his daughter-in-law. But, I think, he will not make any false statement, he is the finest gentleman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Let me complete, Sir. The daughter-in-law is a good and fortunate woman, because she is supported by an able, efficient and brilliant mother-in-law, a liberal mother-in-law, because she is a senior lawyer and is able to earn money and provide funds to her daughter-in-law. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with the Finance Bill. Sit down.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. That has nothing to do with the Finance Bill.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, every family is suffering from severe indebtedness, and there is no sufficient income. Many people are without employment. I urge this august House to take appropriate steps.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have taken three minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The Government must take appropriate steps to protect the agriculture and also provide employment to the youth. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Is Shri T. K. S. Elangovan there? He is absent. Okay, then, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, there is a very important omission by Shri Navaneethakrishnan for the first time. He mentioned about mother-in-law but forgot mother. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. He forgot 'Amma'. *...(Interruptions)..* That is in his pocket. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since Elangovan is not there, instead of him, can I speak just for a minute?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have not given the name.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, Sir. But, Mr. Elangovan is not here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Elangovan had given his name. In the end, I called him.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Give me just one minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To you?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, can I speak for just one minute?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have three minutes. Mr. Elangovan was also given three minutes. Okay.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House once again to the plight of the farmers in Tamil Nadu. They have been here for nearly a month, trying to meet Ministers here and the Prime Minister. Sir, they have been requesting for a loan-waiver, and I request the Finance Minister to consider that. It is not that there has never been a loan-waiver. The Tamil Nadu Government has done it and the UPA Government has also given a loan-waiver to our farmers. Tamil Nadu is facing a drought situation. This is the worst drought in 170 years. We haven't had any rains. The Central Government also has to intervene and make sure that the Cauvery issue is settled once for all. It has been an on-going problem. There is no water for the farmers. They are in deep debts. There are so many farmers who have committed suicide. I request the Finance Minister to announce a loan-waver for the farmers and protect them and save their lives. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Majeed Memon. Take three minutes; only three minutes.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I fail to understand...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also fail to understand why you did not give the name in time. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, I gave you three minutes. You must know that the names should be given before the commencement of the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: I had given yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you should have given. Today only, you gave the name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. Anyhow, you can take three minutes.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Very well, Sir.

I am obliged for even these three precious minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, take three minutes. It is fine.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: I would thank even for these borrowed three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't thank. You start your points.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, laws that are made are for the people to benefit. Now, jurists have been saying that we have too many laws and too little justice. Now when we enact an important Bill like the Finance Bill which is to become a law tomorrow, we have to be more cautious because it is being introduced, discussed and passed as a Money Bill, under the umbrella of Money Bill. Of course, there are various restrictions as far as this House is concerned and under the guise of Money Bill, you cannot seek the amendment to various other laws like Companies laws, Tribunal laws, etc. Therefore, it is some kind of a backdoor amendment to other laws. Sir, because of paucity of time, I am not going into details. So, my humble submission is in regard to two important provisions to which I would take exception to. First, of course, is regarding Section 132 which enhances the power of the Income Tax Officer who could go and raid even without assigning any reason. Now this is nothing but promoting 'police raj'. As a matter of fact, my friend, the learned Leader of the House, is aware, by virtue of being an advocate, that Supreme Court has, time and again, warned this encouragement of 'police raj' because it is always subject to abuse. Now, if Income Tax Officers at lower rank are given powers that without any written reason, they would enter anybody's House, this is going to be grossly abused. Now, please consider this as number one.

Number two is about Tribunals. Some of my colleagues have already stated about it. I would say that in various Tribunals, in almost every dispute, the Government is a party either by virtue of a petitioner-appellant or by virtue of a respondent. Now, if you are a party and you want to control the Tribunal in as much as its formation, its membership, its allowance system, everything, certainly you would want your man to sit as a Tribunal person so that justice would suffer because you are the justice-seeker fundamentally. Now, this is also tried to be controlled and therefore the Judiciary comes into picture. In each Tribunal wherever the appointment is to take place and wherever the service conditions of such Tribunal members are to be

[Shri Majeed Memon]

4.00 P.M.

governed, the High Courts of the States or the Supreme Court is always taken into concurrence. Now that has been done away with here. This is going to be disastrous. There are a number of things in the Bill, more particularly, these two provisions, where I vehemently take serious exception, and I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider these particular aspects and do the needful. I am obliged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to a very large number of hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, which was initiated by Mr. Kapil Sibal.

Earlier, we have had a 17-18 hours discussion on the Union Budget itself, and a lot of issues which have been covered in the course of this discussion were referred to in the debate on the Budget. Therefore, I would not repeat many of the points which have been stated therein. I had said at that stage that many of the claims, which had been made about certain recent actions of the Government, were somewhat exaggerated in the analysis and comments of some of the hon. Members of the Opposition, the extent of disruption, the extent of adverse impact on the GDP, and so on. It is now increasingly becoming clearer that some of these statements were highly exaggerated. I would refer to the various points of comment and criticism, which have been made and repeated by a large number of Members, during the course of the discussion. They were based on a particular analysis that Mr. Sibal gave. I would make just a minor side-light of his speech, only to show the extent of exaggeration. He compared the present situation to the Emergency. It is quite fashionable to do that, particularly by those who were otherwise supporters of the Emergency. And then, he made a claim, and I quote, “इमरजेंसी में तो दो अहम बातें थीं, पहली बात यह थी कि उस समय मीडिया चौकन्नी थी, उस समय मीडिया सरकार के खिलाफ जाती थी, यही बात सही थी, लेकिन आज मीडिया आपकी पॉकेट में है।” ...(*Interruptions*)... So, the extent of the exaggerated analysis was that during the Emergency, the media was very independent and very critical of the Government. I think, this is re-writing history at its worst. His second analysis questions the very basis, and he gave detailed statistics and figures and said that we have so many urban households, so many rural households, so many Below Poverty Line-people and so many women who cannot pay taxes. And, therefore, the net analysis was that India appears to be a tax-compliant society and everybody in India who can pay taxes is probably paying taxes. And he said he is basing this on the 2011 Census. Now, this was music to,

at least, my ears. I had mentioned in the Budget Speech that our direct tax base, the total number of people who file returns, is 3.7 crores; 99 lakhs out of these don't pay taxes, they declare an income below ₹ 2.5 lakhs; 1.95 crores declare an income less than five lakhs and so, pay marginal tax. And totally above ₹ 5 lakhs, you have 76 lakh people in different categories. The position of companies is also not very different. So, you have 76 lakh people who pay taxes who declare an income above ₹ 5 lakhs. Two crore people out of whom take international travel every year and we were told in this House, "No, you do another analysis; India is a tax compliant society." So, I am presuming now that the whole hypothesis has been built on the basis that everybody who transacts in property only pays by cheque; everybody who undertakes luxury expenditure only pays by cheque and when elections are contested entire political funding is only declared money because, by and large, India is a highly compliant society. The entire assessment and a critique of the various provisions of the Finance Bill are really based on your erroneous hypothesis that everything is fine. Therefore, it is not surprising that for ten years you didn't take any significant steps in that direction. Therefore, we want to take action which may either want to have an assault on what is the shadow economy or the parallel economy itself. Let us take this example of what everybody has commented on Section 132. Section 132, in simple, is a provision which has existed long time. All it says is that there must be a satisfaction note prepared which must give details before you can search or seize a property. So, if there is a tax search, a satisfaction note must exist. You have done some basic homework; you have reasons to believe that somebody is suspected of having undeclared income; you have received some information from some informer and there are reasons to believe which must be recorded in that note. This was always the law and this will continue to be the law. So, nobody can enter the premises and start searching without a satisfaction note. Technically, this satisfaction note gives to the Tax Authorities the source of information about tax evasion and the nature of that information. The public interest demands that that source of information and the nature of information should be protected. If this is not protected, nobody is going to give information in future. It is in the nature of a whistleblower protection that the satisfaction note cannot be made available to the target of investigation. Now, one of the court judgments seems to have indicated that the section, as it is presently framed, may require in the assessment proceedings, if the target of investigation says, "Give me a copy of the satisfaction note", to provide a copy of the satisfaction note to him. Now, the consequences of this obviously will be disastrous. After all, who are the ones who give information with regard to economic intelligence? It must be a trade union leader in the company; it may be a disgruntled accountant; it may be a dissatisfied partner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Why do you disclose the source? You only give the reasons. Why do you disclose the source? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): It has never been done that you reveal the source. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): And, you have weakened the Whistleblowers Protection Act anyway. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Historically, under Section 132, the 'satisfaction note' is never made available to the person who is targeted, and there is a good public interest reason for that. Now, one of the recent judgments seems to have indicated that at the stage of assessment, you may have to make this available. So, the entire amendment is that if tomorrow, a Court asks us, the Income Tax Department always gives it to the Court stating the reason for searching the person, if the Court wants to be satisfied. It is not held back from the Court. But in the tax appeal proceedings, nobody will ask for this note. This is not held back from Courts. It is a protection as far as information with regard to offences is concerned. It is in the nature of whistleblower protection. And, I am surprised that what is intended against an economic offender and to protect the whistleblower should be so made into a human rights issue, and, the manner in which the argument has been addressed as though हम emergency लगा रहे हैं। आप इसको एक human rights दृष्टि से देख रहे हैं, जबकि वह केवल economic offender के खिलाफ है और उस whistleblower की protection के लिए है और उसने क्या information दी, उसकी protection के लिए है। That is entirely the nature ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (West Bengal): Why don't you give the reasons? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I want the Finance Minister's answer on record because I know this debate won't end here; this will go to another forum, but I just want the hon. Members to please consider this. The Income Tax Act is of 1961. It is now 56 years that this Act has been in operation. It is nobody's case that no raids have taken place in the last 56 years; it is nobody's case that sources have not given information; it is nobody's case that reasons have not been recorded; and, it cannot be the Finance Minister's case that in specific cases, those reasons have been challenged and I am sure the Finance Minister, as a lawyer, has, on occasions, challenged those reasons and the Courts have struck down those reasons. The Commission can struck down the reasons. The Appellate Tribunal can say that this action was illegal because the reasons were either illusory, non-existent or unjustified. All that Mr. Sibal argued is that the settled law is that reasons must be given to the assessee and the assessee must have the freedom to challenge it before

an appropriate authority. Let the Finance Minister protect the source. In no case, is a source given. I have dealt with this Department. I have dealt with this subject as a lawyer. In no case, is a source given; only the reasons have to be given. If the reasons are bad, we have a right to challenge them. Let the Finance Minister say that all that he wants to protect is the source, but the reasons will be given to the assessee whenever he wants to challenge it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: My answer is very specific. The reasons will be given to the Court and the Court alone. Otherwise ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, even the moment the 'satisfaction note' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, historically ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, historically, except to the Court, the reasons have conventionally not been given to the assessee because the reasons will make it clear as to what is the source and what is the nature of economic intelligence against him. If you are going to make the information which may lead to various conclusions with regard to the nature of economic intelligence against an assessee available to him, then, certainly, this is bound to be misused, and historically, it has not been done except when the Court asks for it. When the Court asks for it, it is given; it will still be given. If the Court says that the reasons are extraneous or the reasons are mala fide, the Court is entitled to say that. That was the law; that will remain the law.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Why can't the Appellate Tribunals... ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, please hear the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he yields... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, first of all, the 'reasons to believe' cannot be unreasonable. This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The 'reasons to believe' cannot be unreasonable, and, if the court has the power to hear an aggrieved person on this point, why the Appellate Tribunals should not hear... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, as it appears from the statement of the hon. Finance Minister that the Government will not consider the demand made by the Opposition parties, we stage a walkout.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has said that the reasons can be given to the court. Which court is he referring to? Sir, under the Income Tax Act, after the Appellate Authority, the ITAT, the matter goes to the High Court, again under reference, and, then, goes to the Supreme Court also in the same manner. It is not Article 226 which is attracted. So, if it can be given on a reference to the High Court after the ITAT, why can't it be given at the stage of the Tribunal or the Assessing Officer? Which court is the hon. Finance Minister referring to?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The assessee has to be given this.
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let us now deal with what has been said in the Finance Bill with regard to cleaning the political funding.

As regards political funding, historically, we have seen a situation where we made several changes in the past, and, those changes have produced only limited results. In the Budget this year, by a primary amendment to the Income Tax Act, we have made a provision where political funding in four different manners is made permissible.

The first is that anybody can donate money to a political party by cheque. Obviously, the donor will declare it in his accounts and the political party will declare it. And, there is complete freedom both for the donor and the recipient to receive that money. This is a practice which is in vogue since the year 2001-02. Obviously, our experience has been that there has only been limited success in this area and the reason for this limited success is that the donors have conventionally been reluctant, even when political parties have been willing, to encourage it by cheque, for reason of disclosure of identity and consequences that may fall on them.

Even this was done when Mr. Vajpayee's Government was in power, when the UPA Government was in power. They created a mechanism of electoral trust so that there could be some protection of identity of the donor. That itself also saw only limited success. It has not worked. Therefore, we have now under the Income Tax Act permitted a scheme under which you can donate by cheque, in which case, your identities would be known, there will be a complete transparency and there will be clean money.

You can donate small donations in cash up to a maximum of ₹ 2,000. This was

a recommendation of the Election Commission. We have said that political parties could start online campaigns and get donations through the digital medium, which, of course, again, would have the same tax exemptions, which political donations have, and, the fourth, is on these electoral trusts. Now, Mr. Sibal's argument was that this is something that we have devised so that the ruling party stands to benefit out of this. The fact is much to the contrary. I had mentioned that our entire experience from 2001-2017 has been that while we have all along been encouraging donors to give by cheque, it has met with limited success. Therefore, in order to introduce clean money getting into politics, the whole institution of electoral bonds has been conceived. I have said that all political parties are welcome to give us suggestions. A particular bank would be notified by the Reserve Bank as the authorized bank which will issue these bonds. They can be purchased by any donor by cheque payment. So, it will be clean money. Every recognized party will need one pre-declared account, the details of which are available with the Election Commission and the total donation that it gets through these bonds will obviously be known. So, in the hands of the donor, there will be complete clean money; in the hands of the recipient, it will be clean money. There would be, to some extent, transparency that we would know how much every party has received by bonds. The banks within the limitation of their secrecy laws would know who has purchased how much. How he has chosen his party will be something which is known to him. Now, this is a scheme which we have said that we are willing to frame under the Income Tax Act, and we have invited all political parties to make suggestions. In fact, the current arrangement inherently gives a greater advantage to a ruling party in the Centre or at the State. This arrangement would also have some advantage coming to those parties which are not in power because the consequences of disclosure of identity, which the donors have been worried about, would not be visiting them in this arrangement. Therefore, this entire comment which is being made that this is being devised by you to help a ruling party, the truth is to the contrary. The ruling party has to be large-hearted to really frame a scheme ...(*Interruptions*)... under which people would be, without fear of consequences, willing to give it to somebody who is not in power. Therefore, my only appeal to my friends, particularly in the Congress Party, has been whenever such schemes have been framed in the past, they have been framed after a bipartisan consultation so that major political parties can arrive at a consensus as how the scheme is to be worked out and it can be worked out fairly. It is a first major step, not too many steps have been taken in the past, in order to cleanse the whole system of political money. Therefore, I would request them to kindly adopt a more positive approach and, therefore, make any suggestions with regard to the kind of scheme that is being suggested.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): May I ask you one clarification? The fundamental question is about transparency in political funding. That is what the Finance Minister is saying. But the larger issue of comprehensive electoral reforms, which was discussed in this House the other day, also touched upon the issue of funding, State funding, and creating a transparent process. Now, the electoral reforms cannot be limited that the contribution will come down to ₹ 2000 and these bonds will be issued. Therefore, the Government could have waited to bring about comprehensive electoral reforms, purely an electoral issue. Why are you bringing it in the Finance Bill? You could have waited and brought about comprehensive reforms. That is why the questions are being raised.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anandji, in 2001, it was done in the Finance Bill, and when the Electoral Trust was brought by your Government, it was done through the Finance Bill. Therefore, there is not one, but there are two precedents in the past where electoral reforms, in order to incentivize clean money into politics, are schemes which are brought under the Finance Bill, under the Income Tax Act and then corresponding changes to other Acts are made. One of our objects also has been not to restrict the constituency of donors. I will give you an example. And I will be candid about it. Most sectors of the economy have been opened up to the FDI. You have cases, and I am sure you are aware of it, of companies registered in India, doing business in India exclusively, but because they had a foreign shareholding component, they were debarred from donating. As a result, we were restricting the constituency of donors. You know it better than me that if you restrict the constituency of donors, the temptation to go in for cash rather than official payment increases. So, as a matter of public policy for clean funding, should we restrict the constituency of donors, or, should we expand the constituency of donors? We are candid about the idea. We made the corresponding amendments to the FCRA, so that that restriction could be removed. The corresponding consequential changes under the scheme of the Income Tax Act have been brought in this time also. The object is that the constituency of donors really should be expanded. Now these are all the schemes which in 2001 and 2010-11 were brought under the Finance Bill in order to cleanse political money.

I think that the National Political Party, at least the Congress Party, should be one with us and so should other parties be to make sure how we can change the colour and complexion of money that is getting into politics.

Let me just revert back to a question Mr. Chidambaram put to me as to why it can't be challenged. You said, in the past, the experience has been that you go to the ITAT and challenge the validity of search. The decision to search is not, and has never been, an appealable order before the ITAT. It was only challenged before

the High Courts. And before the High Courts, the Government always produce the reasons. The Government, conventionally, before the Assessing Officer and the Tribunals, did not produce the satisfaction notes and had never given it to the other side. Since there are some ambiguous court rulings, it is a clarificatory amendment to the effect that if you challenge it before the High Court, it would obviously be shown to the High Court, irrespective of the proceedings in the High Court. It does not matter whether it is a reference or a writ. This issue was never an appealable order before the Tribunals. In effect, the *status quo* that existed since 1961 till today will continue, so that this ambiguity that is created by which satisfaction notes would become available to the assessee is taken care of.

There are two other points which you made and then you said, “You are expanding the network.” Why should charitable organisations be surveyed under the Income Tax Act? Well, a charitable organisation gets a registration and gets exemption to undertake charity. Isn’t the Income Tax Department entitled to see that the resources of this organisation are being used for the purpose for which exemption has been granted? Why should the Income Tax Department be debarred or the Government be debarred from seeing that a charitable organisation uses the charity only for the purposes of charity? Now let me give you two or three illustrations. And I am sure with his wide experience, Mr. Sibal would be aware of it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have been challenging this in courts of law and you are aware what charities I am talking about. They are your political opponents *qua* who you conduct surveys and search every other day. We are fighting it in courts. That is the charity you are attacking. Your own organisations, which fund you, are the charities which you have never searched.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let us take illustrative cases. A charitable institution takes land from the Government. A charitable institution builds a hospital on that land. A charitable institution gets an Income Tax Exemption for running that hospital. A charitable institution gets a Customs Act Exemption on all the equipment that it imports. And, therefore, the entire valuation of the institution is based on the exemptions that it gets. Suddenly, one day, that charitable hospital converts itself into a company, starts charging lakhs of rupees from every patient and the corpus, that it has developed on the strength of those charities and exemptions, suddenly becomes its capital. Since Mr. Sibal legitimately claims that he has been appearing in a number of cases, he knows all the cases I am referring to.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Your officers must know who in the Government are targeting those people. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know that. You know the persons in the Government who are targeting those people, who are fighting for their very existence.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You see it is not a Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Irrespective of who is in Government, the reality is that almost every hospital in Delhi, which got land like this and created an institution like this, is today a corporate hospital. So, should the Income Tax Act say that because you were originally a charitable organisation, I will shut my eyes because I have no power and this entire money and corpus...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): You have power. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can assess it. The charitable trust has to file returns and if they have transferred it, you can easily assess them for what they have done. Where is the question of survey or raid? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Rahman Khan *Saheb*, if somebody is violating the law, let him be surveyed. Why should we sympathise with him? Somebody is allotted a land, let us assume, for a religious purpose. He builds commercial buildings on it. Should the Income Tax Act say that I am not going to look at it?

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: You can look at it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Then, I am certainly entitled to survey it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: But, we are objecting to the provision that you have brought in. ...(*Interruptions*)... The existing provision gives ample power to you. You yourself admitted that the provision in Section 132 exists. It gives ample power. Why is this brought in? That is all we are objecting to.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, something was made out of the fact that at the time of search, there is a provision now for provisional attachment. At the time of search, conventionally, you can take possession of the entire assets that you suspected to be illegally held. Now, instead of confiscating everything, you can pass a prohibitory order of attachment saying that we are leaving it with you but don't sell it in the meanwhile. Now, why should such a provision be considered unfair? When the assessment takes place, if it is a fair acquisition of wealth, it will be released. So, all we are doing is, instead of confiscating it there and then and taking it away, we are provisionally attaching it by a prohibitory order. That's all. Don't sell it till assessment proceedings are over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, a lot of arguments has been made with regard to the tribunals. Now, in each of these amendments to the corresponding Acts, what is the position? Let us know the situation today under which we are living. We have different legislations under which either a regulator has been created or an appellate authority of the regulator has been created or a tribunal has been created. Some of these appointments are made, in the case of executive regulators, etc., by the Government; and wherever

Judges, etc. are appointed, they are made in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. This is the provision almost in every Act. Today, the harsh reality is that you have a number of these regulators and tribunals, many of which have inadequate work. You have seven Inter-State River Tribunals. The average tenure of each one of them is to be calculated in decades, not in months or years. After one hearing, the next date will be fixed after two months. An office is created, staff is created, residences are given, salaries are given. What is wrong if the Government says that let us have one River Water Tribunal? ...*(Interruptions)*... There will be one River Water Tribunal which will meet on a continuous basis and all the river water disputes will go there. You are actually reducing Government's expenditure. You are making sure that the body has work. There are now regulators with some work which may be inadequate and, therefore, two or three regulations can be done by one regulator. You have the Appellate Authority of the Ports, you have the Appellate Authority of the Airports. Is there enough work to keep one institution to create offices, to create residences, to create an entire permanent establishment? Therefore, who appoints? If these are judges, the law remains the same, the parent Act remains the same, the appointments are made by the Chief Justice in consultation with them. The number has expanded to such an extent that in some tribunals, despite the best effort of even the successive Chief Justices, we are not able to get judges. Bodies are lying vacant because alternative modes of earnings are far more attractive, and with arbitrations and so on, public service is no longer an attractive mode. I am in receipt of letters where I am told that I have asked all the eligible people, nobody is interested in joining. I, actually, received this letter. It is because in public service you all make a sacrifice. In any form of private vocation, you can earn more and, therefore, people have made a choice. So, if the Government takes a policy decision by just one common amendment which says that the appointments will be made in consultation with Chief Justice if you are judges, the executive appointments will be made in that manner, Satishji, we are not reducing the age because the age has to be actually kept now at 70 for a judge so that the number of people available to us are not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Some of them are 79 and they are still. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, all this hue and cry is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: When I read through the amendments in this regard, there was no provision saying that you will make these appointments in consultation with the Chief Justice. Please make that statement so that that is assured. ...*(Interruptions)*... Make that statement that the Chairman will be appointed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If it is judges, be rest assured....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Retired judge also! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Retired judge also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That it will be in consultation with the Chief Justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It will be in consultation with the Chief Justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Great. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Law Minister is here. I think, he reaffirms it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It was not reflected in the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no doubt on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: All right. Very good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It will be provided in the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not clear that the judicial appointments will be made in consultation with the judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Judicial appointments, Mr. Jairam, will be made in consultation with the judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no doubts on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Okay; fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I understood that some of the tribunals do not have adequate work. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, since it is not there in the Act, what is the Finance Minister doing about it ? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Rules will provide them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I understood that some of the tribunals are not having adequate work, and so, you are amalgamating them and you have made

certain things. But there are some tribunals which are overloaded, rather pendency is abnormal. You have merged PF Appellate Tribunal with the Industrial Disputes Act Tribunal. Both are overloaded and in both the Tribunals, pendency of cases is to tune of 10,000 or like that. What is the argument of doing that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you bring such cases to notice, you can have additional Benches created. The object is one related to governance. Today, instead of creating a body, which has very little work, is it not better from the point of view of governance to get the same body to administer two or three, if there is inadequate work, where housing, offices, etc. have to be made available? It is a huge pressure as far as expenditure is concerned.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In these two cases, not too little work, rather they are over-loaded. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is, wherever you have a problem, we will, certainly, have it looked into. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... He already said the additional Benches can be created. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, proceed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Mr. Sibal made a comment with regard to *Aadhaar*. As far as legislation is concerned, that itself makes it clear in Section 7. As far as benefits are concerned, for the benefits, you can produce an *Aadhaar* card and if you don't have one, you can produce any other proof of identity.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): And, apply for *Aadhaar* also.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, simultaneously apply for *Aadhaar*. Fortunately, the scheme is successful, almost 98 per cent of the adults have gone in for it and I am sure, this will continue to improve. He was right on one count—let me tell him—that some of us, at some stage, had doubts. Immediately, when this Government was formed, the hon. Prime Minister organized a presentation and I was also present. I put across those doubts—some of which had been raised even by your colleagues when you were in Government—and they were answered adequately and we were candid enough to say that we accept that it was a great initiative and we expand this initiative. We accepted that. I have no hesitation in this. But as far as tax evasion is concerned, the present Bill says, either give your *Aadhaar* number or give proof of the fact that you applied for it, that is all, in your tax assessment so that the

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

possibility of a person committing tax frauds, filing through different pan cards, all that can be eliminated. Why should we not allow this technology which was created in larger public interest to be utilized for this particular purpose? Sir, these are broadly some of the main points as far as the taxation proposals are concerned. I may only say this that while encouraging more and more people to join the tax net, the lowest slab we have reduced to 5 per cent and the idea is that more people should feel attracted enough to join.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Finance Minister may kindly yield. He is moving on to another subject. We are grateful that you have acknowledged that *Aadhaar* was the initiative of the previous Government and you have expanded it. The question is, one, the purpose of *Aadhaar*. *Aadhaar* was an instrument to extend services and benefits, especially, subsidies. *Aadhaar* was never intended to be tagged to income tax returns and bank accounts. But if your Government has taken a decision to tag it to income tax accounts and bank accounts, so be it. I accept it, for the time being, that maybe there are some benefits by asking it to be tagged to income tax accounts and bank accounts. The larger question, that is being raised, and I think you should answer it, how will you protect the privacy of transactions in bank accounts? How will you protect the privacy of facts, material in the income tax returns? The Pentagon has been hacked, and five hundred million accounts have been hacked by somebody sitting in some country of Europe. What is the guarantee that you have the technology to prevent hacking of bank accounts, hacking of income tax accounts through the *Aadhaar* number? The complaint of Mr. Mahendra Singh Dhoni's wife is that her *Aadhaar* number is being made public. Now, if *Aadhaar* numbers are available to a large number of authorities, what is the guarantee that using the *Aadhaar* number route, these accounts will not be hacked and the privacy that is required to be maintained by these accounts will not be breached? That is the question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think the Pentagon got hacked even without the *Aadhaar* being there. ...(Interruptions)... So, the hacking doesn't take place because of *Aadhaar*. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we didn't expect it from him. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, kindly look at this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I appeal to the Finance Minister not to trivialize the question. ...(Interruptions)... I asked him a serious question and I request him to

seriously answer it. Let him not caricature my question. If you don't want to answer my question, then, say, "I don't want to answer." Don't caricature it, don't trivialize it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a serious answer. If the firewalls can be broken and hacking can take place, then, hacking will take place anywhere. That is not a ground that hacking takes place only because *Aadhaar* is there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: You are making it easier. ...(Interruptions)... This is making it easier. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhattacharya, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Chidambaram, let us assume ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not attributing motives to the Government. I am asking as to how they will prevent it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, let us assume, there is no *Aadhaar*, but some information which is contained in some network gets hacked or gets leaked. That is because of the technology you use there and technology, itself, can be broken into. Therefore, the fact that technologies can be broken into, there is never an argument which is given saying, don't have technology. Therefore, the answer is that your firewalls, that you have built around such a structure, must be strong enough. The *Aadhaar* legislation has some provisions with regard to this. Now, don't compare it with what happened yesterday to Mr. Dhoni because this was the case where some individual misconducted himself for the craze of a selfie or a photograph. And he has been blacklisted for ten years. It was an immature behavior of the person who went there. The fact is that, therefore, have a better technology. The idea, therefore, not to use technology or to go in for only obsolete method of collection of documents, is not the answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I really want to know from the hon. Finance Minister that there has been a report of a particular college giving out the names and list of the students who won scholarship with their *Aadhaar* numbers. The Government may be unaware. I am not saying that the Government is involved in it. What I am saying is: What is the protection? What is the protection? If anybody is making public the *Aadhaar* number of somebody else, is there any law to prevent it? What is the protection?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It comes in the *Aadhaar* legislation itself. ...(Interruptions)... For making it public, he can be prosecuted. These are provisions in the *Aadhaar* legislation itself.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is already there. In spite of that, Sir, I am asking. And I think that is what the sentiment from there also is. What is the protection? ...(Interruptions)... What is the protection? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: About linking of *Aadhaar* with the PAN number, what I want to ask the Leader of the House is: Can you take us into confidence as to what is your broad estimate of the fake or duplicate PAN numbers in the 17 crore universe that you are dealing with? Because this must have been at the back of your mind to introduce *Aadhaar*. In fact, *Aadhaar* was optional in 2012. You have made it compulsory. You have made it compulsory now, so I want to know how serious is the fake or duplicate PAN card problem, which has forced you into this? This is the straight factual question I am asking you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. That is enough.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me clarify. Technology always is a learning experience. If you recollect, when the UPA Government brought the *Aadhaar* legislation, the legislation, itself, only dealt with the manner in which the cards are going to be issued. The law was never finally passed, but that was the draft law. What do you do with that *Aadhaar* card? The legislation did not mention that. As we learn from the benefit of that technology and the strength of that technology, can it be used to make sure that benefits are not misused? Can we make it for direct benefit transfer? Can we use it for detecting any form of tax misrepresentation, or, frauds? Now these are all areas where we are now expanding into. I share the concern of the hon. Members and that is why there is a provision in the Act that privacy norms must be maintained, and it can't be made public. So, if anybody in the list of successful candidates makes *Aadhaar* number public, then, he is guilty of the violation of that particular Act. But the fact that somebody in Ranchi, or, somewhere else has violated it, let us not discredit the technology, as a whole, itself.

Sir, my final point is: we have reduced the first slab in order to make sure that there is an incentive for more people to join. We tried to encourage the MSME sector. We have also tried to encourage the housing sector in certain areas of investment. We are also trying to discourage cash transactions to the extent that is possible. These are various provisions which we have brought in. I would urge this hon. House, therefore, to support these provisions as far as the Finance Bill is concerned. Thank you very much, Sir. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): In the morning, you have assured us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What assurances? ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you to raise it. You have raised it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You said that when the Finance Bill is taken up it will be answered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Finance Minister. I allowed you to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanimozhi has raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the Finance Minister to reply to that matter or not. I can't force him. It is up to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. Mr. Raja you have already raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what is your problem?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we are not compelling. I know that it is a very difficult one. But we want to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? What is the problem? I have already allowed you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, now the Tamil Nadu Government wants that the Central Government that loans provided by the banks to the farmers of Tamil Nadu must be waived by the hon. Finance Minister. This is my humble request. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is also the request of the Tamil Nadu Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi, you have raised it. You spoke about it. The Finance Minister knows it. I need not ask him. If he wants, he would reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, you have already raised it. There is no need for you to raise it again. After the reply, I have to put the Finance Bill to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have two questions. Number one, the Finance Bill gives loan waiver to starters for three consecutive years. I am asking the Finance Minister whether he will consider to give loan waiver to the farmers. Number two,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already raised it.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Finance Minister spoke about political funding, and cleansing of politics.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already replied to it.

5.00 P.M.

SHRI D. RAJA: No. I am asking, I am not a lawyer like him. I am not a lawyer like the former Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram. I am a political activist, I am telling the Finance Minister that corporate funding is the fountainhead of corruption. Will the Government consider banning corporate funding?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Finance Minister says that the NDRF can't be sanctioned without the advice of the high level committee. Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider my request. Sir, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, AIBP, lies within his jurisdiction. They can extend loan assistance to the State Governments. The State Governments are not able to provide the irrigation facilities. This is number one. Secondly, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to immediately advise the insurance companies to disburse all the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you said that the hon. Finance Minister would respond. He is not responding. The hon. Finance Minister has not responded to the matter raised by Shri Sharad Pawar...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Finance Minister knows that Shri Sharad Pawar has raised the matter.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Let him assure the House that he will reply to the matter raised by Shri Sharad Pawar...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to him.

Now, the question is:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2017-18, 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 are two Amendments (Nos. 13 and 14) by Shri Vivek Gupta. Shri Vivek Gupta is absent. So, it is not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No.15) by Shri Vivek Gupta. Shri Vivek Gupta is absent. So, it is not moved.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 28 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 29, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. Reddy, are you moving your amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Before taking a decision, let me speak. My Amendment to Clause 29 is, stamp duty, value of trust or society. The Government says that this position will not apply to trust created or established solely for the benefit of relative or individual. I have a simple amendment. I said, it should be, in the case of exclusive benefit of the individual or relative. I am bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you moving your Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No; I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 46 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 47, there is one Amendment (No. 16) by Shri Vivek Gupta. Shri Vivek Gupta is absent. Amendment is not moved.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 48 and 49 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 50, there is one Amendment (No. 18) by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. He is absent. Amendment is not moved.

Clause 50 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 51, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No.8) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Mr. Digvijaya Singh, are you moving your Amendment?

CLAUSE 51 – AMENDMENT OF SECTION 132A

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I am moving my Amendment, Sir, and I would like to say a few words on it. I move:

- (8) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 26, Clause 51 be *deleted*."

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

Although we listened patiently to a brilliant speech by the hon. Finance Minister, we all know that he has an art of creating a spin. One of the finest spin doctors today in this country is Mr. Arun Jaitley.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak about your Amendment.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have to explain why I am moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it about spin? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Section 132A denies the right of the assessee to ask for an explanation as to why he is being raided or why he is being searched. He has been denied the right to know the reason. Who is the authority which has been empowered? In the next Section, you come to know. It is down to the level of Assistant Commissioner. If you see the Income-Tax Department, the kind of corruption that is there is huge and extortion is also going on. Therefore, Sir, I strongly request the hon. Finance Minister and the House that this draconian provision of Amendment of Section 132A be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another Amendment (No.17) by Shri Vivek Gupta; he is absent. Therefore, I now put the Amendment (No.8) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote. The question is:

- (8) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely;-

"That at page 26, Clause 51 be *deleted*."

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 86

Noes: 56

AYES — 86

Aga, Ms. Anu

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.
Ashok Siddharth, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bharathi, Shri R. S.
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Ripun
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Harivansh, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Seth, Shri Sanjay
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Sibal, Shri Kapil

Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Somaprasad, Shri K.
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — 56

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Dasgupta, Shri Swapan
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Ganesan, Shri La.

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas

Malik, Shri Shwait

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Singh, Chaudhary Birender
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Subhash Chandra, Dr.
Suresh Gopi, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramanian
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ramkumar
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendment (No. 8) was adopted.

Clause 51, with amendment recommended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 52, there is one Amendment (No. 9) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 52 – AMENDMENT OF SECTION 133

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want to move my Amendment because it is giving unbridled power even to the level of Assistant Commissioners. Earlier, this was confined to the level of Commissioner and Principal Commissioner, and, similarly, in proviso 2, it has been given to Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Directors. So, the kind of corruption that is there इन्कम टैक्स ब्यूरोक्रेसी में जिस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार है, उसमें आपने कमिश्नर से हटा कर असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर को इतना अधिकार दे दिया है और जांच करने के लिए वे कोई किसी के प्रति जवाबदार नहीं होंगे। इसलिए, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय,

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

मेरा पूरे सदन से यह अनुरोध है और विशेषकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के उन सभी टैक्स-पेयर्स की तरफ से, कि वे इस draconian provisions का विरोध करें। Sir, I move:

- (9) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 27, Clause 52 be *deleted*.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendment (No. 9) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote. The question is:

- (9) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 27, Clause 52 be *deleted*.”

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 86

Noes: 56

AYES — 86

Aga, Ms. Anu

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bharathi, Shri R. S.
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Ripun
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Harivansh, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Narayanan, Shri C. P.

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shrimati Rajani

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Punia, Shri P. L.

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.

Rajaram, Shri

Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Veer

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — 56

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Dasgupta, Shri Swapan
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh
Ganesan, Shri La.
Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas

Malik, Shri Shwait

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Singh, Chaudhary Birender

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Subhash Chandra, Dr.

Suresh Gopi, Shri

Swamy, Dr. Subramanian

Thakur, Dr. C. P.

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadj

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendment (No. 9) was adopted.

Clause 52, with amendment recommended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 53, there is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 53 – AMENDMENT OF SECTION 133A

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am moving it because अभी पूरे कानून में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि यदि कोई भी चैरिटेबल संस्था है, उसकी जांच-पड़ताल करके कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, लेकिन उस पर दबाव डाल कर, जब से यह सरकार आई है, चैरिटेबल ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, एनजीओज के खिलाफ एक प्रकार का अभियान चलाया हुआ है, एफसीआरए क्लीयरेन्स समाप्त किए जा रहे हैं और इस प्रकार का दबाव डालने के लिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है, इसलिए इसे समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, I move:—

- (10) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 27, Clause 53 be *deleted*.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendment (No.10) moved by Shri Digvijaya Singh to vote. The question is:—

- (10) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 27, Clause 53 be *deleted*.”

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 86

Noes: 56

AYES — 86

Aga, Ms. Anu

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bharathi, Shri R. S.

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Ripun

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Harivansh, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Veer

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tankha, Shri Vivek K.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — 56

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Ganesan, Shri La.

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas
Malik, Shri Shwait
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Netam, Shri Ram Vichar
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Poddar, Shri Mahesh
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Singh, Chaudhary Birender
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Subhash Chandra, Dr.
Suresh Gopi, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramanian
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendment (No. 10) was adopted.

Clause 53, with amendment recommended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 54 and 55 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 56, there are two Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 56 — INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 139AA;
QUOTING OF *Aadhaar* NUMBER

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I just want to say a few words before moving my Amendments.

I have submitted notice for these two Amendments which are similar in nature. I am proposing the date of making *Aadhaar* Card compulsory from 1st December, 2017, instead of 1st July, 2017. The idea is that the income tax assesses should be given sufficient time for linking their *Aadhaar* Cards while filing their returns. Sir, even the Supreme Court has said that it should not be made mandatory. However, the Government is making it. You are, now, making it compulsory from Financial Year 2016-17. So, I am moving my amendments.

Sir, I move:

- (2) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 27, line 43, *for* the figures and words "1st day of July, 2017" the figures and words "1st day of December, 2017" be *substituted*."

- (3) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, line 6, *for* the figures and words "1st day of July, 2017" the figures and words "1st day of December, 2017" be *substituted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) moved by Dr. Reddy to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) were negatived.

Clause 56 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 57 to 153 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 154, there are two Amendments (Nos. 11 and 12) by Shri Sitaram Yechury. Are you moving, Mr. Yechury?

CLAUSE 154 — AMENDMENT OF SECTION 182

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am moving the Amendments, and I explained the reason when I spoke earlier. I think, through these provisions in the Finance Bill, amendments to the Companies Act, actually, opens the flood gates for political corruption of the highest order. Sir, neither is there any restriction on the amount of money that companies pay to political parties nor do we know which are the political parties that are beneficiaries of such donations. And, this will pave the way for a very large number of *benami* shell companies to be set up which can be used to launder money and black money can be converted into white money and go in as legal donations to political parties. This will open the flood gates for political donations which were hitherto unknown in our country. Already, we are facing the menace of role of money power distorting our democratic processes in our elections. Now, if you allow it, I think, this process will multiply, exponentially, and that will destroy the democratic choices before the people. That is why I am moving the Amendments.

So, I move:

- (11) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 52, line 34, *after* the word "section", the words "which shall not be above 7.5 per cent of net profit of the last three financial years," be *inserted*."

- (12) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 52, *after* line 40, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:—
Provided further that there shall be a requirement for a company to disclose the names of the political parties to which contributions have been made by it".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing for division?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendments (No. 11 and 12) moved by Shri Yechury to vote. The question is:

(11) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 52, line 34, *after* the word "section", the words "which shall not be above 7.5 per cent of net profit of the last three financial years," be *inserted*."

(12) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 52, *after* line 40, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:—

Provided further that there shall be a requirement for a company to disclose the names of the political parties to which contributions have been made by it".

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 86

Noes: 56

AYES — 86

Aga, Ms. Anu

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bharathi, Shri R. S.
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Ripun
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Harivansh, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Seth, Shri Sanjay
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Sibal, Shri Kapil
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Somaprasad, Shri K.
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — 56

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Dasgupta, Shri Swapan
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh
Ganesan, Shri La.
Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas

Malik, Shri Shwait

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Singh, Chaudhary Birender

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Subhash Chandra, Dr.

Suresh Gopi, Shri

Swamy, Dr. Subramanian

Thakur, Dr. C. P.

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendments (Nos. 11 and 12) were adopted.

Clause 154, with amendments recommended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 155 to 159 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the First Schedule. There are four Amendments (Nos. 4 to 7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, so far as the fourth Amendment is concerned, the rate of income tax in case of individual assesses has been fixed at 20 per cent tax on the income exceeding rupees five lakhs. I propose that this rate be fixed at 15 per cent for individual assesses.

My fifth Amendment is for individual assesses where the total income exceeds rupees ten lakhs. The rate of income tax here has been levied at the rate of 30 per cent. Through my Amendment, I propose that it should be reduced to 20 per cent.

My sixth Amendment is for the benefit of senior citizens. It has been proposed that if the income of a senior citizen exceeds rupees five lakhs, he will have to pay the income tax at the rate of 20 per cent. Through my Amendment, I am suggesting that it should be brought down to 15 per cent.

My seventh Amendment pertains to that category of senior citizens whose income exceeds rupees ten lakhs. The Government here wants to levy income tax at the rate of 30 per cent. I propose that it should be reduced to 20 per cent.

If the NDA Government claims to be a welfare-oriented Government, why does it not give more concessions to the senior citizens?

So, I move:

- (4) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 67, line 14, *for* the figure and words "20 per cent", the figure and words "15 per cent" be *substituted*."

- (5) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 67, line 16, *for* the figure and words "30 per cent", the figure and words "20 per cent" be *substituted*."

- (6) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 67, line 24, *for* the figure and words "20 per cent", the figure and words "15 per cent" be *substituted*."

- (7) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 67, line 26, *for* the figure and words "30 per cent", the figure and words "20 per cent" be *substituted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendment (Nos. 4 to 7) moved by Dr. Reddy to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 4 to 7) were negatived.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second to Ninth Schedules were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I take up Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is a slight error in the Ninth Schedule. I want to bring this to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. It should not read as Section 180; it should read as Section 185. It is a typographical error.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It will be done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title to vote.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir I move:

That the Bill, with amendments recommended, be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. DEMAND TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF Aadhaar

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now lobbies may be cleared. Now, the Appropriation (Railways) Bill. What is the position? ...*(Interruptions)*.. Only two have spoken!

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will tell you about Aadhaar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, either be seated in the House or go out. Don't stand like this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about the Short Duration Discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am coming to you. In the meeting of Leaders of Parties in the morning, it was suggested that we would take up the Appropriation (Railways) Bill now. After disposing of it, we will take up Aadhaar, that is, tomorrow. Mr. Minister, what do you say?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Yes, maybe.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government also agrees to that. There is no problem.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you are assuring that the discussion will be tomorrow, we can.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. We can. There is no problem. After disposing of the Appropriation (Railways) Bills, we can take that up. For Railways, you have got another three hours.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if the Appropriation (Railways) Bills also continue tomorrow, then, what will happen to that? Then, Friday is for Private Members' Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will sit late. Do one thing. Today also, sit for one more hour. My suggestion is that we will sit today up to 7.00 p.m., so that one-and-a-half hour will be over. Tomorrow, it will continue for two hours. Tomorrow, at 4.00 p.m., we can take up Aadhaar.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Okay. It will be taken up tomorrow at 4.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, provided you agree to sit ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, एक मिनट रुकिए। श्री जयराम रमेश जी का जो 'आधार' पर डिस्कशन है, वह होना चाहिए। हम इसके पक्ष में हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए आप टाइम फिक्स करें।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। उससे पहले रेलवे पर जो डिस्कशन चल रहा है, वह समाप्त होगा। उसके बाद आधार पर डिस्कशन होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: रेलवे के डिस्कशन के बाद एक बिल और भी है। उसे भी पारित करना है। उसके बाद आधार का डिस्कशन होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there must be one legislative Business. Since last week, there has been no legislative Business. There is one SC/ST Bill, which is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not say about that in the morning meeting.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, since the last three days, in our House, there has been so much of discussion about this.....(Interruptions).. So, we have brought this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you did not mention about this in the morning. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, रेलवे के डिस्कशन के बाद, आधार पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, sit down. Naqviji, we will take up the SC/ST Bill also. But we will go as per the morning decision. The decision taken in the morning was that we would take up the Railways and after the Railways, Aadhaar. That was the decision. We would go by that. Therefore, today we will sit up to 7.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... I told you already. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I agree with you, but सर, उसमें डिस्मिशन यह भी था कि हम शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन भी लेंगे, लेकिन एक या दो बिल्स भी करेंगे।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): दो नहीं, एक।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अभी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर ...(व्यवधान)... तीन दिन से यही हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, you can raise the matter in tomorrow's meeting. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... That is over.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have no problem with the Bill being taken up provided you assure us that discussion on the Aadhaar will be taken up after the Railways. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is what I have already said. Why do you ask again and again? ...(Interruptions)... I said that. Now, Shri Narendra Budania would continue with his speech. So, today, we would sit up to 7.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... That is already decided. Only if you sit up to 7.00 p.m., can you take up Aadhaar tomorrow. What is the problem? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, आपका आभार तो मैंने पहले भी प्रकट कर दिया था, लेकिन आपने पुनः जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका फिर से हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, रेल मंत्री जी उपस्थित नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, रेल मंत्री को बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, रेल मंत्री जी तो अभी हैं ही नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): MoS यहीं बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाइए। यह बहुत important विषय है। This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, नहीं। This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... रेलवे इतना महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्टमेंट है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह रेलवे का बजट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: MoS तो बैठे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the MoS cannot be...
...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be the Cabinet Minister. The Railway Minister should
be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The MoS is here; that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, MoS Railways is here. He is taking
down notes. At the time of the reply, the Minister of Railways would be here.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister would come; don't worry.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the two Budgets have been merged. So, either
the Finance Minister or the Railway Minister should be here.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, three Cabinet Ministers are present
here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हो जाएगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कैसे हो जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... गाड़ी कैसे चलेगी?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two-three Cabinet Ministers present here
already. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ऐसे गाड़ी कैसे चलेगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... रेलवे की गाड़ी ऐसे कैसे चलेगी?
...*(व्यवधान)*... रेल मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. Mr. Sharma, you were a Minister;
you know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you were a Minister, I was in the Chair
even then. I know what you did. ...*(Interruptions)*... You always talked about joint
responsibility and now, even though there are three Ministers... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me also say that if we have to say what we
said from there, then they should be saying what they said from here!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. When you change your role, you will
have to change your actions too. There is no doubt about that. I agree with you.
When you are here, you have to act as the Opposition and when you are there,
you have to act as the Government. Okay, Now, Mr. Budania.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.***The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017*****The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2017*****Discussion on working of the Ministry of Railways — Contd.#**

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे पुनः रेल मंत्रालय की Demand for Grants पर बोलने का समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार एक नया इतिहास बनाना चाहती है। पहले 'योजना आयोग' का नाम बदल दिया, उसे 'नीति आयोग' बना दिया और जितनी भी योजनाएँ थीं, उनका नाम बदल कर आपने उन्हें पुनः लागू कर दिया। आपने रेल बजट को समाप्त करके उसे आम बजट में शामिल कर दिया। आप एक इतिहास बना रहे हैं। कोई बात नहीं, हमें एतराज़ नहीं है, आप बनाइए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी जो रेल है, यह रेल दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा उपकर्म है, जिसमें 13 लाख से अधिक कर्मचारी हैं, जिसमें 66,000 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा का हमारा नेटवर्क है, जिसमें 12,000 से अधिक रेलगाड़ियां चलती हैं और करोड़ों लोग इसमें यात्रा करते हैं। महोदय, मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत ही तकलीफ हो रही है कि 1950 के बाद यह पहली बार हुआ है कि रेल से माल ढुलाई में और रेल से यात्रा में भारी कमी आई है। आज यह गिरावट इस स्तर पर पहुंच गई है कि यह 10 प्रतिशत रह गई है। यह गिरावट क्यों आई? ऐसा इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि रेल पर से हमारा विश्वास, लोगों का विश्वास समाप्त होता जा रहा है। आज लोग रेल से यात्रा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वे या तो अपने साधन से यात्रा करते हैं या बसों में यात्रा करते हैं, वॉल्वो बसों में यात्रा करते हैं या फिर हवाई यात्रा करते हैं। आज लोग रेल यात्रा करना कम पसंद करते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है? महोदय, आज हमारे देश के अंदर जिस प्रकार से रेल दुर्घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, वह इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है। आज रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकना हमारी सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं बजट को पढ़ रहा था, तो मुझे लगा कि इसमें कहा गया है कि हम दो, तीन, चार चीजों पर विशेष ध्यान देने वाले हैं — रेलवे की सुरक्षा पर, पैसेंजर सेफ्टी पर, सुरक्षा पर, वर्क डेवलपमेंट पर और स्वच्छता पर। ये कुछ बातें आपने बताई हैं कि हम लोग इनके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने वाले हैं। आपने इसमें यह भी चिंता प्रकट की है कि दुर्घटनाएं तो बढ़ रही हैं और आपने इसके लिए कोष भी स्थापित किया है। यह अच्छी बात है कि आपने इसके लिए कोष स्थापित किया है, इस ओर आपकी चिंताएं हैं, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम सिर्फ कोष स्थापित करके भारत देश की जनता का मन जीत लेंगे? ऐसा करके हम उनका मन नहीं जीत सकते हैं। हमें इसके लिए उनमें विश्वास पैदा करना पड़ेगा, तब जाकर हम यह सुरक्षा, पैसेंजर सेफ्टी आदि कर पाएंगे।

* Discussed together.

Further discussion continued from 23rd March, 2017.

महोदय, अगर हम अप्रैल, 2016 से दिसम्बर, 2016 तक की अवधि में हुई माल ढुलाई और रेल यात्री के आंकड़ों की अप्रैल, 2015 से दिसम्बर, 2015 तक की अवधि में हुई माल ढुलाई और रेल यात्री के आंकड़ों से तुलना करते हैं, तो हम पाते हैं कि इसमें भारी गिरावट आई है। यह गिरावट 13.5 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गई है। अप्रैल, 2016 से दिसम्बर, 2016 की अवधि में माल या यात्रा परिवहन के साथ-साथ राजस्व में भी नेगेटिव ग्रोथ हुई है। यह जो आज हो रहा है, ऐसा भारतीय इतिहास में पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था।

महोदय, इस बजट भाषण में बहुत बढ़-चढ़ कर बातें कही गई हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते हुए कहा कि हम 1,31,000 करोड़ रुपए रेलवे को दे रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है कि आपने इसको बढ़ा कर दिया है। सरकार ने इसमें यह भी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि हम सुरक्षा आदि पर विशेष ध्यान रखने वाले हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। आपने कहा कि हम ई-टिकटिंग पर सरजार्च खत्म कर देंगे, एसएमएस पर कोच साफ हो जाएगा, क्या यही अच्छे दिन हैं? मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही अच्छे दिन हैं? क्या एसएमएस करने से कोच साफ हो जाएगा? आपने इसमें जो बातें कही हैं, क्या ये सारी बातें अच्छे दिन लाने की हैं? ऐसा नहीं है।

आपने इस बजट के अंदर कौन-सी नई बात कही है? आपने इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं कही है। आपने कहा कि हम जो सुरक्षा कोष बनाएंगे, उससे हम escalators बनाएंगे। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। आपने इस संबंध में घोषणा की है कि हम 300 escalators बनाएंगे, आपने पहले भी घोषणाएं की हैं, लेकिन आपकी सरकार को तीन साल हो गए, आपने अब तक कितने बनाए हैं? हम बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों पर देखते हैं, वहां कोई escalator नहीं है। जो बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, दिव्यांग लोग हैं, स्टेशनों पर उनकी क्या हालत होती है, यह कल्पना से बाहर की बात है। ऐसे-ऐसे वृद्ध लोग, जिनके घुटनों में दर्द है, वे चल नहीं सकते हैं, वे 10-10 कदम बैठ कर चलते हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता नहीं है कि इस ओर आपका कोई विशेष ध्यान है।

सुरक्षा के लिए, सेप्टी के लिए आपने कहा कि हम 2020 तक सभी रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स को मानव-रहित कर देंगे। मैंने ममता जी का भी भाषण सुना था। ममता जी ने भी यही कहा था कि हम 2020 तक सारे मानव-रहित railway crossings खत्म कर देंगे। आप भी कह रहे हैं कि हम सब मानव रहित railway crossings खत्म कर देंगे, लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में आपने कितने मानव-रहित railway crossings बनाए हैं? सारी स्थिति आपको देश के सामने रखनी चाहिए। सिर्फ घोषणाएं करने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

महोदय, जहां आपने कई बातें इसमें कही हैं कि इस साल हम 3,500 किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइनों बिछाएंगे, 900 किलोमीटर अमान परिवर्तन करेंगे, 1,800 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइनों का दोहरीकरण करेंगे और 400 किलोमीटर लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण करेंगे — यह एक चलता हुआ process है। हर रेल बजट में ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं, दोहराई जाती हैं, लेकिन जमीन पर वास्तविकता क्या है, यह हमें देखना पड़ेगा। आज मुझे वास्तविकता कम नजर आती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने वर्तमान बजट में जो target दिया है, क्या वास्तव में इस वर्ष आप उसे पूरा कर लेंगे?

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष के रेल बजट में किसी नई रेलगाड़ी की घोषणा नहीं की गई है और न किसी अमान परिवर्तन की घोषणा हुई है। इतना कहा गया है कि हम

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

देश के पर्यटक स्थलों तक या धार्मिक स्थलों तक कुछ नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने जा रहे हैं। जब से यहां रेल बजट पेश हुआ है, तब से मैं Central Hall में कई तरह की बातें सुनता रहा हूं। हमारे कुछ साथी, जो लोक सभा में चुनकर आए हैं, वे बड़ी चिन्ता प्रकट करते हैं। मैं भी तीन बार लोक सभा का सदस्य रहा हूं। जब भी रेलवे बजट सदन में पेश होता था, तो हम लोग रेल भवन जाते थे। वहां जाकर अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं से रेल मंत्री जी को अवगत कराते थे। नई रेलगाड़ियों का चलाना, अमान परिवर्तन, दोहरीकरण, stoppage, रेलवे स्टेशनों का development आदि, छोटी-छोटी बातें बहुत मायने रखती हैं। ये सब बातें हम जाकर रेल मंत्री जी को बताते थे। वे हमारी बातें सुनकर रेल बजट में उनका समावेश भी करते थे। उसके बाद हम सीना चौड़ा करके, लोगों के बीच जाकर उन्हें समझाते थे कि जितनी आपकी मांगें थीं, हमने रेल मंत्री जी से मिलकर, उन्हें रेल बजट में शामिल करा दिया। लेकिन अब क्या करेंगे? हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के पास इतना समय ही नहीं है कि उनके सामने सारी समस्याओं को रख सकें। रेल मंत्री जी के पास कोई अधिकार शेष नहीं रह गए हैं, जिससे वे हमारी समस्याओं को सुनकर उन्हें दूर कर सकें।

बजट में एक-दो बातें और कही गई हैं। उनमें सबसे मुख्य बात यह कही गई है कि जितने सार्वजनिक उपक्रम हैं, उन्हें हम सूचीबद्ध कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जिन सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों को सूचीबद्ध करने की बात कही है, क्या इस संबंध में रेलवे बोर्ड से आपका कोई विचार-विमर्श हुआ है या बिना विचार-विमर्श किए, आपने बजट में ऐसी घोषणा कर दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा रेलवे बोर्ड सर्वोच्च प्रबंधन निकाय है। उसे विश्वास में लिए बिना कैसे रेलवे खान-पान एवं पर्यटन निगम, रेल वित्त निगम, IRCON International, आदि को आपने आनन-फानन में सूचीबद्ध कर दिया? आप कीजिए, लेकिन कम-से-कम रेलवे बोर्ड को तो विश्वास में लेना चाहिए था। आज लोग कह रहे हैं कि सारे निर्णय सरकार खुद लेती जा रही है। जहां रेलवे बोर्ड देश में एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्था होती थी, आज उसे दरकिनार किया जा रहा है। यह बात मुझे जंचती नहीं। क्यों आप इतनी बड़ी संस्था को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं?

पिछले दिनों मुझे कुछ अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला कि रेलवे में एक Mega Holding Company बनाने की योजना है। अभी रेलवे की जो 13 PSUs हैं, जिसमें Container Corporation of India, IRCON, IRCTC, Konkan Railway Corporation, Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation, Rail Vikas Nigam, Railtel Corporation of India, RITES, Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India, Burn Standard Company, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company and Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation शामिल हैं, क्या इन सबको मिलाकर एक Mega Holding Co. बनाने की बात है? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से चुनकर आया हूँ और राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ बातें यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां चुरू से जयपुर के बीच अमान-परिवर्तन का काम लम्बे समय से चल रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चुरू जिला एक जिला मुख्यालय है और वह सालों से रेलवे से कटा हुआ है। आप मुझे बताइए कि वहां के लोगों को राजधानी जाने में कितनी दिक्कत हो रही है? अभी बताया गया है कि हम चुरू से सीकर के बीच गाड़ी चलाएँगे। फिर ये सीकर में आकर रुक जाएँगे। चुरू, झुंझनू और सीकर जैसे क्षेत्र, जो कि हमारी राजधानी से कटे हुए हैं, इनके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को राजधानी से कब तक जोड़ देंगे? क्या आपका इस संबंध में कोई प्लान है या नहीं है अथवा जिस प्रकार से धीरे-धीरे काम चल रहा है, उसी प्रकार से आप

चल रहे हैं या आपकी सिरों से कोई काम करने की योजना है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपने शुरू तो किया, पर खत्म भी करना पड़ेगा।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हमारी एक महत्वपूर्ण रेल लाइन स्वीकृत हुई, जो हमारे राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के ट्राइबल एरियाज को जोड़ने के लिए थी। वह रेल लाइन डूंगरपुर से लेकर रतलाम के बीच थी, जिसका शिलान्यास यूपीए के प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने किया था, लेकिन आज मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि उस लाइन का काम आज तक प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है। मैंने पिछले बजट के समय इस बात को जानना चाहा था। मैंने पिछली बार इस संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा था कि आपके मन में क्या है? कहीं आपके मन में इन दो ट्राइबल प्रदेशों को नहीं जोड़ने की कोई नई स्कीम तो नहीं आ गई है? इस संबंध में मेरे पास एक दिन रेलवे बोर्ड से फोन आया कि आपने यह बात उठाई थी। मेरे पास अभी फोन आया है। उनको शायद यह लगा कि मैं इसको दोबारा उठाने वाला हूँ, तो मुझे बताया गया कि यह पीपीपी मॉडल में था और राजस्थान सरकार ने उसमें अपना हिस्सा नहीं दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारें तो आती-जाती रहती हैं, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी मुख्य परियोजनाएँ नहीं बदलनी चाहिए। यदि इस सरकार का बदलने का ही काम है, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

महोदय, इसके बाद मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब राजस्थान के अंदर मीटर गेज लाइन थी, तो जोधपुर से दिल्ली के बीच एक बहुत बड़ी ट्रेन चलती थी, लेकिन ब्रॉड गेज होने के बाद वह ट्रेन बन्द हो गई। उसके बाद, उसको सप्ताह में मात्र दो दिन चलाया जाता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारा एरिया जोधपुर से जुड़ा हुआ है, हाई कोर्ट जोधपुर से जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए वहां पर प्रतिदिन गाड़ी चलनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को उससे लाभ हो सके।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बीकानेर से दिल्ली के बीच यहां से एक गाड़ी सुबह चलती है और दूसरी गाड़ी आधी रात को चलती है, इसके बीच में कोई गाड़ी नहीं चलती है। यह इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है, लेकिन यह पूरे दिन कटा रहता है। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि आपको बीकानेर से दिल्ली तक शताब्दी गाड़ी चलानी चाहिए। वह गाड़ी वहां से सुबह जल्दी प्रारंभ हो और यहां जल्दी पहुँच सके, उसके बाद लोग यहां अपना काम करके वापस शताब्दी पकड़कर वहां पहुँच सकें। इससे राजस्थान का एक बहुत बड़ा एरिया कवर होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बुढानिया जी, आपका समय हो गया।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: दो-तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह मेरे वश में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी पार्टी के और वक्ता हैं, उनका समय आप ले रहे हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मैं आपको एक चीज़ और बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अंदर तालछापर नाम का एक शहर है। वह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थल है, जहां काले हिरणों की सैक्चुररी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): ब्लैकबक।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: जिसे ये ब्लैकबक बता रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वहां देश के प्रधान मंत्री भी जा चुके हैं। उन्होंने वहां जाकर उसका निरीक्षण किया, देखा और कहा कि हमारे देश के अंदर इस प्रकार के स्थान हैं। लेकिन आज बहुत तकलीफ के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उसका कोई development नहीं हुआ, कोई विकास नहीं हुआ। जब वहां पर पर्यटक जाते हैं और जब वे तालछापर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उतरते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि यहां तो कुछ भी नहीं है। वहां इतनी बड़ी sanctuary है, लेकिन आप उस स्टेशन का development नहीं करा सकते! कम से कम आप धूप से बचने के लिए वहां टीन के शेड्स तो लगवा दीजिए ताकि कम से कम पर्यटकों को यह तो कह सकें कि आप ठंड में यहां आकर खड़े हो जाइए। आप वहां पर waiting room बनाइए, आप वहां पर कुछ अच्छे काम करिए, ताकि वहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पर्यटक आ सकें। सर, दुधवा खारा एक रेलवे स्टेशन है। जब मीटर गेज...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बुढानिया जी, अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को बुला रहा हूं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं केवल दो मिनट का समय लूंगा। दुधवा खारा एक रेलवे स्टेशन है जो मेरा स्वयं का गांव है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप इस बात को मानकर विषय को छोटा करके अपनी बात पूरी करिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मेरा गांव है, इसलिए कुछ करिए, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब मीटर गेज थी तो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां वहां पर रुकती थीं, लेकिन जैसे ही ब्रॉड गेज हुई, वहां पर गाड़ियां रुकनी बंद हो गयीं। महोदय, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले जहां पर गाड़ियों के स्टॉपेज थे, वहां पर आप पुनः शुरू कीजिए। आप चुरु ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बुढानिया जी, अब हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब मैं श्री राम विचार नेताम जी को बुला रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: नयी रेल लाइन है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि उसके सर्वे की बार-बार घोषणा होती है, आप उसको पूरा करिए। महोदय, अगर मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा तो मेरा बोलना अधूरा रह जाएगा। महोदय, मैं पिछले लम्बे समय से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बस, अब आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। श्री राम विचार नेताम।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: वहां पर आपने ब्रह्मपुत्र ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): राम विचार नेताम जी, आप बोलना शुरू करिए। बुढानिया जी का record मैं नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अब यह record में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Record में नहीं जाएगा।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, आसंदी का आभारी हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... बुढानिया जी की ट्रेन छूट चुकी है और उसमें हम सवार हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप कविता मत करिए, वह हम कभी साथ में मिलकर कर लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कविता हम बाद में कर लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, बिना इंजन के डिब्बा चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं अपनी बात एक कविता के साथ समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, करिए।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: "भारत के दिलों में दौड़ती है रेल,

देश के हर हिस्से को जोड़ती है रेल।

धर्म, जात-पात जानती नहीं है रेल,

छोटे-बड़े सभी को मानती है रेल॥"

यह बात ध्यान में रखकर आप आगे बढ़ें और इस देश के अंदर आज रेलवे के प्रति जो हमारा विश्वास कम हो रहा है, उस विश्वास को आप बनाकर रखें। आज हमारा माल, जो सुरक्षित नहीं पहुंचता, उसके बारे में आपको योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए, ताकि रेलवे में जो कमी आ गयी है, वह ठीक हो सके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। अब आपने अपना भाषण पूरा कर लिया है। राम विचार नेताम जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। जहां तक इस बजट का सवाल है, 23 तारीख को यह डिस्कशन के लिए प्रस्तुत हुआ, लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से ट्रेन रुकते-रुकते आज यहां तक पहुंच चुकी है और उसमें सवार होकर हम आज गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुंचने के लिए यहां उपस्थित हो गए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय रेल विभाग के यशस्वी मंत्री ने यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया, निश्चित रूप से यह स्वागत योग्य है। हम ही नहीं, पूरा देश इसका स्वागत कर रहा है और वह इसलिए इसका स्वागत कर रहा है कि सभी वर्गों, सभी समुदायों और सभी क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखकर — चाहे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की बात हो, चाहे उत्तर क्षेत्र की बात हो, चाहे दक्षिण राज्य की बात हो — समूचे भारत के लोगों की कल्पना और सोच के आधार पर लोगों की जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमारे जो संसाधन हैं, उनका हम बेहतर उपयोग कैसे कर सकें... निश्चित तौर पर इसके माध्यम से यह आज यहां प्रस्तुत हुआ है। मैं उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच के आधार पर जिस प्रकार से रेल की रफ्तार चल रही है,

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

रेलवे में जो आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने की घोषणाएं हो रही हैं, रेलवे में जिस तरह से काम हो रहे हैं, यह सरकार घोषणाओं वाली सरकार नहीं है, यह सरकार काम करने वाली सरकार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले जिस प्रकार से बजट प्रस्तुत होता था, तो ऐसा लगता था कि जैसे वहां कोई बाजार का माहौल है। जिस प्रकार से सांसदों का कोलाहल होता था, लोग अपनी-अपनी समस्या, अपनी-अपनी बात, अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की बातें लेकर हंगामा करते थे, पूरा देश उस तमाशे को देखा करता था। उस समय जो घोषणाएं होती थीं, वे इस प्रकार से होती थी कि जहां पर जरूरत नहीं है, वहां के लिए भी घोषणाएं होती थीं। खासकर घोषणाएं वहां पर होती थीं, जहां से अधिकांश रेल मंत्री जी हुआ करते थे, उन क्षेत्रों के लिए, उन राज्यों के लिए ही रेलवे का ज्यादातर बजट केंद्रित होता था। उसके विपरीत वर्तमान सरकार ने, माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने और माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी जैसे रेल मंत्री ने देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर, लोगों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखकर यह बजट बनाया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे में बेहतर काम कैसे हो सके, इसका ध्यान इस सरकार ने रखा है। पुरानी लीक से हटकर आज वर्तमान समय में हम क्या इसमें परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं? आज technology का युग है, तो उसमें हम कैसे इसका अधिकतम उपयोग कर सकें, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर जिस प्रकार से रेलवे में एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन करने का बीड़ा इस सरकार ने उठाया है, निश्चित ही पूरे देश की जनता इसको स्वीकार ही नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि गदगद होकर इसका सम्मान भी कर रही है। इसलिए भविष्य की पीढ़ी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो भी योजनाएं रेलवे ने संचालित की हैं, जो योजनाएं लायी जा रही हैं, वे सब निश्चित ही हम सब के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे हम हाई स्पीड ट्रेन की बात करते हैं, तो इसकी घोषणा हो चुकी है। पूरे देश में जगह-जगह पर मेट्रो ट्रेन का जाल बिछाया जा रहा है। बुलेट ट्रेन की अवधारणा को अमली जामा पहनाया जा रहा है और इसमें बहुत तेजी से काम आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज रेल मंत्री जी का जो कार्यालय है, जो रेल मंत्रालय है, वह 24 घंटे काम कर रहा है, यह भी देश के इतिहास में स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। जिस प्रकार से रेल मंत्रालय ने काम करना शुरू किया है, उसके आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के जो चार महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र हैं, उन क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखकर काम करना शुरू किया है। हम कह सकते हैं कि जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण काम है, वह सुरक्षा से संबंधित है। जब इतना बड़ा हमारा रेल मंत्रालय है, तो इसमें सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी सुरक्षा की होती है। वहीं पर सुविधा के बारे में बात कही गयी है, वहीं पर स्वच्छता और विकास की बात कही गयी है। इन चार बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान रखते हुए रेल मंत्रालय ने जिस प्रकार से काम करना शुरू किया है, तो निश्चित तौर पर यह एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार 2016-17 में 1,21,000 करोड़ का बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था और इस बार का 1,31,000 करोड़ का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसमें 10,000 करोड़ की वृद्धि की गयी है। यह बजट दर्शाता है कि हम आगे इस वर्ष में जो काम करने वाले हैं, उसमें काफी विस्तार करेंगे। यह चाहे सुरक्षा के लिए हो, चाहे सुविधा के लिए हो, चाहे स्वच्छता के लिए

6.00 P.M.

विशेष कार्यक्रम चला कर हो, चाहे विकास के लिए हो, इन चारों बातों को ध्यान में रखकर यह बजट खर्च किया जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल हादसों को रोकने के लिए जो अलग से कॉरपस फंड होता था, जो सुरक्षा निधि होती थी, उसमें भी एक लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। निश्चित ही आने वाले समय में जो तात्कालिक आवश्यकता होगी या जो आवश्यक कदम उठाने होंगे, उनको पूरा करने के लिए इस फंड का इस्तेमाल करके बेहतर काम किया जा सकेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज देश भर के रेलवे स्टेशनों में परिवर्तन दिखायी दे रहा है। इस बात का विपक्ष के हमारे साथी नरेंद्र बुढानिया जी ने भी दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठकर बहुत सम्मानजनक तरीके से जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि वास्तव में रेल मंत्रालय इतना अच्छा काम कर रहा है कि उसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए, उतनी कम है। यही कारण है कि देश भर के लगभग 300 स्टेशनों को मॉडल स्टेशनों के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है। उनमें सुविधा की दृष्टि से escalators और लिफ्ट लगाने का कार्यक्रम है, जोकि एक सराहनीय कदम है। इसके अलावा देश भर के लगभग 200 स्टेशनों को पूरी तरह से सौर ऊर्जा से संचालित किए जाने का कदम भी बहुत सराहनीय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार वर्ष 2016-17 के बजट में रेलवे में जो रेल लाइंस बिछायी जानी थीं, उनमें भी 2800 किलोमीटर की वृद्धि का जो प्रस्ताव था, उसमें भी वृद्धि कर वर्ष 2017-18 के बजट में लगभग 3500 किलोमीटर लाइंस बिछाए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। निश्चित ही यह सराहनीय कदम है। इस के अलावा सवारी डिब्बों में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखा जा रहा है, स्टेशनों पर चलाए जा रहे स्वच्छता के काम की वजह से वहां यह आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन दिखायी दे रहा है। महोदय, बोगियों के बारे में प्रदान की जा रही एसएमएस की सुविधा और वहां चलायी जा रही माइक की सुविधा भी महत्वपूर्ण है, जिस से किसी को कोई असुविधा हो, तो वह कॉल कर के तत्काल उस सेवा का लाभ उठा सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक और बड़ा परिवर्तन यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि रेलवे में अब "ई टिकट" पर कोई सर्विस चार्ज नहीं देना होगा, जिस की वजह से इस सेवा में एक बहुत क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन आया है। महोदय, पहले 58 प्रतिशत ही cashless ticket booking होती थी, लेकिन वर्तमान में यह 68 प्रतिशत से भी ऊपर हो गयी है। यह दर्शाता है कि इससे लोगों को कितना फायदा हो रहा है। वहीं वर्ष 2020 तक मानव-रहित क्रॉसिंग खत्म करने की योजना भी एक क्रांतिकारी घोषणा है। अब महोदय, सभी ट्रेनों में बॉयो-टॉयलैट्स लगाए जाएंगे और पर्यटन व तीर्थ स्थानों के लिए विशेष ट्रेन्स चलाने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान इस बजट में किया गया है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव की सराहना करता हूं। मंत्री जी इसके लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने राज्य के बारे में भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ एक नवोदित राज्य है और यहां 32 परसेंट ट्रायबल population है। वहां 186 ब्लॉक्स में से 85 ब्लॉक्स ट्रायबल ब्लॉक्स हैं। महोदय, हमारे राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ में रेलवे की कनेक्टिविटी बहुत कम है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें, जिस से कि यहां के खनिज का बेहतर दोहन हो सके और वहां के वनवासियों को भी रेलवे की

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

सुविधा मिल सके। महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि कोरबा से अंबिकापुर जो नई रेल लाइन है, इसे स्वीकृत करने की कृपा करें। वहीं अंबिकापुर-बरवाडीह रेल लाइन के बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा और जिस के बारे में सदन को आश्चर्य होगा कि सन् 1936 में, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के समय अंग्रेजों के शासन में इस रेल लाइन की कल्पना की गयी थी। यह इसलिए कल्पना की गई थी कि इस लाइन के बनाने से मुम्बई से कोलकाता तक लगभग 400 किलोमीटर की दूरी कम हो जाएगी। यह सिर्फ वहां के लोगों की ही आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि यह राष्ट्रहित में भी एक बड़ा फैसला हो सकता है। पूर्व की सरकारों ने भी अपने बजट में लगातार इसको किया, लेकिन इसको जो फाइनेंस की स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए थी, वित्त विभाग से वह क्लियरेंस नहीं मिल पाई। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पूर्व में UPA की भी सरकार रही है, उसके बजट में भी इसका जिक्र आया है, लेकिन फाइनेंस तक जाते-जाते वह लटकता ही रह गया। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि 1941-42 में इस लाइन का काम शुरू हो गया था। यहां पर जयराम रमेश जी बैठे हैं, इनको मालूम है और आप सबको भी मालूम है कि 1941-42 में रेलवे लाइन का काम शुरू हो गया था और झारखंड से बरवाडी से लेकर बलरामपुर जिले तक रेलवे लाइन का भी काम शुरू हो गया था और कई जगहों पर तो स्टेशन्स भी बन गए थे। पुलिया तक लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू हो गया था, लेकिन बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 1946-47 में जो भी परिस्थितियां रही होंगी, उस समय के बजट में इसे रोक दिया गया। तब से लेकर आज तक वह रेल लाइन वैसी ही है। उसकी दूरी केवल 182 किलोमीटर ही है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है कि यह राष्ट्रहित का भी मामला हो सकता है। अगर हम इस लाइन को जोड़ते हैं, तो जहां हम मुम्बई और कोलकाता की दूरी को 400 किलोमीटर कम कर पाएंगे, वहीं पर हम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से संबंधित और राष्ट्रहित का भी मामला हो सकता है और झारखंड के खासकर गरबा रोड से लेकर छत्तीसगढ़ तक का उत्तरी हिस्सा है, जो दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी झारखंड है, यह सारा क्षेत्र मिनरल से भरपूर है। वहां के निवासियों के लिए इस क्षेत्र का बेहतर उपयोग हो सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने तो अभी शुरू ही किया है। मैं अपने दल की ओर से प्रथम वक्ता हूं। यदि आप बार-बार मेरी तरफ देखेंगे, तो मुझे भी थोड़ा सोचना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप ट्रेन की स्पीड बढ़ाइए, ताकि आप कन्कलूड कर सकें। मेरी चिंता यह है कि आपका भाषण पूरा हो जाना चाहिए, इसलिए आप स्पीड बढ़ाइए।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारा छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र है, इसमें अम्बिकापुर से बरवा क्षेत्र के लिए रेल लाइन की आवश्यकता है। अम्बिकापुर से रायपुर आने-जाने के लिए जसपुर जिला पड़ता है, कोरिया जिला पड़ता है, सरगुजा जिला पड़ता है, बलरामपुर जिला पड़ता है, झारखंड का भूभाग है। इन जिलों के निवासियों को सीधे रायपुर जाने के लिए कोई ऐसी ट्रेन की सुविधा नहीं है, बल्कि सिर्फ एक ही ट्रेन की सुविधा है। मैं इसीलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां से अगर एक इंटरसिटी ट्रेन चला दी जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। अम्बिकापुर-जबलपुर जो मात्र एक ट्रेन चल रही है, यह सप्ताह में दो ही दिन चलती है। इस ट्रेन को डेली कर दिया जाए। अम्बिकापुर से दिल्ली जाने के लिए यात्रियों के लिए जो कनेक्टिविटी है, उनके लिए एक ट्रेन चलाई जाए। अम्बिकापुर स्टेशन को टर्मिनल के रूप में विकसित किया जाए और दुर्ग-अम्बिकापुर एक्सप्रेस में प्रथम श्रेणी का अतिरिक्त कोच लगाया जाए, उसलापुर, बैकुण्ठपुर, बिश्रामपुर आदि स्टेशनों को आदर्श स्टेशनों के रूप में डेवलप

किया जाए। इसके साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हम लोग दिल्ली से रायपुर जाते हैं या रायपुर से दिल्ली आते हैं, तो 20-22 घंटे का समय लगता है। आज के समय में इतना समय लगता है, हम इसको कैसे ठीक करेंगे? इसलिए यहां और भी फास्ट ट्रेन्स चलाई जाएं। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस केवल दो ही दिन चलती है, उसको बढ़ाकर प्रतिदिन कर दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लाइन रायपुर से टिटलागढ़ दोहरी रेल लाइन है, यह लाइन 1930-31 की लाइन है। यह आजादी से पहले की लाइन है और यह लाइन अभी तक चल रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दक्षिण भारत, पूर्वी समुद्री क्षेत्र, मध्यम क्षेत्र और उत्तर भारत को जोड़ने में रायपुर-विजयनगरम् रेल लाइन की जीवंत भूमिका है। यह लाइन बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि आज भी छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य खनिज उत्पादन में अग्रणी है। यहां पर कोयला 22.6 प्रतिशत, लौह अयस्क 19.8 प्रतिशत और सीमेंट का 36.5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है। देश को एक समृद्धशाली देश बनाने की दिशा में छत्तीसगढ़ की जो महती भूमिका है, उसे देखते हुए, इस लाइन को यहां पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जोड़ा जाए। आप सबको मालूम होगा कि अभी सिर्फ 42 किलोमीटर का कार्य पूर्ण हुआ है, दोहरीकरण का काम अभी बाकी है।

दल्ली-राजहरा-रावघाट-जगदलपुर की एक बहुप्रतीक्षित रेल परियोजना थी। हमारी सरकार ने इसको स्वीकृति देकर काम शुरू कर दिया है। इसका काम चालू है, सिर्फ कुछ काम बाकी है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस काम में और गति लाई जाए। इस काम के पूर्ण होने से उस क्षेत्र की जनता को ...(समय की घंटी)... मिनरल्स के लिए और वीएसपी के लिए, जिनको ध्यान में रखकर इसको बनाया जा रहा है, वह अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा कर सके। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। अगर आपके क्षेत्र की भी कोई बात हो, तो क्या मैं उसको यहां रख दूँ? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके यहां, खास कर उज्जैन के लिए और कोई फास्ट ट्रेन होनी चाहिए। आप भी कई बार वहां से बोलते हैं, मैं भी इसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वह हमारी धार्मिक नगरी है, ऐतिहासिक नगरी है, इसलिए वहां पर सुविधा का और विस्तार होना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं साथ ही साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि फैजाबाद में एक गुड्स शेड है, जिसको आसपास शिफ्ट करने के लिए आम जनता, जन प्रतिनिधियों एवं माननीय सांसदों द्वारा लगातार मांग की जाती रही है। क्या कारण है कि इसे अभी तक अलग नहीं किया गया? इसके कारण न केवल शहर में ट्रैफिक की व्यवस्था खराब हो रही है, अपितु ट्रकों के आवागमन और लोगों के आने-जाने में भी बहुत असुविधा हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): राम विचार नेताम जी, आपके दो वक्ता और बाकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: जिससे जनता एवं रेलवे दोनों का नुकसान होता है। इस संदर्भ में उत्तर रेलवे तथा गुड्स शेड को सलारपुर में शिफ्ट करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिसको स्वीकृत करना अति आवश्यक है। कृपा करके इसे स्वीकृत करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: आप कृपा करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका धन्यवाद। आपने मेरी बात भी कही, इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: आपने हमारी बात को गंभीरता से सुना, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका ससम्मान समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, not present. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, आपके पास पांच मिनट का समय है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप तो अच्छे आदमी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं आदमी तो अच्छा हूँ, पर मेरी बाध्यताएँ हैं।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Appropriation (Railways) Bill.

The Indian Railways have two important responsibilities - economic viability on the one hand and social responsibility on the other. The Railways must keep both these responsibilities in mind in all their initiatives and activities. For the first time in India, the General and Railway Budgets have been combined. This merger has given an opportunity to the Government to not reveal but to hide anything that is inconvenient to it, if they so desire.

I would like to highlight that since our Independence, capital expenditure on the Railways had always been borne by the Central Government. In the last two years, this pattern has changed and the State Governments have been asked to bear costs through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The Central Government has pushed some projects with some State Governments that require financial and other resource contributions by those State Governments. While this may work with a few affluent State Governments, this model is not viable for those States that are debt-stressed or cash-strapped. This would not work at all in the North Eastern Seven-Sister States. The Gross Traffic Receipts (GTR) for 2017-18 has been projected at ₹ 1.88 lakh crore. In 2016-17, the GTR was projected at ₹ 1.84 lakh crore. But the Revised Estimates of the Budget admitted to a shortfall of ₹ 12,664 crore. It is obvious that even this year's projection will fall short. The Government is not being quite open regarding the state of railway finances. For the first time since 1978, there was a drop in freight earnings compared to the previous year. Competition from road transport and, in a few cases, of the river transport might be the factor for this. There could be other reasons also. But it could be also because of internal problems of the Railways.

The Railways are reaching out well in the popular social media like Facebook and Twitter. I am not against it. However, the number of unreserved passengers being around 12 million out of the total number of 13 million, how is the Government engaging with these 12 million passengers? Will they fend for themselves?

This year, with the merger of the Railway Budget with the General Budget, the larger social obligations of the Railways have been completely side-tracked. The generosity and the sense of mission have gone. The Indian Railways had been a big supporter of Indian sports. In 2016, one-third of the Indian contingent to the Rio Olympics was from the Indian Railways. How have they been rewarded? Is it by changing rules and making it difficult for sportspersons to get proper training?

In earlier years, 330-day Special Casual Leave (SCL) was to be given. But now only a certain category of sportspersons, including Olympics and Commonwealth Games medal winners will have this privilege. Previously, 120-day Special Casual Leave used to be granted to players without a medal, but with the potential to win one. It has been cut to 90 days. Even the provision of half-a-day leave has now been discontinued with. It is being allowed only in exceptional cases. This will come in the way of regular training. One of my colleagues has already written to the hon. Minister regarding this and I hope he takes proper and quick action.

Another important aspect of social responsibility is energy conservation. There is a promise by the Railways to fit coaches of all trains of the Indian Railways with bio-toilets by 2019. The Government has given it up. In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha some time ago, it said only "about 800 trains had either some coaches or all the coaches fitted with bio-toilets". The reply, *prime-facie*, is delightfully vague. So I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the projected timeframe for fitting all coaches with bio-toilets?

No doubt, rail safety was emphasized in the Budget with the announcement of the *Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh*. This is very good. However, as on November, 2016, 1.25 lakh non-gazetted posts related to safety were lying vacant. With these vacancies, can the appropriate level of safety be achieved?

In October 2016, there were 410 pending compensation claims relating to train accidents. Have these been settled? I am not against Bullet Trains. It is an issue of priority. Instead of Bullet Trains, in case of fund shortage, does not India need more safety officials and safety mechanism? Before I end, I would like to specifically mention about my State of West Bengal. The 2017-18 outlay for West Bengal is ₹ 6,336 crores as compared to ₹ 3,820 crores the previous year. This is highly welcome. Projects worth ₹ 40,000 crores including the Kolkata Metro Railways are

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

ongoing projects in West Bengal. However, Central Government has allotted only 15 per cent to Bengal in the Demands for Grants. This will slow down the execution of many important projects in West Bengal.

I am happy to point out that the Kolkata Metro Railway is performing fairly well. The budgetary gross turnover receipt projections for 2016-17 were at ₹ 242 crores. The Revised Estimate goes up to ₹ 256 crores. The Kolkata Metro, the North-East Frontier Railway and the East Coast Railway are the only zonal railways that have posted better figures than the initial budgetary projections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. Your time is over. Only three minutes are left for another speaker.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, please give me two-three more minutes. I don't have anyone from my party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): There are two names. Mr. Derek O'Brien's name is there.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Okay. Sir, I will abide by your order. Let me continue, Sir. I have almost completed. In both the Houses of Parliament, our MPs have made some specific demands to the hon. Railway Minister. I am not repeating them. I would only urge upon the hon. Minister to look into these cases and to dispose them of quickly. The Railway Budget has got swallowed into the General Budget. I urge upon the hon. Minister to ensure that the social responsibility of the Railways does not get swallowed up in the name of economic viability. One of the main factors of the unity of our country is extensive railway coverage. Nothing should be done to weaken this factor. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति और अपने दल के नेता, श्री नीतीश कुमार जी के प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया। 1853 में इसकी स्थापना करने के लिए सोचा गया था और मुम्बई से ठाणे के बीच सिर्फ 34 किलोमीटर रेल बनाने का काम हुआ था। रेल दक्षिण से उत्तर और पूर्व से पश्चिम को जोड़ती है। यह रेल गरीबों का, शोषितों का, पीड़ितों का, दलितों का एक सहारा है। इससे आसानी से लोग जाते हैं, आते हैं। अकेले रेलवे का 94 वर्ष तक जो बजट होता था, तो लोग देखते थे कि रेलवे का बजट सुना जा सकता है, अपनी समस्याओं से रेल मंत्री को अवगत कराया जा सकता है, रेल मंत्री उन पर ध्यान देते थे और उन पर कार्रवाई भी होती थी, लेकिन क्या कारण है कि 94 वर्ष के बाद रेल बजट आम बजट में परिवर्तित हो गया? हमें सोचना होगा कि

रेलवे के 16 लाख कर्मचारी हैं और रेलवे का जो बजट है, उसका 54 परसेंट सिर्फ वेतन में चला जाता है, TA और DA में चला जाता है और बजट का सिर्फ 46 परसेंट हिस्सा रेल के विकास के लिए बच जाता है। हमको पिछले 94 वर्षों को देखना होगा कि आज हम कहां पहुंचे हैं और किस कारण से पहुंचे हैं। 2014 में लोक सभा के चुनावों में हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों ने बड़ी आशा और विश्वास के साथ श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को वोट देने का काम किया था, उन्हें सत्ता में लाने का काम किया था कि उनके आने से हमारी बेरोज़गारी समाप्त होगी और रेलवे के जो रिक्त पद हैं, उन्हें भरे जाने का काम होगा।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

लेकिन पिछले तीन वर्षों से रेलवे में एक भी नौजवान की भर्ती नहीं ली गई है, किसी भी इंटरव्यू में उसे सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं, नौजवानों को रेलवे के इंटरव्यूज के समय आने और जाने में कठिनाइयां होती हैं, उनको रेल में आरक्षण नहीं मिलता है, आप उस ओर निगरानी करने का, ध्यान देने का काम करें।

हमने देखा है, देश के प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव में कितनी मेहनत करते हैं, कितना दौड़ते हैं। पिछले दो-तीन महीनों में रेलवे में जिस रफ्तार से दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, करीब-करीब 100 दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस जोश और खरोश के साथ रेल मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनावों में दौड़ते हैं, अगर उसी जोश से वे इस ओर भी ध्यान देते, तो ट्रेन की दुर्घटनाएं न होतीं और जो नौजवान, महिलाएं एवं बच्चे इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरे हैं, वे न मरते।

इन्होंने बड़े जोर-शोर से रेलवे के संबंध में विस्तारपूर्वक बताने का काम किया। क्या ऐलान किया? पिछले 94 वर्ष में तकनीक इतनी आगे बढ़ गई है, लेकिन फिर भी जाड़े में ट्रेनें 24 घंटे, 30 घंटे और 48 घंटे लेट होती हैं। क्यों लेट होती हैं? बच्चों का इंटरव्यू छूट जाता है, लोगों के जो प्रोग्राम बने होते हैं, वे उसके मुताबिक पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं, सब लोग देरी से अपने गंतव्य पर पहुंचते हैं। हम रेल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहेंगे कि कुहासे को काटने के लिए आपने कौन सी तकनीक अपनाने का काम किया है?

हम कुछ सुझावों के साथ मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहते हैं, एक माहौल वह भी था कि जब भी कहीं कोई दुर्घटना होती थी, तो रेल मंत्री इस्तीफा देते थे। उस समय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने भी इस्तीफा दिया था और श्री एच.आर. खन्ना की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी। रेलवे के 17 ज़ोन बने हैं। उस कमेटी ने कहा कि अगर कहीं कोई दुर्घटना होगी, तो रेलवे बोर्ड का चेयरमैन, रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर और रेलवे बोर्ड के पदाधिकारी दंडित होंगे, लेकिन उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अभी तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ है।

हम रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि रेल बजट को पुनः अलग करवाने का काम करें और दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में एच.आर. खन्ना कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर अमल करने का काम करें। इसके साथ-साथ हम रेल मंत्री एवं रेल विभाग से एक निवेदन और भी करना चाहते हैं। रेलवे लाइनों के दोनों तरफ 6,66,000 एकड़ जमीन बची हुई है। रेल बजट घाटे में चल रहा है, तो उस घाटे के पूरा करने के लिए आप उस जमीन का उपयोग क्यों नहीं करते? पहले रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ की जमीन, खेती करने के लिए या अन्य कामों के लिए नीलाम होती थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There is one more speaker from your party.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: महोदय, रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक इतनी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से एक मैम्बर का नाम बोलने के लिए और है।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति जी, अभी तो मैंने बोलना शुरू ही किया है और आप मुझे समाप्त करने के लिए कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप सुनिए। आपकी पार्टी के दो स्पीकर्स के लिए कुल नौ मिनट का टाइम था और उसमें से अभी तक आपने सात मिनट ले लिए हैं। अब मैं क्या करूँ?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य को बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या स्पीकर की लिस्ट में से आपका नाम काट दिया जाए? Your name will be removed. Agreed. Your name will be removed then.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात केवल पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ जो जमीन बची हुई है, उसका रेलवे सदुपयोग करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह सब ठीक है, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी की ओर से नौ मिनट के लिए दो नाम बोलने के लिए दिए गए हैं। मैं क्या करूँ? दूसरा नाम श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा टाइम भी माननीय सदस्य को दे दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, आप श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन का टाइम भी ले लीजिए। ठीक है, मैं श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन का नाम लिस्ट में से काट देता हूँ। Agreed. Your name will be removed then.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि समस्तीपुर जिला मुख्यालय रेलवे जंक्शन है। वहां से वर्ष 1977 से डायरेक्ट ट्रेन दिल्ली के लिए चलती थी, लेकिन उसके बाद वह बन्द हो गई। मैंने इस बारे में कई बार रेल मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा, आग्रह किया, निवेदन किया और प्रार्थना की कि वहां से एक ट्रेन डायरेक्ट नई दिल्ली और चेन्नई के लिए चलनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरी इस मांग पर विचार करें और समस्तीपुर से एक ट्रेन डायरेक्ट दिल्ली के लिए चलाने का काम करें।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में जो पुराने पुल हैं, जो पुरानी इमारतें हैं, जो ध्वस्त हो रही हैं, उन पुलों और इमारतों की मरम्मत की जानी चाहिए और जिनकी मरम्मत नहीं हो सकती है, उन्हें नया बनाया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि शाहपुर पटोरी होते हुए बरौनी तक की रेल लाइन का दोहरीकरण अभी तक नहीं हुआ है और समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा के लिए नियत समय में जो रेलवे लाइन का दोहरीकरण होना चाहिए, वह भी नहीं हुआ है। वहां पुल भी अभी तक नहीं बन पाया है। मैंने इसके लिए अनेक बार मंत्री जी को पत्र के माध्यम से और मिलकर भी निवेदन किया है और आज फिर मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दोहरीकरण जल्दी किया जाए। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूं कि जहां से ट्रेन नहीं चलती हैं, वहां से ट्रेनें चलाई जाएं और वहां छात्रों को इंटरव्यू में पहुंचने के लिए निर्धारित आरक्षण की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूं कि रेलगाड़ियों में होली, दशहरा, छठ, दिवाली, ईद एवं बकरीद के समय में बहुत भीड़ होती है। इसलिए रेलों में डिब्बों की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए तथा ट्रेनों की रफ्तार भी बढ़ानी चाहिए, ताकि ट्रेनें अच्छी तरह से चल सकें।

महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—

"है पेट जहां खाली नर का,
उस घर में दीप जलेगा क्या।
जब घास न कोई देता है,
तो बूढ़ा बैल चलेगा क्या।"

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. At the outset, I want to thank the hon. Railway Minister because in the past two years, he has visited Tamil Nadu thrice, has mixed with the people, and initiated some new projects also. Having said that, the separation of the Railway Budget was done in 1924 after constituting a Committee headed by Acworth, a renowned railway economist, with a view to give focussed attention on building up the railway infrastructure; whereas now, a ten page note was sent by Bibek Debroy to merge the Railway Budget saying that the Ministry has been used to popular announcements, new lines and new trains, without adequate focus on developing infrastructure. From the above, it could be seen that the reason for separation and merger is the same. There is no difference. In fact, the merger will see the Railways losing autonomy and there will not be transparency in its functioning. There will not be any financial relief for the Indian Railways. Because of the merger, there is not going to be much relief financially since the salary, pension and social obligation, to the tune of ₹ 35,00 crore, will be paid from the Indian Railways revenue, unlike other Central Government employees, where salary and pension are paid by the Government. The only relief is that the Indian Railways need not pay the dividend of ₹ 5,000 crore.

[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

The Budget says that the tariff will be fixed based on the cost, social obligation and competition. Now, a passenger pays only 57 per cent of the cost. It is a clear indication that there would be a fare hike in future. Sir, I don't object to a fare rise if the people can afford. More than Australia, we are carrying daily—so many numbers of passengers! More than 50-60 per cent comprise of unorganized labourers and farmers. They can't afford to pay higher fares.

The Indian Railways Finance Corporation, IRCTC—which does ticketing, catering, tourism and bottled water—IRCON, Indian Railways Construction organisation, which are the subsidiaries of the Indian Railways making huge profits, are listed for disinvestment. Why do you disinvest a profit-making organisation? This is not fair and good. I request the Minister of Railways to reconsider.

A day before the Budget, the Finance Minister announced that the hospitality business will be outsourced and, the same day, the Board announced that Kalka-Simla, Siliguri-Darjeeling and Nilgiri Mountain trains will be handed over to private parties. Again, I request the Railways Minister to reconsider that.

In the last Budget, Sir, the Railways Minister said that ₹ 8.5 lakh crore are required for modernization. You are able to raise only ₹ 1.5 crore from LIC and this Budget is silent on further funds to be raised. Although it was announced about the safety fund of ₹ 1 lakh crore, only seed money will be given by the Government and the remaining fund has to be internally generated. The Budget promised to eradicate all gates in the broad gauges section and adequate funds have not been allocated. This Budget is an anti-worker one. The Government had announced about the reforms in the labour laws.

Sir, let us take the derailment cases. There is a phenomenal increase in the derailment cases. Last year, it was 65 and this year it is 74 so far, leading to a loss of invaluable lives. The main cause is arrears of track renewal. The Indian Railways say that 4,500 kms. of track is to be renewed every year. During the 12th Plan period, from 2012 to 2017, 27,000 track kilometre should have been renewed. But, according to the CRB information to the Parliamentary Standing Committee, during this period, we have made only 14,300 kilometres which was budgeted and renewed. So, as on date, 12,700 kilometre track is overdue for renewal. For the next five years, another 22,500 kilometre will become due for renewal, totaling to 25,200 kilometre track to be renewed during the period of 'safety fund'. The current cost of track renewal is ₹ 4,000 crore for 1,500 kilometre going by the 2016-17 Budget Estimate. Accordingly, for track renewal, for five years, it is going to be ₹ 52,000 crores, that is, ₹ 10,000 crores a year. As per CRB Standing Committee Report,

₹ 31,900 crores is needed to complete all the sanctioned road safety works, including manning of unmanned level crossings and replacing with ROB and RUBs to avoid level crossing accidents. For creating infrastructure for LHB coaches, according to Anil Kakodkar Committee, we need ₹ 10,000 crores. For improvement in signaling, another ₹ 20,000 crores is required. Both these estimates are based on Anil Kakodkar Committee Report in 2012. Today's cost will be double that amount. Railway Budget for 2017-18 has allocated only ₹ 1,000 crore for proposed safety fund as against ₹ 500 crores. How they are going to fulfill the commitment is questionable. So, more derailments and more accidents will be there. It is going to be certain. Sir, in this scenario the increasing number of accidents cannot be stopped and, therefore, loss of invaluable lives will continue. Finally, Sir, we must be proud of ICF, Integral Coach Factory, Chennai. The productivity of this factory is continuously going up. In 2014-15, they have made 1700 coaches, in 2015-16, they have made 2000 coaches and in 2016-17, they have made 2300 coaches. Sir, this productivity has been with existing staff strength. No additional recruitments have been done in these three years. With the existing strength, they have increased the productivity. You can see the mettle of ICF employees and officers. Sir, two modern train sets are given to ICF. It is very good. I thank the Railway Ministry for that. I thank you for that. It should be 100 per cent Indian. Of course, some technological help they will get from foreign friends. Sir, I request you to hand over all the modern train sets to ICF. They are planning to give it to a foreign company. I request them to give it to ICF. The ICF can make it. We don't need any foreign help to manufacture these modern trains. Please consider to make this in India by ICF. Thank you very much.

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा हेतु खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, भारतीय रेल की संप्रभुता एवं आत्मनिर्भरता, जो शुरुआती दौर से चली आ रही थी, उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया और रेल बजट को विभिन्न यातायात संसाधनों के एकीकृत सोच के नाम पर आम बजट में समाहित कर दिया गया, जो भारतीय रेल के निजीकरण एवं विदेशी पूंजी निवेश द्वारा संचालित सेवाओं के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करता है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी. के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, यह सत्य है कि भारतीय रेल देशवासियों की जीवन रेखा है और हमारे देश के यातायात का महत्वपूर्ण साधन है, जो देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से लोगों को जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण एवं गतिशील भूमिका अदा करता है। भारतीय रेल, विश्व की सबसे बड़ी रेल सेवाओं में एक है, जिसमें करीब 13 लाख से अधिक कर्मचारी हैं, 66 हजार किलोमीटर का रेल नेटवर्क है, प्रतिदिन 19 हजार से अधिक रेल गाड़ियां चलती हैं और लगभग 3 करोड़ यात्रियों का आवागमन होता है तथा करीब 27 लाख टन सामान ढुलाई का लक्ष्य होता है, परंतु सेवा और गुणवत्ता के मामले में

[श्री राजाराम]

रेलवे का रिकॉर्ड ठीक नहीं है। इतने बड़े network को, जो भारत की अथर्व्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, जो कार्य अंजाम देना चाहिए था या ईमानदारी से जो पहल होनी चाहिए थी, वह पिछले ढाई वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कार्यक्रमों में दिखाई नहीं देती।

महोदय, रेलवे में सुरक्षा और संरक्षा दोनों बहुत बड़ी चुनौतियां हैं। दोनों यात्रियों की सुरक्षा और उनके जान-माल से संबंधित है। ट्रेनों समय से नहीं चल रही हैं। भारतीय रेल घाटे में चल रही है। हमारी रेलवे भारत सरकार के बजट अनुदानों पर निर्भर होकर चलने को मजबूर है। विडम्बना यह है कि आए दिन रेल हादसे होते हैं। रेल यात्री असुरक्षित यात्रा करके अपनी जान गंवाने पर मजबूर हैं। रेल हादसों के अनेक कारण होते हैं, जिनमें महत्वपूर्ण है — रेल पटरियों का पुराना होना, ट्रेनों का पटरी से उतर जाना, सिग्नल में खराबी, कोहरा, मानवीय चूक, उपकरणों की विफलता, आतंकवादी वारदातें — जिन्हें रोकने के लिए सार्थक कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। महोदय, जब रेल हादसा होता है, तो भारत सरकार के मंत्री या सरकारी अधिकारी घटनास्थल पर पहुंचते हैं, एक टीम बना दी जाती है और कुछ मुआवजे की घोषणा कर दी जाती है। लेकिन रेल हादसा क्यों हुआ, उसके लिए जहां कमेटी तो बना दी जाती है, लेकिन हादसे को रोकने के लिए कोई सार्थक पहल नहीं होती। मेरा कहना है कि रेल मंत्रालय तमाम रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सार्थक पहल करे और अपने infrastructure को मजबूत करके, काकोडकर समिति और पित्रोदा समिति की जो सिफारिशें हैं, उन्हें पूर्णतया लागू करे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, अभी तो मुझे दो मिनट भी नहीं हुए, Bell बज गई। पांच मिनट मेरा समय है। हमारी पार्टी से कोई दूसरा बोलने वाला नहीं है।

आज रेलवे के सामने अनेक चुनौतियां हैं, जिन पर रेलवे को खरा उतरना है। रेलवे की प्रतिदिन की कमाई लगभग 250 करोड़ रुपए है, जबकि खर्च उससे कहीं ज्यादा है। धन की कमी के कारण रेलवे का विस्तार, स्टेशनों पर बुनियादी सुविधाएं आदि उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही हैं। रेल डिब्बों में सफाई और खान-पान की व्यवस्था भी अच्छी नहीं है।

महोदय, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, रेलों में रख-रखाव, डिब्बों में सफाई का काम, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर साफ-सफाई का काम, खान-पान या बैडरोल आदि काम Private sector या private ठेकेदारों से कराया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि Private लोगों या ठेकेदारों से कराए गए कामों की गुणवत्ता अच्छी होती है, समय से काम पूरा होता है और यात्रियों को सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में काम ठीक इसके उलट होता है। आप स्टेशनों पर चले जाइए। हम कहते हैं कि कहीं दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं, आप नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर चले जाइए। नई दिल्ली प्लेटफॉर्म पर आप 10 मिनट खड़े नहीं हो सकते। वहां स्टेशन की सफाई का काम private ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से कराया जाता है। आप ट्रेनों में जाकर खान-पान की व्यवस्था को देख लीजिए। आए दिन यात्री हंगामा करते हैं और पेपरों में देखने को मिलता है। खाने की क्वालिटी की स्थिति क्या है — अगर हम शताब्दी और राजधानी गाड़ियों की बात छोड़ दें, अनेक ऐसी ट्रेनें हैं, जिनमें कोई स्टाफ नहीं रहता और सफाई करने के लिए जो private ठेकेदार नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, स्टेशनों पर उनके कुछ लोग चढ़ जाते हैं और सफाई करने के बाद यात्रियों के सामने हाथ फैला देते हैं। कोई एक रुपया, दो रुपया या पांच रुपया दे देता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप Private Sector को यह काम देते हैं, तो भी वहां व्यवस्था

ठीक नहीं हो पा रही है, वहीं ठेकेदार श्रमिकों का बड़े पैमाने पर शोषण करते हैं। उनका शोषण होता है। इस देश में लेबर लॉ बना हुआ है, मिनिमम मज़दूरी निश्चित की गई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, कभी-कभी तो टाइम मिलता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Your time is over.

श्री राजाराम: मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इस देश में लेबर लॉ बना हुआ है, मिनिमम वेजेज निश्चित हैं। ईपीएफ, पीपीएफ तथा अन्य सुविधाओं को तो छोड़िए, उसको मिनिमम मज़दूरी भी नहीं मिलती है। महोदय, हम लोग कभी-कभार बोलते हैं और सोचते हैं कि आप जैसे लोगों का संरक्षण मिलेगा, हम आज अपनी कुछ बात रखेंगे। महोदय, अब मैं अपनी एक-दो मांगों को रखकर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा, क्योंकि आपने मुझे रोक दिया है। मैंने बाकी बातें छोड़ दी हैं, अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल एक-दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल विभाग में वर्ग "क", "ख" और "ग" की कितनी वैकेंसीज़ हैं? उनमें एससीज़/एसटीज़ तथा ओबीसी के लोगों के लिए कितनी वैकेंसीज़ हैं और उनको भरने के लिए भारत सरकार के पास क्या कोई प्लान है? यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल सुरक्षा और संरक्षा से संबंधित है कि इसके लिए कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है, जिससे दुर्घटनाएँ रोकी जा सकें? अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कायमगंज, जनपद फर्रुखाबाद, जो कि आलू गोदाम का एक बहुत बड़ा केंद्र है, वहां कोई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नहीं रुकती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री राजाराम: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह चाहूँगा कि वहां भी किसी ट्रेन के रुकने की व्यवस्था की जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, स्वतंत्र हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार एक संयुक्त बजट पेश हुआ है। इससे पहले जब रेल बजट पेश होता था, तो हम सभी लोग लोक सभा गैलरी में घंटों बैठकर बजट सुना करते थे। बजट सुनने के बाद हम अपने क्षेत्र में फोन करते थे कि हमारी मांग पूरी हो गई है, रेलवे बजट में हमारा यह-यह काम हो गया है, तो लोग भी बड़े खुश होते थे। पूरे देश में तब लोग टीवी के सामने बैठकर रेल बजट सुनते थे, लेकिन इस बार वित्त मंत्री जी के दो घंटे तक चले भाषण में मुश्किल से 10 मिनट रेल बजट को मिले हैं। जब हम यहां खड़े होते थे, तो हमारा पहला विधान यह रहता था कि हम रेल बजट के समर्थन में खड़े हैं। अब रेल बजट नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी रेलवे अथवा रेल मंत्रालय के काम-काज पर चर्चा करते समय हमारे मन में हमेशा यही भावना रही है कि यह देश की रेलवे है, यह जनता से जुड़ा हुआ मंत्रालय है और हमारी भावना उनके साथ बनी रहनी चाहिए।

सर, आज हम रेल बजट पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हम रेलवे मंत्रालय की वर्किंग पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि बजट नहीं है, फिर भी रेलवे में ऐसी कई विज़नरी बातें हैं, जिनको सरकार ने दो-तीन सालों में शामिल किया है। वे कागज़ पर तो हैं। इस साल नई रेल सेवाओं की घोषणा करने वाले रेल बजट को भले ही जनरल बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है, लेकिन इससे रेलवे की खराब फाइनेंशियल पोजिशन छुप नहीं सकती। रेलवे मंत्रालय ने रेल

[श्री संजय राउत]

बजट की परम्परा को खत्म करके रेलवे की वर्किंग में जो ट्रांसपेरेंसी थी, उसको खत्म कर दिया है। पहले देश और जनता के सामने रेल बजट का छोटा-सा मुद्दा ही सामने आता था, लेकिन इस बार अब तक डेढ़ महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी देश को पता नहीं है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने क्या किया है और वह क्या करने जा रही है। इसलिए सवाल उठता है कि रेलवे में जो हो रहा है, उसको जानने के लिए क्या हमें सीएजी की रिपोर्ट का इंतजार करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि रेलवे मंत्रालय की वर्किंग अब उसी से मालूम पड़ रही है।

सर, सीएजी रिपोर्ट बताती है कि वर्ष 2010-11 से 2014-15 तक रेलवे के लेखा अधिकारियों की ओर से गंभीर खामियां की गई हैं। सीएजी ने रेलवे में wrong calculation of expenditure के लगभग 64 मामलों का जिक्र किया है, नोटिंग की है, जिनमें 53.57 करोड़ रुपये की राशि शामिल है। इसे रेलवे ने स्वीकार किया है, मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सर, इसी तरह 11 जोनल रेलवेज द्वारा 66 irregular adjustments के मामले भी सामने आए हैं। इस 1,431 करोड़ रुपये के amount के मामले रेलवे ने भी माने हैं। इतना ही नहीं, अगर CAG की बात मानें, तो रेलवे स्टाफ की productivity घटी है। CAG ने कहा है कि productivity घटने से कई Zonal Railways का खर्च बढ़ा है और उनकी income कम हो गयी है। Income से अधिक expenditure पिछले पांच सालों में शत प्रतिशत ज्यादा है। CAG ने LIC के 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये के सही इस्तेमाल करने की नसीहत दी है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय का जो काम है, हमेशा हमने उस काम के लिए मंत्रालय को, उसके अधिकारियों को शाबाशी भी दी है, लेकिन जब इस प्रकार की घटनाएं सामने आती हैं, तो जो जनता का पैसा है, देश का पैसा है, वह कहीं गलत कामों में, गलत मार्गों में तो नहीं जा रहा, उस बारे में आपको देखना पड़ेगा और सदन को बताना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैं मुम्बई से आता हूँ। मुम्बई में रहने वाला आम आदमी कभी भी रेलवे के काम को या रेल मंत्रालय को शाबाशी नहीं देगा। लाखों लोग हैं। हम मानते हैं, रेल हमारी है, लेकिन हर दो दिन के बाद किसी न किसी प्लेटफॉर्म पर एक, दो या तीन-तीन घंटे ट्रेन लेट हो जाती है, चाहे Central Railway हो, Western Railway हो या Harbour हो और वहां बखेड़ा खड़ा हो जाता है, दंगा होता है, तोड़-फोड़ होती है। उसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्रालय को जिम्मेदार नहीं मानता हूँ, सिस्टम में कोई न कोई गड़बड़ हो जाती है। फिर सिग्नल का सिस्टम है, रेलवे ट्रैक का सिस्टम है। हम सालों से नए रेलवे ट्रैक्स की मांग करते हैं कि और ज्यादा रेलवे ट्रैक्स की जरूरत है, लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है। सर, हमारी अलग से Mumbai Suburban Division बनाने की एक मांग हमेशा रही है, under one roof, one centre में पूरे रेलवे के उपनगरीय संचालन का होना जरूरी है, ताकि रेलवे की working में सुधार हो जाए।

सर, मैंने last Budget के समय मंत्री जी के सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय रखा था। पिछले बजट के दौरान मैंने मुम्बई में Coastal Ring Railway का प्रस्ताव रखा था। रेल मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में उसे पसंद भी किया था, लेकिन एक वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी इस दिशा में एक मीटिंग तक नहीं हुई और न ही उस दिशा में कोई चर्चा हुई है।

सर, आखिरी मुद्दा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं बार-बार एक खबर पढ़ता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय रोजगार के साथ किस तरह का खिलवाड़ कर रहा है। Budget annexure में रेलवे के manpower को

2015 से 2018 तक 13 लाख 30 हजार के करीब बताया है, जो 2014 के 15 लाख 50 हजार की मंजूर क्षमता से 2 लाख से ज्यादा की कटौती है। क्या सरकार बताएगी कि कौन सी transparency के तहत नौकरियों में यह भारी कटौती की गयी है? प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी बहुत सी सभाओं में यह बताया था कि रेलवे में एक लाख भर्तियां हुई हैं, एक लाख नए रोजगार पैदा हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को किसी ने गलत जानकारी दी है या इस संबंध में सच क्या है, यह भी सदन को बताना पड़ेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... रेलवे सबसे बड़ा रोजगार देने वाला विभाग है, देश को जोड़ने वाला सबसे बड़ा विभाग है, इसलिए इस मंत्रालय में transparency का होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं मानता हूं कि अगर रेल मंत्रालय की working transparent नहीं होगी, तो देश का यह सबसे बड़ा transporter बरबाद हो जाएगा, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में जो हो रहा है और जो होने जा रहा है, इस बार रेल बजट नहीं हुआ, तो आप सदन को बताइए कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और किस तरह से मुम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों में, चाहे बेंगलुरु हो, चेन्नई हो, कोलकाता हो, रेलवे यातायात को सुधारने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. The discussion will continue tomorrow.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Now, we will take up Special Mentions. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda; absent. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

Demand to give adequate financial assistance to the State of Rajasthan to tackle the problem of fluoride in the underground water

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान की जनता की एक बड़ी स्वास्थ्य समस्या की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

राजस्थान में पर्याप्त वर्षा न होने के कारण राजस्थान के अधिकतर लोग भूमिगत जल पर ही निर्भर हैं, जो कि फ्लोराइड के प्रदूषण से ग्रस्त है। पूरे देश के फ्लोराइड ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में से 55 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र केवल राजस्थान में है। मानकों से अधिक फ्लोराइड युक्त पानी पीने के कारण प्रदेश के लोगों को फ्लोरोसिस व अन्य बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कई गांवों में लोगों में वृद्धावस्था के लक्षण कम उम्र में ही आने लगे हैं। कई क्षेत्रों में लोगों को हड्डियों से संबंधित बीमारियां हो रही हैं, जिसके कारण लोग अपने दैनिक कार्य करने में भी अक्षम हो रहे हैं।

वर्तमान राज्य सरकार ने इस समस्या से प्रभावी रूप से निपटने के लिए 61 मुख्य प्रोजेक्ट्स प्रारंभ किए हैं और इस कार्य में अभी तक 1658 करोड़ की राशि खर्च की है, परंतु राज्य के पास सीमित संसाधन होने के कारण 885 करोड़ के अनुदान के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार को अनुरोध किया गया है, जिस से कि इस अत्यंत सार्वजनिक महत्व के कार्य में वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी के कारण कोई रुकावट न आए और इन्हें समय पर पूर्ण किया जा सके।

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस संबंध में पर्याप्त धनराशि राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hrs tomorrow, Thursday, the 30th March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at seven of the clock,
till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 30th March, 2017.*

