

Vol. 243

No. 17



Wednesday

9 August, 2017

18 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Reference by the Chair —

75th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement (pages 1-5 and 5-42)

Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles (page 5)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 43-47)

Message from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

Motion regarding nomination of two Members to the Committee on Public
Accounts (page 47)

Petition praying for streamlining the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
activities undertaken by the Public Sector Undertakings and multi national
companies in the country — *Reported* (page 48)

Petition regarding Modernisation of airports by Airports Authority of
India — *Presented* (page 48)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Agriculture — *Laid on the Table* (page 48)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal
and Steel — *Laid on the Table* (page 48)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence
— *Laid on the Table* (page 49)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy
— *Laid on the Table* (page 49)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Railways — *Laid on the Table* (page 49)

Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes — *Laid on the Table* (page 50)

Statements by Ministers — *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Labour (page 50)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Petroleum and Natural Gas (pages 50-51)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One
Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirtieth and One
Hundred and Thirty-second Reports of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce (page 51)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One
Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Ninetieth Report
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home
Affairs (pages 51-52)

Motion for Election to the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium
Enterprises — *Adopted* (page 52)

Regarding discrepancies in 500 rupee notes (pages 52-53 and 56-65)

Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question (page 53)

Statutory Resolution —

Increase in the basic Customs Duty from Nil to 10 per cent on certain
goods — *Adopted* (pages 53-55)

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th August, 2017/18th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

75th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today is the 75th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' launched on this day in the year 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The whole nation responded to the clarion call of Gandhiji and participated in the Movement with single-minded commitment and dedication, which culminated in our achieving Independence five years later.

On this solemn occasion, we pay our humble and respectful homage to all those martyrs who gave their lives, and also to those who suffered untold sufferings for the cause of our freedom. Let us re-affirm our commitment to uphold the sovereignty, integrity and unity of our country.

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

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

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today being the 75th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement', Members wanted to express their views on this occasion. So, I am calling them one-by-one. Beware of the time constraint, please. Now, Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी माननीय सभापति जी ने कुछ आरम्भिक शब्द कहे हैं, मैं स्वयं को और इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को उन शब्दों के साथ जोड़ना चाहूँगा। एक संघर्ष था, जो पिछली शताब्दी के आरम्भ में शुरू हुआ था और 1940 के individual सत्याग्रह के बाद उसका एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चरण वह था, जो अगस्त 1942 में 'भारत छोड़ो' की प्रस्तावना हुई, उसके साथ आरम्भ हुआ था। वह एक प्रकार से पूरे देश की भावना का संकेत बन गया था कि एक विदेशी हुकूमत इस देश को छोड़े और हमारे स्वयं के हाथों में देश का प्रशासन आए। 75 साल पहले आज का वह दिन था, जिस दिन गांधी जी और बड़े पैमाने पर स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के ऐसे नेता थे, जिनको पकड़ा गया और जेलों में वर्षों तक रखा गया। यह एक प्रकार से स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का अन्तिम संघर्ष था, जो कई वर्षों तक चला। बाहर भी कई ऐसे लोग थे, जो अन्य-अन्य तरीकों से अपने आप संघर्ष कर रहे थे। दूसरा महायुद्ध

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

चल रहा था, देश की एक भावना गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में उस आन्दोलन के साथ थी, आईएनए के लोग अपने प्रकार से बगावत कर रहे थे। उस परिस्थिति में विदेशी हुकूमत कमजोर होती गई और अन्त में 15 अगस्त, 1947 को देश स्वतंत्र हुआ। इस वर्ष, देश की स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की 75वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई जाएगी। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम कुछ पीछे मुड़कर भी देख लें और इस देश के लिए आगे का रास्ता क्या है, उसे भी हम लोग तय कर लें।

महोदय, 75 साल के इस अवधि काल में हमने देखा कि विश्व में कई ऐसे देश थे, जहां विभिन्न प्रकार के राजनीतिक संगठन आए, चुनौतियां हमारे देश के सामने भी आईं, लेकिन आज हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हर चुनौती के साथ यह देश और मजबूत होता गया और जितने भी संघर्ष और कठिनाइयां हम लोगों के सामने आईं, उनसे हम लोगों ने सबक भी सीखे और देश एक रहा तथा देश मजबूत होता गया।

महोदय, आरम्भिक संकट तब आया जब हमारे पड़ोसी की नज़र कश्मीर के ऊपर थी और आज भी हम भूल नहीं सकते कि देश का एक टुकड़ा जो अलग हुआ, वह कैसे वापस मिले, आज भी हर भारतीय की यह इच्छा है। वर्ष 1962 की लड़ाई में हम लोगों ने एक सबक सीखा कि देश की फौज को अपने प्रकार से पूर्ण रूप से तैयार होना पड़ेगा। आज भी पड़ोसियों से देश के सामने दो प्रकार की चुनौतियां हैं। हमारे तैयार होने का असर यह था कि 1962 की तुलना में 1965 और 1965 की तुलना में 1971 में हमारे देश का जो अनुभव रहा, उसमें हम एक के बाद दूसरे युद्ध में अपनी सेनाओं को भी मजबूत करते रहे।

महोदय, मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ चुनौतियां आज भी हैं और इसलिए देश की जो sovereignty है, एकता है, उसके ऊपर कई लोगों की नज़र टिकी रहती है, लेकिन मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे देश के जो वीर-बहादुर जवान हैं, उनमें इस देश को सुरक्षित रखने की पूरी क्षमता है, फिर चाहे वह पश्चिमी सीमा पर चुनौती हो या पूर्वी सीमा पर, वे किसी भी प्रकार की कुरबानी देकर इसे सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं। उसकी तुलना में आज देश को जिस बड़ी चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ता है, वह आतंक के रूप में है। यह याद रहे कि विश्व में हम एक ऐसा देश हैं, जिसने पंजाब के अंदर जब आतंकवाद आया, तो उससे मुक्ति प्राप्त की। हमारी कुरबानियां भी हुईं। हमारे देश के एक पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और एक प्रधान मंत्री को आतंकवाद के सामने अपना जीवन गंवाना पड़ा, लेकिन चाहे पंजाब की परिस्थिति थी या दक्षिण में आतंक आया, ये दो ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जहां से हमने आतंक से अपने आपको मुक्त करने में सफलता प्राप्त की।

महोदय, आज भी उस दृष्टि से हमारे देश के सामने दो चुनौतियां विशेष रूप से हैं— एक अगर मैं कहूं, तो देश के भीतर कई हिस्सों में, जिसे हम Left Wing Extremism कहते हैं, उसके अनुसार लोगों का देश के संविधान में विश्वास नहीं है। इसके कारण वे लोग हिंसा के माध्यम से चुने हुए शासन को बदलने, सत्ता हथियाने और उसके नाम पर देश के ऊपर आक्रमण करते रहने एवं व्यवस्थाओं के ऊपर आक्रमण करते रहने का प्रयास करते रहते हैं। दूसरी परिस्थिति यह है कि कुछ सीमा पार से और कुछ लोग देश के भीतर से गुमराह होकर शस्त्र उठा लेते हैं और देश के उत्तरी हिस्सों में विशेष रूप से आतंक फैलाने का प्रयास करते हैं। इस परिस्थिति में देश की व्यवस्थाओं को कैसे मजबूत किया जाए और इस आतंक के साथ कैसे लड़ना है, देश एक आवाज़ में एक नीति के साथ उसकी ओर देखे, यह आज आवश्यक है। इसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक यह

भी है कि देश के अंदर जो बहस है, उस बहस में, उस चर्चा में इस आतंक के खिलाफ कैसे हम एक होकर बोल पाएं। हाल के दिनों में, मैं यह यकीनन कह सकता हूँ कि हमारी सुरक्षा एजेंसीज़ ने, चाहे वह हमारी फौज हो, चाहे केंद्रीय पुलिस हो, चाहे जम्मू और कश्मीर में राज्य की पुलिस हो, उन्होंने आतंकियों के साथ लड़ने में काफी बड़ा योगदान दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी कई घटनाएं उस प्रकार की होती हैं और इसलिए आज 75 वर्ष बाद जब हम देश की एकता को इस प्रकार का खतरा देखते हैं, तो यह भी आवश्यक है कि यह सदन और सारा देश एक आवाज़ में उठ कर, एक सोच के साथ इसके साथ लड़ने के लिए अपने आपको तैयार कर ले।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि पिछले 75 वर्षों में और विशेष रूप से आज़ादी के बाद 70 वर्षों में इस देश का एक बड़ा योगदान यह रहा है कि हमने हर बीते हुए दिन के साथ देश के लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने का प्रयास किया है। 50 और 60 के दशक में एक परिस्थिति तो यह थी कि विश्व का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा था, जो एक के बाद एक लोकतंत्र अपने हाथों से खोता जा रहा था, कहीं सेनाओं का शासन था, कहीं तानाशाह आ रहे थे, कहीं किसी प्रकार की वैचारिक तानाशाही थी और हिन्दुस्तान जैसा देश, जो एक गरीब देश था, जहां गरीबी की वजह से लोगों के असंतुष्ट होने के कई कारण हो सकते थे — यह माना जाता था कि यहां लोकतंत्र कैसे सफल होगा। 70 के दशक में कुछ चुनौतियां लोकतंत्र को आईं, लेकिन हर बीते दिन के साथ लोकतंत्र में किस प्रकार से अपनी व्यवस्थाओं को मजबूत करना है, इस प्रयास में हम आगे बढ़ते गए।

आज हमारी चुनावी प्रक्रिया, हमारी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया, हमारी मल्टी-पार्टी डेमोक्रेसी, हमारा पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम, इनमें बहुत बड़ी क्षमता है कि किस प्रकार से देश के अंदर अलग-अलग विचार रखने वाले लोगों को, देश की निर्णय लेने की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसके अंदर हम लोग शामिल कर लें। आज भी कई ऐसी दिशाएं हैं, जिनमें इस लोकतंत्र को और मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

अब राजनीति सबसे अधिक नीति निर्माण को प्रभावित करती है, पॉलिसी मेकिंग को प्रभावित करती है और इसलिए उस क्षेत्र में देश में किस प्रकार के बेहतर और टेलेंटेड लोग आ सकते हैं, सार्वजनिक जीवन में किस प्रकार से धन की व्यवस्था, उसका प्रभाव हम लोग कम कर सकते हैं और किस प्रकार से लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाएं — इसमें मैं विशेष रूप से जिक्र करूंगा कि न्यायिक संस्था और संसदीय संस्था, अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में, जिसे हम सेपरेशन ऑफ पॉवर्स करते हैं, अपना-अपना कार्य अलग से करती रहें, बिना एक-दूसरे के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप करते हुए। अब इसकी कोई परिभाषा कोई दे नहीं सकता, इसलिए एक स्टेट्समैनशिप के माध्यम से, एक दूरदृष्टि के माध्यम से दोनों संस्थाएं अपना संचालन इस प्रकार से करें कि दोनों के बीच में जो लक्ष्मण रेखा है, वह बनी रहे और बरकरार रहे, जो कई बार हमें धूमिल होती हुई नजर आती है। उपसभापति महोदय, एक बड़ी चुनौती इस देश में गरीबी के साथ जूझने की आज भी है। वर्ष 1947 में स्वतंत्रता के बाद जब अपने हाथ में राज आया, तो उस वक्त की राजनैतिक और आर्थिक परिस्थिति में हम लोगों ने एक रास्ता अपनाया था, 1991 के बाद हमने रास्ता बदलने की भी कोशिश की है। बदले हुए रास्ते में जो देश की प्रगति हुई है, उसकी गति कुछ तेज रही है और तेज गति जो आई है, उससे स्वाभाविक है, देश को लाभ हुआ है। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ, जो एक cynical, निराशात्मक विचार रख लें और हर व्यवस्था की आलोचना करने का प्रयास करें, लेकिन उस बदली हुई व्यवस्था में सरकारें कोई भी रही हों, 1991 के बाद आज प्रगति की दर बढ़ी है। अगर

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

हम 1991 से आज तक देखें, तो हमारी औसतन दर काफी आगे बढ़ी है, उससे गरीबी भी कम हुई है, जनजीवन का स्तर भी सुधरा है, लेकिन अभी भी हम लोगों को बहुत लंबी यात्रा करनी है। आज भी एक वर्ग ऐसा है, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। आज भी देश में जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उनके जीवन-स्तर को लेकर हमारे सामने बहुत बड़े प्रश्न हैं और आज भी बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि देश का साधन बढ़े, जिससे इस गरीबी से और उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां विकास नहीं हो रहा हम और साधन डाल पाएं। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और साधन डालने की जरूरत है। देश में सोशल स्ट्रक्चर के लिए, विशेष रूप से स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में साधन डालने की जरूरत है। देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का जीवन-स्तर सुधरे, उसके लिए साधन डालने की जरूरत है। स्वाभाविक है कि जब देश का जीवन-स्तर सुधर रहा है, उसको विश्व-स्तरीय इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हम बना पाएं, इसके लिए भी अपने आप बहुत साधन डालने की, देश को अपना रास्ता तय करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभापति जी, एक बड़ा प्रश्न जो हमारे देश में खड़ा होता है, वह सार्वजनिक जीवन की विश्वसनीयता को लेकर होता है। वर्ष 1942 में जब "भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन" था और स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान अगर हम देखें, तो उस वक्त के सार्वजनिक जीवन का सबसे बड़ा एसेट जो था, वह उन नेताओं की क्रेडिबिलिटी थी, विश्वसनीयता थी। उनकी एक आवाज पर पूरा देश खड़ा हो जाता था। आज देश की राजनीति को कई बार देख कर बहुत प्रश्न आते हैं और जितनी सार्वजनिक डिबेट होती है, उसमें एकाध घटना को लेकर, जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होती है, सार्वजनिक जीवन को, राजनीति को, उसको लेकर भी प्रश्न-चिह्न आते हैं। उसमें एक स्वाभाविक कारण यह आता है कि कई बार भ्रष्टाचार का विषय उठाकर स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रश्न उठते हैं और इसलिए आज उस महान दिन की 75वीं सालगिरह पर हम सभी राजनैतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधि यह भी प्रण कर लें कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में, सामाजिक जीवन में, सरकारी व्यवस्थाओं में, जहां देश भर में ब्यूरोक्रेसी, पुलिस, टैक्सेशन विभाग जो हैं केंद्र में, राज्यों में, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज हैं, पुलिस-व्यवस्था है, जिसके साथ आम आदमी का बहुत संबंध पड़ता है, आम आदमी के सामने इन संस्थाओं की विश्वसनीयता बढ़े और उसको लेकर उनके मन में एक भय और डर की कल्पना न रहे कि इन संस्थाओं की क्रेडिबिलिटी कम है। इसलिए आज के दिन हम सब की एक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि किस प्रकार से इस पब्लिक लाइफ और गवर्नेन्स की हम लोग जिम्मेवारी बना पाएं, इसके लिए भी यह अपने आप में बहुत आवश्यक है।

उपसभापति जी, एक विशेष विषय, जिसको मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह देश विभिन्न विविधताओं से भरा है। इस देश में अलग भाषाएं, अलग धर्म, अलग जातियां, अलग क्षेत्र हैं। जब स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई थी तो चुनौती यह लगती थी कि किस प्रकार से देश की एकता बनी रहेगी या नहीं बनी रहेगी? कुछ वर्षों के बाद वह चुनौती पीछे चली गई, अब विश्वास हो गया कि यह देश एक रहेगा, लेकिन क्षेत्रीय एक्सप्रेसंस, और रीजनल एक्सप्रेसंस आज फेडरलिज्म के रूप में, संघीय ढांचे के रूप में भी प्रकट होते हैं। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं हर राजनीतिक दल सरकार में है, शासन में है और शासन व्यवस्था का अंग है। उनकी विशेष भावनाएँ, जो गवर्नेंस के अंदर आती हैं, उनको लेकर भी लोगों के मन में एक इच्छा है। इसी प्रकार से अलग-अलग धर्मों, मज़हब, अलग-अलग जातियां, समाज, ये सभी इस देश के अटूट अंग हैं, इसलिए यह सोचना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि आज के दिन, इस देश के अंदर किस प्रकार से एक सम्भावना बनी रहे? जब इस देश

का बँटवारा हुआ, तब यह स्वाभाविक था कि उसके घाव थे। एक समय ऐसा भी था जब हम इस देश में दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तरीके से फ़साद देखते थे, riots भी देखते थे, लेकिन आज की तारीख में लोगों में इनके प्रति जागरुकता भी बढ़ी है और accountability भी बढ़ी है। सौभाग्य से आज हमें उस बीमारी से काफी हद तक छुटकारा मिला है। आज ये सभी समाज देश को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, मन में रखते हुए सोचते हैं कि हमें आपस में मिलकर प्रगति कैसे करनी है और कैसे हमें विश्व के अंदर एक आधुनिक समाज बनाना है? एक तरफ जब हम यह कल्पना करते हैं कि हम दुनिया में व्याप्त बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में सबसे तेजी से चलने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बनें, तब हमारे देश के अंदर शांति, सद्भावना और मेल-जोल का माहौल भी बना रहना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ एक ऐसा समाज भी हो, जिसके अंदर compassion की भावना भी रहे। मैं विशेष रूप से कहूंगा कि कई ऐसे अनुभव भी आए हैं, जिनमें अगर किसी प्रांत में एक-दूसरे के प्रति राजनीतिक हिंसा की घटना होती है, वह चाहे आतंकवाद की वजह से होती है या किसी की धार्मिक भावना का उल्लंघन कर दिया गया, उसको लेकर हिंसा की घटना होती है, तो हम यह समझ लें कि आज़ादी के सत्तर साल बाद भी एक देश, जो पूरे विश्व के अंदर बहुत आगे बढ़ने की कल्पना रखता है, उस देश में ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए और उस देश को इन घटनाओं से मुक्ति मिलनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, आज का यह दिन इतिहास का एक प्रतिनिधि दिन है। हम सब इस देश को मजबूत, न्यायसंगत और आर्थिक दृष्टि से एक प्रगतिशील देश बनाएं, इसके लिए आज एक प्रण लेने का समय है। मैं आपका, माननीय सभापति जी और सभी सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ कि आप सभी ने सहमति व्यक्त की है कि हम इस दिन यह प्रस्तावना करें कि देश को इस दिशा की ओर लेकर जाएंगे। मैं अंत में स्वयं को भी इस भावना के साथ पूर्ण रूप से जोड़ता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of hon. Partick Pillay, Speaker of the National Assembly of Seychelles.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Seychelles. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Seychelles.

75th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपने आपको दो कारणों से बहुत ही खुशकिस्मत समझता हूँ। एक कारण तो यह है कि आज भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की 75वीं वर्षगांठ मनाई जा रही है और मेरे जैसे छोटे आदमी को उन महान नेताओं को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने का अवसर मिला है। मेरी दूसरी खुशकिस्मती यह है कि मैं उस दल से संबंध रखता हूँ, जिस दल के नेतृत्व में — मैं नेतृत्व की बात कर रहा हूँ, पार्टिसिपेन्ट्स बहुत थे... महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आज़ाद, सुभाष चंद्र बोस एवं और भी कई महान नेता, औरतें, मर्द, राइटर्स, किसान, मजदूर उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूरब, पश्चिम सब तरफ से जुड़ गए थे, जिन्होंने इस लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया, अपनी जानों की कुरबानियां दीं और जिनके कारण आज हम स्वतंत्र भारत के नागरिक हैं।

सर, वैसे अपनी-अपनी individual capacity में बहुत सारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने काम किया है, लेकिन हिस्ट्री के दो ऐसे पन्ने हैं, जिन्हें लोग कभी भूल नहीं सकते। एक तो 1857 को, जिसे हम भारत की जंग-ए-आज़ादी की पहली लड़ाई कहते हैं। हालांकि व्यक्तिगत तौर पर पहले भी लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी, जिसमें से तीन हीरो उभर कर आए, मंगल पांडे, रानी लक्ष्मी बाई और बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र। अपने-अपने तरीके से उन्होंने कुरबानियां दीं और तब से लेकर 1947 तक लाखों लोगों ने अपनी कुरबानियां दीं। कुछ नाम ऐसे हैं, जो हरेक इन्सान की ज़बान पर हैं, चाहे कोई ज्यादा पढ़ा-लिखा हो या नहीं हो अथवा किसी ने हिस्ट्री पढ़ी हो या न पढ़ी हो। देश के ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को भी आज मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ, जैसे भगत सिंह, चंद्र शेखर आज़ाद, अश्फ़ाक उल्ला खां, राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले, बाल गंगाधर तिलक, लाला लाजपत राय, सुभाष चंद्र बोस जैसे नेताओं को कौन भुला सकता है? इन सबने अपने-अपने तरीके से इस आंदोलन को नेतृत्व दिया, लीडरशिप दी। कुछ लीडर्स ऐसे भी थे, जो शुरू से आखिर तक, 1947 तक जिन्दा रहे और लगातार उनका योगदान बना रहा। मैं कांग्रेस के उन लीडर्स और वर्कर्स को भी अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, जिन्होंने 1885 से लेकर निरंतर संघर्ष किया और बाद में महात्मा गांधी और पंडित नेहरू के नेतृत्व में इस लड़ाई को असली रूपरेखा दी।

इतिहास बहुत बड़ा है, हर चीज़ को बताने में समय लगेगा, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में 1940 से लेकर 1946-47 के बीच का समय, हमारे भारत के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक चैप्टर था। हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी को 1947 से पहले के आखरी 6-7 सालों ने जो शकल दी, वह एक इतिहास बन गई। जैसा माननीय नेता सदन ने बताया, मार्च, 1942 वर्ल्ड वॉर चल रही थी और हर तरफ एक खौफ था, भय था, डर था। दुनिया की बड़ी ताकतें उस युद्ध में जुड़ गई थीं। इधर से जापान हमारे देश के ईस्टर्न पाटर्स के नज़दीक पहुंच चुका था और दरवाज़ा खटखटाने को था। जब दुनिया की बड़ी ताकतें विश्व युद्ध की तरफ जा रही थीं, उस समय में महात्मा गांधी और उनके साथियों का यह निर्णायक निर्णय लेना, एक महत्वपूर्ण फैसला करना, जिसको हम कई भाषाओं में 'go for the kill' कहते हैं। जितनी 1942 में Congress Working Committee की मीटिंग्स हुईं और सेशन हुये, उतने शायद कभी नहीं हुये। एक तरफ ब्रतानिया चाहता था कि हम उनकी मदद करें, तभी उनके मिनिस्टर Sir Stafford Cripps को नये proposal के साथ इंडिया भेजा गया, नया Constitution बनाने के लिए, लेकिन उसको कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग दोनों ने ठुकरा दिया। वे शायद चाहते थे कि दो में से एक न एक तो मान ही जाएगा। उसको दोनों पार्टीज़ ने ठुकरा दिया और मई, 1942 में गांधी जी ने फिर एक call दी, 'Leave India to God' की, हमें माफी

दे दो, छोड़ दो। फिर जुलाई, 1942 में कांग्रेस पार्टी मिली, उसने resolution pass किया कि अब तो फौरी तौर पर British Rule का खात्मा होना चाहिए और यह भारत के लिए भी अच्छा है और United Nations के लिए भी अच्छा है। 5 अगस्त, 1942 को Congress Working Committee की मीटिंग Bombay में हुई और शाम को महात्मा गांधी जी ने Working Committee की मीटिंग के बाद Parel, Bombay में एक public meeting की और उसको उस Working Committee की मीटिंग के बारे में बताया कि अब अंग्रेजों को भारत छोड़ना ही होगा, उसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है। उन्होंने दोनों को, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और United States को कहा कि आप इसमें दखल दे दो और हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ाद करके अपना ally, अपना सहयोगी बनाओ। एक गुलाम ally की तुम बात करते हो, तुम हमको स्वतंत्र करो और हमारा सहयोग लो। उसका United Nations ने तो जवाब नहीं दिया और 6 अगस्त को Sir Stafford Cripps ने फिर अपना resolution दोहराया, जो उन्होंने पहले बताया था, लेकिन उसको कांग्रेस ने फिर ठुकराया और फिर 7, 8 और 9 अगस्त की बात आती है। 7 अगस्त को Bombay में जो सेशन हुआ, उसमें करीब दस हजार डेलिगेट्स के लिए जगह बनाई गई। उस मैदान में 250 AICC के मेम्बर्स थे और 5,000 लोग पंडाल से बाहर रहे। यह एक तारीखी दिन था, जिसमें पुराने resolutions के बारे में, जितने भी उस साल resolutions पास हुए, उस वक्त के कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट मौलाना आज़ाद ने उनको AICC के सामने रखा। वहां पर resolutions move हुए, main resolution पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने move किया, second सरदार पटेल जी ने किया, लेकिन असली हीरो महात्मा गांधी थे, जिन्होंने 'Do or die' का नारा दिया, "करो या मरो" का नारा दिया, 'Quit India' तो था, "भारत छोड़ो" तो था, लेकिन अपने workers से उन्होंने जीने और मरने की बात कही और कहा कि ज्यादा देर तक गुलामी की जंजीरे बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती हैं। अब हमें या तो जिंदा रहकर आजादी हासिल करनी होगी या मरना होगा। मेरे ख्याल में यह गांधी जी का सब से बड़ा फैसला था क्योंकि वह हमेशा non-violence की बात करते थे। हालांकि उन्होंने उस वक्त भी कहा कि यह non-violence के तरीके से होना चाहिए, उन्होंने वह रास्ता नहीं छोड़ा, लेकिन उन्होंने कल की आधी रात को "Quit India" का नारा दिया।

महोदय, मैं कल की रात हुई घटनाओं का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन कल भी बिल्कुल वही रात लग रही थी क्योंकि हम सुबह तक जागते रहे। महोदय, आज अवसर दूसरा है, मैं उसमें राजनीति को नहीं लाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कल की रात भी वही थी और दिन भी वही था। उस समय रात को जब यह resolution पास हुआ और महात्मा गांधी ने यह clarion call दी, गांधी जी से लेकर तमाम Working Committee के members, कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट, जवाहर लाल नेहरू, और सरदार पटेल तक सभी को उस रात गिरफ्तार किया गया और 9 अगस्त की तारीख को कांग्रेस को ban कर दिया गया और अखबारात को ban किया गया। उस वक्त National Herald अखबार था, जिसमें पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू लिखते थे, "Young India" और "हरिजन" के लिए महात्मा गांधी लिखते थे, उन सभी को ban किया गया। अब यह दूसरी बात है कि आज उन्हीं अखबारों की जगह के लिए हमें लड़ायी लड़नी पड़ रही है, जोकि भारत की आज़ादी के mouthpiece थे। महोदय, खास बात यह थी कि सभी नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी के बाद भारत की जनता ने चार्ज संभाला, अरुणा आसफ अली ने झंडा फहराया। महोदय, उस समय चार्ज उस समय के किसानों, मजदूरों, नौजवानों और university व college के students ने संभाला। मैं कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि जब उन्होंने देखा कि कांग्रेस के सभी नेता जेल में हैं और इस वक्त देश को उनकी बहुत जरूरत है, उन्होंने उस समय पूरा

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

योगदान दिया। हालांकि उनके कांग्रेस नेतृत्व के साथ बड़े मतभेद रहते थे, लेकिन "Quit India Movement" के call पर उन्होंने सोचा कि इस वक्त हमें देश के साथ वफाई करना है और उन्होंने उस समय कांग्रेस के workers को दिशा देने में योगदान दिया। महोदय, लाखों लोग जेल गए, हजारों लोग मारे गए और देश ने एक बहुत बड़ी कुर्बानी दी। मैं आज इस विषय में भी नहीं जाना चाहता कि उस समय कौन पार्टीज इस से बाहर रहीं और किन पार्टीज ने विरोध किया। वह एक इतिहास है और आज Wikipedia, Google पर आपको सारी जानकारी मिल जाएगी कि कौन उस इतिहास का हिस्सा था या नहीं था।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مانیئے ڈپٹی چئیرمین سر، میں اپنے آپ کو دو وجوہات سے بہت خوش قسمت سمجھتا ہوں۔ ایک وجہ تو یہ ہے کہ ا ج بھارت چھوڑو تحریک کی 75 ویں سالگرہ منائی جارہی ہے اور میرے جیسے چھوٹے آدمی کو ان مہان نیتاؤں کو خراج عقیدت پیش کرنے کا موقع ملا ہے۔ میری دوسری خوش قسمتی یہ ہے کہ میں اس دل سے سمبندھ رکھتا ہوں، جس دل کی قیادت میں۔ میں قیادت کی بات کر رہا ہوں، پارٹیسپیٹس بہت تھے۔۔۔

مہاتما گاندھی، پنڈت جواہر لعل نہرو، سردار پٹیل، مولانا ا زاد، سبھاش چندر بوس، اور بھی کئی مہان نیتا، عورتیں، مرد، رائیٹرس، کسان، مزدور، اتر، دکشن پورب پچھم سب طرف سے جڑ گئے تھے، جنہوں نے اس لڑائی میں حصہ لیا، اپنی جانوں کی قربانیاں دیں اور جن کی وجہ سے ا ج ہم ا زاد بھارت کے ناگرک ہیں۔

سر، ویسے اپنی اپنی individual capacity میں بہت سارے سوتنترتا سینانیوں نے کام کیا ہے، لیکن بستی کے دو ایسے پنے ہیں، جنہیں لوگ کبھی بھول نہیں سکتے۔ ایک تو 1857 کو، جسے ہم بھارت کی جنگ ا زادی کی پہلی لڑائی کہتے ہیں۔ حالانکہ ذاتی طور پر پہلے بھی لوگوں نے سوتنترتا کی لڑائی لڑی، جس میں سے تین ہیرو ابھر کر آئے، منگل پانڈے، رانی لکشمی بائی اور بہادر شاہ ظفر۔ اپنے اپنے طریقے سے انہوں نے قربانیاں دیں اور تب سے لیکر 1947 تک لاکھوں لوگوں نے اپنی قربانیاں دیں۔ کچھ نام ایسے ہیں، جو ہر ایک انسان کی زبان پر ہیں چاہے کوئی زیادہ پڑھا لکھا ہو یا نہیں ہو اور کسی نے بستی پڑھی ہو یا نہ پڑھی ہو۔ دیش کے ایسے سوتنترتا سینانیوں کو بھی ا ج میں اپنی طرف سے اور اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے خراج عقیدت پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جیسے بھگت سنگھ، چندر شیکھر ا زاد، اشفاق للہ خاں، رام پرساد بسمل، گوپال کرشن گوکھلے، بال گنگا دھرتلک، لالہ

لاجپت رائے، سبھاش چندر بوس جیسے نیتاؤں کو کون بھلا سکتا ہے؟ ان سب نے اپنے اپنے طریقے سے اس تحریک کو قیادت دی، لیڈرشپ دی۔ کچھ لیڈرس ایسے بھی تھے، جو شروع سے آخر تک، 1947 تک زندہ رہے اور لگاتار ان کا یوگدان بنارہا۔ میں کانگریس کے ان لیڈرس اور ورکرس کو بھی اپنا خراج عقیدت پیش کرتا ہوں، جنہوں نے 1885 سے لیکر نرنٹر سنگھرش کیا اور بعد میں مہاتما گاندھی اور پنڈت نہرو کی قیادت میں اس لڑائی کو اصلی روپ دیکھا دی۔

اتپاس بہت بڑا ہے، ہر چیز کو بتانے میں وقت لگے گا، لیکن میرے خیال میں 1940 سے لیکر 1946-47 کے بیچ کا وقت، ہمارے بھارت کے لیے ایک ایتپاسک چیپٹر تھا۔ ہندستان کی آزادی کو لیکر 1947 سے پہلے کے آخری 6-7 سالوں نے جو شکل دی، وہ ایک اتپاس بن گئی۔ جیسا مانئے نیتا سدن نے بتایا مارچ 1942 ورلڈ وار چل رہی تھی اور ہر طرف ایک خوف تھا، ڈر تھا۔ دنیا کی بری طاقتیں اس جنگ میں جڑ گئی تھیں۔ ادھر سے جاپان ہمارے دیش کے ایسٹرن پارٹس کے نزدیک پنچ چکا تھا اور دروازہ کھٹکھٹانے کو تھا۔ جب دنیا کی بڑی طاقتیں عالمی جنگ کی طرف جارہی تھیں، اس وقت میں مہاتما گاندھی اور ان کے ساتھیوں کا یہ نرنائیک فیصلہ لینا، ایک اہم فیصلہ کرنا، جس کو ہم کئی بھاشاؤں میں 'go for the kill' کہتے ہیں۔

جتنی 1942 میں کی Congress Working Committee میٹنگس ہوئیں اور سیشن ہوئے، اتنے شاید کبھی نہیں ہوئے۔ ایک طرف برطانیہ چاہتا تھا کہ ہم ان کی مدد کریں، تبھی ان کے منسٹر Sir Stafford Cripps کو نئے proposal کے ساتھ انڈیا بھیجا گیا، نیا کانسٹی ٹیوشن بنانے کے لیے، لیکن اس کو کانگریس اور مسلم لیگ دونوں نے ٹھکرا دیا۔ وبشاید چاہتے تھے کہ دو میں سے ایک نہ ایک تو مان ہی جائے گا۔ اس کو دونوں پارٹیز نے ٹھکرا دیا اور مئی 1942، میں گاندھی جی نے پھر ایک call دی، 'Leave India to God' کی، ہمیں معافی دے دو، چھوڑ دو۔ پھر جولائی، 1942 میں کانگریس پارٹی ملی، اس نے resolution پاس کیا کہ اب تو فوری طور پر برٹش رول کا خاتمہ ہونا چاہیئے اور یہ بھارت کے لیے بھی اچھا ہے اور یونائیٹڈ نیشن کے لئے بھی اچھا ہے۔ پانچ اگست 1942 کو کانگریس ورکنگ کمیٹی کی میٹنگ بمبئی میں ہوئی اور شام کو مہاتما گاندھی جی نے ورکنگ کمیٹی کی میٹنگ کے بعد Parel, Bombay میں ایک پبلک میٹنگ کی اور اس ورکنگ کمیٹی کی میٹنگ کے بارے میں بتایا کہ اب انگریزوں کو بھارت چھوڑنا ہی ہوگا

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

اس کے علاوہ کوئی چارہ نہیں ہے۔ انہوں نے دونوں کو، گریٹ برٹین اور یونائیٹڈ اسٹیٹس کو کہا کہ آپ اس میں دخل دے دو اور ہندستان کو آزاد کر کے اپنا ally ، اپنا سہیوگی بناؤ۔ ایک غلام ally کی تم بات کرتے ہو، تم ہم کو آزاد کرلو اور ہمارا سہیوگ لو۔ اس کا یونائیٹڈ نیشنس نے تو جواب نہیں دیا اور چھ اگست کو Sir Stafford Cripps نے پھر اپنا ریزولوشن دوہرایا، جو انہوں نے پہلے بتایا تھا، لیکن اس کو کانگریس نے پھر ٹھکرایا اور پھر 7, 8 اور 9 اگست کی بات آئی ہے۔ سات اگست کو بمبئی میں جو سیشن ہوا اس میں قریب دس ہزار ڈیلی گیشن کے لیے جگہ بنائی گئی۔ اس میدان میں 250 AICC ممبرس تھے اور 5,000 لوگ پنڈال سے باہر رہے۔ یہ ایک تاریخی دن تھا، جس میں پرانے ریزولوشن کے بارے میں، جتنے بھی اس سال ریزولوشنس پاس ہوئے، اس وقت کے کانگریس پریزیڈنٹ مولانا آزاد نے ان کو AICC کے سامنے رکھا۔ وہاں پر resolutions move ہوئے، main resolution پنڈت جواہر لعل نہرو نے move کیا، second سردار پٹیل جی نے کیا، لیکن اصلی بیرو مہاتما گاندھی تھے، جنہوں نے 'Do or die' کا نعرہ دیا، "کرو یا مرو" کا نعرہ دیا، 'Quit India' تو تھا، "بھارت چھوڑو" تو تھا، لیکن اپنے

ورکرس سے انہوں نے جینے اور مرنے کی بات کہی اور کہا کہ زیادہ دیر تک غلامی کی زنجیریں برداشت نہیں کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

اب ہمیں یا تو زندہ رہ کر آزادی حاصل کرنی ہوگی یا مرنا ہوگا۔ میرے خیال میں یہ گاندھی جی کا سب سے بڑا فیصلہ تھا کیوں کہ وہ ہمیشہ نون-وانلینس کی بات کرتے تھے۔ حالانکہ انہوں نے اس وقت بھی کہا کہ یہ نون-وانلینس طریقے سے ہونا چاہئے، انہوں نے وہ راستہ نہیں چھوڑا، لیکن انہوں نے کل کی آدھی رات "Quit India" کا نعرہ دیا۔

مہودے، میں کل کی رات بوئی گھٹناؤں کا الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہتا، لیکن کل بھی بالکل وہی رات لگ رہی تھی کیوں کہ ہم صبح تک جاگتے رہے۔ مہودے، آج موقع دوسرا ہے، میں اس میں راجنیتی کو نہیں لانا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن کل کی رات بھی وہی تھی اور دن بھی وہی تھا۔ اس وقت رات کو جب یہ ریزولوشن پاس ہوا اور مہاتما گاندھی نے یہ clarion call دی، گاندھی جی سے لیکر تمام ورکنگ کمیٹی کے ممبرس، کانگریس پریزیڈنٹس، جواہر لال نہرو، اور سردار پٹیل تک سبھی کو اس رات گرفتار کیا گیا اور نو، اگست کی تاریخ کو کانگریس کو ban کر دیا گیا اور اخبارات کو ban کیا گیا۔ اس وقت 'نیشنل بیرالڈ' اخبار تھا، جس میں پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو لکھتے تھے، 'ینگ انڈیا' اور 'برجن' کے لئے مہاتما گاندھی لکھتے تھے، ان

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سبھی کو ban کیا گیا۔ اب یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ آج انہیں اخباروں کی جگہ کے لئے

ہمیں لڑائی لڑنی پڑ رہی ہے، جو کہ بھارت کی آزادی کی mouthpiece تھے۔

مہودے، خاص بات یہ تھی کہ سبھی نیٹاؤں کی گرفتاری کے بعد بھارت کی

جنتا نے چارج سنبھالا، ارونا آصف علی نے جھنڈا پھیرایا۔ مہودے، اس وقت چارج

اس وقت کے کسانوں، مزدوروں، نوجوانوں اور یونیورسٹی و کالج کے اسٹوڈنٹس

نے سنبھالا۔ میں کانگریس سوشلسٹ پارٹی کو بھی بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں کیوں کہ

جب انہوں نے دیکھا کہ کانگریس کے سبھی نینا جیل میں ہیں اور اس وقت دیش کو

ان کی بہت ضرورت ہے، انہوں نے اس وقت پورا یوگدان دیا۔ حالانکہ ان کے

کانگریس قیادت کے ساتھ بڑے مدبھید رہتے تھے، لیکن "Quit India Movement"

کے call پر انہوں نے سوچا کہ اس وقت ہمیں دیش کے ساتھ وفائی کرنا ہے اور

انہوں نے اس وقت کانگریس کے ورکرس کو دشا دینے میں یوگدان دیا۔ مہودے،

لاکھوں لوگ جیل گئے، ہزاروں لوگ مارے گئے اور دیش نے ایک بہت بڑی قربانی

دی۔ میں آج اس وشئے میں بھی نہیں جانا نہیں چاہتا کہ اس وقت کون پارٹیز اس سے

بابر رہیں اور کن پارٹیز نے ورودھہ کیا۔ وہ ایک اتہاس ہے اور آج وکی پیڈیا، گوگل

پر آپ کو ساری جانکاری مل جائے گی کہ کون اس اتہاس کا حصہ تھا یا نہیں تھا۔

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, आज 9 अगस्त को Internet के archives पर पाबंदी लग जाएगी और आप जो इतिहास बता रहे हैं, वह आज की पीढ़ी को पढ़ने को नहीं मिल जाएगा। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो मैं आप से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप इसे सुधार लीजिए ताकि यह न हो कि हमारे देश की आज की पीढ़ी को यह information न मिले।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: महोदय, आपके पास गांधी जी जैसा आदर्श है और जिनके पास गांधी जी जैसे इस देश के इतने बड़े महान लीडर हों, जिन्होंने "Do or Die" का नारा दिया, मुझे नहीं लगता कि हमें इन छोटी-छोटी बातों से डरना चाहिए। आज हम जिन लीडर्स को श्रद्धांजली अर्पित कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने दुनिया की सब से mightiest ताकत को भारत से निकाल दिया था। यदि इन्टरनेट बंद होता है या दूसरी चीजें बंद होती हैं, तो ये हिन्दुस्तान के उस revolution के सामने ये बहुत छोटी चीजें हैं। सिर्फ यह होना चाहिए कि आप उन्हीं उसूलों के साथ रहें, उन्हीं आदर्श के साथ रहें और उसी जज्बे के साथ रहें, जो जज्बा महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आजाद, सुभाषचंद्र बोस और उनके साथियों में था। जो कुर्बानी का जज्बा था, देश के लिए कुर्बानी, बच्चों के लिए कुर्बानी, बीवी तथा रिश्तेदारों के लिए कुर्बानी, अपने साथियों और सहयोगियों के लिए कुर्बानी, अगर हमें उस कुर्बानी पर विश्वास है, भरोसा है, तो इन तमाम चीजों का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है।

मैं माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस के साथ इस बात में बराबर शामिल हूँ, क्योंकि एक सबसे बड़ी बात "क्विट इंडिया मूवमेंट" की हुई थी कि उस समय कोई कम्युनल दंगा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू दोनों ने 8 अगस्त को अपने भाषणों में कहा था कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान मिलकर रहेंगे, तो हम यह आजादी हासिल करके रहेंगे। मैं उस वक्त के करोड़ों हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को बधाई देता हूँ कि इस पूरे संघर्ष में उनको तीन साल के बाद छोड़ा गया और 1945 तक यह लड़ाई लड़ी गई। उस लड़ाई में हजारों लोग मारे गए और लाखों लोग जेल में गए, लेकिन कहीं कोई हिन्दू-मुसलमान दंगा नहीं हुआ। यही हमारी ताकत थी और उस लीडरशिप की भी ताकत थी। आज मैं यही कामना करता हूँ कि जो 1857 की जंग-आजादी थी या विशेष रूप से 1942 से लेकर 1946-47 तक की जंग-आजादी थी, अगर आप उन शहीदों को, उन लीडरों को, उन लाखों किसानों, मजदूरों, नौजवानों, लेखकों, पत्रकारों, बुद्धिजीवियों को सच्चे मन से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहते हैं, तो सबसे पहले हमें अपने मन साफ करने होंगे, अपने दिल साफ करने होंगे। जो हमारी बाहर की सफाई है या जो हम कपड़े पहनते हैं, ये तो केवल दुनिया को दिखाने के लिए हैं, लेकिन अगर हमारे देश को कोई एक चीज साफ रख सकती है, तो वह हमारे मन की, दिल और दिमाग की सफाई ही रख सकती है। हमारी गलियाँ और नालियाँ स्वच्छ करने से भारत स्वच्छ नहीं होगा, हमें इसके लिए अपना मन, दिल तथा दिमाग स्वच्छ करना होगा। यदि वह स्वच्छ हो गया, तो यह इकनॉमिक, आर्थिक, कल्चरल रेवोल्यूशन आदि चलते ही रहेंगे। दुनिया में कई बादशाह, कई राजा, कई महाराजा आए हैं, उनमें से किसी ने भी गरीबी खत्म नहीं की, लेकिन इस देश को यदि किसी से खतरा है— आज ब्रिटेन नहीं है, आज बाहर दुश्मन नहीं है, आज हमें खतरा अपने आप से ही है, अपनी सोच से है और अपने दिल और दिमाग से है। हमें उस सोच को खत्म करना है, जो इंसानियनत की दुश्मन है। मैं आज सभी देशवासियों से यही कामना करता हूँ कि यदि हम अपनी सोच बदल देंगे, तो महात्मा गांधी जी ने स्वतंत्र भारत का जो सपना देखा था, शायद वह साकार हो जाएगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

मैं उन तमाम नेताओं को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और जो भी यहां resolution रखा जाएगा, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, जय हिन्द।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مہودے، آپ کے پاس گاندھی جی جیسا آدرش ہے اور جن کے پاس گاندھی جی جیسے اس دیش کے اتنے بڑے مہان لیڈر ہوں، جنہوں نے "Do or Die" کا نعرہ دیا، مجھے نہیں لگتا کہ ہمیں ان چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں سے ڈرنا چاہئے۔ آج ہم جن لیڈرس کو شردہانجلی ارپت کر رہے ہیں، انہوں نے دنیا کی سب سے mightiest طاقت کو بھارت سے نکال دیا تھا۔

اگر انٹرنیٹ بند ہوتا ہے یا دوسری چیزیں بند ہوتی ہیں، تو یہ ہندوستان کے اس revolution کے سامنے یہ بہت چھوٹی چیزیں ہیں۔ صرف یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ آپ انہیں اصولوں کے ساتھ رہیں، انہیں آدرشوں کے ساتھ رہیں اور اسی جذبے کے ساتھ رہیں، جو جذبہ مہاتما گاندھی، پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو، سردار پٹیل، مولانا آزاد، سبھاش چندر بوس اور ان کے ساتھیوں میں تھا۔ جو قربانی کا جذبہ تھا، دیش کے لئے قربانی، بچوں کے لئے قربانی، اگر ہمیں اس قربانی پر وشواس ہے، بھروسہ ہے، تو ان تمام چیزوں کا مقابلہ کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

میں مان گئے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کے ساتھ اس بات میں برابر شامل ہوں، کیوں کہ ایک سب سے بڑی بات "Quit India Movement" کی ہوئی تھی کہ اس وقت کوئی کمیونل دنگا نہیں ہوا، کیوں کہ مہاتما گاندھی اور پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو دونوں نے آٹھ، اگست کو اپنے بھاشنوں میں کہا تھا کہ ہندو اور مسلمان مل کر رہیں گے تو ہم یہ آزادی حاصل کر کے رہیں گے۔ میں اس وقت کے کروڑوں ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ اس پورے سنگھرش میں ان کو تین سال کے بعد چھوڑا گیا اور 1945 تک یہ لڑائی لڑی گئی۔ اس لڑائی میں ہزاروں لوگ مارے گئے اور لاکھوں لوگ جیل میں گئے، لیکن کہیں کوئی ہندو مسلمان دنگا نہیں ہوا۔ یہی ہماری طاقت تھی اور اس لیڈرشپ کی بھی طاقت تھی۔ آج میں یہی کامنا کرتا ہوں کہ جو 1857 کی جنگ آزادی تھا یا خاص طور سے 1942 سے لیکر 1946-47 تک کی

، جنگ آزادی تھی، اگر آپ ان شہیدوں کو، ان لیڈروں کو، ان لاکھوں کسانوں مزدوروں، نوجوانوں، لیکھوں، پترکاروں، بدھی-جیووں کو سچے من سے شردھانجلی اڑت کرنا چاہتے ہیں، تو سب پہلے ہمیں اپنے من صاف کرنے ہوں گے اپنے دل صاف کرنے ہوں گے۔ جو ہماری باہر کی صفائی ہے یا جو ہم کپڑے پہنتے ہیں، یہ تو صرف دنیا کو دکھانے کے لئے ہیں، لیکن اگر ہمارے دیش کو کوئی ایک چیز صاف رکھ سکتی ہے، تو وہ ہمارے من کی، دل کی اور دماغ کی صفائی ہی رکھ سکتی ہے۔ ہماری گلیاں اور نالیاں صاف کرنے سے بھارت صاف نہیں ہوگا ہمیں اس کے لئے اپنے من، دل و دماغ صاف کرنا ہوگا۔ اگر وہ صاف ہو گیا، تو یہ اکانومک، آرٹھک، کلچرل، ریولیشن وغیرہ چلتے ہی رہیں گے۔ دنیا میں کئی بادشاہ کئی راجہ، کئی مہاراجہ آئے ہیں، ان میں سے کسی نے بھی غریبی ختم نہیں کی لیکن اس دیش کو اگر کسی سے خطرہ ہے آج برٹین نہیں ہے، آج باہری دشمن نہیں ہے، آج ہمیں خطرہ اپنے آپ سے ہی ہے، اپنی سوچ سے ہے اور اپنے دل و دماغ سے ہے۔ ہمیں اس سوچ کو ختم کرنا ہے، جو انسانیت کے دشمن ہیں۔ میں آج سبھی دیش-واسیوں سے یہی کامنا کرتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم اپنی سوچ بدل دیں گے، تو مہاتما گاندھی جی نے آزاد بھارت کا جو سپنا دیکھا تھا، شاید وہ ساکار ہو جائے گا۔ انہیں شبدوں کے ساتھ میں ان تمام نیتاؤں کو شردھانجلی اڑت کرتا ہوں اور جو بھی یہاں ریزولیشن رکھا جائے گا، اس کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں، جے ہند۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we are to conclude by 1.00 p.m. Therefore, I expect Members to show self-restraint. Try to finish your speech within five minutes. That is my only request. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, चेयर से जो कहा गया और नेता सदन तथा नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने यहां जो कहा, उससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हुए आज के इस ऐतिहासिक दिन पर मैं कुछ ऐसी बातें भी कहना चाहूंगा, जो इतिहास से जुड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनको नज़रअंदाज किया जाता है।

महोदय, 8/9 अगस्त की रात को, जब गांधी जी ने "भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन" या Quit India Movement का नारा दिया, "करो या मरो" का नारा दिया, तो वहां कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नेता ऐसे भी थे, जो जानते थे कि कुछ घंटे के अंदर ही यह सारा नेतृत्व गिरफ्तार हो जाएगा, फिर आंदोलन को कौन चलाएगा? गांधी जी, नेहरू जी, राजगोपालाचारी जी, पटेल जी, मौलाना आज़ाद जी एक घंटे के अंदर गिरफ्तार हो गए। आंदोलन को चलाने के लिए उस वक्त वहां

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

जयप्रकाश जी भी थे और डा. लोहिया भी थे। वे सब यह सोचकर अंडरग्राउंड हो गए कि कल जब गांधी जी और हमारे बड़े नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी पर पूरा देश उठ खड़ा होगा, तो उसको दिशा देने का काम कौन करेगा? सन् 1942 की क्रांति पर अगर लोहिया और जयप्रकाश का नाम न लिया जाए, तो कोई मतलब नहीं है। सन् 1942 की असली लड़ाई इन्हीं लोगों ने लड़ी, चाहे उसमें लोहिया ने रेडियो के जरिए संदेश देने का काम किया हो या बुलेटिंस निकालने का काम किया हो। जयप्रकाश जी गिरफ्तार हो गए। बाद में पता चला कि वे हजारबाग जेल को तोड़कर नेपाल चले गए। डा. राममनोहर लोहिया ने काफी दिनों तक अंदर रहकर काम किया और उसके बाद उन्हें भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उसके बाद, उनको लाहौर फोर्ट में ले जाया गया, जहां उन्हें जो यातनाएँ दी गईं, वे अकल्पनीय थीं। उन्होंने हैरोल्ड लॉस्की को चिट्ठी लिखी। गांधी जी को जब यह मालूम पड़ा कि लोहिया और जयप्रकाश, दोनों बन्द हैं, तो गांधी जी के intervention पर सन् 1945 में डा. राममनोहर लोहिया को छोड़ा गया। हालांकि अंग्रेज यह समझ गए थे कि अब उनको भारत छोड़ना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि Second World War चल रहा था, ब्रिटेन कमजोर हो रहा था और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता गांधी जी के इस "करो या मरो" के नारे के साथ पूरी तरह से उठ खड़ी हुई थी, फिर भी कई वर्ष लगे और 15 अगस्त, 1947 को देश आज़ाद हुआ। देश आज़ाद तो हुआ, लेकिन बँटवारे के साथ आज़ाद हुआ। अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान को एक ऐसा घाव दे गए, जो कभी भर नहीं सकता है, जो नासूर की तरह हमेशा हम लोगों को कष्ट देता रहता है। लेकिन, आज़ादी के बाद भी ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएँ घटीं, जिनसे हमको सबक लेना चाहिए था और उस इतिहास को हमें वर्तमान से लेकर आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी को भी याद रखने के लिए कायम रखना चाहिए। इतिहास को बदलने की, इतिहास को भुलाने की, नई पीढ़ी उसको जान न सके, इस तरह की अगर बात होगी, तो हमारा जो शानदार अतीत रहा है, उसका आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए फिर कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाएगा।

जब चीन ने तिब्बत पर कब्जा किया था, तो सारे लोग जानते हैं कि तब डा. राममनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि यह शिशु-हत्या है, पंडित जी, इसको स्वीकार मत कीजिए। अगर तिब्बत बना रहेगा, तो वह चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में बफर स्टेट रहेगा और हम सुरक्षित रहेंगे। लेकिन तिब्बत चला गया। तिब्बत के साथ-साथ हमारा कैलाश-मानसरोवर चला गया। क्या हमें कष्ट नहीं होता है, जब हम कैलाश-मानसरोवर की यात्रा के लिए जाते हैं और हमें चीन से वीज़ा लेना पड़ता है? यह हर हिन्दुस्तानी की आत्मा को कचोटता है कि अपने ही कैलाश-मानसरोवर की यात्रा पर जाने के लिए हमें चीन से वीज़ा लेना पड़ता है। गलतियाँ हुईं, उन गलतियों से हमें सीखना पड़ेगा। इसके बाद वही हुआ, जो आशंका थी। जब देश पर चीन ने 1962 में आक्रमण किया था और जिस तरह की हमारी स्थिति बनी थी, उस वक्त दिनकर जी इस सदन के मेम्बर थे, उन्होंने दुखी होकर, चूँकि हिमालय साक्षी है, एक कविता लिखी थी, उसकी दो लाइनें मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं दिनकर जी की कविता से क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने इसी सदन में हिमालय को संबोधित करते हुए कही थी—

"रे, रोक युधिष्ठिर को न यहां, जाने दे उनको स्वर्ग धीरा।

पर, फिर हमें गाण्डीव-गदा, लौटा दे अर्जुन-भीम वीरा।"

ऐसे लोगों की जरूरत है और हमेशा रहेगी। हमें दब कर किसी से बात नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तो हमारा हिमालय रहा है। हम लोगों ने "हिमालय बचाओ" आंदोलन किया, जेल गए। इसके लिए आंदोलन किया और न जाने हमारा हिमालय तो हमारे लिए कब से इम्पोर्टेंट है? आप में से कई संस्कृत के विद्वान यहां बैठे होंगे। महाकवि कालिदास ने "कुमारसम्भव" की शुरुआत हिमालय से ही की थी- "अस्त्युत्तरास्याम् दिशि देवतात्मोनाम् हिमालयोनाम नगाधिराजः।" यहीं से शुरू किया, जो "कुमारसम्भव" का पहला श्लोक है।

जयशंकर प्रसाद जी ने जो "कामायनी" लिखी है, उसकी पहली लाइन में ही है कि:-

हिमिगर के उत्तुंग शिखर पर
बैठ शिला की शीतल छांह
एक पुरुष बैठे भीगे नयनों से
देख रहा था प्रलय प्रवाह।

यह वहीं से शुरू की है। ये सारी बातें उस हिमालय को लेकर कही हैं, जिसका कुछ हिस्सा हमारे पास है, लेकिन एक बड़ा हिस्सा तो चीन के पास चला ही गया, जो चीन ने ले लिया। हम लोगों को इससे सीखना पड़ेगा। अपने देश के इतिहास को हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी समझती रहे कि कितने लोगों ने-जिन्हें हम जानते हैं उन्हें तो श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं, जिन्हें नहीं जानते उनको भी श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं, न जाने कितने अनजान लोगों ने इस देश के लिए अपनी जान गंवाई। नेता सुभाषचंद्र बोस जी कहां से कहां तक गए? उन्होंने यह सब इस देश के लिए किया। तो हिमालय की तरफ हमें अपनी नजर रखनी पड़ेगी। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, नेता सदन यहां बैठे हुए हैं, हिमालय की तरफ इसलिए नजर रखनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि असली खतरा उधर से ही है। हिमालय, जो हमारे लिए दीवार का काम करता था, हमारे रक्षक का काम करता था, तिब्बत के चले जाने के बाद हमारे लिए असुरक्षा की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, हमारा इतिहास बहुत शानदार है। साल 1942 का आंदोलन, यह बात कहना कि क्योंकि उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी ही थी, सारा देश उससे जुड़ा हुआ था तो वह पूरे देश का आंदोलन था, ...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष बोल रहे थे, तो ऐसा लगता था कि वह केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी का आंदोलन था। ऐसा नहीं था, वह सब का आंदोलन था, सारे लोगों का आंदोलन था। कांग्रेस शोषित लोहिया जी, जय प्रकाश जी, ईएमएस नम्बूदरीपाद जी, गोपालन साहब जैसे सभी लोग शुरू में कांग्रेस पार्टी में थे। सभी इम्पोर्टेंट थे, कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के मेम्बर थे, फैसला लेने वाले लोग थे। अगर इन सभी लोगों का नाम नहीं लोगे, इतिहास को भुलाना चाहोगे, तो हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी किन को अपना आदर्श मानेगी? किसको आगे लेकर चलें? आप इशारा कर रहे हैं तो मैं यह कहते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ कि आज के दिन हम उन सभी को श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश की आज़ादी के लिए कुरबानी दी, जिन्होंने इस देश की आज़ादी के लिए संघर्ष किया और अपनी कुरबानी के रूप में, अपने संघर्ष के रूप में आने वाली पीढ़ी को एक ऐसी विरासत दे गए कि अगर हम उस पर चलेंगे, उसको याद रखेंगे, तो इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I know this is a subject on which everybody would like to speak at length, but once again, I request you to kindly restrict your speech within the time given.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): You can extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is up to 1.00 p.m. Beyond that, we cannot extend. Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a discussion on 'Quit India Movement'. You don't give a ruling saying, 'quit discussion.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will never say that. I only said, 'self-restraint'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, allow everybody to speak. After all, it is connected with...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I requested for 'self-restraint.' That was also the message of 'Quit India'. I think, the consensus is to conclude it by 1.00 p.m. Isn't it? Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman. On this solemn occasion, I would like to recall the vision statement of Gandhiji, which he had made at the time of launch of Quit India Movement in August, 1942. That statement was also referred to by the Leader of the Opposition, and I quote, "In the democracy which I have envisaged, a democracy established by non-violence, there will be equal freedom for all. Everybody will be his own master. It is to join the struggle for such a democracy that I invite today." That is a statement which was referred to by our Leader of the Opposition. So, Quit India Movement was a great success. The call given by Gandhi was a great success. Everybody in India participated, the leaders and even the ordinary men participated. There was participation, especially in Tamil Nadu. It was led by leaders like Rajaji, Kamaraj and Sathyamurthy, and the English newspaper, The Hindu, played a vital role. So, we are very happy to participate in this celebration. On the eve of the 75th year of Quit India Movement, we dedicate ourselves to rebuild this great secular, democratic, sovereign, socialist country, that is, India. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. He is not here. Now Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, नेता सदन, नेता विरोधी दल, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव और श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी के बाद मैं भी बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखूंगा। वैसे इसमें वक्त की पाबंदी नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज इस पर लंबा बोलने का हमारा बहुत मन था, लेकिन

12.00 Noon

आपने वक्त तय किया है, समय सीमा तय की है, इसलिए मैं इस समय सीमा के भीतर अपनी बात खत्म करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्रीमान, इतिहास ही आने वाले वक्त की राह और रास्ता तय करता है। जो इतिहास से सबक नहीं लेते हैं, वे हमेशा गड्ढे में जाते हैं।

जो अगस्त क्रांति है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की आर-पार की लड़ाई है। मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगस्त क्रांति में पूरा देश महात्मा जी की अगुवाई में था। उसके बाद जवाहर लाल जी थे, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल थे, मौलाना आजाद थे, नामों की बहुत लम्बी फेहरिस्त है। पूरे देश की जो आगे आने वाली लीडरशिप थी, वह एक-दो घंटे में जेल चली गई थी। इसके बाद 1942 का जो आंदोलन है, इस देश के नौजवानों ने उसे अपने हाथों में लिया। राम गोपाल जी ने ठीक कहा, लड़ाई कांग्रेस की अगुवाई में हुई और मैं मानता हूं कि वे सारे नेता अगुवाई करने वाले थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के भीतर ही कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी थी और इसमें सब लोग नौजवान थे। जयप्रकाश जी जेल फांद जाते हैं, डा. लोहिया, अरुणा आसफ अली, यूसुफ मेहर अली कितने लोगों के नाम हैं। मैं जिस गांव बाबई में रहता हूं, जहां मेरा जन्म हुआ है, वहां भारतीय आत्मा माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी सहित 52 लोग गिरफ्तार हुए थे। मुझे गौरव है कि उस समय मेरे पिताजी भी गिरफ्तार हुए थे। 1857 का आपने जिक्र किया, सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान, जिन्होंने "खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो झांसी वाली रानी थी" की रचना की थी — झांसी की इस लड़ाई में मेरे परदादा — grand father भुजबल सिंह मारे गए। 1942 में एक नहीं, जो आगे आने वाला नेतृत्व था, वह सब जेल में था। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों ने "भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन" का नेतृत्व किया। यह आंदोलन कोई एक दिन में नहीं बना है — झांसी की रानी से लेकर, मंगल पांडे से लेकर, बहादुर शाह ज़फर से लेकर, भगत सिंह से लेकर, सुखदेव सिंह से लेकर कितने लोग इसमें अपनी जान कुर्बान कर गए, कितने लोग फांसी चढ़ गए। आजाद हिन्द फौज के भी कितने लोग हलाक हो गए, वतन से चले गए। यह लड़ाई साझा है और इतिहास को साझा बनाकर रखना है। हमारा देश कई तरह की साझा विरासत से बना है। अगर हम उस साझा विरासत को, उस इतिहास को याद नहीं रखेंगे तो मैं मानता हूं कि आने वाली जो नरलें हैं, हमारे आने वाले जो लोग हैं वे कई तरह के भ्रम में पड़ेंगे। इतिहास की सच्चाई आने वाली राह की सच्चाई होती है, इतिहास की गवाही बुनियाद होती है और उस बुनियाद की एक ईंट को भी अगर आप उधर से उधर गाढ़ देंगे, लगा देंगे तो फिर आगे जो इमारत खड़ी होगी, वह भर-भराकर गिर जाएगी। इतिहास के साथ आजकल बहुत छेड़खानी होती है। इस मौके पर मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मुल्क और जो कौम अपने पुरुषों के इतिहास से छेड़खानी करती है, उस कौम के साथ ही छेड़खानी हो जाती है। अकेले उनके साथ छेड़खानी नहीं होती है, हम जो जिंदा लोग हैं, उनके साथ भी छेड़खानी हो जाती है। विचारों में भिन्नता होती है, पर विचारों में भिन्नता नहीं हो, तो फिर लोकतंत्र किसको कहते हैं? महात्मा जी ने कहा है कि लोकतंत्र गोली से नहीं, बोली से चलेगा। हमारे देश का जो आईन है, वह बोली का है, वह साझी विरासत का है। वह इतिहास की थाती है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और उस समय संविधान सभा में जो लोग थे, वे इस देश की धरती से, मिट्टी से इस तरह से गहराई से जुड़े हुए थे। वे इतनी गहराई से जुड़े हुए थे कि वे इस देश के अंतर्विरोधों को जानते थे। वे भाषा, region और religion के अंतर्विरोधों को जानते थे। हर 20 किलोमीटर पर भाषा बदल जाती है। ये सारी चीजें

[श्री शरद यादव]

जानने के बाद उन्होंने संविधान बनाया। गीता, रामायण, आगम और निगम के परे यह लोगों के लिए है। ये जो दीन की किताबें हैं, आप वहां ऊपर जाएंगे, जन्नत जाएंगे, स्वर्ग जाएंगे, उसके लिए हैं। पैदा होने के पहले आप क्या थे,...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। यह जो संविधान की किताब है, यह जिंदा लोगों की जिन्दगी सँवारने और बनाने के लिए है, आने वाले पूरे भारत के भविष्य को बनाने के लिए है। मैं इसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जिंदा लोगों की सबसे ज्यादा इबादत की कोई किताब है, तो वह संविधान है। इसलिए इस संविधान को बचा कर रखना है, इस साझी विरासत को बचा कर रखना है। 1942 के आन्दोलन का यही एक मकसद था, यही एक राह थी। वह सबका साझा बड़ा आन्दोलन था। ...(समय की घंटी)... माफ करना, मैं अपनी बात को यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, बॉम्बे के ग्वालिया टैंक मैदान में जब कांग्रेस का ऐतिहासिक अधिवेशन हुआ, तो उसमें नेहरू जी ने resolution move करते हुए कहा, I quote, "We shall fight to the finish." गांधी जी ने उसके valedictory address में कहा, I quote, "Here is a mantra, a short one that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is 'Do or Die'. करेंगे या मरेंगे। British, quit India. अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो।" कांग्रेस को ban किया गया, सारे नेता और एक लाख से अधिक कांग्रेस वर्कर्स को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पकड़ा गया, लेकिन जैसा राम गोपाल जी ने बताया, जयप्रकाश नारायण जी, अच्युत पटवर्धन जी, हमारे राम मनोहर लोहिया जी, बीजू पटनायक जी, सुचेता कृपलानी जी, ऐसे बहुत सारे नेता underground हो गए। Leaflet से instruction दिया जाता था। यहां तक कि underground यानी खुफिया radio station से भी ऊषा मेहता जी के नेतृत्व में instruction दिया जाता था, जो बॉम्बे से शुरू किया गया। इस तरह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आन्दोलन फैल गया। मैं एक पुराने leaflet से दो लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, जो बिहार प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमिटी ने उस समय, 20 सितंबर, 1942 को issue किया था। वे इस leaflet में कह रहे हैं, I quote, "हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई छिड़ गई है। आज हम अपने को आजाद समझते हैं और ब्रिटिश सरकार की सत्ता को नहीं मानते हैं। इसलिए ब्रिटिश सरकार के किसी कानून और हुक्म को नहीं मानना चाहिए।" उस हुक्मत के खिलाफ क्या करना चाहिए, उन्होंने 30 bullet points में बता दिया, जिनमें से मैं दो-तीन points को quote करके बताना चाहता हूँ। "शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी स्कूल-कॉलेज छोड़ दो। वकील, मुख्तार कचहरी जाना छोड़ दो। पुलिस, पलटन वाले और सरकारी नौकर सरकारी नौकरी छोड़ दें। रेलवे लाइन उखाड़ दिए जाएँ। बड़े-बड़े पुल तोड़ दिए जाएँ। तार और टेलीफोन के तार काट दिए जाएँ और सड़क काट दिए जाएँ।" इस तरह सारा हिन्दुस्तान अगस्त क्रांति के आन्दोलन में उतर गया। सर, इसके बाद हम जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र के सतारा में नाना पाटिल और वाई.बी. चव्हाण के नेतृत्व में, उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया में चित्तू पाण्डे के नेतृत्व में और बंगाल के तामलुक में, सतीश सामंत और अजय मुखर्जी के नेतृत्व में National Government form की गई। यह सबसे ज्यादा, तीन साल से अधिक समय तक सतारा में चली, तीन साल तक बंगाल में चली और कुछ महीने बलिया में चली। बलिया में चित्तू पाण्डे एवं जितने भी कांग्रेस कर्मियों को पकड़ा गया था, सबको रिहा कर

दिया गया और सारे थानों पर अलग-अलग कब्जा कर लिया गया था। यह एक महान इतिहास है। केवल पांच मिनट में इसको खत्म नहीं करना चाहिए। यह एक यादगार है और यह यादगार तब तक बनी रहेगी, जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के लाल किले पर तिरंगा फहरेगा।

सर, मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ कि उसी समय, जब यह आंदोलन धीरे-धीरे खत्म होने वाला था, सीमा के उस पार से नेता जी सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने ललकार दी, 'तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आज़ादी दूंगा' और आज़ाद हिन्द सेना के उन महान क्रांतिकारी लोगों ने दिल्ली के लिए कूच कर दिया और नारा लगाया, 'चलो दिल्ली', 'कदम-कदम बढ़ाए जा', 'तू शेर-ए-हिंद आगे बढ़, मरण से फिर भी तू न डर, आसमां तक उठा के सिर, जोश-ए-वतन बढ़ाए जा'। इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी का momentum create हुआ, उसके बाद Naval Mutiny हुआ और उसके बाद Red Fort में INA Trial हुआ। ये सब culminate हुए और इनके बदले में हमको आज़ादी मिली। इसमें सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का एक ऐतिहासिक योगदान था। उसमें 10,000 से अधिक लोगों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया था, लाखों लोगों को जेल भेज दिया गया था और इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ।

हमें खेद है, उस समय भी कुछ विश्वासघाती लोग थे, मीर ज़ाफर जैसे लोग थे, जिन्होंने उस आंदोलन में योगदान नहीं दिया। उस समय भी कुछ पार्टियां थीं, जिन्होंने 120 पन्ने की रिपोर्ट, उस जमाने के Home Secretary, Watson के पास भेजी कि मैं तुम्हारे निर्देश पर काम कर रहा हूँ और इस अगस्त क्रांति आंदोलन को बरबाद करने के लिए हरेक कदम उठा रहा हूँ। बंगाल में उस समय जो मंत्रिमंडल था, उस मंत्रिमंडल के Deputy Chief Minister, जो एक पार्टी के second-in-command थे, उन्होंने भी Governor को चिट्ठी लिखकर बताया कि अगस्त क्रांति आंदोलन का दमन करने के लिए हमने यह-यह कार्यवाही की है। आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे विश्वासघाती लोग हैं, ऐसे मीर ज़ाफर हैं, इसलिए हमारा भाईचारा संकट में पड़ गया है, हमारी एकता संकट में पड़ गई है। इसीलिए हमारी नेत्री, ममता बनर्जी आज के इस ऐतिहासिक दिन उसी तामलुक में जाकर, मिदनापुर में जाकर आम सभा संबोधित करेंगी और नारा उठाएंगी, 'बीजेपी भारत छोड़ो'। जिस तरह अंग्रेजों ने 'Divide and Rule' की पॉलिटिक्स अपनाई थी, उसी तरह बीजेपी ने भी 'Divide and Rule' की politics अपनाई है। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't bring in these things. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: और हमारी जो बुनियादी नीति है, उस पर हमला किया है। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the time for politics. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: आज हमारे बंगाल में करोड़ों आदमी 'बीजेपी भारत छोड़ो' का नारा लगा कर, मैदाने जंग में उतरेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, that is okay. Don't bring in politics. Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: इसके साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और उन शहीदों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I hope the Members will not bring politics into this discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* This discussion has to be at a higher level. Don't bring politics into this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, this is not politics, this is the reality. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Sitaram Yechuriji. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is very much a part of history, not politics. Okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, आज का दिन एक ऐतिहासिक दिन है, हरेक को अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है। मैं आपसे विनम्रता के साथ एक ही आग्रह करूंगा, अपनी बात जरूर कहें। इस तरह से आलोचना तो हम करते ही हैं, लेकिन आज कम से कम हम आलोचनाओं से ऊपर उठ सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: वही बात मैंने कही है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, अगर ये इतिहास की बात करते हैं, तो हम बहुत इतिहास जानते हैं और आपका इतिहास भी हम जानते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today let us not take all these. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Can history be denied, Sir? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, we have to rise above these kinds of differences. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Just a clarification. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, just a clarification from the Chair. This is a very special occasion, solemn occasion; we agree.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all what I am saying.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But whatever has been said, if it is a fact of history – fact of history and falsification of history are two things – the fact of history has to remain on record. That must remain on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, this is not the time for controversy. *...(Interruptions)...* See, Members are mature enough to know what to say and what not to say. Let us not use this occasion for a controversy or creating a division. That is all what I am saying. Shri Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Yechuryji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please correct my time.

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

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, sit down, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Only what Yechuryji is saying will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Yechuryji, please start. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. Yechuryji, please start.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, start my time again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the 75th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' is a very solemn occasion when we recollect not only the history but also the purpose and what was it that made it a successful Movement. If you go into history, Sir, there was a reference to Satara, the Independent State in Maharashtra. The leader of that Satara Independent Government was Nana Patil who was a member of the Communist Part of India and who came into this House and into the other House. So, do you want to go into that history and the role? *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Subhas Chandra Bose. But Rani Jhansi Regiment was led by Lakshmi Seghal who was a member of the CPI(M) and a candidate for the Presidency that we had put up. Let us - not try to appropriate this thing. If you go to the Cellular Jail today, eighty per cent of the names that are written there in marble are all of communists from Bengal or the undivided Punjab. There was Kalpana Dutta, the Chittagong Armoury Raid. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the history is there for all of us. We had Shankar Dayal Sharmaji, our hon. President of India. On the 50th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement, there was a Midnight Session. Those days, we used to have Sessions to commemorate our history and learn from it, not to launch some project or the other like the GST that happened. Now, on that occasion, what did he say? What did he say, Sir? I am quoting from the speech he made in the Midnight Session. I quote, “After large-scale strikes in mills in Kanpur, Jamshedpur and Ahmedabad, a despatch from Delhi dated September 5, 1942 to the Secretary of State in London reported about the Communist Party of India: ‘the behaviour of many of its members proves what has always been clear, namely, it is composed of anti-British revolutionaries.’” Need anything more be said! So, what I am saying is that this is a Movement which had its one singular point. Of course, the leadership was with the Indian National Congress. We were all there. ‘We’ mean the ‘communists’. I was not born. But the communists were all there in the AICC. The first time a complete Independent slogan, a Resolution that was moved was in the Ahmedabad Session of the AICC in 1921. And it was moved by whom? It was moved on behalf of the Communist Party of India. And, today you may be wondering. Who were those two people who moved it? They were Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Swami Kumara Nanda. A Maulana and a Swami move a Resolution on behalf of the Communist Party of India asking for complete Independence! Mahatma Gandhi did not accept it then. But finally in the Karachi AICC Session of 1929, Purna Swaraj Slogan was given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMEBRS: Lahore.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Lahore. I am sorry. Correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Purna Swaraj Declaration came in 1929. So, Sir, this is history. अगर 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' के बारे में बात हो रही है, तो उसकी एक खासियत, जिसको हमें ध्यान में रखना है, वह है अपनी साझी विरासत। यह साझी विरासत देश के लोगों की है — हिन्दू, मुसलमान, दलित, ब्राह्मण, राजपूत, जो भी हैं, ये सब इकट्ठा हुए हैं। माननीय एलओपी जिक्र कर रहे थे about 1857. Now, there was a British chronicler by the name Therra Lowe. He was chronicling what was happening in India in 1857. He wrote in the chronicle, “If the infanticide Rajput – this is according to the British; these are not my words – the bigoted Brahmin, the fanatic Musalman the pig eater and the pig hater, the cow killer and the cow worshipper, all of them revolted together, there is no future for the British in India.”

Sir, we achieved our Independence because of that unity. Today, we are paying homage to all those who created that history and made India independent, for which all of us are proud. A. K. Gopalan hoisted the National Flag in a jail, the Vellore Jail in Tamil Nadu, on 15th August, 1947. So, it is that combined history, the uniqueness of which is this unity.

Today, we are observing the 75th Anniversary of the Movement and looking into the future. The hon. Prime Minister said outside in his 'Man ki baat'...
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He chose the title. There he said, 'from 1942 to 1947, these were the five crucial years and, therefore, from 2017 to 2022, let us achieve that objective.' Now, Sir, what is that objective? In 1947, we became independent. We are all proud. We are all children of independent India. We have inherited that Indian nationhood, Indian nationalism. In those five years we also saw the Partition of India. We saw the communal polarisation in those five years that led to this unfortunate Partition, aided by the British. So, if you are alluding to those five years, there is an ominous sign. It is a very dark cloud. The silver lining is here. There is a dark cloud, but these five years...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is not fair. He said, unemployment, education ...(Interruptions)... This is wrong quoting of the... ...(Interruptions)... It is going on the record and I must protest. ...(Interruptions)... When he is saying that... ...(Interruptions)... That is unfair. Sir, I didn't want to join issues. Today is a pious day. He should not talk against the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, don't get into controversies.
...(Interruptions)... Please try to avoid controversies. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I don't know why my hon. friend and Minister is getting so excited. It is the hon. Prime Minister who said that communalism must quit India. I am talking of that communalism. It was the Prime Minister of India and your Leader who said that communalism must quit India. I am asking, are we doing anything to make it quit?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, on the contrary... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please don't comment.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the resolve I am talking of. Why am I reminding you, while talking about those five years, of the other factor of the unfortunate Partition of this subcontinent? वहाँ पर पाकिस्तान बन गया। हिन्दुस्तान एक

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

धर्मनिरपेक्ष जनतंत्र का गणतंत्र बना। वह हमारे संविधान की बुनियाद है। अगर आज हमें इस धर्मनिरपेक्ष जनतंत्र के गणतंत्र या गणराज्य को बरकरार रखना है, मजबूत करना है, तो वह लक्ष्य आगे के लिए होना चाहिए। What is the meaning of observing the 75th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement if today what has to quit India does not quit India? You have to quit these economic policies that are increasing unemployment, that are increasing poverty, that are increasing the divide between the rich and the poor, that are creating these two Indias. In the last three years, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, we used to have a lot of discussion here, saying that we are creating two Indias, one for the poor and one for the rich, that wealth amounting to 49 per cent of the GDP in 2014 was held by one per cent of the Indian population. Today, what is the situation? Nearly 60 per cent, 58.4 per cent — that was last year's figure; it would have gone up now — of our GDP is in the hands of one per cent of our population. Is this the India of the dreams of 1947 when we became independent? Is that the India where we have the youth power today which is the biggest in the world? We are the youngest country. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the British also rang many bells, but Gandhiji never stopped. ...(*Interruptions*)... Till they quit India, he did not stop. ...(*Interruptions*).. Sir, my point is, if today we give the call of 'Quit India' ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I request Mr. Yechury's Party to let him continue in this House for a good debate to continue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): He may be Gandhian, but you cannot be called as British. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If there is anything that must quit India today on its 75th Anniversary, it is the neo-liberal economic policies that are impoverishing the mass of my people; it is this communalism that is dividing my country and disuniting our people in the struggle to create a better India. You, please, understand what should be the resolve. It is not just recollecting the memory of the past — that is very good, we can recollect — we can also apportion the blame; we can also say who did what. But the question is: Are we going to move forward or are we going to look backward?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is a point.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अब आप भविष्य के उजाले की ओर जाएंगे या भूत के अंधेरे की ओर जाएंगे?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये भूत की तरफ जा रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: भूत के अंधेरे में जाने की इनकी जो विचारधारा है, हमें उसका बहिष्कार करने की जरूरत है। बिना बहिष्कार किए, हम भविष्य के उजाले में नहीं जा सकते। इसलिए मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसे कहकर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding. You referred to the INA trials, you referred to all these instances and the Royal Naval Mutiny. During that period, there was a song which all of us have grown up with. I think we should re-sing that song today and make that our resolve. And that song was —

"मंदिर मस्जिद गुरुद्वारों में बांट दिया भगवान को,

धरती बांटी, सागर बांटा, मत बांटो इंसान को।"

And that is why, Sir, the movement forward should be for strengthening the secular democratic republic of India and not for creating a Hindu-Pakistan in India, and that is how we have to move together. ...(Interruptions)... So, let us observe Quit India by saying, quit neoliberal reforms, quit communalism. Thank you.

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, आज के इस पवित्र अवसर पर सबसे पहले मैं अपने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के प्रति श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित करना चाहूंगा। भारत में जब 1942 का 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' चला, उस समय 8 अगस्त को मुम्बई में जो गांधी जी का भाषण हुआ, हमारे AIADMK के लीडर अभी जिसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे, मैं भी उसी भाषण के कुछ अंश यहां quote करना चाहूंगा, and I quote, "I believe that in the history of the world, there has not been a more genuine democratic struggle for freedom than ours." आजादी के लिए हमारा जो आन्दोलन था, it was a democratic struggle and nowhere in the world this kind of a struggle has happened. I further quote: "But it is my conviction that in as much as these struggles were fought with the weapon of violence, they failed to realize the democratic ideal. In the democracy, which I have envisaged, a democracy established by non-violence, there will be equal freedom for all. Everybody will be his own master. It is to join a struggle for such a democracy that I invite you today. Once you realize this, you will forget the differences between the Hindus and Muslims, and think of yourselves as Indians only, engaged in the common struggle for Independence." हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई में उस समय मुख्य रूप से तीन values थे — हमें प्रजातांत्रिक democratic देश बनाना है, हमें non-violence या अहिंसा के आधार पर चलना है और सर्वोपरि, यहां 'सर्वधर्म समन्वय' या secularism स्थापित करना है। अभी शरद यादव जी कह रहे थे कि हमें इतिहास से सबक सीखना चाहिए। मुझे भी लगता है कि हम इतिहास से सबक नहीं सीखना चाहते। जिस प्रजातांत्रिक भारत को बनाने के लिए इस देश के लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों ने गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में, सुभाष जी के नेतृत्व में कुरबानी दी, 28 साल बाद भी हमने इतिहास से सबक नहीं सीखा। उन मूल values को भूल गए। उसी का परिणाम है कि 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' के क्रांतिकारी नेता, जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को बुढ़ापे में दूसरा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम

[श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य]

1975 में शुरू करना पड़ा। उस समय ये लोग सरकार में थे, जो आज विपक्ष में हैं और हमारे ये भाई विपक्ष में थे, जो आज सरकार में हैं। इस अवसर पर मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उन values को आप भी मत भूलिए, बिल्कुल मत भूलिए।

महोदय, गांधी जी का सपना था — एक सांप्रदायिकता-विहीन भारत का निर्माण करना। अभी मैं सुन रहा था, हमारे माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि हमें कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत चाहिए। अभी यहां तृणमूल कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य बड़े उत्तेजित होकर बोल रहे थे - 'बीजेपी भगाओ', 'भारत बचाओ' या 'बंगाल बचाओ'। महोदय, इस देश में प्रजातंत्र है। यहां कांग्रेस भी रहेगी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी भी रहेगी। हमें अगर किसी से मुक्ति चाहिए तो भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति चाहिए। हमें भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त भारत चाहिए, सांप्रदायिकता से मुक्त भारत चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... भेदभाव से मुक्त भारत चाहिए। इस दिशा में हमें काम करने की जरूरत है। आज के अवसर पर, जब हम 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' की 75 वर्ष वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं, इस माननीय सदन में जितने सदस्य बैठे हैं — जिस आजादी के scenario में हमें यह सदन मिला है, जिनकी कुरबानी के कारण आज हम यहां संसद में, Parliament में बैठे हैं, केवल इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि जिन्होंने दुनिया का सबसे बेहतर संविधान हमें दिया है, उन स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए हम सबको मिलकर सांप्रदायिकता-विहीन भारत और भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त भारत बनाना होगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आज हम 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' की 75वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' में हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोगों ने भाग लिया था। इस देश को आजाद बनाने में करोड़ों वीर सपूतों ने, मजदूरों, गरीबों और किसानों ने इस आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था। स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन में न जाने कितनी मांओं ने अपने बेटे खोए और कितनी बहनों ने अपने भाइयों को खोया। इस आन्दोलन में सबकी अहम भूमिका रही थी। महात्मा गांधी जी के आह्वान पर, देश में उस समय 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' छेड़ा गया। इस देश को आजादी दिलाने में हमारे तमाम नेताओं का योगदान रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी पार्टी बहुजन समाज पार्टी के संस्थापक, माननीय काशीराम जी कहा करते थे कि इस देश के करोड़ों दलितों, पिछड़ों और शोषितों को अंग्रेजों से आजादी तो मिल गई, किन्तु हमारे देश में अभी भी सामन्तवादी व्यवस्था है, गैर-बराबरी की व्यवस्था है, उससे हमें आजादी नहीं मिली है। उस आजादी को हासिल करने के लिए हमें अभी संघर्ष करना है। आज भी हमारे करोड़ों लोग गैर-बराबरी के कारण कष्ट उठा रहे हैं। करोड़ों दलित, शोषित समाज के लोग अभी भी सामन्तवादी व्यवस्था के कारण स्वतंत्र महसूस नहीं करते हैं। देश के अनेक भागों में आज भी हम अपने बेटे की बारात घोड़ी पर चढ़ाकर नहीं निकाल सकते। फिर यह कैसी आजादी है, इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

इस देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब का बहुत अहम रोल रहा है, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि न तो हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने, न सत्तापक्ष की तरफ से किसी ने और न ही किसी दूसरे दल की तरफ से, किसी ने यहां बाबा साहेब का नाम नहीं लिया। मैं शरद जी का धन्यवाद अदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने बाबासाहेब का नाम लिया। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने इस देश के

दलितों और शोषितों के लिए उस समय कितनी लड़ाई लड़ी थी। इन लोगों को पहले वोट का अधिकार नहीं मिलता था। वोट का अधिकार लेने के लिए उन्होंने कितनी लड़ाई लड़ी थी! उन्होंने दलितों के लिए लंदन में जाकर अपनी बात रखी थी। उस समय कितना भेद-भाव था! उस समय परम पूजनीय बाबा साहेब ने कितना संघर्ष किया था! इस देश की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में सबका रोल रहा है। यहां लक्ष्मीबाई जी का जिक्र किया गया। असल में लड़ाई किसने लड़ी थी? लड़ाई झलकारी बाई ने लड़ी थी, किन्तु इतिहासकारों ने झलकारी बाई का नाम कहीं भी नहीं दिया, क्योंकि झलकारी बाई अनुसूचित जाति की थीं। रानी कहीं लड़ाई लड़ती होंगी! रानी महल में रह सकती है, लड़ाई नहीं लड़ सकती है। झलकारी बाई ने लड़ाई लड़ी थी और उन्होंने अंग्रेज़ों से टक्कर ली थी, किन्तु उनका कहीं नाम नहीं आता है।

महोदय, हम आज के दिन आज़ादी के आंदोलन का 75वां साल मना रहे हैं, जिसमें सबका योगदान रहा है। मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जो तरह-तरह के अपराध हो रहे हैं, लोगों पर अन्याय-अत्याचार हो रहे हैं — आज प्रजातंत्र है और प्रजातंत्र में वोट की शक्ति होती है। आज हम अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के जो 131 सांसद चुनकर आते हैं, वे परम पूजनीय डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की मेहरबानी से आते हैं। अगर भारत के संविधान में वे प्रोविज़न नहीं करते, तो आज अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 131 एमपीज़ जीतकर लोक सभा में नहीं आ पाते। किन्तु दुःख उस समय होता है, जब देश में रोहित वेमुला जैसा कांड होता है, गुजरात में दलितों का कांड होता है, हरियाणा में कांड होता है, तो कोई भी दलित सांसद नहीं बोलता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

श्री वीर सिंह: पूरे देश में जब दलितों के ऊपर अन्याय-अत्याचार होता है, तो एक ही नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती बोलती हैं, बाकी कोई नहीं बोलता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: इसलिए यह जो आज़ादी है, यह आज़ादी होनी चाहिए, हर तरह की आज़ादी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Veer Singh ji, please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: बाबा साहेब ने जो हमें भारत के संविधान में अधिकार दिए हैं, वे हमको मिलने चाहिए, पूरे देश में सबको समान माना जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: इस देश को बाबा साहेब की विचारधारा बचा सकती है, बाबा साहेब की विचारधारा आगे ले जा सकती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Your time is over.

श्री वीर सिंह: हमें भारत के संविधान के अनुसार चलना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... भारत के संविधान के अनुसार चलकर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए। Now, Shri Majeed Memon.

श्री वीर सिंह: अंत में, मैं यही निवेदन करूँगा कि देश की आज़ादी में जिन महान देशभक्तों ने भाग लिया, उनको मैं श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। Now, Shri Majeed Memon. You have three minutes.

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, आज का यह दिन एक नेशनल फेस्टिवल है। 15 अगस्त की आज़ादी, जिसको हम हर साल बड़ी उत्सुकता के साथ मनाते हैं, उस 15 अगस्त की आज़ादी को प्राप्त करने में 9 अगस्त, 1942 का यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम था और अगस्त क्रांति मैदान का जो इतिहास है, उसको मुझे दोहराने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

सर, मैं मुम्बई में रहता हूँ और रोज़ाना अपने दफ्तर आते-जाते हुए अगस्त क्रांति मैदान से गुजरता हूँ और मुझे हर रोज़ हज़ारों-लाखों शहीदों की याद आती है। मुझे उन लोगों की याद आती है, जिन्होंने अपना खून-पसीना और अपने प्राण आज़ादी के लिए सर्फ कर दिए, न्यौछावर कर दिए। हमने महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह जो आज़ादी प्राप्त की है — हमें आज कांग्रेस, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की कोई बात नहीं करनी, कोई आलोचना नहीं करनी है। सर, मैं तीन मिनट के समय में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ें आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा।

Sir, 'Quit India Day' is a historical day for our beloved country as it reminds us and our young generation about the constant struggle and great sacrifices of thousands of our predecessors under the dynamic leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhiji, to achieve freedom. It was this day when the movement to drive British rulers away from our soil picked up momentum, and, therefore, the sweat, blood and lives of our patriots and freedom fighters bore fruits on 15th of August, 1947.

Sir, 75 years have elapsed since we acquired political independence but, unfortunately, we are yet to achieve some of our cherished goals. Sir, the dreams of freedom from poverty, freedom from hunger, freedom from unemployment, freedom from discrimination and freedom from injustice, have still remained unfulfilled.

Sir, we all have to work together to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a 'Free India' — India which is free from violence, hatred and discrimination; but, Sir, unfortunately, we are yet to fulfil that dream. We all have to struggle together, irrespective of our different ideologies and irrespective of our different political affiliations. As a nation, this is in national interest that all of us rise above our differences and remind ourselves that we have got a duty that we will have to free India from all these evils. Now, I must say this that unemployment and poverty have grown over the years and unfortunately मकान नहीं है, आवास नहीं है, मुलाज़मत नहीं है,

अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट है और अभी जैसा कि हमारे साथी सीताराम जी ने एक शेर पढ़ा, मैं भी एक शेर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग धर्म के नाम पर लड़ते हैं, हिन्दू को मुसलमान से लड़ा दिया जाए, सिख को हिन्दुओं से लड़ा दिया जाए, इन तमाम चीजों से हटकर जैसा कि एक कवि ने बात कही है मंदिर मस्जिद के झगड़े के बारे में, तो इससे हमें यह सबक लेना चाहिए।

"किस काम के ये मंदिर मस्जिद, किस काम के ये गुरुद्वारे,

भगवान के बेटे बिन मकान, जब फिरते मारे-मारे।"

हमें चाहिए कि आवास की व्यवस्था करें, हमें चाहिए कि हम मुलाज्मत की व्यवस्था करें, हमें चाहिए कि गरीब और अमीर के फासलों को कम करें, हमें चाहिए कि हम अत्याचार मिटाएं, हमें चाहिए कि हम hatred को मिटाएं। यह नफरत के बड़े-बड़े पहाड़ खड़े किए जा रहे हैं। आपस में लोगों को बांटने की कोशिश की गई, यह कैसी फ्रीडम है? आजादी के 75 वर्ष के बाद हमने क्या आजादी प्राप्त की है, हम इन तमाम चीजों के गुलाम हो गए हैं, मुफिलसी के, बेरोजगारी के, मजबूरी के, नाइंसाफी के। आज के इस शुभ दिन मैं शुभकामनाएं दे रहा हूँ अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, मेरे नेता शरद पवार जी की तरफ से, हमारे सभी सांसदों की तरफ से, सभी कार्यकर्ताओं की तरफ से। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सबकी कोशिश यह हो कि हम इन तमाम evils से लड़ाई करें, जब तक हम लोग इनसे फ्री नहीं हो जाएंगे, तब तक हमने आजादी प्राप्त नहीं की, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

"Thanneer vittom valarthom, sarvesa ippayirai kanneeral kathom"

This was said by Bharathi. He said that we pour our tears to grow the plant of freedom not just water. The sacrifices our women and men have made for the freedom struggle and to make India free are beyond words. There are people like Puli Thevan, Velu Nachiyar, Subramaniya Siva, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Bharathi, Dheeran Chinnamalai, Kodi Kaththa Kumaran, etc. There are so many names from Tamil Nadu and the people who died in the Sepoy Mutiny in Vellore. There are so many names of men and women from Tamil Nadu and from different States who gave up their lives for the freedom struggle.

We all are proud today when we remember the Quit India Movement and our freedom struggle, but there are so many people in this list who did not speak the national language, who were not Hindus, who did not belong to any religion and who ate what they wanted. Are they in any way less of Indians? Are they less than anybody else? No. But, today, if I don't speak Hindi, people think that I am less of an Indian. If I don't eat what some people think is right, or if I am an atheist, I am not an Indian. Why have we become this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have struggled so much. I am not blaming anybody. Every Government – every State Government and every Central Government – works for its people. There is a line which I would like to quote by a Tamil poet. He says, *"Ethanai ber izhuthenna, innum serikkul varavillai ther."* There are many people who have pulled the strings

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

but the temple cart has not yet come into the dalit slum. That is the truth. We still have untouchability. We are battling with untouchability. People are being treated badly. In Tamil Nadu and many States, people are not allowed to eat together. There are honour killings. We should be ashamed to say that even today honour killings are happening in this country.

Look at the way women are being treated. There is unemployment. Every Government comes up with a different education policy. Are our children getting up in the morning happily to go to schools? No. It's a struggle. Are we thinking of modern ways? Do we really care about our children as to what they are being taught and they get the best of education? We are not. Today, what is the state of the farmers? We are not able to link rivers. We are not able to share water and settle disputes between States. Is this what our freedom fighters dreamt of? Is this what we wanted? When are we going to achieve what they fought for?

We cannot talk about freedom; we cannot feel proud of this nation when 50 per cent of the population in this country is being treated so badly. What happened recently in the stalking incident? It happens during every Government's regime, I am not denying it. But elected representatives, leaders of this country are questioning the integrity of that girl. Whether it is a rape, whether it is stalking, whether it is an acid attack, it is always the woman who is being questioned. Why? Are we not ashamed of ourselves? We should be ashamed of even questioning why the woman is out. We ask: "Does she not know that it is not a safe country? Why is the woman outside at this time?" Are we not ashamed to say that it is not a safe country? We should protect them. Are we doing that? We are not. We are not able to pass the Women's Reservation Bill. We saw the struggle to pass it in this House. You were there. Most of us were there. We saw the struggle. Why can we not pass this Bill? What right do we have to pass any Bill in this country without enough representation of women in any House? ...(*Interruptions*)... We are passing Bills without our opinion, without our consent.

Sir, the only real prison is fear and the only real freedom is freedom from fear. Aaung San Suu Kyi said this. If our women, if our people, if our dalits, if the underprivileged, the backward communities and the minorities are not free from fear of the future, then, there is nothing to feel proud of. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut, three minutes.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, three minutes में क्या होगा? इतने लोग शहीद हो गए।

श्री उपसभापति: हो गए, इसलिए आपको three minutes बोलना है। Three minutes for everybody.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, हमें आधा घंटा बोलने के लिए समय दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप ऐसा कीजिए, आप बाहर जाकर आधा घंटा बोलिए। इधर three minutes में ही बोलना है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, यहां पर बोलना है। बाहर तो मैं बोलता रहूंगा। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उस मुम्बई का और महाराष्ट्र का निवासी हूं, प्रतिनिधि हूं, जहां से 9 अगस्त को ऐतिहासिक ग्वालिया टैंक "भारत छोड़ो" का नारा दिया गया। महात्मा गांधी जी ने मुम्बई से वह नारा दिया था। मुम्बई आज पूरे देश का एक मनी सेंटर बन गया है। मुम्बई को हमने आर्थिक राजधानी बना दिया है, लेकिन मुम्बई का जो चरित्र है, एक ज़माने में मुम्बई देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की राजधानी थी। मुम्बई के लाखों मिल मजदूर, गरीब जनता, जो मिल में काम करते थे, 200-300 मजदूर जो मिल में काम करते थे, वे हमारी आज़ादी के सिपाही थे। जब 9 अगस्त को गांधी जी ने नारा दिया, तब सभी नेताओं को पकड़ लिया गया, लेकिन लड़ने वाले मिल मजदूर थे, जो सड़क पर उतरे, उन्होंने लाठियां खाईं, गोलियां खाईं और देश की आज़ादी के लिए शहीद हो गए। आज़ादी के बाद मिल मजदूर, चार लाख मिल मजदूर शहीद हो गए, हम उनको नहीं बचा पाए। वे भूख से मर गए, बेरोजगारी से मर गए, न उनको घर मिला, न उनको रोजगार मिला, न उनकी भूख मिटा पाए, न हम उनकी अगली पीढ़ी को बचा पाए। जो मिल मजदूर शहीद हुए थे, उनको भी हमें याद करना चाहिए, उन्होंने ही सही मायने में आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी।

सर, "भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन" की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह थी कि उस आंदोलन में हर कोई नेता था, सिर्फ गांधी जी नेता नहीं थे या आपने जो बड़े-बड़े नाम लिये, ये सभी नेता नहीं थे, लेकिन जो सामान्य आदमी था, जो मिल मजदूर था, जो इस देश का श्रमिक था, वह नेता था। मैं आज़ाद साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था, आज़ादी का आंदोलन सिर्फ एक पार्टी की monopoly नहीं थी। इस आंदोलन में सभी विचारों, सभी धर्मों और सभी जातियों के लोग शामिल थे। गांधी जी थे, पंडित नेहरू थे, लोहिया जी थे- आपने अम्बेडकर जी का नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन वीर सावरकर जी का नाम भी नहीं लिया। कांग्रेस को भूलने की बीमारी है। आप उन्हें भूलो मत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह माफी मांगकर आ गए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: आप माफी की बात मत करो। मैं यह कहूंगा कि * भी देशभक्त था। हम गांधी हत्या का निषेध करते हैं, लेकिन सभी देशभक्त इस देश में थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक दिन अंडमान रहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको पता चल जाएगा। आप अंडमान जाकर एक दिन रहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप वीर सावरकर को नहीं भूल सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow him to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, इस आंदोलन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: History cannot be falsified. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

श्री संजय राउत: अहिंसा ने काम किया है, लेकिन इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से क्रांतिकारी थे, जिन्होंने बम बनाए, जिन्होंने British Parliament पर बम फेंके, जिन्होंने बंदूकें उठायीं, हमें उन्हें भी याद करना चाहिए। सर, इसी कारण ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य में दहशत फैली थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Time bell rings*)... All right, the time is over. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, यह इतिहास का एक पन्ना है।

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

श्री संजय राउत: महात्मा गांधी जी ने "अंग्रेजो भारत छोड़ो" का नारा देकर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Rautji, please. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

श्री संजय राउत: अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध आजादी की अंतिम लड़ाई की घोषणा कर दी थी, जिस कारण ब्रिटिशर्स के मन में दहशत फैल गयी थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

श्री संजय राउत: महोदय, 9 अगस्त देश की जनता की उस अभिव्यक्ति का एक नारा था जिस में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हमें आजादी चाहिए और हम आजादी लेकर रहेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, please conclude. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

श्री संजय राउत: गांधी जी ने इस अवसर पर कहा था कि मैं एक ही चीज लेने जा रहा हूँ और वह है आजादी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

श्री संजय राउत: मैं आपको एक मंत्र देता हूँ, "करेंगे या मरेंगे।" आजादी डरपोकों के लिए नहीं है, जिसमें कुछ करने की ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

श्री संजय राउत: और त्याग करने की हिम्मत है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप बैठिए।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, एक मिनट।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no time please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, you had already taken four minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, जैसा कि जेटली साहब ने कहा कि आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा प्रश्न इस देश में हमारे सार्वजनिक मूल्य हैं, उनकी विश्वसनीयता पर प्रश्न चिह्न लग गया है। उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? हमें इस बारे में सोचना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, ...(Time bell rings)... No, no, please. ...(Time bell rings)...

श्री संजय राउत: इस देश पर जिन्होंने 60 साल तक राज किया है, राजनीति की है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, sit down. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: इस देश की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have taken five minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Naresh Gujral, please start. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have taken five minutes in place of three minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...**(Interruptions)**... आपने 5 मिनट लिए, बाकी लोगों को मैंने 3 मिनट दिए। आप बैठिए, बैठिए। Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...**(Interruptions)**... Naresh Gujralji, you stand up and start speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): How can I start speaking? Sir, two people can't speak simultaneously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not recorded; you don't worry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, two people can't speak simultaneously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can speak; otherwise, you will lose your time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Because we don't have a Jugalbandi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise you will lose your time. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, please start. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, Nareshji, you please start; otherwise; I will call the next speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; you have to start. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have to obey the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, how can I speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you can speak when that is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... When I said that it is not going on record... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, this is a new precedent that we should have a *Jugalbandi*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak, please. Take three minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, Seventy-five years ago, Mahatma Gandhi's call galvanized the entire nation. Almost one lakh people went to jail—old, young, women and people from the entire country, from north to south. That was the call of 'Do or Die' which got us our Independence. If you look at history, Churchill came down very heavily on these freedom fighters. Despite the fact that many Indian soldiers were participating in World War II, he did not care. He did not care even for the advice given to him by President Roosevelt. He suppressed or he tried to suppress the Movement but he failed. Sir, Punjab has a special role here. Earlier, if you remember, the Cripps Mission had failed. Lala Lajpat Rai had been severely beaten up by the British forces. He gave up his life fighting for the cause of Independence. Sir, for me, this day holds special significance. On this day, my entire family went to jail. My grandfather, Shri A. N. Gujral, my grandmother, Mrs. Pushpa Gujral, who was an illiterate woman, followed suit and my 22-year-old father, Shri I. K. Gujral, they all went to jail. Not only just the three of them, my two *buas*, my aunts, who were five and eight years old, were also dragged to jail since my grandmother was going. My uncle, Shri Satish Gujral, the famous artist, who was deaf and barely 13 or 14 years old, was left alone in the care of servants for months together because such was the spirit in them that they must do something for this country.

Sir, today, we have gathered here to pay homage to our great leaders—Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Pt. Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Rajendra Prasad—and many, many more, who made us free. Today we breathe free, for which we thank them. But are we realizing their

1.00 P.M.

dream—their dream of a just India, their dream of a secular India, their dream of a tolerant India? Sir, I feel, we can make speeches, but, collectively, today, we should not indulge in any blame game. We should all reflect as to how do we achieve their principles, their objectives and what they have fought for. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. Thank you very much. Now Shri D. Raja. You have only three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I join the entire House to pay my solemn homage to the martyrs of our freedom movement. My party, the Communist Party of India, along with the Indian National Congress and other forces, stood in the forefront of our freedom movement. My party made supreme sacrifices in the struggle against British Raj for the Independence of the country. Sir, endorsing what my colleague, Shri Sitaram Yechury, has said, I also want to put on record that Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, who was the President of India from 1992-1997, while addressing the nation made it clear by quoting a despatch of the British Government in India of 5th September, 1942, to the British Prime Minister regarding the role of the Communist Party of India in Quit India Movement and I quote, “After large scale strikes in mills in Kanpur, Jamshedpur and Ahmedabad, the behaviour of many of its members, that is, the members of the Communist Party of India, proves what has always been clear, namely, that it is composed of anti-British revolutionaries.” Sir, as an anti-British revolutionary, as an inheritor of anti-British struggle, I speak in this House that communists did play a glorious role, heroic role in the struggle for Independence. Sir, from Mahatma Gandhi to Pt. Nehru, Patel, Ambedkar, all the names are being taken. I will take only one name, that is, M. Singaravelu, who hailed from a fishermen community, who was considered to be the first communist in South India, who addressed the Gaya session of the AICC and addressed the delegates as ‘comrades’. It is not only that the communists gave *Purna Swaraj* slogan,... they also addressed the Congressmen as comrades saying we all should fight for independence, and upliftment of the poor people in the country. Freedom means freedom for the *Dalits*, freedom for all the suppressed sections and discriminated sections of our society.

Sir, the second point which I want to make is on 8th August, 1942, the British Police went to arrest Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, three minutes are over.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will finish. Mahatma Gandhi asked the British Police for some time. He went inside and when he came back, he had three things in

[Shri D. Raja]

his hands. One, was a copy of Bhagwat Gita, the other one was a copy of Quran and the third one was Charkha. These were the three things collected by Mahatma Gandhi. What is the relevance of those things? I leave it to the House. Now, what are we discussing? Even the Leader of the Opposition quoted Jawaharlal Nehru. It was Jawaharlal Nehru who moved 'Quit India' resolution; and Jawaharlal Nehru made it very clear that 'Quit India' resolution was not about ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already 1 o'clock, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I want to take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat, ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: India should move forward on the ideals of secularism, and social justice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I want to take the sense of the House. In fact, I have got four more requests. Shri Ramdas Athawale; Shri A. V. Swamy, he is saying that he was a member of the *Vanar Sena*, at the age of 12, during the Quit India Movement. Shrimati Rajani Patil; she says her grandfather was hanged by the Britishers in 1915, and Shri Husain Dalwai. If we extend the time of the House by ten minutes, that is, up to 1.10 p.m., I can give each Member two minutes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Who claims to be the Chairman? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A member of the *Vanar Sena*. Mr. A.V. Swamy has written to me that he was a member of the *Vanar Sena*, at the age of 12. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the House agrees, I will give two minutes to each of them. So, we extend the time of the House up to 1.10 p.m. Shri Ramdas Athawaleji, only two minutes for you. You never stop, when I say, 'conclude'. Now, you have to stop.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said, "*Angrezon, Quit India because we want sweet India.*"

आज दिल्ली और देश भर में बहुत गिर गया है पानी,
क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी और नरेंद्र मोदी जी की बहुत अच्छी है वाणी।
महात्मा गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों को बोला था "भारत छोड़ो",
नरेंद्र मोदी जी आपको बोल रहे हैं, भारत जोड़ो।
डा. बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर जी का संविधान बोल रहा है जातिवाद
और धर्मवाद को गाढ़ो,
जिनको संविधान मंजूर नहीं है, उनको मैं बोल रहा हूं, जल्दी से
जल्दी भारत छोड़ो।

उपसभापति जी, आज का दिन हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारी दिन है। अगर महात्मा गांधी जी ने 9 अगस्त, 1942 को "भारत छोड़ो" का नारा नहीं दिया होता, तो...(व्यवधान)..

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इनका क्या नाम आ रहा है, जरा पढ़ लीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: क्या हुआ?

एक माननीय सदस्य: स्मृति ईरानी जी का नाम आ रहा है। आप उनकी सीट पर खड़े हैं।

श्री रामदास अठावले: हां, मैं स्मृति ईरानी जी की जगह पर खड़ा हूँ, पर मेरी पार्टी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (ए) है और मेरी पार्टी बीजेपी दल के साथ है। कुछ सालों तक मैं आपके साथ रहा, अभी इनके साथ हूँ। भारत को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, भारत की आजादी को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, जिन्होंने बलिदान दिए, उनके बलिदानों को याद रखने के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम लोगों पर जिम्मेदारी है। जिन लोगों ने कुर्बानी दी है, ...(समय की घंटी)... तो भारत की आजादी को आंच नहीं पहुंचनी चाहिए। भारत की आजादी को मजबूत करने के लिए मेरा कांग्रेस ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: ऊपर अपना नाम देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: मेरा निवेदन यह है ...(समय की घंटी)..

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम हो गया, दो मिनट हो गए।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, इन्हें बीच-बीच में डिस्टर्ब किया गया, इसलिए थोड़ा, दो मिनट का टाइम इन्हें और देना चाहिए। Because of the name, इन्हें डिस्टर्ब किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: मेरा कहना यह है कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी की जो सरकार है, यह सरकार राष्ट्रवादी है, मतलब नरेंद्र मोदी जी राष्ट्रवाद को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... नरेंद्र मोदी जी हैं राष्ट्रवादी, मगर आप मत खेलो राजनीति। इसलिए कांग्रेस वालों से मेरा कहना है कि आप बहुत दिनों तक इधर रहे हैं, मैं भी आपके साथ था, लेकिन अब नरेंद्र मोदी जी के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला है।*

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम हो गया। Nothing more will go on record. It is not going on record. अठावले जी, बैठिए, बैठिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इस तरह नॉन-सीरियस मजाकिया बातें कर-करके बहस का स्तर न गिराया जाए, प्लीज आप यह ध्यान रखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't do anything. Now. Shrimati Rajani Patil. You have got only two minutes.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, आपने आज इस "अगस्त क्रांति दिन" पर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को बोलने की परमिशन दी है,

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के परिवार से आती है। जब आजादी की लड़ाई शुरू हुई थी, तब "गदर संगठन" में मेरे नाना जी क्रांतिवीर विष्णु गणेश पिंगले जी और करतार सिंह सराबा, इनको 1915 में लाहौर में फांसी दी गई थी। मैं उस परिवार से आती हूँ, जिनके माता-पिता ने जिंदगी में सबसे ज्यादा समय जेल में बिताया और जो गांधी जी के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चले। इसलिए मैं बोलना चाहती थी और आपने मुझे परमिशन दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have got one more minute.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: शुक्रिया, सर। जब 1942 में "भारत छोड़ो" का नारा गांधी जी ने दिया था, वह हमारे मुंबई में ग्वालिया टैंक मैदान में दिया था। गांधी जी, पंडित नेहरू जी, सरदार पटेल जी, मौलाना आजाद जी सहित सभी लोगों को दूसरे ही दिन जेल में डाला गया और आजादी की लड़ाई सर्व सामान्य ने, आम लोगों ने अपने कंधों पर ले ली। इस आजादी की लड़ाई के लिए हमारे भारत की जनता मर-मिटने के लिए तैयार हो गई। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि आज हम उन्हीं लोगों की वजह से, हमारे उन पुरखों की वजह से आजादी से रह रहे हैं। इस आजादी को हमें आगे चलाना है, इस आजादी को हमें सही मायने में सुरक्षित रखना है, यह हम सब का कर्तव्य है, सभागृह के हरेक सदस्य का कर्तव्य है। आज फिर जरूरत है कि उसी तन्मयता के साथ, उसी आत्मीयता के साथ हम इस जातिवाद, अलगाववाद, प्रदेशवाद, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी से लड़ें और अपने हिन्दुस्तान को आगे लेकर जाएं। इसके लिए सभी लोगों को साथ में आने की आवश्यकता है, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आपसे यही कहना चाहती हूँ और जिस विरासत से मैं आई हूँ, उसी विरासत को आगे लेकर हम काम करेंगे, यही मैं आश्वासन भी देना चाहती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I am going to share with you my experience as a child joining 'Quit India Movement'. I come from Koraput which is a tribal region, and there, my teacher was a staunch supporter of Gandhi's Quit India Movement. He said, "Achari, why don't you organize a group of people who could help the freedom fighters?" Thereafter, quite a good number of us joined together, and then, we found, that there is, what is called *Vanar Sena*, to assist our freedom fighters who are going to jail. But, after having joined it, I had an embarrassing moment which I wanted to share because we were told that Gandhiji says that one should not speak a lie any time, under whatever circumstances. We formally were engaged to carry letters for the underground freedom fighters. At that time, many of them had gone underground, and therefore, monkey- pedaling a bicycle, we used to go. One day, it so happened that I went to deliver the letters, and when I was returning, a very atrocious Circle Inspector of Police caught me. "Arey! Where had you been?" Then I said, "No, Sir, I am a sportsman." "What sportsman? In the morning at five-six o'clock, you go to do sports and all that." I said, "Yes, Sir." Then he marked something. At that time, we did not have computers for writing letters. We did not even have Odia typewriters. They were handwritten and cyclostyled. That ink he

found on my hand. Then he said, "Arey! You had gone for a stroll on bicycle. What is this?" Then he discovered that I took cyclostyled letters to deliver somewhere. He took me to the police station. He made me to lie on a bench. Then he asked me, "Where did you go?" I remembered what I was told by Gandhiji's followers that I should not speak a lie. My problem was I could not speak the truth. The letter which I carried was for a major meeting of a group of freedom fighters in the evening in a forest area and therefore, I could not speak the truth. If I spoke the truth, I knew what would have happened. Then he gave me a slap. I was only thinking of Gandhiji. If I speak the truth, Gandhians will be in jail and there will be a big setback to the Quit India movement. If I speak a lie, then I am going against Gandhiji. What should I do? During that period, by God's will, my pyjama got wet. That chap marked me and told the other policeman and said, "This fellow has done this, throw him out." And then I was sent out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Swamyji, thank you. *...(Interruptions)...* Swamyji, thank you for narrating this. *...(Interruptions)...* Swamyji, we are happy that you participated in this. My congratulations to Swamyji. He is the one who participated in the Freedom Struggle. That is a great privilege and credit.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मुम्बई के अगस्त क्रांति मैदान पर 7 और 8 अगस्त को कॉफ्रेंस हुआ, जिसमें यह नारा दिया गया। उसके पहले दो कार्यकारिणी की मीटिंग्स थीं, लेकिन ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी की मीटिंग में यह नारा दिया गया। उस समय गांधी जी ने यह कहा कि मेरी दो शर्तें हैं। हमें उन दोनों शर्तों को आज भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

एक शर्त यह थी, "किसी भी हालत में यह आन्दोलन अहिंसा के तत्व से होना चाहिए, मैं हिंसा को किसी भी हालत में बर्दाश्त नहीं करूँगा।" उनका दूसरा मुद्दा था कि इसमें किसी को भी किसी से द्वेष नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि हम ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं, ब्रिटिश लोगों के खिलाफ नहीं, वहां की जनता के खिलाफ नहीं, इसलिए ब्रिटिश जनता से बिल्कुल द्वेष नहीं होना चाहिए। उन्होंने ये सारी बातें कहते वक्त यह कहा कि यह देश सबका है, सब लोगों का है और सबको लेकर चलना है। जब कांग्रेस पार्टी की स्थापना हुई, तब जाति, धर्म, वर्ण, रंग, लिंग, इन सारी बातों को अलग रख कर सबको मेम्बरशिप दी जाएगी, यह कहा गया था। हम लोगों ने अभी तक यही बात की, इसीलिए यह देश अभी तक एक है। जैसा हमारे हाउस के नेता ने कहा कि सभी जगह, जहां-जहां आजादी मिली, वहां आजादी टिकी नहीं, लेकिन हमारे यहां आजादी बरकरार रही, इसका कारण यह है कि सब लोग साथ में हैं। पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद भी मुसलमान यहां बड़ी पकड़ से रहा। इसका कारण, गांधी जी ने जो विचार दिया था, वह था। इसमें कई लोग ऐसे थे, जिनके जेल के अन्दर जाने के बाद सारी कांग्रेस पार्टी, कार्यकारिणी underground हो गई। उसके बाद एस.एम. जोशी जैसे हमारे महाराष्ट्र के नेता नाई बन कर वहां काम करते थे, वे underground थे। डॉक्टर लोहिया underground थे। डॉक्टर लोहिया को पकड़ने के बाद बर्फ के ऊपर सुलाया गया, तो भी उन्होंने कभी भी गलत बात नहीं की।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मैं अब समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में नाना पाटील के नेतृत्व में प्रति सरकार बनी, जिसमें वसंत दादा पाटील और जी.डी. लाड जैसे लोग थे। बड़े पैमाने पर सारे समाज को लेते हुए यह काम हुआ। हम लोगों को यही बात लेकर चलना चाहिए। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि 70 साल के बाद आज कुछ बातें हमारे सारे दोस्तों के ध्यान में आ रही हैं कि हमारे पुरखों ने जो विरोध किया था, कांग्रेस के लोगों को गुंडा कहा था, वह अब नहीं होगा और सब साथ में रहेंगे, मैं ऐसा कहता हूँ। हम यहीं साथ में रहेंगे, तभी प्रगति होगी, progress होगी। मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please sit down. I now move the following Resolution. "This House:—

Recalls that seventy five years ago Mahatma Gandhi called for the British to Quit India and gave the clarion call 'Do or Die' to the Indian people to end the British Rule;

Observes on the 75th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' that it is important to remember the heroic struggle of the Indian people- students, peasants, women, workers and Government officials who defied the brutal repression of the British Raj to launch mass satyagraha that shook the very foundation of the British rule;

Acknowledges that this is also an occasion to recall with gratitude the sacrifices of millions of our people and salute the memory of thousands of Indians, who gave their lives for the freedom of India; and

On this day solemnly takes a pledge to uphold and safeguard the values and ideals of the freedom movement and re-dedicate ourselves to build an India that is strong, self-reliant, inclusive, secular and democratic."

May I take that this Resolution is adopted unanimously?

ALL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolution is adopted unanimously. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at seventeen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let Papers be laid. Then, I will come back to you.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of DTNBWED, Nagpur and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (erstwhile Central Board for Workers Education), (CBWE), Nagpur, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7504/16/17]

MoU between Government of India and GAIL (India) Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and GAIL (India) Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7537/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. MoU between Government of India and ITPO

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No G.S.R. 585 (E), dated the

13th June, 2017, publishing Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with Explanatory Note.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7512/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. F. No. 5/7/2014-EP (EPAgri-V)/Plant-D, dated the 7th July, 2017, amending Notification No. F. No. 5/7/2014-EP (EPAgri-V)/Plant-D, dated the 5th June, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7513/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7511/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:-
- (1) G.S.R. 935 (E), dated the 19th July, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, (Combatised Ministerial Cadre), Group 'A' Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 933 (E), dated the 19th July, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Assistant Commandant (Official Language), Group 'A' Combatised post, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 934 (E), dated the 19th July, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7425/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. F. 13/20/99/Home (P)/Estt./1641-1644, dated the 7th July, 2017, publishing the Delhi Police, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Senior Research Officer) Recruitment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7418/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 60, dated the February 26 - March 4, 2017 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Constable (Driver) Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 151, dated the April 30 - May 6 2017 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 152, dated the 6th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised (General Duty) Group 'C' post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 153, dated the 6th May, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Draughtsman Cadre (Group 'B' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 154, dated the 6th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'B' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Pioneer Cadre, posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 155, dated the 6th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'B' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Motor Transport and Mechanic Cadre Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 184, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'C' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para-Veterinary Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 183, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Assistant Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'C' post, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 171, dated the 13th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Communication Cadre Group 'B' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 172, dated the 13th May, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Tradesmen Cadre Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (11) G.S.R. 182, dated the May 14 - May 20, 2017 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Armourer Cadre (Group 'C' post) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 185, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Para-Medical Staff Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 186, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Para-Medical Staff, Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) post, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 187, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs Sashastra Seema Bal, Group 'B' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para-Veterinary Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (15) G.S.R. 188, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Sub-Inspector (General Duty) Group 'B', Non Gazetted post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (16) G.S.R. 189, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs Sashastra Seema Bal, Group 'B' Combatised Amourer Cadre posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (17) G.S.R. 190, dated the 20th May, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Inspector (Veterinary) Non-Gazetted Group 'B' Para- Veterinary Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (18) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Group 'A' Combatised (Gazetted) Ministerial and Private Secretary Cadre Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (19) G.S.R. 502 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Second-In-Command, Deputy Commandant and Assistant Commandant posts, Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (20) G.S.R. 229, dated the July 2 – July 8, 2017 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Medics Cadre (Non-professional) Group 'B' and 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (21) G.S.R. 837 (E), dated the 5th July, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Group 'A' Combatised Engineering Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (21) See No. L.T. 7424/16/17]

MoUS between Government of India and various companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Bharat Electronics Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7568/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Electronics Limited and the BEL-THALES Systems Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7569/16/17]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Electronics Limited and the BEL Optronics Devices Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7570/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**Motion regarding nomination of two Members to the Committee
on Public Accounts**

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 8th August, 2017, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Shantaram Naik, retired from Rajya Sabha on 28th July, 2017 and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, retiring from Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 2017 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

- 2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."
-

**PETITION PRAYING FOR STREAMLINING THE CORPORATE SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE
PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS AND MULTI NATIONAL
COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to report to the House, the receipt of a petition signed by Shri A. K. Roy, a resident of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, praying for streamlining the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities undertaken by the Public Sector Undertakings and Multi National Companies in the country.

**PETITION REGARDING MODERNIZATION OF AIRPORTS BY
AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to present to the House, a petition signed by Shri Saptarshi Deb, a resident of Salt Lake City, Kolkata regarding modernization of airports by Airports Authority of India.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी) में सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग) के संबंध में 'देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भौगोलिक स्थितियों और जलवायु परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव पर आधारित व्यापक कृषि, अनुसंधान' विषय पर समिति का उनतालीसवां प्रतिवेदन; और
 - (2) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग) के संबंध में 'ग्रामीण गोदाम योजना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण भंडारण अवसंरचनाओं का संवर्धन' विषय पर समिति (2015-16) के अट्ठाइसवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में चालीसवां प्रतिवेदन।
-

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं खान मंत्रालय के संबंध में 'खनन क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) का बत्तीसवां प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2016-17):—

- (i) Thirty-second Report of the Committee on the subject 'Creation of Non-Lapsable Capital Fund Account, instead of the present system';
- (ii) Thirty-third Report of the Committee on the subject 'Resettlement of Ex-servicemen'; and
- (iii) Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Provision of Medical Services to Armed Forces including Dental Services'.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2016-17):—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Power; and
- (ii) Thirtieth Report of the Committee on the subject 'National Electricity Policy – A Review', pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Report of the Standing Committee on Labour. Shri Ram Narain Dudi. He is absent. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway. He is also absent.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्रालय (रेल बोर्ड) के संबंध में 'भारतीय रेल हेतु लंबित राशि' विषय पर विभाग-संबंधित रेल संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण (2016-17) संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Twelfth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Representation of SCs/STs in services and Redressal of their grievances and credit facilities being provided by IDBI Bank to SCs/STs pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services);
- (ii) Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Power regarding "Reservation for and representation of SCs and STs in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)"; and
- (iii) Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Implementation of Reservation Policy and working of Liaison Officers to safeguard the interest of SCs and STs Employees in various Attached/Subordinate Offices/Organisations under the Ministry of Home Affairs", pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirtieth
and One Hundred and Thirty-second Reports of the
Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Ease of doing Business'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Industrial Policy in Changing Global Scenario'.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2017-18) relating to Demand No. 11, pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and
Ninetieth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report on the 'Coastal Security Scheme'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninetieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Report on 'Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the aftermath of the floods and landslides in Jammu and Kashmir'.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR MICRO,
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:—

"कि राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम बोर्ड नियम, 2006 के नियम के उप-नियम (i) और (ii) के साथ पठित सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 (2006 का सं. 27) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (घ) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम बोर्ड का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बोर्ड में जो मेम्बर nominate होंगे, यह यहां की राय से होंगे या आप लोग अपने आप कर देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... इलेक्शन नहीं, वह तो unanimous होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... राय से होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

REGARDING DISCREPANCIES IN 500 RUPEE NOTES

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, there is one correction in the statement by the hon. Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what subject?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the subject is discrepancies in 500 rupee notes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said about that yesterday.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, Sir. Yesterday, you said, "Give notice." So, we have given the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no. You said that you give a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish this. ...(*Interruptions*).. I will come to you. Let me finish this. Now Statement by Minister correcting answer to a question.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 3044 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th December, 2016, regarding 'Export of meat'.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Increase in the basic customs duty from Nil to 10 per cent on certain goods

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is a Resolution also to be moved and passed. There is no discussion on that, I believe. After this, I will come to you.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, my notice is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"In pursuance of Section 8A (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 56/2017-Customs, dated 30th June, 2017 [G.S.R.797 (E). dated 30th June, 2017] which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) from NIL to 10% on the following goods:—

Sl. No.	Tariff Item	Description
1.	8443 32 90	Printers other than Line printer, Dot matrix printer, Letter quality daisy wheel printer, Laser jet printer, Ink jet printer, Facsimile machine

Sl. No.	Tariff Item	Description
2.	8443 99 51	Ink cartridges, with print head assembly
3.	8443 99 52	Ink cartridges, without print head assembly
4.	8443 99 53	Ink spray nozzle
5.	8517 12 10	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (Push button type)
6.	8517 12 90	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (Other than push button type)
7.	8517 61 00	Base stations
8.	8517 70 90	Parts of goods under tariff heading 8517 other than populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards."

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं इस विषय में कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मोशन आया है, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि वैसे भी हमारे मध्यम श्रेणी के अखबार खत्म हो रहे हैं, यदि आप प्रिंटिंग पर 10 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगा देंगे, तो छोटे अखबारों पर तो आपने पहले ही GST लगा दिया है, उनके advertisements पर आपने GST लगा दिया, फिर वे अखबार कैसे चलेंगे? कहीं आपकी नीयत ऐसी तो नहीं है कि बड़े अखबारों को जिन्दा रखने के लिए आप यह मोशन लाए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: यह 'Make in India' के साथ relevant है ताकि बाहर से न आएँ, बाकी 10 परसेंट उन पर कस्टम ड्यूटी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बाहर से आने वालों को रोकने के लिए आप इस मोशन को लाए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: हां, उनके ऊपर ही ड्यूटी लगी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर तो इसे चाइना से आने वाले सभी सामानों पर लगा दीजिए ताकि उनका आना ही रुक जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, why is the Resolution not circulated?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is already there in the List of Business.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, it is there.

श्री उपसभापति: यह सदन की List of Business पहले ही circulate हो चुकी है। It is there in the List of Business. I am also taking from that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I apologise, Sir. But, you can't hide it in the List of Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is hiding. Should I expunge that?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, Sir, I am not casting aspersions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it only your suspicion?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But there is a general technique, Sir, that you can tire people with long, long ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is there in the List of Business.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: ...so that essential points can be missed out. I only request the Government not to adopt such tactics.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been listed in the List of Business and given to every Member. I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by the Minister seeking increase in the basic customs duty from nil to 10 per cent on the items of goods mentioned therein to vote. The question is:—

"In pursuance of Section 8A (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 56/2017-Customs, dated 30th June, 2017 [G.S.R.797 (E). dated 30th June, 2017] which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) from NIL to 10% on the following goods:—

Sl. No.	Tariff Item	Description
1.	8443 32 90	Printers other than Line printer, Dot matrix printer, Letter quality daisy wheel printer, Laser jet printer, Ink jet printer, Facsimile machine
2.	8443 99 51	Ink cartridges, with print head assembly
3.	8443 99 52	Ink cartridges, without print head assembly
4.	8443 99 53	Ink spray nozzle
5.	8517 12 10	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (Push button type)
6.	8517 12 90	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (Other than push button type)
7.	8517 61 00	Base stations
8.	8517 70 90	Parts of goods under tariff heading 8517 other than populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards."

The motion was adopted.

REGARDING DISCREPANCIES IN 500 RUPEE NOTES — Contd.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you may say your problem.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा भी नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): My notice is also there. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sibal, you can start.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to move this motion under Rule 267. A country apart from many other things is also known for its currency.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The same thing you disallowed yesterday. ...**(Interruptions)**... इसी वीक में जब आपने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत मामला रखा था, तो उसको चेयर ने disallow किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर ने इसको अलाऊ नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, जब आपकी रूलिंग है, तो फिर वे कैसे इसको उठा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is like this. I will explain the position clearly. Please sit down. Yesterday, he raised it on a point of order. Then, I said, this cannot be raised on a point of order. But I suggested to him to give proper notice, that if he gives proper notice, only then, will I allow. But while saying, 'proper notice', I think, I also mentioned that he should say under which rule. I didn't say '267'. But if he gives it under Rule 267, I will have to disallow it. But if it is on some other rule, I will have to consider it. But he says, 'under Rule 267'. So, let me hear and take the decision. My point is, Mr. Sibal, yesterday, I advised you to give proper notice. I didn't mean, Rule 267.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Rule 267 means, I can hear you for one minute and take a decision. That is what I am saying.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my notice is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I cannot allow all. Once I reject the subject, it is gone. ...(Interruptions)... I had said, "It is not a point of order and hence not allowed." ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, a very serious situation has arisen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, my question is, have you given notice under Rule 267 or under Rule 167? You say that.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, suspension of the Business to discuss this issue. There, I can listen you for two minutes and take the decision. After that, you have to keep quiet.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Fine, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... I can hear for two minutes. That's all. That is the rule for everybody. ...(Interruptions)... Just two minutes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, we are confronted with a very serious situation in this country for the simple reason that I have discovered that though the Reserve Bank of India on its website, which is *paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in*, has set out all the features of the five hundred rupee and two thousand rupee currency note, including its size, which is 55 millimetres x 150 millimetres of the five hundred rupee notes and 66 millimetres x 166 millimetres of the 2000 rupee notes, there are several notes in the public domain which are published by the Reserve Bank of India with different dimensions. I can give you some of the dimensions which are entirely contrary to what is set out in the RBI website. The five hundred rupee notes that I have — and I have just a few of them — one particular note has a length of 151.5 millimetres instead of 150, the second one has a length of 152 millimetres, the third one has a length of 150.5 millimetres, and the fourth one has a length of 153 millimetres. Now I would like to know what are those machines in which these notes are printed and what is going on printing of notes is done very scientifically. This has never happened before. If you look at the size of a dollar note, you will never find a difference between one dollar note and another dollar note or, for that matter, a Euro or any other note that you see anywhere in the democratic world; and even in our country, this has never happened.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, we would like to know which machines are printing these notes and where they are being printed. Under whose supervision are they being printed because we have just four printing presses in India? One is in Devas, another one is in Nasik, another in Kolkata and another one in Mysore. We don't have a fifth printing press. So, which printing press is printing these notes which are of different sizes than are set out in the Reserve Bank of India website? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, my problem is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, is the difference in size coming because of counterfeit notes? Are there counterfeit notes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not going into the merit now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not going into the merit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, hon. Member, Shri Kapil Sibal, I heard you. The position is that I cannot agree to suspend the Business for discussing this. If you want, you may give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, this is an important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, you must tell us why. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to suspend the Business. I am not going to accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this is a serious situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now listen. If you want, this should be discussed under proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. The notice he has given is under Rule 267, which is for suspension of the Business for the day and

I, the Chair, has disallowed that. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair feels that if it is to be discussed, it should be under some other rule. If it is under Rule 167, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, you have the power to convert 267 to 176. You know that you have the power. I have also given notice under Rule 267. Sir, you have the power. The power resides in you. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, there are three notices. You have the power to convert 267 into 176. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, the issue is serious. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have the right and the freedom to give notice under Rule 167. Why don't you use that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have given that, Sir. My notice is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is notice under Rule 167, we will examine it. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there are three notices under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... Is my notice there? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is there. But I said that I am not allowing it under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing it. I heard the subject. I am not allowing it under Rule 267, but I said, if it is under Rule 167, we can examine it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is 176.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whether it is under Rule 167 or Rule 176, I am not worried! That is not my concern. It can be Rule 167 also. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप हाउस की ओपिनियन ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कल कहा था कि नोटिस दे दीजिए तो नोटिस दे दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For notice under Rule 267, the sense of the House will not be taken. The Chair will decide. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, this is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my notice is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The solution is, if you want to discuss it, give notice under Rule 176 or Rule 167. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, the Chair can... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my notice is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is there. I will tell you whose notice is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, please allow me to speak just for a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing... *...(Interruptions)...* Notice under Rule 267 is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my notice is there.

श्री उपसभापति: आपका जो नोटिस है, उसे डिसएलाउ कर दिया। मैं क्या करूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, without going through it, how can that be done? *...(Interruptions)...* इस देश में जहाँ पैरेलल इकोनॉमी चलाई जा रही हो *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you repeating that? Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me now move on to legislative Business. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, please call for Legislative Business. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* What is it, Sharmaji? *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to pass two Bills. What is the need for this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, let us take up Legislative Business. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take them back; I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Take them back; I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, Legislative Business *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot have both. *...(Interruptions)...* You take them back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there is a consensus that at 2.00 p.m., we will discuss the Companies (Amendment) Bill, the Banking Regulation

(Amendment) Bill, the Appropriation (No.3) Bill and the Appropriation (No.4) Bill together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Then, please call the speaker and call the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the other side doesn't want to discuss, then please allow passing it in the din also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your complaint is that I didn't allow you to speak. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Call them back; I will allow you. Then, we will take up the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you violate, I will proceed with the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't have both. ...*(Interruptions)*... That I don't agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying, I will allow Mr. Tiwari and Sharmaji. I have no problem. But let others go back. After that, you allow the business to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to accommodate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to accommodate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji and Kapil Sibalji, I am telling, the Chair is accommodating. In spite of the fact that the Chair knew that the subject being raised is what was raised yesterday on a point of order, I heard Shri Kapil Sibal because it was under Rule 267. Only after hearing him, I said that it could not be discussed under this Rule. I also said that it could be discussed under any other Rule, that is, Rule 167 or Rule 176, provided they give notice. If they have given notice, it will be examined. I have said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं भी सहमत हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक साथ, एक साथ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Mr. Tiwari wants to speak, I agree. On Mr. Anand Sharma, I can also agree. But after you speak, you have to ensure that the business is proceeded with. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot have both. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is one sided. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't agree to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the problem is that it has become a daily routine. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, जब भी लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस आता है, तो वे हंगामा करते हैं और लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस पास नहीं होने देते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस सरकार का नहीं है, यह कोई मोदी जी का नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो देश के गरीबों के लिए है, देश के किसानों के लिए है, देश के मजदूरों के लिए है और देश के विकास के लिए है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वे इसको पास नहीं करने देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब भी यह आता है, तब इनको पूरा भाषण करने दो और ये अपना भाषण करेंगे, लेकिन जनता ने जिस काम के लिए हमें भेजा है, जिस विधायी कार्य के लिए भेजा है, जिस लेजिस्लेटिव वर्क के लिए भेजा है, उसको नहीं करने देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please pass this Bill in the

[Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi]

din. ...(Interruptions)... Please pass this Bill in the din. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, some handful people don't want to do all this business. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज आप बिल को पास करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि ये थोड़े लोग हैं, जो लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस नहीं करेंगे और केवल भाषणबाजी करेंगे, तो ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kapil Sibal, as directed by you, has already given notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not ask him to give notice under Rule 267. That is his decision.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is an extremely important issue. The credibility of the currency of this nation is at stake.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot accept notice under Rule 267. I have told that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have to discuss the most important issue relating to the credibility of the currency of this country. Two different sizes of the same currency are being circulated. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that I cannot allow the notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: These two different notes have been placed on the Table of the House. Sir, what else can be more important? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what is the point in objecting to your decision? You have taken a decision rejecting their notice. ...(Interruptions)... Why are they raising a point of order again when you have already rejected their notice? ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the point. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have not finished. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already taken a decision that it cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My point of order is, please allow a discussion on Mr. Kapil Sibal's notice. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is a question of the credibility of

this country. It is a question of the credibility of the Government of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it under Rule 267. That is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not bound to give an explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: So, what will we discuss? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not bound to give an explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When the credibility of the currency of this nation is at stake, what other matter can we discuss here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you. You can give notice under Rule 167 and 176. Any of those can be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you said that the notice has to be given under some rule. It has been given under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule 267 says that anyone can give a notice for suspension of the listed Business, and it is for the Chairman to decide.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, agreed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, the Chair has decided. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have decided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We appeal to Mr. Chairman and to Mr. Deputy Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has decided.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, please re-consider. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it has been decided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we are becoming a laughing stock in the global scenario. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can there be four different sizes of the similar currency note? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, how can we discuss any other matter? What can be more serious than this?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I would like to say one thing. As we have to resolve this matter, I have a submission to make. Notices were given yesterday. The Chair has given the ruling. Everybody respects the Chair. At the same time, the House is governed also by the Rules Book, which is very important. Sir, as long as the Rules Committee and the House keeps this provision of Rule 267, Shri Kapil Sibal and Shri Pramod Tiwari are right in giving notices under this Rule. And, the Chair has the inherent powers to take a view. You have given a ruling. Many other notices have been given. There are serious doubts about the credibility of the Indian currency. The House is going to adjourn in two days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: There is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There are five kinds of notes. You go to America. If you find the dollar in five sizes, then come back and tell me. You can say that. You are the Law Minister of India. If you will find currency notes, in five different sizes, of the same denomination, then God helps us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is not a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who is printing these notes? Where are you getting these printed from? This is a fundamental question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the House is going to be adjourned *sine die* a day after. We cannot wait for the Winter Session. So, no Bill will be taken up until this issue gets resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपने हमसे कहा था कि आप different rule के अंतर्गत नोटिस दे दो। महोदय, हमारी समझ में आया कि इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण इस देश में कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक करेंसी यह है जो रिजर्व बैंक में छप रही है और एक करेंसी वह है, जो रिजर्व बैंक के अलावा किसी और फर्म में छप रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आपको discussion चाहिए तो वह 167 और 176 के अंतर्गत दे दो। मैं consider करूंगा। I can consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उसे गुजरात में एमएलएज को खरीदने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. सर, गुजरात की जनता को बधाई है ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति: तिवारी जी, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तिवारी जी, जरा सुनिए।

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: तिवारी जी, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I have rejected the motion. I have rejected the notice of motion under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Rules Book says that Rule 167 and Rule 176 are also rules for motions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I said, "You give notice, I will consider."...(Interruptions)... I have rejected the notice of motion under Rule 267. I am taking up the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017. ...(Interruptions)... Let me take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal on the 2nd August, 2017. ...(Interruptions)...

अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी, आप बोलना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, the motion has already been moved. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ajay Sancheti, please try to speak ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REGARDING STALKING OF A WOMAN IN CHANDIGARH

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... चंडीगढ़ में जो हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)... वह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Selja, for what are you shouting? ...(Interruptions)... What is the need of shouting? ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का मामला है और बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय जनता पार्टी के ...(व्यवधान)... यह शर्म की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): This is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you all standing? ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, आज की जो लिस्ट है, उसमें Companies (Amendment) Bill है, Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill है, Appropriation (No.3) Bill and Appropriation (No.4) Bill हैं. Sir, four Bills are listed today. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, I will allow you. Please wait. ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, four Bills are listed today. One is the Companies (Amendment) Bill; second is the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill,

[Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi]

which is an Ordinance; third and fourth ones are Appropriation (No.3) Bill and Appropriation (No.4) Bill. उपसभापति जी, हमारी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो बैंकिंग रेग्युलेशन (अमेंडमेंट) बिल है, वह ऑर्डिनेंस है, अगर हमने इसको पास नहीं किया तो वह लैप्स होगा, इसलिए हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you listen? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): तीनों बिल एक साथ ले लीजिए, लेकिन डिस्कशन जरूर कराइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले आप लोग सुनिए! ...(व्यवधान)... Please listen to the suggestions. ...(Interruptions)... I am only requesting you. ...(Interruptions)... A suggestion has come from the Government. Please listen to it. It is for you to accept it. I am not canvassing. But please listen to that. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to that. ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा: उपसभापति जी, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने के लिए allow कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मुझे बोलने के लिए allow कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

REGARDING DEVELOPING CONSENSUS FOR PASSAGE OF BILLS

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, five different types ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, please pass this Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may complete what you were saying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, अभी informally आपके चैम्बर में, जहां ऑनरेबल कपिल सिब्बल और आनन्द शर्मा जी भी थे, वहां पर सबसे बात हुई थी कि चूंकि यह ऑर्डिनेंस है, यह लैप्स होगा, इसलिए इसको पास करें, उसके बाद कपिल सिब्बल जी जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, हम उनको सुनेंगे। Kapil Sibalji wanted to say something. ...(Interruptions)... उसको सुनेंगे और उसके बाद ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को जो जवाब देना होगा, वे जवाब देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They agreed? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, why? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: They have agreed. ...(Interruptions)... They have agreed in your Chamber. ...(Interruptions)... But, outside, they are. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... First of all, ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(Interruptions)... The suggestion that came from the hon. Minister is this. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Bear with me until I complete. That is all my request is. This Bill, that is, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017,.....(Interruptions)... This is a Bill to replace ...(Interruptions)... No; I will allow you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is correct. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... This is a Bill to replace an ordinance and, therefore, unless it is done, it will lapse. So, the suggestion given by the Minister is only this. Take this up, pass it and after passing that – pass it or dispose of it, as you please – hon. Kapil Sibalji will be allowed to say ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... No, why do you ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... He will be allowed to raise the matter in three to five minutes after which the Finance Minister will react or respond to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, there has to be a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That, in any case, you cannot have today. ...(Interruptions)... This is the compromise. ...(Interruptions)... This is the via media compromise. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, कांग्रेस में खुद ही यूनियुनिटी नहीं है। एक मेम्बर कहेगा कि साहब, करिए और दूसरा मेम्बर कहेगा कि नहीं होने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... What is going on, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the compromise. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, क्रेडिबिलिटी करेंसी की नहीं, क्रेडिबिलिटी, छवि कांग्रेस की खराब हो रही है, प्रॉब्लम यह है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह करेंसी की क्रेडिबिलिटी का इश्यू नहीं है, यह तो कांग्रेस की क्रेडिबिलिटी का इश्यू है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the compromise. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you not allow this? ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji. ...(Interruptions)... Are you agreeing with this suggestion? ...(Interruptions)... You say. ...(Interruptions)...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am talking to the Deputy Leader. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, what we had suggested, since this issue was taken up yesterday and again today, Members from this side, Shri Kapil Sibal and Shri Pramod Tiwari ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that it will be taken up. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* and there are notices from the other Parties also; so, let there be a short duration discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the Government respond. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: After that, let any Bill be taken up. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have rejected the notice given under Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already told you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can convert it. *...(Interruptions)...* You have the powers. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, kindly consider it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is not what he said. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let this issue be taken up. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Kapil Sibal, *...(Interruptions)...*

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक मिनट मुझे सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बीएसी मीटिंग में यह तय हुआ था कि इस वीक एक रूल 167 लेंगे। यह बीएसी में तय हुआ था कि इस सप्ताह एक रूल 167 लेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: तो मॉर्निंग की मीटिंग में आपको बोलना था।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने कहा, मैं तो कहता हूँ। तो इसको आप अभी रूल 167 में कन्वर्ट कर लीजिए।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसको अभी कन्वर्ट कर लीजिए। आप चर्चा शुरू करवा दीजिए, यह सब खत्म हो जाएगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक मिनट सुन लीजिए, एक इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, न इधर की जिद रहे, न उधर की जिद रहे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ठीक है, आप पहले ये चारों बिल पास करवा दीजिए। उसके बाद चाहे फिर रात भर चर्चा करिए। आप रात भर चर्चा करिए और पूरे समय पर जवाब मिलेगा।

3.00 P.M.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिनर भी होगा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: पहले चारों बिल पास करिए। फिर जितनी देर चर्चा करनी है, चर्चा करिए आप। ...(व्यवधान)... बिल का नाम आते ही आप एकदम दुखी भी हो जाते हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the point is, the Minister is saying ...(Interruptions)...

REGARDING STALKING OF A WOMAN IN CHANDIGARH — *Contd.*

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह लड़की का मसला है और बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक मिनट।

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you had promised that you will listen to her. ...(Interruptions)...

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

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है, जिसे सारा देश, सारी दुनिया देख रही है। अभी हाल ही में चंडीगढ़ में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you raising this? ...(Interruptions)... I cannot hear. ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह प्रदेश अध्यक्ष के बेटे का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... सारा मामला बंद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर लीपापोती ...(व्यवधान)... सर, ये कहां 'बेटी बचाओ' की बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not the issue here. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा: ये तो बेटा बचा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... बेटा बचाओ की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह 'बेटी बचाओ' नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बेटा बचाओ है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह बेटा बचाओ का मामला हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, लीपापोती की जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक लड़की रात में अकेले कहीं नहीं जा सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह तो रक्षक ही भक्षक हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*
Now, please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक उच्चाधिकारी कहते हैं कि रात में लड़की बाहर क्यों जा रही है।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

कुमारी शैलजा: हमने अपने लड़के को क्यों नहीं ताला लगा कर रखा? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

कुमारी शैलजा: अगर बेटे को ताले के अन्दर रखेंगे, तो ही हमारी लड़कियां सुरक्षित रहेंगी।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह कोई कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जो भी अपराधी है, जिसने भी अपराध किया है, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और कार्रवाई हो रही है। इसलिए आप उसकी चिंता मत करिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to know... *...(Interruptions)...* That is a different issue. *...(Interruptions)...* We cannot take all issues together now. *...(Interruptions)...* What to do? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

REGARDING DEVELOPING CONSENSUS FOR PASSAGE OF BILLS — *Contd.*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I am requesting you, let us please pass or, say, dispose of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill because this is an Ordinance. *...(Interruptions)...* That is why, we are requesting the House to pass this Bill. This is very important. And, if Members want to discuss other things, then we are ready for discussion *...(Interruptions)...* On other Bills... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you changing the subject? *...(Interruptions)...* If you change the subject every minute, what do I do? *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please stop this. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Anand Sharma, you have given a word.

...(Interruptions)... You have given a word. ...(Interruptions)... Ask them to go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please ask them to go back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह गम्भीर बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये कहते हैं 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ।' ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have told me. ...(Interruptions)... You ask them to go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please ask them to go back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, पहले इस पर ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुश्किल है, ...(व्यवधान)... होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... The Members are agitated. ...(Interruptions)... What is happening in the country, the Members are agitated. ...(Interruptions)... How can they... ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)... It cannot be ignored. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you are the Deputy Leader. ...(Interruptions)... Ask them to behave. ...(Interruptions)... You gave me the word. ...(Interruptions)... You told me... ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Members are agitated. ...(Interruptions)... They are agitated. ...(Interruptions)... Rightly so, they are agitated. ...(Interruptions)... What is the point? ...(Interruptions)... They are agitated now. ...(Interruptions)... They are upset. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will not adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... You ask them to stop. ...(Interruptions)... You ask them as you are the Deputy Leader. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill ...(Interruptions)... You are agreeing. ...(Interruptions)... Now, hon. Members, I am telling you one thing. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have to say one thing. ...(Interruptions)... The suggestion made from the Government, I heard and I find it reasonable. ...(Interruptions)... It is like this. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, listen...(Interruptions)... The Government only said, pass this Bill, which is to be...(Interruptions)... What is this? What 'No'? ...(Interruptions)... Who are you to say, 'No'? Go to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Who are you to say 'No'? You

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

don't allow me to speak. No, you cannot do that. It is my job also to solve it. You may have any number of grievances, I am not saying anything ...*(Interruptions)*... But the point is, the Chair's job is to find out a solution and if the Chair is saying something and if you don't cooperate, that I cannot agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying that you should not discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The solution is only this; the Minister said, 'pass this Bill, which is' ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't allow me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... You keep quiet and let me complete. The Minister only said that we should pass this, which is a Bill to replace an Ordinance. And after that, what I heard, the Minister said that they have no objection in discussing the subject you want to discuss. That is what he said. ...*(Interruptions)*... and then, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, reverse it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That you cannot... *(Interruptions)*... That the Chair is not agreeing. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means you don't want anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is ...*(Interruptions)*... Digvijaya Singhji, the Chair is not agreeing ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair also is not agreeing to have the discussion first. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is agreeing to have the Bill passed first and after that the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, reverse it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, reverse it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: First, the discussion on these two issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: First, the discussion on these two things; the currency and the stalking ...*(Interruptions)*... Please discuss these two subjects ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I will be forced to take it up and pass it ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I take it up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, दिन में बिल पास नहीं होगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, डिस्कशन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can I take up the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you agree? What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, दिन में बिल पास नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You talk to them. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tamta, please...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, you should also bear the pros and cons. You have a grievance. There is a solution for that. I don't dispute if you have a grievance. But you should also understand the importance of this Bill. If this Bill is not passed, that will have severe consequences. ...(Interruptions)... So, I am only saying, cooperate in passing this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, I will try to pass it in the din because I have a majority. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the din will...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then what do I do? ...(Interruptions)... The Chair's job is to facilitate the Business of the House also. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair's job is not to listen to everything what the Opposition says. The Chair's job is to facilitate the Government Business also. It is in the national interest. What is this? Either you should allow me to pass it here, or, you should request them to go back. ...(Interruptions)... It is unfair. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, do you want to say something? ...(Interruptions).. Listen to Naqviji. Listen to the suggestion, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as regards the issue that was raised by Ms. Selja, our request to Mr. Chairman and to the Leader of the House is, let the Home Minister make a statement in the House tomorrow.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आपके चैम्बर में before you यह डिस्मिशन हुआ कि जो important Bills हैं, उनको हम 2 बजे लेंगे। उसके बाद, कुछ ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, जिनमें कपिल सिब्बल जी को कुछ इश्यूज उठाने थे — हमने कहा, आप उठाइए, आपका जो भी इश्यू होगा, उसका रिप्लाई ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर देंगे। सर, यह बात आपके चैम्बर में हुई और आपके सामने हुई। आप इस बात के गवाह हैं। उसके बाद, अभी आते ही अगर ये कहें कि हम कोई लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस नहीं करेंगे, कोई भी बिल पास नहीं करेंगे, गरीबों का कोई काम नहीं करेंगे, किसानों के हितों का कोई काम नहीं करेंगे, मजदूरों के हित वाला कोई काम नहीं करेंगे, नौजवानों की तरक्की का कोई काम नहीं करेंगे, केवल लफ्फाजी होगी, तो यह नहीं चलेगा।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, do you want to say something?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it was discussed there, and fortunately, other colleagues are also present here. We were as reasonable as possible. We had said that we have no intention to block the Bill that will replace the Ordinance, but, at the same time, let there be a discussion. This is an important matter that has been raised. It is agitating the Members. Therefore, those who have given notices, let them be allowed to speak first. After that, the Finance Minister will put to rest the apprehensions, the concerns that have been raised about the country's currency. Once the discussion is over, you can pass the Bill. This is what we have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Secondly, there should be a statement tomorrow from the Home Minister. Let the Home Minister give a statement tomorrow. I am sure that the Finance Minister, between yesterday and now, would have found out what this mystery is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, what is your problem?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the country be reassured that there is nothing wrong/serious about what is happening and the currencies are in safe hands.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because nowhere you find notes of different sizes and shapes. That is our concern. So, Kapil Sibalji has raised a very important matter. Thirdly, this House should be serious about one matter. There was one incident which once rocked the country. One recent incident has rocked a State. What has happened in Chandigarh and the matter that has been raised are serious. Chandigarh is a Union Territory. It is not a State issue. A Union Territory is directly under the Home Minister. So, the Home Minister will have to respond to that. *...(Interruptions)...* You can't be silent on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, my request to you is that the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017 is a very important piece of legislation. We all understand that it was issued as an Ordinance. We have to convert it into a legislation. There are very serious issues which I myself would like to raise. My request to you is, please do not pass this Bill in the din. Unless the House is in order, do not take it up for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not take it up for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हम तो तैयार हैं, आप डिस्कशन कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): आप डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो सिब्बल जी कह रहे हैं, वह भी इसमें आ जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, we are ready. इनको डिस्कस करें और कपिल जी जो बैंकिंग रेग्युलेशन का मुद्दा कह रहे हैं वह भी आ जाएगा, आप डिस्कस कर लीजिए। इसके लिए एक घंटा एलॉट हुआ है, आप दो घंटे डिस्कस करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, गृह मंत्री कब आएंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I agree with Mr. Jairam Ramesh. No Bill should be passed in the din, and this is an important Bill. No Bill should be passed in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, I have no problem. I am only asking one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only asking one question. On the one side, you say, no Bill to be passed in the din and if the House is always in the din, what will the Chair do? You tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... My suggestion is, see, there is no harm. The hon. Minister has made a suggestion that we should pass this Bill and then discuss Mr. Kapil Sibal's subject. That is what he said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): It is a banking issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you agree that the Bill has to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. All of you agree that the Bill has to be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One minute. We have to resolve this matter. Now, we can only resolve it not by combining the two. These are two separate issues. The Banking Regulation Bill which will replace the Ordinance is separate, and yes, there may be Members — as Jairamji has said — who will have some questions to ask and the Finance Minister is competent and capable to answer those. So, there will be a discussion and we understand that the House has to pass that. But, at the same time, we would not like these to be linked. Let the issue raised by Shri Kapil Sibal and other Members, including Mr. Derek and others — notices are there — be discussed and let this be put behind. We cannot wait for the next Session of Parliament that there is nothing wrong with the currency...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today itself, it can be discussed. That is what he said.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Today we are ready. He is ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sort it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Anand Sharmaji, you are a seasoned Parliamentarian. You are a senior Member. You had also been a Minister. Understand my problem also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me complete it. The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill is an item listed in the List of Business. Therefore, how can I keep it away and take up a subject, which is not listed, for discussion? So, I am only saying, let us take this subject which is already listed and pass it. It will take only one hour. One hour is allotted. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. It may be one hour or half-an-hour whatever you say. Then we will take up the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not a matter for one hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever may be. You take more time. *...(Interruptions)...* But after this, we will take up the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say one thing that the House is going to be there just for tomorrow and day-after. It will be more for the farewell and welcoming the new Chairman. Now, Members will not have any time to raise other matters. It is important, absolutely important, that the one Short Duration Discussion, which, in principle, stands accepted in the BAC be placed before the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have it after passing the Bill. Do it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let this be settled. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already listed in the Business. How do I do that? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Siva, can you solve it?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the issue which Mr. Kapil Sibal raised was under Rule 267 to suspend all the Business of the day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already rejected. We can consider it under Rule 176.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But now that you have agreed that a discussion can be done but only after the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not under Rule 267.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But as per the motion which he has moved, instead of suspending the whole Business — Sir, we are taking up the Business — you just give half-an-hour or so. Let them complete the discussion and the Business could be there. We want the Bill to be discussed in detail. So, you can't pass the Bill in the din. If this continues, I think, the Bill will also get stuck. So, kindly give some time. Let them complete it, and we can go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: This is the commitment of the Congress Party. It is not our commitment. This is the commitment of the Congress Party. The Congress Party committed कि पहले हम बिल पास करेंगे, उसके बाद आप डिस्कशन कराएंगे। सर, आपके सामने यह हुआ है, आप इसके विटनेस हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, allow me to add just one thing, about why this Ordinance is important. Through this Ordinance, the RBI is to direct the banks to initiate proceedings against big NPA companies. That is the power we are giving. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is designed to ensure probity and propriety. Therefore, if the Ordinance does not become a law, we would have to come back with an Ordinance again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would urge upon the Congress Party, the CPI and CPI(M) and tell them that this is designed only to give the RBI the mandate to force the banks to initiate proceedings against erring NPAs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, that is the whole essence. Therefore, it is very important and I would urge upon all friends from the Congress Party to consider this. It is a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I seek your permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this Ordinance has been issued because of the threat to financial stability and to empower the RBI to recover the NPAs from banks. The greater threat to financial stability is coming from different currency notes. If you are seeking financial stability, start with the currency notes first and then take up the Ordinance. That is a bigger issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, financial stability is being threatened by the issue of different currency notes. So, take up that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you may kindly sit down. I appeal to your good sense. Yes, the Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we know very well the importance of any Ordinance and these ordinances, whether A or B, have to be passed in the first available Session. Otherwise, the Ordinances get lapsed. So, we are equally interested in seeing to it that Ordinances that are very important are passed. Now, I think the understanding in the meeting was that we would take up discussion on the Ordinance, but only after the issue raised by Shri Kapil Sibal is disposed of. That is being discussed. He had given... *...(Interruptions)...* He has given two notices, under Rules 167 and 176. He was supposed to raise it in the morning, but insofar as the morning session was concerned, keeping in view the solemnity of the occasion, he didn't raise it. Now, this is the time when he has to be allowed to speak in either of the two discussions which he has sought. Let us finish that within an hour or so; and after that, let us have a discussion on the Ordinance. We have another two-and-a-half hours to go. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Hon. LoP, we are ready for a discussion on whatever subject you want. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a second. Now, I heard both sides. I heard the Government. I heard the Opposition and other Members also. So, let me give a suggestion and appeal to your good senses to consider it. Shri Kapil Sibal's point is that he had given notice under Rule 267, which I did not permit. But he has also given notice under Rule 176. Now, I am stating the Chair's view after hearing all sides. I would suggest and request that in one hour, let us dispose of this Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. And then, I am ready to convert the notice under Rule 267 into notice under Rule 176, to a Short Duration Discussion, and we can take up that Short Duration Discussion immediately. I have no problem with that. *...(Interruptions)...* That is a via media, which was actually suggested by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, if you had taken this suggestion at 2 o'clock, we would have been having that discussion now and at 5 o'clock, we would have passed the Bill. But now we are struck. That is why we are insisting that the Short Duration Discussion has to be first. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wisdom comes late, what to do! *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have wasted 90 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wisdom comes late. Sit down, please. *...(Interruptions)...* To some people, wisdom comes early. Now, what do Members say about this? This is my suggestion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, बिल पास कर लीजिए। उसके बाद जो बात वह कहना चाहते हैं, उसे कह सकते हैं। The hon. Finance Minister would give the reply. But first pass the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we reverse the decision. I am told again by my Chief Whip that it was agreed with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that we would first discuss this, and later on we would discuss the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमें मालूम है कि सारी चीज discuss करने के बाद आप बड़े प्यार से हल्ला मचाते हुए चले जाएंगे और बिल पास नहीं होगा। यह हम भी जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* आपने जो वायदा किया है, आप उस वायदे को तोड़ रहे हैं, इसलिए उससे शक हो रहा है। आपने जो वायदा किया है, उसे पूरा कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is no decision, I will adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप Ordinance पास करिए और उसके बाद अपनी चर्चा कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is no decision, I will have to adjourn the House for the day. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is no agreement, I will have to adjourn the House for the day. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let there be a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First take up the Bill and then the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* If that is not agreed to, I will adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, गृह मंत्री जी को बुलाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* चंडीगढ़ मामले में गृह मंत्री जी सदन में कुछ वक्तव्य दें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I will have to adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. LoP, do you agree to have the Bill taken up first? *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इतने प्यार से हाउस चल रहा है, क्यों adjourn कर रहे हैं? सब लोग शांति से बैठे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please take up the Bill and start the discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have said it; I myself have said and the LoP has said that we understand the responsibility of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* When we said it in the open House, it is unfair *...(Interruptions)...* आप चुप रहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप जैसे लोग तो क्लेश ही कराएंगे। प्यार से बात हो रही है, आप झगड़ा कराना चाहते हैं। बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप चुप बैठिए। आपको बात समझ नहीं आ रही है *...(व्यवधान)...* क्यों शोर करते हो?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...* नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप क्यों नहीं बोलते? You can help me.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह गंभीर विषय है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसलिए मैंने कहा कि बिल पास होने के बाद discussion हो जाएगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कौन सी करेंसी असली है, पता नहीं। कौन सी आतंकवादी से लायी, कौन सी पाकिस्तान में छपी, पता नहीं है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हाउस कल तक के लिए adjourn कर दीजिए। हम लोग बैठकर तय कर लेंगे।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: He has a dinner tonight. That is why he wants the House to be adjourned. ...(Interruptions)... He is not serious. Please don't take that advice. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर अभी चर्चा हो जाती, तो क्या नुकसान था? बिल तो पास कर लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, कल रात इन्होंने पूरे देश को हैरान किया और देर रात तक जगाए रखा। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं विपक्ष के नेता और उपनेता से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं। इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि बहस हो क्योंकि वह भी बहस चाहते हैं और हम भी बहस चाहते हैं। आपने एक बहुत ही अच्छी सलाह दी है कि आप एक घंटे में बिल खत्म कर लीजिए। बिल पर बहुत सी चर्चा हो जाएगी। उसके बाद हम बैठे हैं, वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हैं और कपिल सिब्बल जी की जो बाकी की चिंता है, उसका निराकरण होगा। इस पर कौन सी बात हो रही है? हम लोग House of Elders हैं। आप यह बात मानें ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपसे आग्रह कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर मैं फिर कहूंगा कि यह Ordinance गरीबों के लिए है, यह RBI को पॉवर देता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस पार्टी ऐसी image न बनने दे कि वह बड़े-बड़े NPAs की कंपनियों के साथ खड़ी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, जो NPAs का पेमेंट नहीं करती हैं, उस बारे में RBI को पॉवर दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो गरीबों के हित में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statutory Resolution on the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, would you like to move the Resolution? ...(Interruptions)... I am taking up the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, it is your Statutory Resolution. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arun Jaitley, I move...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th August, 2017.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Review of coastal security**

*241. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any financial and technological proposals for the development of coastal security all along the coasts of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and the equipments including high speed steamer boats, hovercrafts, wireless phones, etc., sanctioned to Tamil Nadu for the said purpose; and

(c) whether coastal security has been reviewed recently in view of the increasing threat perception from sea routes particularly in the coastal regions of Bay of Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) to strengthen security infrastructure of Police of coastal States. The details of sanctioned components for Tamil Nadu under CSS are as under:

CSS	Implementation period	Sanctioned components	Financial component to Tamil Nadu	
			Sanctioned	Released
Phase-I (completed)	2005-2011	12 coastal police stations (CPSs), 40 check posts, 12 outposts, 24 boats, 12 jeeps, 36 motor-cycles and ₹ 10 lakhs to each CPSs for procurement of navigation/communication equipments, night vision equipments, computers, etc.	₹ 8.08 crore	₹ 8.08 crore
Phase-II (ongoing)	2011-2020	30 coastal police stations, 12 jetties, 20 boats, 30 four-wheelers, 60 two-wheelers and ₹ 15 lakhs to each CPSs for procurement of navigation/communication equipments, night vision equipments, computers, etc.	₹ 27.36 crore	₹ 26.25 crore

Fund were released to State Government of Tamil Nadu prior to last three years. Coastal security is reviewed periodically with all stakeholders by National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the Sea and Steering Committee for Review of Coastal Security. The last meetings of the NCSMCS and the Steering Committee were held on 24.11.2016 and 07.02.2017, respectively.

Children working in illegal mica mines

*242. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that children as small as five years old are being engaged to work in illegal mica mines in States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar, etc.;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that as per Thomson Reuters Foundation investigation report, seven children were killed in two months of this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government is taking and how it is supplementing the efforts of the concerned State Government to stop illegal mining of mica and protect small children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such cases were reported to the Ministry.

(b) Ministry is aware about the media report in August, 2016 citing the Investigation Report of Thomson Reuters Foundation. This matter was inquired into by Directorate General of Mines Safety in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand and as per the investigation report no such death could be established.

(c) The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and the Mines Act, 1952 prohibit the employment of persons below 18 years of age in mines or part thereof. The Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder are enforced by Central Government. In order to implement the provisions of the Mines Act regular inspection is conducted by Directorate General of Mines Safety as per statute to verify and check if persons below 18 years of age are employed in mines. Besides action is taken on complains made by State Governments, news paper agencies, NGOs and general public.

Implementation of Swadesh Darshan scheme in Jharkhand

*243. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Jharkhand State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the areas selected/identified under this Scheme in the State; and

(c) the funds allocated and released so far under this Scheme and the status of the projects taken up as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits covers entire country including Jharkhand. The projects under this Scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Swadesh Darshan Scheme has cleared the project 'Development of Eco Circuit: Jamshedpur-Ranchi- Hazaribagh' in March, 2016 for sanction.

However, no funds have been allocated and released so far in absence of submission of final Detailed Project Report and mandatory forms by the State Government.

Foreign tourist arrivals in 2017

*244. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign tourist arrivals have increased significantly in the year 2017, if so, the possible reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) visiting India are also being counted as foreign tourists now, if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India has increased to 48.85 lakh in Jan-June, 2017 from 41.69 lakh in Jan-June, 2016, registering a growth of 17.2% in Jan-June, 2017 over the same period of 2016.

Government of India has taken various steps to boost tourism in the country, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- Extended the facility of e-Visa for the citizens of 162 countries.
- Campaigns in the international and domestic markets to promote the varied tourism products and destinations through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy.
- Launched 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800 11 1363 in 12 Languages.

- Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.
- Constituted Medical and Wellness Tourism Promotion Board.

(b) Arrival of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) along with the FTAs is counted for compilation of International Tourist Arrivals since the year 2014 in line with the UNWTO norms.

Increase in imports from China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of various commodities from China has been increasing over the years;

(b) what are the principal commodities that have been exported to China from India and their quantity and value during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what are the principal commodities that have been imported from China to India and their quantity and value during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Value of India's merchandise imports from China for the last three years and the current year up to May, 2017 is given below:—

India's Imports from China during 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year

	(Value in US\$ Billion)
Year	Import
2014-15	60.41
2015-16	61.70
2016-17	61.28
2017-18 (April to May) *	11.84

*Provisional

Source: DGCI&S

From above table, it may be seen that India's imports from China grew marginally by 2.13% from US\$ 60.41 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 61.70 billion in 2015-16 and in the subsequent year 2016-17, they dropped by 0.7% (approximately) from US\$ 61.70 billion to US\$ 61.28 billion.

(b) and (c) Details of the top 50 Principal Commodity Group-wise India's export to and import from China for the last three years and the current year up to May, 2017 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*). The detailed information is available at <http://121.241.212.146>.

Statement-I
Details of India's export to China

Sl. No.	Commodity Group	Unit	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto May 17)	
			Qty.	Value (USD)	Qty.	Value (USD)	Qty.	Value (USD)	Qty.	Value (USD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Iron Ore	Ton	4287520	196807808	5061373	155280876	29233233	1432305034	4720878	185175414
2.	Cotton Yarn	Ton	564763	1516650816	588583	1474514808	455033	1050204236	20426	57895613
3.	Petroleum Products	Ton	1715165	1247002795	1737795	636106391	1919643	789427763	295012	117488681
4.	Copper and Products made of Copper	Ton	283851	1891121541	219680	1144347499	139470	707983631		
5.	Organic Chemicals	Kgs	515650427	626746391	420728387	472636460	331521329	455053364	165804882	180782676
6.	Granit, Natrl Stone and Prodt	Kgs	4267870088	507094297	3404055208	408589999	3.764E+09	412121023	895159805	95417301
7.	Iron and Steel	Ton	120407	118318263	147609	145604284	584448	367233900	42946	58904465
8.	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	Ton	448722	743279265	142275	196190197	179149	283165918	6234	7701669
9.	Castor Oil	Kgs	157362268	215976363	238261710	276645733	238539780	265117710	60962190	91960064
10.	Plastic Raw Materials	Ton	210880	315952661	226386	261129997	210440	246492308	18291	24268471
11.	Electronics Instruments			130584740		151544178		232604061		36065329
12.	Residul Chemicl and Allied Prod.			161109654		146399691		207857213		28657310

13. Spices	Kgs	25825348	245554751	22276555	171467817	16252630	194351133	5938999	47812454
14. Bulk Minerals and Ores			244963404		347601996		188009138		59408429
15. Human Hair, Products Thereo	Kgs	2455441	198292068	2391513	159738770	2836576	175190559	429647	28289690
16. IC Engines and Parts			93444239		94411776		155860532		34758173
17. Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones			143923261		107640169		140963719		35556861
18. Marine Products	Kgs	56876579	131717197	49023610	149712418	43566824	137961016	4700082	20794002
19. Handerfs (Excl.Handmade Crpts)			37550717		8731517		114897110		1690796
20. Electric Machinery and Equipme			84608679		96628741		111436023		18003517
21. Finished Leather	Kgs	10469789	152523955	6359270	109448287	6787424	109346107	926556	17345345
22. Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	5728810	111373768	5506792	114589842	4533291	104302150	1143867	23066732
23. Electronics Components			91556620		83573804		103310821		15725499
24. Processed Minerals	Kgs	1244826567	282184039	1181753735	201022952	493586974	102726066	54717394	12286288
25. Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc.			143130832		106081668		101309890		15072980
26. Coir and Coir Manufactures			78432246		76112170		93326999		17035022
27. Dyes	Kgs	9777092	76579571	10688375	70055080	14848689	87006065	3068749	16116678

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Telecom Instruments			62983493		57704782		82949467		26401310
29.	Auto Components/Parts			89973642		67122041		70958988		10661303
30.	Products of Iron and Steel			78076298		62889376		68825719		11479465
31.	Agro Chemicals	Kgs	6035195	47440624	8267081	60831512	11150829	61373844	658010	6185863
32.	Manmade Staple Fibre	Kgs	30320346	47354132	19722922	31486385	30987555	56353087	2652809	6244833
33.	ATM, Injecting Molding Machinery etc.			59671543		56191779		54727474		11036911
34.	Rmg Cotton Incl. Accessories			52609341		53897616		52997341		10508821
35.	Other Misc. Engineering Items			57714203		60802808		52991820		8991143
36.	Dye Intermediates	Kgs	19368460	62458485	19500359	56473339	20702859	47623487	3192445	8658485
37.	Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	Ton	61245	144876306	9353	20057191	16151	46928258	6460	18380048
38.	Paint, Varnish and Allied Prodc.	Kgs	43026896	16414168	78831996	14788613	258736273	44547047	31033764	7029980
39.	Glass and Glassware			66504130		58691280		44214529		4131476
40.	Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts			157746113		16528761		43606456		2891050
41.	Sulphur, Unroasted Iron Pyrite	Ton	359821	53721170	503308	61470779	521873	43144851	68200	5756715

42.	Inorganic Chemicals	Kgs	6871802	19508298	13142058	21715740	37604936	40209317	5916622	11983145
43.	Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	Ton	20	351900	2682	35484460	3434	37448566	0	8349
44.	Mica	Kgs	88195342	33708894	84710481	32985653	90319638	36839760	17047026	7077797
45.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			47099506		34876062		36579985		7428448
46.	Footwear of Leather			22162054		30185586		35264455		7463981
47.	AC, Refrigeration Machinery etc.			34573483		32265372		35230807		3225842
48.	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.			39701074		37881411		35099117		5832205
49.	Other Wood and Wood Products			36260		63311974		34731966		10495791
50.	Optical Items (Incl Lens etc.)			7536194		32039261		33137485		1732010
TOTAL [Top 50 Commodities (Based On 2016-17)]				10988701252		8365488901		9465347315		1080324722
GRAND TOTAL				11958513105		9013537495		10197223455		1733261668
Percentage of top 50 commodities to Grand Total				91.89%		92.81%		92.82%		62.33%

Note: 2016-17 and 2017-18 figures are provisional.

Some commodity group have no quantity figure as those group constitute of ITCHS which have different measurement of unit.

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Statement-II

Details of India's import from China

Sl. Commodity Group			Unit	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto May 17)		(Value in USD
No.				Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty	Value	Value
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Telecom Instruments				9240865418		10093359020		11308538886		2266196100	
2.	Electronics Components				1984266732		3514476995		4440160850		1149261822	
3.	Computer Hardware, Peripherals				4336627637		4413692158		4071730003		645344893	
4.	Indl. Machinery for Dairy etc.				2664651764		2866595634		2842712402		516082571	
5.	Organic Chemicals	Kgs	1109477906		2482983138	1282621407	2416736078	1091791833	2187944832	211546045	472332905	
6.	Consumer Electronics				2026177471		2204165257		2151517393		331934623	
7.	Electronics Instruments				1797617908		1926258993		2134402756		418321440	
8.	Electric Machinery and Equipment				1835010784		2170225963		2036722786		371679437	
9.	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	153292090		2088307121	158286479	2120147713	169035201	1826344894	39525954	347660753	
10.	Residual Chemical and Allied Prod.				1522251156		1458944108		1636775057		334028603	
11.	Ship, Boat and Floating Structure				1122267642		1264899928		1454439772		42235608	

12. Iron and Steel	Ton	3756643	2713351982	4525032	2359256923	2059867	1346708385	256705	196803308
13. AC, Refrigeration Machinery etc.			1099544604		1045785326		1249522879		344114466
14. Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton	9057475	3148711562	8909000	3261920810	3911288	1244155957	184874	54295496
15. Products of Iron and Steel			1388177480		1181851340		1229875142		234495094
16. Other Misc. Engineering Items			677315583		751063978		902336023		166003071
17. Plastic Raw Materials	Ton	608782	932816350	536768	823525484	650244	897567780	178157	250762312
18. Auto Components/Parts			940903349		898777678		868575881		156649605
19. Other Commodities			760168808		853693408		838337396		161687644
20. Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			974917236		853933754		798714320		143830452
21. Project Goods	Kgs	161537091	1449330710	106094311	994110220	106420213	763001719	13034649	120346297
22. Aluminium, Products of Aluminium	Ton	254342	746283724	247617	717593603	243765	696898352	50424	151083872
23. Cranes, Lifts and Winches			425038943		410295689		692054644		87619311
24. Accumulators and Batteries			321389627		510492583		608795613		131872307
25. Machine Tools			412027601		431697270		544889048		94495785

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Moulded and Extruded Goods			429977748		484405373		537774590		108618598
27.	Other Plastic Items			466477681		477806193		516244315		134088955
28.	Agro Chemicals	Kgs	45679223	412224344	33000125	332652153	59676461	506101187	15028191	149081751
29.	Glass and Glassware			358041556		406914855		478373151		112580305
30.	Other Non Ferrous Metal and Products			428605223		399305302		445384248		91864385
31.	Silver	Kgs	1819934	1141021634	775896	384510205	793516	440691263	116859	65988324
32.	Paper, Paper Board and Product			380472512		362110800		434500740		97643206
33.	Other Textile Yarn, Fabric Madeup Article			457679459		487193380		432601192		118744390
34.	Inorganic Chemicals	Kgs	706767899	610500590	750437087	502393093	497477180	428988032	82050048	81605479
35.	Other Construction Machinery			341124183		352714229		417175433		78939546
36.	Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc.	Ton	2046021	423631445	2636215	364395636	2256919	402791898	356662	100233414
37.	Handcrafts (Excl. Handmade Carpets)			315135053		412540612		401207969		75809930
38.	Medical and Scientific Instruments			334433278		342622498		387974973		76585377
39.	Ceramics and Allied Products			612781118		576541766		379602112		67832181

40. Other Miscellaneous Chemicals	Kgs	99421657	481284202	72475754	393439768	70804705	338580229	13837910	63865986
41. Plastic Sheets, Film, Plates etc.	Kgs	111034851	256537903	132723633	294292458	138573626	318723394	27786324	68567667
42. IC Engines and Parts			170600941		176180124		265219178		57816485
43. Auto Tyres and Tubes	Nos	4733105	160634532	6248454	249969020	5102827	257709291	811398	38565535
44. Plywood and Allied Products			299544479		272544464		254984815		60515677
45. Paint, Varnish and Allied Products	Kgs	92598506	235916706	103679581	227366763	114291771	245607297	19727990	49736750
46. ATM, Injecting Moulding Machinery etc.			207999115		215051835		239998202		57698336
47. Petroleum Products	Ton	944524	315821985	879523	243080201	920413	213110563	178366	35638963
48. Copper and Products. Made of Copper			225062543		185576397		197244940		43874130
49. Hand Tool, Cutting Tool of Metals			233303008		213757660		182631708		41763619
50. Bicycle and Parts			173579122		139803107		174935881		29492879
TOTAL [Top 50 Commodities (Based on 2016-17)]			56563394690		58040667805		57670879371		11096289643
GRAND TOTAL			60413166842		61706827384		61286236356		11848115230
Percentage of Top 50 Commodities to GRAND TOTAL			93.63%		94.06%		94.10%		93.65%

Note: 2016-17 and 2017-18 figures are provisional.

Some commodity group have no quantity figure as those group constitute of ITCHS which have different measurement of unit.

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

**Scheme for developing National Database of
Art Objects and Antiquities**

*246. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for developing a national database of all art objects and antiquities available with the museums at national level, State level and in regional and local museums all across the country in order to provide enhanced accessibility to scholars, researchers and informed visitors, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amounts released to the States of Odisha, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh under the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Culture operates a “Scheme for Financial Assistance for Digitization of Museum Collections” under which financial assistance is granted to State Governments, Registered Societies, Voluntary Institutions, Trusts and NGOs, etc. for digitization of art objects and making their images/catalogues available on the website for developing a national database.

(b) No funds were released to the States of Odisha, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme in the last three years.

Establishment of Turmeric Board

*247. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the Central Government has received any proposal from Government of Telangana requesting for establishment of Turmeric Board, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): No, Sir. The Central Government has not received any proposal from Government of Telangana regarding establishment of Turmeric Board.

High prices of domestic MSME products

†*248. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the products of domestic micro, small and medium enterprises are lagging due to the availability of products of multinational companies, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for the high prices of domestic products as compared to those manufactured in China; and

(c) whether Government has provided any assistance to encourage and protect the domestic micro, small and medium industries and whether Government has taken any preventive measures, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) The survival and growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) depend on a number of factors like availability of timely credit, upgradation of technology, infrastructure, access to market, quality of products and competition from internal and external sources. The products manufactured in China are reportedly of lower price mainly because of their opaque subsidy regime and distorted factor prices.

(c) Yes. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is committed to handholding and promoting MSMEs in the country through its schemes/programmes which include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU), ZED Certification Scheme and Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) etc.

Funds for strengthening coastal security

*249. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the plan made by Government for coastal security in coastal States of the country in view of threat from terrorists;

(b) what initiatives have been taken for strengthening the coastal security apparatus in the coastal States; and

(c) what are the details of fund allocation for strengthening coastal security in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Coastal areas of the country are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective coastal States/UTs, which have jurisdiction up to 12 nautical miles from the coast and the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Indian Navy, who have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nautical miles, including the 12 nautical miles of territorial waters.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) to strengthen security infrastructure of Police of Coastal States. Under the scheme coastal States/UTs have been sanctioned with 204 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), 60 jetties, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 429 boats, 284 four-wheelers and 554 two-wheelers.

Under the Coastal Security Scheme, ₹ 2,225.912 crores have been allocated for strengthening coastal security in all the coastal States/UTs.

**Super speciality hospital-cum-medical college under
ESI in Andhra Pradesh**

*250. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of Super Speciality Hospital-cum-Medical College under ESI in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) which States are presently having such hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no request from State Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of Super Speciality Hospital cum Medical College under ESI in the State.

(b) There is one ESIC Super Speciality Hospital and one ESIC Medical College and Hospital both at Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Merger of HPCL with ONGC

*251 DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to merge Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

(b) if so, the reasons behind the proposal to consolidate the Navaratna companies therein;

(c) whether there will be any financial benefits to Government exchequer and/or the PSUs therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for such unrealistic proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) In the Budget

Speech of 2017-18 on February 1, 2017, Finance Minister had *inter alia* stated that “we see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSE can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector ‘Oil Major’ which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies”.

ONGC had forwarded a proposal to acquire HPCL. The Government has given in-principle approval for strategic sale of the Government of India’s existing 51.11% of total paid up equity shareholding in HPCL to ONGC along with transfer of management control.

Through the proposed strategic sale of the Government of India’s existing 51.11% of total paid up equity shareholding in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Government of India will receive divestment proceeds in respect of sale of its equity shares in HPCL.

Facilities under Shastriya Sangeet Programme

*252. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of facilities included in Shastriya Sangeet Programme in the country; and

(b) whether Government promotes folk artists, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Shastriya Sangeet is being carefully nurtured by the Ministry. This is being done primarily through the Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture. SNA organizes various festivals of music for promoting the classical vocal musicians. The facilities which are performance linked are primarily linked to a focused plan to promote them through organizing classical concerts for a minimum of 50 classical vocalists spaced out through the year. The related facilities of travel reimbursements, performance and documentation fees, media publicity, live webcast facility etc. is provided to artists.

In addition, the Kalakshetra Foundation, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, has been conducting Diploma and Post Diploma courses in the fields of Carnatic vocal and instrumental music at Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts, a unit of Kalakshetra Foundation. In addition, monthly concerts to showcase up and coming artists; lecture demonstrations by reputed artists; mentorship scheme

to nurture and to provide expert guidance to music students of the Foundation; outreach programmes in various parts of the country and abroad; music classes in six Corporation run schools in Chennai are also implemented so as to make arts education accessible to children from economically backward sections.

Under different schemes of the Ministry of Culture, grants, fellowships and pension are provided to individual artists and cultural institutions. Under the Festival of India Programme of the International Cultural Relations (ICR) Division opportunities are provided to classical vocalists to perform and showcase their cultural talent outside India.

(b) Yes, Sir. To protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country, 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 organise various cultural activities and programmes and folk artistes are engaged from all over India to perform in these programmes. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by the Government of India for carrying out these activities.

Besides, various other autonomous organizations under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture *inter alia* National School of Drama, Lalit Kala Akademi and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts promote folk artists through various schemes, workshops, seminars, festivals and exhibitions etc.

Anti-dumping duty on imports from China

*253. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government plans to introduce anti-dumping duty on Chinese imports to India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Anti-dumping duty is in force on 93 products concerning imports from China PR, covering products in broad groups of chemicals and petrochemicals, products of steel and other metals, fibres and yarn, machinery items, rubber or plastic products, electric and electronic items, consumer goods etc. In addition 40 cases concerning imports from China PR have been initiated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.

Gas Trading Hub for reforming gas market

*254. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is in the process of reforming the gas market in the country through a gas trading hub;

(b) whether Government is working towards a 30,000 kilometre national gas grid; and

(c) whether Government has opened up 2.8 million square kilometre of area for private investment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India is considering a proposal of reforming the gas market in India where gas can be sold through a gas trading hub.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India has launched Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) under new oil and gas policy called Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) that is expected to open up 2.8 million square kilometres of sedimentary basins to exploration and production activities.

Recognition of community forest rights

*255. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only seven States of the country have recognized Community Forest Rights (CFRs) so far, if so, the details of CFRs allotted in those seven States, district-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-recognition of CFRs in other States where Forest Right Act (FRA) is applicable, State-wise;

(c) the details of allotment of individual forest rights across all States, State-wise, along with pending and rejected claims; and

(d) whether claims are being rejected on technical grounds and whether any assistance is being provided to people to properly file claims, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In all 20 States implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA), have recognized Community Forest Rights (CFR) in their States. As per FRA and rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. As per the information received from State Governments, till 30.04.2017, Tamil Nadu has not distributed any titles for Community Forest Rights and individual forest rights against the claims received due to a stay order passed by Madras High Court on 30th

April, 2008 on implementation of FRA in Tamil Nadu. This stay was later vacated by Supreme Court *vide* their order dated 02.02.2016. While the State Government of Kerala has received Community Forest Rights claims, they have not submitted segregated data of titles distributed towards individual rights and CFR. In the States of Bihar and Uttarakhand, no claims have been received towards Community Forest Rights (CFR). The District-wise data is not maintained by this Ministry. The State-wise information of number of claims received (individual and community), number of titles distributed (individual and community), number of claims rejected and number of claims disposed off are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The major reasons for rejection of claims that have come to the notice of this Ministry are non-occupation of forest land as on 13.12.2005, claims being made on land other than forest land, multiple claims, doubtful Tribal Status, non-dependence on forest land etc. For effective implementation of FRA, various steps have been taken which *inter-alia* includes Translation of Act, Rules and clarifications into local languages through the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), awareness camps, Regional Consultations/Workshops, appointment of nodal officer, constitution of Forest Right Committees and Training of Officials etc.

Statement
State-wise details of number of claims received, number of titles distributed, number of claims rejected and number of claims disposed off

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 30.04.2017			No. of Titles Distributed upto 30.04.2017			No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off	% Claims disposed off with respect to claims received
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,69,088	4,711	1,73,799	85,678	1,415	87,093	63,790	1,50,883	86.81%
2.	Assam	1,48,965	6,046	1,55,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	0	58,802	37.93%
3.	Bihar	8,022	0	8,022	121	0	121	4,215	4,336	54.05%
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,43,539	25,977	8,69,516	3,73,718	12,714	3,86,432	4,74,113	8,60,545	98.97%
5.	Goa	9,372	361	9,733	0	3	3	23	26	0.27%
6.	Gujarat	1,82,869	7,187	1,90,056	80,535	3,488	84,023	0	84,023	44.21%
7.	Himachal Pradesh	591	68	659	0	7	7	0	7	1.06%
8.	Jharkhand	99,224	3,286	1,02,510	54,458	1,723	56,181	27,652	83,833	81.78%
9.	Karnataka	2,98,795	5,741	3,04,536	12,421	628	13,049	1,71,592	1,84,641	60.63%
10.	Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	NA	24,599	7,889	32,488	86.55%
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5,74,902	39,816	6,14,718	2,11,420	27,422	2,38,842	3,64,600	6,03,442	98.17%
12.	Maharashtra	3,52,950	11,408	3,64,358	1,06,898	5,748	1,12,646	2,31,856	3,44,502	94.55%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Odisha	6,12,365	13,433	6,25,798	4,05,897	5,891	4,11,788	1,49,520	5,61,308	89.69%
14.	Rajasthan	70,515	688	71,203	36,183	72	36,255	34,230	70,485	98.99%
15.	Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
16	Telangana	1,83,107	3,427	1,86,534	93,494	721	94,215	80,890	1,75,105	93.87%
17.	Tripura	1,98,238	277	1,98,515	1,25,020	55	1,25,075	65,779	1,90,854	96.14%
18.	Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	74,945	93,500	99.85%
19.	Uttarakhand	182	0	182	0	0	0	1	1	0.55%
20.	West Bengal	1,31,962	10,119	1,42,081	44,444	686	45,130	96,587	1,41,717	99.74%
TOTAL		40,31,766	1,38,425	41,70,191	17,29,923	62,893	17,92,816	18,47,682	36,40,498	87.30%

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Clearance of FDI proposals**

2561. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to clear FDI proposals in eleven sectors;

(b) if so, the details of the pending FDI proposals, sector/Ministry-wise;

(c) the time-line fixed by Government to clear an FDI proposal; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government can not reject a proposal or add conditions other than those prescribed in the FDI policy without consulting Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government, through erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), had already been considering and taking decisions on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals in the sectors on approval route. The work of granting government approval for foreign investment in eleven notified sectors/activities requiring government approval under the extant FDI Policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), has now been entrusted to the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments. Consequently, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for processing FDI Proposals has also been issued on 29th June, 2017, which is available on the website of *fipb.gov.in*.

99 FDI proposals were pending in various Ministries/Departments as per the following:

Name of Ministry/Department	No. of Proposals
Department of Economic Affairs	13
Department of Pharmaceuticals	14
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	48
Department of Telecommunications	8
Department of Defence Production	4
Ministry of Home Affairs	5
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4
Department of Space	2
Department of Financial Services	1
TOTAL	99

(c) and (d) According to the SOP, once the proposal is complete in all respects, which should not be later than six weeks/eight weeks (in cases where comments of Ministry of Home Affairs have been sought from security clearance point of view) from the receipt of the proposal, the Competent Authority shall, within the next two weeks, process the proposal for decision and convey the same to the applicant.

In respect of proposals where the Competent Authority proposes to reject the proposals or in cases where conditions for approval are stipulated in addition to the conditions laid down in the FDI policy or sectoral laws/regulations, concurrence of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion shall compulsorily be sought by the Competent Authority within 8 weeks/10 weeks (in cases where comments of Ministry of Home Affairs have been sought from security clearance point of view) from the receipt of the proposal.

Bringing Industrial Growth Rate back on track

2562. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are reasons for decline in industrial growth rate as was reported during the last six months; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring the industrial growth rate back on track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Industrial performance at a particular point is based on the interplay of several factors such as investment cycle, domestic and global growth outlook etc. The industrial performance for the last six months as measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), is given below:

Growth Rate of Index of Industrial Production (Base 2011-12)

Month	Growth Rate (in per cent)
December, 2016	2.6
January, 2017	3.0
February, 2017	0.8
March, 2017*	3.8
April, 2017*	2.8
May, 2017*	1.7

Source: CSO, *Provisional.

(b) The Government is continuously taking steps to facilitate industrial production and growth. These *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial licensing. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively.

Licenses granted to EOUs in SEZs

2563. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many licenses have so far been granted to Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) how many of the EOUs are functional out of the total licenses granted since the SEZ Act came into force;

(c) whether the land allotted to EOUs, which have since become non-functional has been recovered;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Sir, since the inception of the 100% Export Oriented Units Scheme in 1981, 6506 number of licenses for setting up of Export Oriented Units have been issued. Licenses are not granted to Export Oriented Units in the Special Economic Zones as the 100% Export Oriented Units are regulated under Chapter 6 of the Foreign Trade Policy and not under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 or Special Economic Zones, Rules, 2006. The Export Oriented Units set up under 100% Export Oriented Units Scheme are located outside the Special Economic Zones and are under the jurisdiction of the Zonal Development Commissioner of Special Economic Zone.

(b) 1755 Export Oriented Units are functional as on 4.8.2017.

(c) No land is allotted by the Central Government for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

Rise/fall in balance of trade

2564. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount in Indian Rupees of India's exports and imports in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) what was the total amount in Indian Rupees of India's trade balance in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(c) what are the factors responsible for the rise/fall in exports, imports and trade balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The value of India's total (merchandise and services) exports, imports and trade balance during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is as follows:

(Values in ₹ crore)

Years	Export	% Change	Import	% Change	Trade Balance
2013-14	28,24,261.09	-	31,91,815.91	-	(-) 3,67,554.82
2014-15	28,63,637.47	1.39	32,35,963.58	1.38	(-) 3,72,326.11
2015-16	27,26,824.05	(-) 4.78	30,44,915.08	(-)5.90	(-) 3,18,091.04
2016-17*	29,30,042.66	7.45	32,17,853.70	5.68	(-) 2,87,811.04

*Provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata and RBI.

(c) The factors responsible for above trends are as follows:

- (i) Changes in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
- (ii) Changes in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent changes in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major terms of exports for India.
- (iii) Changes in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, especially from oil producing countries.

A number export promotion/facilitation measures have been taken by the Government to boost exports and narrowed down trade deficit, such as implementation of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports from India

Scheme (SEIS), Duty Drawback scheme, Advance Authorisation scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme, Interest Equalisation scheme on pre and post-shipment credit, Niryat Bandhu scheme, Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) and Trade Infrastructure for Exports Scheme (TIES).

Representations to support small and medium enterprises

2565. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), All India Manufacturers' Organisation (AIMO) and other export promotion councils have made representations to Government to support small and medium enterprises by directing banks to lend the tax component as interest free loans, along with working capital loans;

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

(c) what steps Government is taking to address the issue of deemed exports at the earliest, failing which SMEs will be the worst sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No representation has been received from the Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), All India Manufacturer's Organization (AIMO) and other export promotion councils for directing banks to lend the tax component as interest free loans, along with working capital loans.

(c) The Government has defined the deemed exports in the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017. The benefits of duty exemption or refund under deemed export as defined under the foreign trade policy would continue, except for the duties subsumed under the GST.

Negative growth in industrial production

2566. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial production has registered negative growth in 2016-17 for the first time in the last two years;

(b) whether it means that 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms are not working well for increasing the industrial production;

(c) in view of (a) above, what special emphasis Government is making to promote manufacturing in the country; and

(d) how Ministry thinks that GST would help in bringing positive growth in manufacturing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has been higher during 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. As per IIP, the industrial output registered a growth of 5.0 per cent in 2016-17 compared to a growth of 3.4 per cent in 2015-16.

(c) and (d) The Government is regularly monitoring the growth of manufacturing sector and various initiatives have been taken to promote manufacturing sector. These *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial licensing. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Goods and Services Tax (GST) will simplify and harmonise the indirect tax regime in the country. It is expected to reduce cost of production, thereby making the Indian industry more competitive, domestically as well as globally. Further, GST will broaden the tax base and promote transparency and accountability in business transactions.

Steps for revival of salt farming industry

2567. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has devised any scientific methods of salt farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for welfare of Agarias, salt farmers of Kutch as well as for revival of dying salt farming industry?

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

(b) In order to educate salt manufacturers, to improve quality of salt, to meet global standards and to compete in the international market, the Government has established Model Salt Farms at Nawa in Rajasthan, Ganjam in Odisha and Markanam in Tamil Nadu. Whereas the Model Salt Farms at Nawa and Ganjam have been established in collaboration with the State Government concerned and Central Salt

and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar; the Model Salt Farm at Markanam has been established in collaboration with CSMCRI, Bhavnagar. Further, training is also being imparted to salt workers for skill upgradation. 28 such training programmes have been organized in the last 3 years thereby benefitting 780 salt workers and 40 master trainers.

(c) The Government is providing financial assistance to salt workers for labour welfare and development works, as stipulated under code of principles framed for the purpose. An expenditure of ₹ 98.89 lakhs has been incurred through Salt Commissioner's Organisation (SCO) on Labour Welfare and Development Works during the last 3 years. The expenditure made in the State of Gujarat is ₹ 30.46 lakhs for the said purpose during the said period.

Change in FDI policy

2568. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to change the Foreign Direct Investment policy in order to further attract more investment in the country in different sectors as a part of 'Ease of Doing Business';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign investor has objected to any criteria or clause of FDI policy so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis. With a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy and to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time. Any amendment in the FDI policy is notified through Press Notes, which are incorporated in Consolidated FDI Policy Circulars, available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The Government receives suggestions/grievances on various issues in different sectors. The same are considered by the Government in consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/Departments, State Governments, apex industry chambers and other organizations and necessary amendments, if required, are made in the policy.

Approval of industrial parks in Andhra Pradesh

2569. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approved two industrial parks, one in Ananatapur and one in Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the aims and objectives of these parks and by when they are likely to become functional; and

(d) what would be the employment potential that is likely to be generated by these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has approved two projects under 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' for development of industrial clusters at Hindupur and Bobbili in the respective districts of Ananatapur and Vizianagaram of Andhra Pradesh. Details of the projects are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Date of Approval	₹ in crore		
			Project Cost	Central Grant	Released central grant
1.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre and IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	01.03.2016	54.20	14.93	4.48
2.	Upgradation of industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	01.03.2016	30.61	8.68	2.60

(c) The objective of the above projects is to provide quality and reliable infrastructure to industrial units located in these clusters; specifically these projects aim to provide road network, drainage, power and water supply networks and some other common services like health centres, canteens, crèches, dormitories, parking areas, etc. These projects are likely to be functional by 31st March, 2018.

(d) These projects have employment potential of about 5500 persons (direct) and 8500 persons (indirect).

Fall in export of agricultural commodities

2570. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's export of agricultural commodities has dipped from 43.2 billion dollars to 33.8 billion dollars and imports have climbed from 15.5 billion dollars during the period between 2013-14 to 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor especially in view of the fact that India has always been a net exporter in farm products; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to increase the export of agricultural products and reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of India's exports and imports of agricultural commodities (including plantation and marine products), during the period between 2013-14 to 2016-17, are as under:

(Value in USD Billion)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Exports	43.23	39.06	32.79	33.87
Imports	15.03	20.62	22.06	25.09

(b) Export and import of agricultural products depends on various factors such as availability/non-availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, if any, concerns of food security, international and domestic demand and supply situation, quality concerns, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc.

The primary reasons for decline in exports of agricultural commodities are: low commodity prices in the international market; high domestic prices, as compared to the international prices, which has made our exports uncompetitive; unfavourable currency rate movements as compared to the competing countries etc.

Edible oils and pulses, which are in short supply in India, account for the bulk of India's import of agricultural products. Import of these commodities as well as some other commodities like wheat and sugar have risen during the above period due to increase in demand as well as shortfall in domestic production.

(c) Promoting exports of agricultural products is a continuous process. Various organisations under the Department of Commerce *viz.* APEDA, MPEDA, Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board etc. are continuously engaged in export promotion of their respective products.

As for reducing dependence on imports, particularly for edible oils and pulses, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is making concerted efforts to increase production of these products through National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP).

Incentive programmes for exports

†2571. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries implementing incentive programmes for exports and the details of incentive packages given by each of such countries; and

(b) how Government has urged to effect the devaluation of Indian Rupee in order to take advantage of such incentives and to promote export of the country and the reasons for Reserve Bank of India refusing to implement any kind of currency devaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The names of the countries implementing incentive programmes for exports and details of incentive packages given by such countries are tabulated as under:

Name of the country	Name of the incentive programmes	Details of incentive packages
U.S.A	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	This promotes economic growth in the developing countries and least developed countries. Preferential duty free treatment is provided for about 30-40% products of designated beneficiary developing countries. India is also one of the beneficiary developing country.

(b) Reserve Bank of India makes the assessment for devaluation of currency considering various factors like inflationary pressure on domestic economy etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Devaluation may positively impact exports at times, but policy of devaluation is managed by RBI on other considerations as well.

TTRI on verge of closure due to non-release of funds

2572. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Asia's largest and oldest tea research institute *i.e.* Tocklai Tea Research Institute (TTRI) is on the verge of closure due to the non-release of funds by the Central Government for the last five years;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has taken any step to revive the Tocklai Tea Research Institute, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Tocklai Tea Research Institute (TTRI) is a research institute under the Tea Research Association (TRA) which is funded both by the Central Government and the Tea Industry. At present financial assistance from the Central Government through Tea Board to Tea Research Association (TRA) is given in the form of grant-in-aid for meeting 49 per cent of establishment expenditure under identified heads of salary, wages and bonus, PF, gratuity, medical and training as per the approved guidelines. Further, financial assistance at the rate of 31 per cent is also given for research projects. During the last five years (upto 31.3.2017), an amount of ₹ 43.03 crore has been disbursed under Grant-in-Aid and ₹ 0.69 crore for research projects by Central Government to TRA.

Promotion of industries in Chhattisgarh

†2573. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to promote commerce and industries in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government is aware that Chhattisgarh is a land-locked State having no port which causes additional costs and time in import and export, if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government of Chhattisgarh has sent any proposal to the Central Government in this regard, if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Chhattisgarh is a land-locked State having no ports, however to overcome the same one ICD (Inland Container Depot) is operational at Raipur and an additional ICD as Multimodal Logistic Park (MMLP) has been planned at Naya Raipur, which is expected to be commissioned soon.

Proposal received from State Governments (including that from Chhattisgarh) are considered by the concerned Departments as and when received and action taken thereto on priority basis.

Statement

Steps being taken by the Government to promote commerce and industry in Chhattisgarh

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has taken a series of measures to simplify and rationalize the regulatory processes across the country. States have been brought on board in the process to expand the coverage of these efforts. DIPP has been closely working with the State Governments to help them identify constraints in doing business and improve the overall business environment in their respective States.

DIPP introduced the Business Reform Action Plan in 2014 with the aim of improving the process of setting up business across the country. The Action Plan includes recommendations for reforms on regulatory processes, policies, practices and procedures spread across different reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business.

A 340-Point Business Reform Action Plan for States and Union Territories (UTs) was circulated by DIPP to all States and UTs in October, 2015 implementation. The objective of the action plan was targeted at increasing transparency and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of various government regulatory functions and services for business in India. The department in partnership with the World Bank Group, released the results of the Assessment of Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16 by States on 31.10.2016.

As part of the process, Chhattisgarh Government submitted responses for 336 reforms, out of which the State received “Yes” for 327 reforms and “Not Applicable”

for 4 reforms, which gave the State an implementation score of 97.32%. Chhattisgarh was ranked 4th in the State, thus emerging as a leader in 2016. The Chhattisgarh Government has simplified procedures and rules for doing business to give a positive push to trade and commerce.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible under the programme. For setting up of projects costing above ₹ 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business/services sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/OBC/minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The number of units setup in Chhattisgarh for the last three years and current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Margin Money allocation (₹ in lakh)	Margin Money utilized (₹ in lakh)	Units assisted (Number)	Estimated employment generated (Number)
1.	2014-15	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821
2.	2015-16	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
3.	2016-17	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
4.	2017-18*	4016.67	364.99	143	1144

*As on 30.6.2017

Further, Government of Chhattisgarh has launched various policies, missions, etc. viz. Industrial Policy, Agro and Food Processing Policy, Chhattisgarh State Food Processing Mission, Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojna for promotion of industries in Chhattisgarh after formation of the State.

Review of goods for imports and exports

2574. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating a fresh review of the goods that are imported or exported;

(b) the number of times the goods for imports and exports were reviewed during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is contemplating putting a break on the import of processed items, sesame seeds, edible oil, pulses, fresh fruits, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of its likely impact on the condition of employment and foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Export and Import of goods are regulated as per the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). Import/export policy on goods are covered under four categories namely, 'prohibited', 'restricted', 'trading through State Trading Enterprises' and 'free'. In addition, there are some goods which though are 'free' for import/export, but subjected to conditions stipulated in other Acts or laws for the time being in force. Further, Government also prescribes such other conditions/restrictions, as deemed fit, to regulate export/import of specified goods/commodities *e.g.* minimum export/import price; quantitative restrictions; port restrictions; quality/standard parameters etc. EXIM Policy of the Government is a dynamic process which is changed/modified in response to evolving international scenario and domestic conditions. Any change in EXIM Policy of an item is brought about after due consultation/review by the concerned line Ministry/Department.

ITC (HS), 2017 contains more than 11000 tariff lines and changes in EXIM policy of items or modifications in conditions of importability/exportability of items are brought about through notifications, as published in the Official Gazette and also uploaded on the DGFT's website (www.dgft.gov.in). Details of such reviews in last 3 years are as tabulated below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of Changes	31	26	28

(c) and (d) Changes in the import/export policy is an on-going process; Government's policy interventions depend on domestic and global demand-supply situations.

Economic reforms and 'Ease of doing business'

2575. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of economic reforms undertaken by Government in pursuance of the initiative of 'ease of doing business';

- (b) what new opportunities have been offered to the MNCs in furtherance thereof;
- (c) whether there is any mechanism by which Government plans to keep a track of each such single reform, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has undertaken advanced planning to reach a certain mile stone by the end of 2030, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has taken a series of measures to improve the business regulatory environment in the country. DIPP has been closely working with Central Government Ministries/Departments as well as States and Union Territories (UTs) to help them identify constraints in doing business and improving the overall business environment in the country. The details of reforms undertaken in connection with Ease of Doing Business are given in Statement (*See below*). The reduction in regulatory burden will benefit all businesses including MNCs.

The implementation of reform measures under Ease of Doing Business is frequently reviewed at the level of Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretariat. DIPP coordinates with Ministries/Departments of Government of India, States/UTs, World Bank and other related agencies.

Statement

Details of reforms undertaken by the country towards easing the business environment in the country

1. Starting A Business

- Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe) form has been introduced to make incorporation of companies possible within one working day by imbibing 5 services viz. Name reservation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Incorporation, PAN and TAN. Earlier this used to take 30 days (1 day for DIN, 7 days for name reservation, 5 days for company incorporation, 10 days for PAN and 7 days for TAN registration as per Doing Business Report (DBR)-2017). This has also reduced the fees for filing the incorporation form from INR 2000 to INR 500.
- Until March, 2017, the Government allocated PAN and TAN to 19,704 new corporate entities, wherein PAN was allotted within 4 hours to 95.63% of the 10,894 newly incorporated companies and TAN was allotted to 99.73% applicants.

- The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has eliminated the need of a common company seal for incorporation.
- Value Added Tax (VAT) Registration is now processed within 24 hour using electronic application and does not require any inspection. Earlier this used to take 9-10 days in Delhi and Mumbai and also involved inspection. As per the January, 2017 data 79% of VAT registrations in Mumbai were done in a single day.
- In Mumbai, registering under Shops and Establishments has been made online without any physical inspection and registration is given within a day. 92% of the registration was given within a single day in January, 2017. Earlier it used to take 2-6 days as per DBR 2017.
- Registration with Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has been made real-time by eliminating all physical touch-points. Inspection procedures associated with both procedures have been dispensed with.
- "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.

2. Construction Permits

- Both Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have reduced the number of procedures from 42 and 29 respectively to only 8. Also, the time taken in giving the various approvals during the construction cycle of a building has been brought down to 60 days from last year's 213 days in Delhi and 164 days in Mumbai.
- 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.
- Both 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.
- There is an online common occupancy-cum-completion requirement form (COCCRF) which captures requirement of all agencies for granting

OCC. This certificate is to be granted mandatorily within 22 days (15 days for inspection + 07 days for processing by MCD).

- MCD has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal Departments as well as external Departments like Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Fire Services, Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC), Airports Authority of India (AAI) and National Monument Authority (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.
- Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board (DJB) for commercial/industrial connections. The development charges for commercial and industrial water connections up to 50 sq. m is INR 45000 and above 50 sq. m is INR 0.5 Million (1 lakh). No NOC is required from DJB for building plan approval.
- MCGM has operationalized online building plan approval system with integration of all internal/external agencies. Applicant is only required to submit Common Application Form (CAF) which captures the requirements of Municipal Corporation and that of all internal/external agencies like AAI, NMA, Fire, storm water drain, sewage, Tree Authority, Revenue Department, etc.
- CAF provides an online calculator on the website to calculate fees and charges for the building proponent. Provision has been made for online payment of all fees/charges to MCGM. This is transferred to concerned agencies through e-payment.
- Time-frame for building plan approval has been fixed for 30 days, inspection for 7 days and OCC for 22 days, in all less than 60 days. There is a provision under Maharashtra State Right to Service Act, 2015 to ensure that such time commitments are adhered to, else the concerned officers are to be penalized under law. In Mumbai, the building completion certificate and occupancy certificate can now be processed simultaneously through single-window approval system.
- The Development Plan of Mumbai along with all plots has been mapped on Geographical Information System (GIS) platform and the requirement for NOC from different agencies like AAI, NMA, etc. as Colour Coded Zonal Maps (CCZM) and have been superimposed on GIS Map of Mumbai. Hence, for every plot, building proponent can know which parts of common application form (CAF) is to be filled up. No NOC is required if the building area falls outside CCZM of any agency.

- Provisions have been introduced in the building regulations to ensure that parties (architect, engineer, construction company etc.) involved in the construction process are held legally liable for defects such as structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use.
- It has been mandated that any party (architect, engineer, construction company etc.) involved in the construction process is legally required to obtain a latent defect liability or decennial (10 years) liability—insurance policy to cover possible structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use.
- MCD has introduced system of risk based classification in the amended UBBL for all categories. These classifications are used for fast-pacing the building plan approval, inspection and grant of occupancy-cum-completion certificate (OCC).

3. **Getting Electricity**

- Owing to the efforts of Ministry of Power and Government of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra, rank in ‘Getting Electricity’ indicator leaped from 137 in DBR 2015 to 26 in DBR 2017. A jump of 111 ranks.
- Number of procedures for obtaining an electricity connection reduced from 5 to 3, namely:
 - Online submission of application to utility and conduct site inspection.
 - Load sanction and demand note generation.
 - Utility does external connection and installs meter.
- Online application for connections above 100 KVA mandatory in Maharashtra and Delhi. Now, it takes only 15 days to get an electricity connection.
 - Tata Power has issued 250+ new connections above 50 KVA and 85000+ new connections below 50 KVA in less than 15 days in the last one year.
 - Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport (BEST) has issued 40+ new connections above 50 KVA and 4900+ new connections below 50 KVA in less than 18 days in the last one year.
- Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has rationalized LT and HT tariff thereby allowing LT connections up to 150 KVA.
- 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.
- Automated systems to monitor outages implemented.

4. **Trading Across Borders**

- Government has made only 3 documents mandatory for export and import which has made the process simpler and easier. There is significant reduction in time from 111 hours to 4 hours for imports and from 34 hours to 4 hours for exports after Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT).
- The launch of the Customs Electronic Commerce Interchange Gateway (ICEGATE) portal has allowed e-filing of integrated customs declaration, bill of entry and the shipping bill. ICEGATE also facilitates data and communication exchanges between applicants and customs.
- Other relevant developments include expanding the number of 24x7 customs clearance facilities, introducing changes to the period of warehousing, implementing an electronic messaging system between shipping lines and custodians for electronic delivery orders and reducing the number of required documents. This reform applies to both Mumbai and Delhi. 24x7 Customs clearance facility is available at 19 seaports and 17 Air Cargo complexes.
- CBEC has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) on the ICEGATE portal by integrating 6 other Departments viz. FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wildlife Control Bureau and Textile Committee for exports and 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.
- CBEC has merged the two facilitation schemes namely Accredited Client Programme (ACP) and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme

into a combined three-tier AEO programme to further provide facilitation/benefits to the exporters/importers for efficient custom clearance based on their compliance history.

- Customs' risk management system has been extended to other regulatory agencies to ensure risk-based inspection.
- 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.
- The system of physical control and locking of public and private warehouses by Customs has been dispensed with and replaced by record based controls.
- The Import Data Processing and Management System (IDPMS) has also been launched to facilitate efficient data processing for payment of imports and effective monitoring.
- 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 24hrs.
- Indian Customs has done away with routine print-outs of several documents related to customs clearance including GAR 7 Forms/TR 6 Challans, TP copy, Exchange Control Copy of Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, and Export Promotion copy of Shipping Bill.

5. **Resolving Insolvency**

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted as a law on 28th May, 2016.
- All the elements of the corporate insolvency eco-system, namely,
 - the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT),
 - the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT),
 - the Insolvency Professionals (IP),
 - the Insolvency Professional Agency (IPA),
 - the Insolvency Professional Entity (IPE), and
 - the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India

have been made operational

- Eleven benches of the NCLT, approximately 1000 Insolvency Professionals, 3 IPAs and 2 IPEs are in operation
- The corporate insolvency provisions of the Code commenced w.e.f. 01.12.2016 and liquidation provisions w.e.f. 15.12.2016.

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

- 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.
- The iSarita system available in all SR offices has enabled online registrations in Mumbai as well as rest of Maharashtra. iSarita is available over MPLS VPN connections in the SR offices.
- For citizens, various aspects of the registration process have been made available online:
 - (a) Citizens can review the property details using e-Search facility,
 - (b) Citizens can carry out data entry in the system before going to the SR offices using the Public Data Entry portal,
 - (c) Appointment slots can also be booked using the eStepIn system, and
 - (d) make online payment using GRAS.

- The grievance management system (a single window service portal) has already been implemented by Government of Maharashtra - called "Aaple Sarkar" portal. The Land Records (Cadastral mapping agency) related grievances are reported through "Aaple Sarkar" portal to the Land Records Department.
- Documents of last 30 years have been scanned and are available in eSearch; mortgages against properties are also available in eSearch. Negative property list is available in iSarita and the system issues alerts.
- Year-wise historical statement for number of documents registered and revenue collected is publically available.
- All land parcel maps are already surveyed as a part of City Survey under section 122 and section 126 of MLRC 1966 and property cards (RoR) are present in Digital form for all privately held land plots.
- Necessary amendment has been made to mandate the adjudication of the cases/disputes with regard to land within one year.
- In Mumbai, Service delivery standards have been introduced to provide maps within a specific time-frame through an online portal.
- In Mumbai, title search can be conducted online without requirement of any physical visit.
- In Delhi, an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking points and providing cadastral information has been completed.
- Property tax dues can be accessed online free of cost by registered users (property owners) through Property Identity Number (PID).
- Online database has been developed for checking for encumbrances (liens, mortgages, restrictions and the like).
- In Delhi, grievances related to land can be made online on Department of Revenue's website through Registration Related Monitoring System.

8. **Getting Credit**

- SARFAESI (Central Registry) Rules, 2011 has been amended. The amendment provides inclusion of additional types of charges such as security interest in immovable property by mortgage other than deposit of title deeds, hypothecation of plant and machinery, stocks, debt including book debt or receivables, intangible assets, etc. This amendment allows (Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest) CERSAI to register these additional charges. Over 100,000 charges on movables have been registered thus far.

- The amended SARFAESI Act, 2002 provides priority to secured creditors to be paid first over all other debts and all revenues, taxes, cesses and other rates payable to the Central Government or State Government or local authority.

9. Paying Taxes

- In recent times, the focus of the Government is to gradually reduce the corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% in medium term. The Government is also focusing on increasing the incentives for the small businesses and the MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) industrial base.
- The tax incentives provided to the small and medium sized businesses in the fiscal year 2016 included the reduction of corporate tax rate to 29% for the companies with turnover/gross receipts of INR 50 million or less and reducing the tax rate to 25% for newly incorporated manufacturing companies. This has been further liberalised by reducing the corporate tax rate to 25% in the fiscal year 2017 for the companies with turnover/gross receipts of INR 500 million or less. Also, tax incentive is provided to start-ups to promote setting up start-ups in India.
- The Government is driving a new mantra 'RAPID- Revenue, Accountability, Probity, Information and Digitization' for administering the tax reforms. With project RAPID, Government is trying to achieve the goal of 'minimum government and maximum governance' and make tax compliances more taxpayer-friendly, transparent and eventually leading to widening of the tax base. There are visible efforts to facilitate, *inter alia*, online payment of taxes and electronic filing, processing, analyzing and scrutiny of income tax returns.
- The Income Tax Department in India has initiated an E-proceeding facility for all taxpayers which is an expanded and extended form of e-assessment (audit) involving direct communication between the taxpayer and the Department for all Income Tax proceedings including assessment (audit).
- Goods and Service Tax (GST) has been made effective from 1st July 2017. GST will subsume all the indirect taxes and will be a game changer of these times. Under the GST regime, the registration number would be PAN based and the details furnished in the GST return would also be reported to Income Tax department. Also, the Tax Audit report would be furnished before the inspecting GST authority. Such dialogue between these tax departments would lead to reporting of consistent data

by the taxpayer and would boost better, harmonized and efficient tax compliances within the Indian economy and widening of the tax base.

- 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.
- 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.
- In India, the revision of return of income is a completely online process and revision by itself is not a criteria for selection of a case for scrutiny (audit). In India, selection of a case for scrutiny is based on several parameters under the Computer Aided Selection for Scrutiny (CASS) programme.

Reduction in share of agricultural exports

2576. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of agricultural exports in total exports of the country has reduced over the years;

(b) if so, the steps taken/considered to be taken by Government to increase the share of agricultural exports in total exports; and

(c) the major agricultural commodities exported by India during 2016-17, quantity-wise and price-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The share of agricultural exports (including plantation and marine products) in total exports of the country has declined marginally during the past three years. The details are as under:

	(Values in USD Billion)		
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Exports	310.34	262.29	276.28
Agricultural Exports	39.06	32.79	33.87
Share of Agricultural Exports (%)	12.59	12.50	12.26

(b) The export of agricultural products depend on several factors such as availability of surplus over the domestic requirements (including the requirement of buffer stock and strategic reserve, if any), concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded, price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. As India has a huge domestic consumption base for agricultural products, any large-scale improvement in the share of agricultural exports is unlikely. However promoting exports of agricultural products is a continuous process. Various organisations under the Department of Commerce viz. APEDA, MPEDA, Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board etc. are continuously engaged in export promotion of their respective products.

(c) Details of India's exports of agricultural commodities during 2016-17 are given in Statement.

Statement

Export of Agricultural Commodities (2016-17)

(Quantity in Thousand Units; Value in USD Million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
1.	Marine Products	Kgs	11,90,508.14	5,920.00
2.	Buffalo Meat	Ton	1,330.01	3,924.63
3.	Rice-Basmati	Ton	4,000.49	3,222.26
4.	Spices	Kgs	10,19,344.99	2,901.98
5.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	Ton	6,820.80	2,557.44
6.	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste		1,002.77	1,632.21
7.	Sugar	Ton	2,548.51	1,293.46
8.	Fresh Vegetables	Ton	3,389.80	860.29
9.	Coffee	Kgs	2,89,723.65	846.16
10.	Groundnut	Ton	726.54	811.47
11.	Oil Meals	Ton	2,616.13	800.60
12.	Cashew	Ton	92.17	790.62
13.	Fresh Fruits	Ton	820.32	750.90
14.	Tea	Kgs	2,44,457.27	734.25
15.	Castor Oil	Kgs	6,00,551.23	676.43

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value
16.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	2,05,338.40	637.49
17.	Processed Fruits and Juices		5,34,879.92	582.94
18.	Cereal Preparations	Ton	340.91	532.75
19.	Guergam Meal	Ton	423.29	467.10
20.	Misc. Processed Items		3,68,422.95	456.47
21.	Sesame Seeds	Kgs	3,08,934.70	404.14
22.	Ayush & Herbal Products	Kgs	83,733.23	403.91
23.	Tobacco Manufactured		35,592.92	325.18
24.	Alcoholic Beverages		2,32,690.21	300.30
25.	Processed Vegetables		1,93,823.34	264.83
26.	Dairy Products		91,150.46	255.75
27.	Other Cereals	Ton	737.92	212.35
28.	Pulses	Ton	137.18	191.63
29.	Cocoa Products	Kgs	25,700.17	162.66
30.	Sheep/Goat Meat	Ton	22.72	130.59
31.	Other Oil Seeds	Ton	194.52	126.79
32.	Milled Products	Kgs	2,56,604.63	121.99
33.	Vegetable Oils	Ton	61.02	117.18
34.	Floriculture Products		22,086.10	81.85
35.	Poultry Products		4,49,527.49	79.29
36.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	11,638.46	78.86
37.	Wheat	Ton	265.91	66.94
38.	Mollases	Ton	390.68	47.07
39.	Natural Rubber	Ton	25.23	38.91
40.	Shellac	Kgs	5,963.98	33.44
41.	Niger Seeds	Kgs	14,128.46	17.53
42.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	Kgs	11,426.76	6.57
43.	Animal Casings	Kgs	173.24	2.06
44.	Processed Meat	Ton	0.14	0.69
45.	Other Meat	Ton	0.08	0.14
TOTAL				33,870.10

Source: DGCI&S

Increase/decrease in buffalo meat exports

2577. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the total amount, quantity-wise and cost/sale-wise, of buffalo meat or buffalo meat products exported during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease in the export of buffalo meat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The year-wise details of the total amount, quantity-wise and cost/sale-wise, of buffalo meat exported during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Qty. (Ton)	Value (USD)
2014-15	1503512	4781178171
2015-16	1314222	4069080194
2016-17	1330006	3924628244

Note: 2016-17 figures are provisional.

Source: DGCI and S

(b) Export of meat has been slightly on decline due to impact of devaluation of currency in Brazil making the exports from India less competitive in 2016-17.

Wine exports from Maharashtra

2578. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of wine exports from Maharashtra and other parts of the country, country-wise details of exports;

(b) whether Indian wine meets the global standards required for its popularity and demand; and

(c) if not, what action Government proposes to take to ensure global standards of Indian wine and to promote its export in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) State-wise data on exports is not maintained. Country-wise details of wine export from India, during the last three years, are as under:

(Value in USD Millions)

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Netherland	0.59	0.79	4.74
Sri Lanka	0.81	0.40	0.69
France	0.55	0.27	0.46
United Kingdom	0.44	0.37	0.43
Japan	0.48	0.38	0.36
United States	0.26	0.20	0.21
Nepal	0.10	0.08	0.13
Maldives	0.69	0.05	0.03
Vietnam Social Republic	0.66	0.01	0.02
Denmark	0.02	0.01	0.02
Other Countries	3.11	2.02	1.17
TOTAL	7.71	4.58	8.26

Source: DGCI&S/APEDA

(b) and (c) Indian wines do meet the global standards as required in international market and are popular in various countries. India is a member of International Organisation of Wine and Vine situated in France. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of Indian wines. APEDA organised a Brand Promotion Programme for wines in UK during November, 2015. APEDA also organises wet sampling of Indian wines in the various international trade fairs.

Construction of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor

2579. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2nd meeting of Council of Trade Development and Promotion has recently taken place in New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a reference about the construction of industrial corridors between Visakhapatnam-Chennai and Chennai-Bengaluru have come for discussion;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to commence construction work of these industrial corridors at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, the 2nd meeting of Council of Trade Development and Promotion (CTDP) was held in New Delhi on 05.01.2017. Commerce and Industry Ministers of eight States who are Members of the Council, representatives of other 16 States and Heads of Trade Bodies like FIEO/FICCI/CII participated in the meeting.

(b) and (c) During the course of the meeting, a reference about Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor came up for discussion from Government of Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu requested for expediting detailed planning as well as the environmental impact assessment studies in respect of Ponneri Industrial Node for speedy implementation and also to keep the State Government closely associated at all stages of the project. The State Government also requested for adequate flexibility in the institutional structure for the governance of Industrial Nodes.

(d) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC), the nodal agency for Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor has already initiated the process for Master Planning of three identified Nodes, namely, Ponneri (Tamil Nadu), Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Tumkur (Karnataka).

Units in Uttar Pradesh established under 'Make in India' Programme

2580. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information of number of units established in Uttar Pradesh under 'Make in India' programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of employment generated through 'Make in India' programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The 'Make in India' initiative launched on 25th September, 2014 aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It is not a specific scheme but a broader nation building initiative to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. It is being implemented all over the country. However, State-wise details are not available. Details of employment generated are not centrally compiled.

Sanctioning of IIFT and IIP in Andhra Pradesh

2581. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has sanctioned Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether land has been identified for the purpose, if so, by when the institutes will commence functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has made a proposal to establish Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) in Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted an extent of 25.00 acres each in Plot (A) No.247 and Plot (B) No.248 in the Kakinada SEZ for establishment of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) respectively. Both the Institutes have taken possession of the lands. It has been decided to adopt funding arrangement on the lines of IIIT scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. A decision was also taken to prepare a detailed project report to lay down guidelines for functioning of the Institutes.

Financial assistance for development of museums

†2582. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that museums are depositories of the country which exhibit distinct evidences and examples of cultural and heritage development of a country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government was running some schemes for providing financial assistance for the development of museums before Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, museums are depositories of a nation's culture exhibiting distinct examples of the development of a country's culture and heritage over a period of time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Prior to the Twelfth Five Year Plan Government was providing financial assistance for development of museums under two schemes namely:

- (i) Scheme for financial assistance for promotion and strengthening of Regional and local museums;
- (ii) Scheme for financial assistance to Museums in Metro Cities.

Mechanism for protection of historical manuscripts

2583. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism for protection of historical manuscripts;

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

(c) the details regarding financial allocations made for this purpose during the last three years;

(d) whether any such case has come to notice of Government where any Indian historical manuscript has been sent abroad surreptitiously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken to bring back such historical valuables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Culture, in the year 2003, launched a project called National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) for documentation, conservation, digitization and publication of Indian manuscripts. The NMM undertakes the documentation and conservation work of manuscripts through registered societies, institutions and universities by setting up Manuscripts Resource Centres (MRCs) and Manuscripts Conservation Centres (MCCs) respectively. At present there are 30 MRCs and 34 MCCs spread all over the country.

As on 31.03.2017, conservation of 7,78,05,804 manuscript folios have been done.

(c) Details of the financial assistance given to MCCs for conservation of manuscripts during the last three years are as under:

Year	(Amount in lakhs ₹)
2014-15	118.05
2015-16	106.31
2016-17	143.70
TOTAL	368.06

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No such case has come to the notice of the National Mission for Manuscripts.

Proposal to open regional branches of NSD

2584. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to open regional branches of National School of Drama (NSD) to tap the regional talents;

(b) if so, by when such regional centres of NSD are proposed to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Broad Based Committee (Vision Committee) set up by the National School of Drama (NSD) Society in February 2005, *inter-alia*, had recommended opening of five regional centres of the NSD across the country. On the basis of these recommendations, the decision to establish five regional centres during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012), one each at Kolkata, Mumbai/Goa, J&K and North-East besides upgrading the existing Regional Resource cum Research Centre, Bengaluru to a full-fledged regional centre was taken by the Government. These regional centres were to be established in consultation with concerned State Governments, who were required to provide land/accommodation for the purpose. So far, only Government of Karnataka has provided land/accommodation in 2013 at Bengaluru for the purpose. Till date, no other concerned State Government has provided land to the NSD for opening of its regional branches.

Incidentally, a proposal to declare NSD as an Institution of National Importance is under consideration of the Government. Till such time a final decision is taken in the matter, the NSD has decided to defer the opening of regional centres.

However, under NSD's Out-reach/Extension Programme, two Centres one at Gangtok (Sikkim) and another at Agartala (Tripura) are functioning and also conducting one year theatre training course in addition to the one being conducted at Bengaluru (Karnataka).

Declaring Paika rebellion of Odisha as First War of Independence

2585. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the comment of the President of India in his inaugural address of the Bi-Centenary Celebration of Paika rebellion of Odisha, that "Paika rebellion enjoys cult status in Odisha with children growing up

with stories of brave fight against the British, it unfortunately received less attention at the national level that it should have got", obviously referring to the demand of Odisha for declaring Paika rebellion as the first war of India's Independence; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to give attention and declare the Paika rebellion as the first war of Independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The speech of Hon'ble President of India in the inaugural function of the Bi-centenary celebrations of Paika rebellion has been noted. The Finance Minister too in his budget speech 2017-18 announced that "200 years ago in 1817, a valiant uprising of soldiers led by Buxi Jagabandhu took place in Khurdha of Odisha. We will commemorate the same appropriately". The inaugural function of the year-long commemoration of Bi-centenary of Paika rebellion of Odisha has been organised in Delhi on 20.7.2017 in accordance with the budget announcement.

(b) At this stage such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

Providing network connectivity to libraries under NML in West Bengal

2586. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district libraries provided with network connectivity under National Mission on Libraries (NML) in West Bengal;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of public libraries modernized under the mission, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) what is the current status of qualitative and quantitative survey of 5000 libraries;

(e) the total number of libraries from West Bengal surveyed under the scheme;

(f) the details of new initiatives taken under the programme to increase the youth engagement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No district Library has been provided network connectivity under National Mission on Libraries (NML). However, on the request of NML, National Knowledge Network (NKN) has provided network connectivity to one State Central Library and National Library in West Bengal. The following libraries have been provided network connectivity by NKN:

- (i) National Library, Kolkata, West Bengal
- (ii) State Central Library, Kolkata, West Bengal
- (iii) Birchandra State Central Library, Agartala, Tripura
- (iv) Delhi Public Library, Delhi
- (v). Rampur Raza Libray, Rampur, UP.
- (vi) Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Libray, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.

(c) Sanction for modernization of 39 public libraries have been issued under National Mission on Libraries. The details thereof are given in Statement (*See below*). In addition to it project proposal for modernization of Government Ahilya Library, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Government Divisional Library, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) have been approved.

(d) The qualitative and quantitative survey work has been completed. Data has been collected from 5140 libraries (Quantitative Survey) and 7120 citizens (Qualitative Survey). A draft final Survey Report has been submitted by Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB).

(e) 389 no. of libraries from West Bengal have been surveyed.

(f) and (g) National Mission on Libraries has an approved Scheme towards setting up of NML Model Libraries at State Central Libraries, District Libraries and Libraries under the Ministry of Culture.

This scheme is intended to upgrade the infrastructure, modernize the public library services through implementation of modern technology/ICT applications, networking of State Central Libraries, District Libraries and Libraries under Ministry of Culture, creation of facilities for differently abled groups and improvement of the current functioning and service of the selected Libraries and enrich the resources of the libraries to satisfy the information need of the reading clientele. Till date 41 District and State Central Libraries have been approved for modernization out of which modernization of 39 District and State Central Libraries have been sanctioned. Also Creation of National Virtual Library of India (NVLI) is an initiative taken under National Mission on Libraries to facilitate a comprehensive database on digital resources on information about Indian culture and other information generated in India, in an open access environment. This project costing ₹ 72.34 crore has been entrusted to IIT, Bombay. Once completed this will increase the youth engagement. Also under the component of Capacity Building 12 trainings have been conducted by INFLIBNET and Raja Rammohun Library Foundation to enhance the professional competence of young library professionals.

These all initiatives attract the youth to the libraries and extend improved services.

Statement

*Details of 39 public libraries has been sanctioned under
National Mission on Libraries*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Library
1.	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Allahabad
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Government District Library, Etawah
3.	West Bengal	State Central Library, Kolkata
4.	West Bengal	North Bengal State Library, Coochbehar
5.	Odisha	State Library Odisha, Bhubaneswar
6.	Odisha	District Library, Ganajam
7.	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore
8.	Karnataka	Government District Library, Shimoga
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library Pasighat
11.	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library, Agartala
12.	Tripura	Unakoti District Library, Unakoti
13.	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizwal
14.	Mizoram	District Library Kolasib
15.	Assam	District Library, Jorhat
16.	Assam	District Library, Guwahati
17.	Telangana	State Central Library Hyderabad
18.	Telangana	District Central Library Mahaboobnagar
19.	Rajasthan	Dr. Radhakrishnan Rajya Kendriya Pustakalaya, Jaipur
20.	Rajasthan	Sarbajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota
21.	Goa	Krishnadas Shama State Central Library, Panaji
22.	Goa	Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes District Library, Navelin
23.	Tamil Nadu	District Library Vellore
24.	Tamil Nadu	District Library Tiruchirapalli
25.	Nagaland	State Central Library, Kohima
26.	Nagaland	District Library, Dimapur

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Library
27.	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal
28.	Manipur	District Library, Senapati
29.	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Dantewada
30.	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh
31.	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar
32.	Andhra Pradesh	State Regional Library, Guntur
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Regional Library, Rajahmundry
34.	Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram
35.	Puducherry	Romain Rolland Library
36.	Puducherry	District Library, Karaikal
37.	Maharashtra	District Library, Nandurbar
38.	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Government District Library, Khandwa

Inventory of surplus land of CPSEs

2587. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is large amount of surplus land lying unused with Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs):

(b) if so, how did these enterprises come to acquire such large amount of land and why is it lying unused;

(c) whether Government has proposed to make an inventory of such land, if so, what is the current status and if the exercise is complete, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) if not, what is the deadline for completing it and what steps are being taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The details of information on surplus land of CPSEs are not maintained in DPE. The decision regarding use of surplus land, if any, for business expansion, diversification, restructuring etc. is taken by Board of Directors of CPSEs/Concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

Facilities for manufacturing of Lithium-ion Batteries

2588. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up facilities for making lithium-ion batteries in the country to lower the cost of electric vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to develop low-cost lithium-ion batteries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) At present, no proposal to set up facilities for making lithium-ion batteries by the Government is under consideration of Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) To promote electric mobility in the country, specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure components of FAME India Scheme are considered for extending grant by the Project Implementation and Sanctioning Committee, constituted under this scheme.

Further Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed lithium-ion batteries for use in satellites and launch vehicles and has already been incorporated in recent space missions. Four types of batteries have been developed viz. 1.5 Ah, 5Ah, 50 Ah and 100 Ah. Out of this ISRO has supplied 50 Ah lithium-ion cells to Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI). The lithium-ion battery developed by ISRO was successfully demonstrated in a prototype two-wheeler at the symposium on International Automotive Technologies (SIAT-2017) on 19th January, 2017.

Equal Pay for Equal Work in CPSUs

2589. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any status report on implementation of Supreme Court verdict on equal pay for equal work with reference to the contractual and temporary employees in CPSUs is available;
- (b) if so, the detailed report of action taken by each CPSU in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are under the administrative control of their respective Ministries/Departments and CPSEs are required to follow the various statutory provisions/Court orders/Government instructions including instructions on wage related issues of various categories of employees, wherever applicable. However, the responsibility to monitor the implementation of above said statutory provisions/court orders/Government instructions vests with the Board of CPSEs and the concerned administrative Ministry/Department. As such, no centralized information in this regard is maintained by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and accordingly no status report on implementation of Supreme Court verdict on equal pay for equal work with reference to the contractual and temporary employees in CPSEs is also maintained in Department of Public Enterprises.

Illegal squatters at HEC, Ranchi

2590. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large tract of land belonging to Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) at Ranchi has been illegally occupied;
- (b) if so, the details of total amount of such illegal occupation;
- (c) what steps are being taken to evict the illegal squatters; and
- (d) by when the HEC is expected to be able to evict the illegal squatters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi was provided 7199.51 acres of land by the erstwhile Government of Bihar and deed of conveyance was signed on 26.02.1996. HEC has informed that encroachment on its land started way back in 80's and continued till 2004.

(b) HEC, has reported that as per the digital survey conducted by the Company in 2016, about 379.91 acres of land is under encroachment/illegal occupation of outsiders.

(c) HEC had reported that since 2005 onwards, following major steps have been taken by the Company for eviction of encroached land:-

- (i) Pursuant to Order passed by the Estate Officer, under Public Premises (Evacuation of Unauthorized Occupation) Act, 1971, for evacuation of 34.33 acres of land, occupied by 422 encroachers, Company initiated

the process of eviction in 2011, apart from various efforts made earlier by the Company.

- (ii) In the light of Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court's order dated 08.04.2011, again, Company carried out the eviction drive to clear encroachment.
- (iii) Company also filed IA in the Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand seeking Hon'ble Court's intervention in getting the encroachment cleared so as to transfer this 354.25 acres of land to Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) as per decision of the GoI.
- (iv) Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand in its order dated 06.02.2012 had given direction to the State Administration for deployment of Magistrate and providing adequate number of police force along with women force to HEC for carrying out the anti-encroachment drive.
- (v) Subsequent to the said order dated 06.02.2012 of the Hon'ble High Court Jharkhand, Company has been conducting eviction drive with the help of District Administration of Ranchi.
- (vi) A demolition/eviction drive was also conducted in May 2017 in a market area with the help of District Administration of Ranchi.
- (vii) In addition, necessary legal actions as deemed fit against the squatters are also taken by the Company from time to time.

(d) Eviction of the illegal squatters from the encroached land is subject to adequate assistance from District Law and Order Authority. No clear time-frame can be given in this regard.

Profit earned by industries

2591. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various industries are being run by Government, if so, their numbers as in June, 2017 from the beginning of NDA Government;

(b) the investment made by Government during the aforesaid period, industry-wise and;

(c) the percentage of annual profit earned by Government from these industries at the end of each year during the aforesaid period out the total investment made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information made

available by Ministries/Departments, the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given below:

Years	No. of CPSEs
2013-14	290
2014-15	298
2015-16	320

(b) and (c) Details of Investment and percentage of net profit to investment of the CPSEs for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement*CPSE-wise details of Investment and Profit/Loss for the last three years*

Sl. No.	CPSEs	(₹ in lakhs)									
		2015-16		2014-15		2013-14		2012-13		2011-12	
		Net Profit (1)	Investment (2)	% (1)/(2) *100	Net Profit (3)	Investment (4)	% (3)/(4) *100	Net Profit (5)	Investment (6)	% (5)/(6) *100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Agrinnovate India Ltd.	247	5000	4.94	289	5000	5.78	0	0	0.00	
2.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	6879	13842	49.70	6759	13842	48.83	219	5	4380.00	
3.	Air India Charters Ltd.	36168	201237	17.97	-6103	255252	-2.39	-34532	206898	-16.69	
4.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-40710	16668	-244.24	-24257	16672	-145.50	0	15	0.00	
5.	Air India Ltd.	-383678	6023138	-6.37	-585991	5627010	-10.41	-627960	5169881	-12.15	
6.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-19875	40225	-49.41	-18392	225	-8174.22	-22122	225	-9832.00	
7.	Airports Authority of India	253736	120177	211.14	195922	194396	100.78	144106	231377	62.28	
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4970	31900	-15.58	-4509	26565	-16.97	-4020	22508	-17.86	
9.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	835	11531	7.24	1296	12691	10.21	2229	15031	14.83	
10.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	20913	400	5228.25	20510	400	5127.50	20050	100	20050.00	
11.	Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd.	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	4620	5410	85.40	3165	5411	58.49	3147	4150	75.83
13.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-155	461	-33.62	-119	452	-26.33	35	431	8.12
14.	Baira Siul Sarna Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00
15.	Ballabgarh-Gn Transmission Co. Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
16.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	16320	2849	572.83	14744	2850	517.33	15667	2850	549.72
17.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	3563	2220	160.50	3569	2220	160.77	3439	2220	154.91
18.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	243	3784	6.42	367	1832	20.03	496	1832	27.07
19.	BEL-Thales Systems Ltd.	0	2240	0.00	0	960	0.00	0	0	0.00
20.	BEML Ltd.	5265	40443	13.02	676	45570	1.48	468	50697	0.92
21.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-913	27554	-3.31	-1732	26284	-6.59	-3655	24423	-14.97
22.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-843	6000	-14.05	-29	6000	-0.48	178	6000	2.97
23.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	76820	465700	16.50	76314	465700	16.39	171435	465700	36.81
24.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	56324	9775	576.20	41857	11500	363.97	34551	11500	300.44
25.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	135767	24000	565.70	116724	8000	1459.05	93162	8000	1164.53
26.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-91342	61581	148.33	141929	55052	257.81	346078	59429	582.34
27.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-621	4318	-14.38	155	4318	3.59	502	4318	11.63

28.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	0	9841	0.00	0	9841	0.00	0	9841	0.00
29.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-5449	357000	-1.53	-3429	357000	-0.96	-16617	292000	-5.69
30.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	743188	1440877	51.58	508451	1246009	40.81	406088	1253144	32.41
31.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-7506	5353	-140.22	-5504	5753	-95.67	-524	6153	-8.52
32.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-387992	1748974	-22.18	-823409	1255619	-65.58	-701976	1322000	-53.10
33.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1526	5770	-26.45	-1568	2286	-68.59	-667	2213	-30.14
34.	Bharatiya Nabhihiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	0	558420	0.00	0	488420	0.00	0	452957	0.00
35.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	0	548869	0.00	0	458278	0.00	0	364400	0.00
36.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-298	1050	-28.38	-396	1050	-37.71	-106	1050	-10.10
37.	Bihar Infrapower Ltd.	0	6	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
38.	Bihar Mega Power Ltd.	0	1605	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
39.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	328	100	328.00	141	100	141.00	110	100	110.00
40.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-464	2540	-18.27	-585	2489	-23.50	-265	2413	-10.98
41.	BPCL-KIAL Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	0	600	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
42.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	-27023	398714	-6.78	0	329708	0.00	0	241288	0.00
43.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	2850	93858	3.04	64612	49721	129.95	-15829	52223	-30.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
44.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	64	3575	1.79	-4461	3132	-142.43	1043	3132	33.30
45.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	4440	12801	34.68	4823	2842	169.70	4412	2892	152.56
46.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	265	5499	4.82	1200	5499	21.82	1061	9382	11.31
47.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9724	28924	-33.62	-9494	24507	-38.74	-9261	24507	-37.79
48.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-622	137	454.01	-139	137	-101.46	12	137	8.76
49.	Bundelkhand Saur Urja Ltd.	0	100	0.00	0	100	0.00	0	0	0.00
50.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2837	22454	-12.63	-2466	21754	-11.34	-828	21354	-3.88
51.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	5351	99931	5.35	4008	99931	4.01	1620	99931	1.62
52.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	191470	94000	203.69	177061	94000	188.36	167176	94000	177.85
53.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	21	1165	1.80	93	1085	8.57	13	1085	1.20
54.	Central Electronics Ltd.	856	8604	9.95	406	8959	4.53	309	7412	4.17
55.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-289	13048	-2.21	887	13048	6.80	9545	13049	73.15
56.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	2848	1904	149.58	2504	1904	131.51	1957	1904	102.78
57.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	1114	8797	12.66	1386	10134	13.68	1764	10447	16.89

58.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	19782	6802	290.83	18212	6802	267.74	16105	6802	236.77
59.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	928	100	928.00	876	100	876.00	636	100	636.00
60.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	77068	214900	35.86	-3899	114900	-3.39	-30385	214900	-14.14
61.	Cheyur Infra Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
62.	Chhattisgarh East Railways Ltd.	0	37956	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
63.	Chhattisgarh Mega Steel Co. Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
64.	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	0	4830	0.00	0	4776	0.00	0	4722	0.00
65.	Coal India Ltd.	1634353	631636	258.75	1338339	631636	211.88	1500854	631636	237.61
66.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	0	166	0.00	0	165	0.00	0	163	0.00
67.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	0	6164	0.00	0	4005	0.00	0	4005	0.00
68.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
69.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	27503	23628	116.40	23507	23628	99.49	19424	23628	82.21
70.	Concor Air Ltd.	1510	16165	9.34	1134	16165	7.02	10	16165	0.06
71.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	78693	19497	403.62	104755	19497	537.29	98476	19497	505.08
72.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	1169	2500	46.76	2259	2500	90.36	5984	2500	239.36
73.	CREDA HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-715	2176	-32.86	-507	2176	-23.30	-86	2175	-3.95
74.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	0	1093045	0.00	0	624375	0.00	0	471229	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	115	500	23.00	109	500	21.80	89	500	17.80
76.	Deoghar Infra Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
77.	Deoghar Mega Power Ltd.	0	649	0.00	0	482	0.00	0	443	0.00
78.	Dingchang Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
79.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	1	100	1.00	-3	100	-3.00	23	100	23.00
80.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	7967	91721	8.69	6241	95111	6.56	3755	128355	2.93
81.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	27623	130000	21.25	18010	120000	15.01	36070	110000	32.79
82.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	86802	443742	19.56	113940	443375	25.70	87223	289974	30.08
83.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	145	145	100.00	-1272	144	-883.33	9	144	6.25
84.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	3096	200	1548.00	509	200	254.50	873	200	436.50
85.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	7454	16337	45.63	5018	16337	30.72	4739	16337	29.01
86.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2455	3542	69.31	2709	3542	76.48	1699	3542	47.97
87.	Engineers India Ltd.	25831	16847	153.33	30798	16847	182.81	47976	16847	284.77
88.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	3420	733	466.58	3537	733	482.54	3046	733	415.55
89.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	2111	200	1055.50	1710	200	855.00	842	200	421.00
90.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	865	75092	1.15	19098	75092	25.43	6	75092	0.01
91.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-45219	227420	-19.88	-39991	80856	-49.46	-26495	83683	-31.66

92.	Food Corpn. of India	0	1583049	0.00	0	1576279	0.00	47806	1879695	2.54
93.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-2603	14567	-17.87	-1447	14567	-9.93	-3916	7643	-51.24
94.	Gail (India) Ltd.	229890	704976	32.61	303917	908297	33.46	437527	1079457	40.53
95.	Gail Gas Ltd.	3896	55888	6.97	1684	43111	3.91	1144	42149	2.71
96.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	16072	14579	110.24	4345	14534	29.90	12146	14787	82.14
97.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	1563	0.00	0	1563	0.00	0	1563	0.00
98.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	230	2414	9.53	180	2578	6.98	299	2761	10.83
99.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	6189	5012	123.48	7824	5287	147.99	-6109	5569	-109.70
100.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-1076	1382	-77.86	340	1382	24.60	169	1382	12.23
101.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-14477	63481	-22.81	-24169	64439	-37.51	29931	60608	49.38
102.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	0	11	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00
103.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	165377	36552	452.44	238805	48628	491.09	269252	48654	553.40
104.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7718	36923	-20.90	-7055	21882	-32.24	-8423	23423	-35.96
105.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-99412	724256	-13.73	-93299	635539	-14.68	-78188	557918	-14.01
106.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4356	66976	6.50	6760	46261	14.61	28642	46261	61.91
107.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	934014	69830	1337.55	-38075	994891	-3.83	-38050	956631	-3.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
108.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-1111	2989	-37.17	-377	3994	-9.44	-2482	2897	-85.67
109.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	183	10115	1.81	160	10497	1.52	185	11788	1.57
110.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	142	10694	1.33	-781	10270	-7.60	-886	10000	-8.86
111.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-17391	62054	-28.03	-21549	61345	-35.13	-17685	47479	-37.25
112.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-37014	109883	-33.68	-33129	114131	-29.03	-11850	113002	-10.49
113.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	386274	1097249	35.20	273326	1519484	17.99	173377	1589389	10.91
114.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-252791	44439	568.85	-216436	44439	-487.04	-182042	44439	-409.64
115.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	1006	13477	7.46	528	13477	3.92	47	13477	0.35
116.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-113	4296	-2.63	-495	3321	-14.91	11	2756	0.40
117.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	1900	67420	2.82	-20284	67420	-30.09	-4621	67420	-6.85
118.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	3690	3430	107.58	-811	11900	-6.82	-1867	31251	-5.97
119.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-63	27489	-0.23	-7	21801	-0.03	0	17801	0.00
120.	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	116	5	2320.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00
121.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	2888	33137	8.72	3155	28507	11.07	2572	27075	9.50
122.	HMT (International) Ltd.	49	72	68.06	52	72	72.22	10	72	13.89
123.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777	10552	-16.84	-1777	10552	-16.84	-1598	10144	-15.75
124.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4905	25166	-19.49	-4905	25166	-19.49	-5116	16875	-30.32
125.	HMT Ltd.	-2474	131072	-1.89	-9657	192240	-5.02	8721	191256	4.56

126.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-12164	88757	-13.70	-13494	90995	-14.83	-5266	76194	-6.91
127.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920	76063	-34.08	-25920	76063	-34.08	-23307	70546	-33.04
128.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-1980	5339	-37.09	248	5312	4.67	10096	5001	201.88
129.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	13	109	11.93	7	133	5.26	10	157	6.37
130.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5910	28123	-21.01	-5046	20205	-24.97	-4047	15006	-26.97
131.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	78379	2334392	3.36	77763	2031704	3.83	72634	2087011	3.48
132.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4977	101957	-4.88	-8437	93397	-9.03	-11588	88787	-13.05
133.	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
134.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	5462	240	2275.83	2454	829	296.02	2398	799	300.13
135.	ITI Ltd.	25119	108000	23.26	-29712	108156	-27.47	-34426	58800	-58.55
136.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-73	4865	-1.50	112	6323	1.77	-234	6593	-3.55
137.	IIFCL Asset Management Company Ltd.	94	1250	7.52	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
138.	IIFCL Projects Ltd.	235	50	470.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
139.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	46850	3436109	1.36	75340	3307340	2.28	52142	3255117	1.60
140.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2255	8577	26.29	3437	8581	40.05	942	8582	10.98
141.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	16528	25	66112. 00	20785	25	83140.00	18001	25	72004.00
142.	Indian Catalyst Pvt. Ltd.	0	1593	0.00	0	1578	0.00	0	1421	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
143.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16608	538254	-3.09	-16721	521275	-3.21	-17463	503826	-3.47
144.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-332	4928	-6.74	-14	4100	-0.34	241	4100	5.88
145.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1039903	2737119	37.99	527303	3515921	15.00	701909	3411153	20.58
146.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-19	2474	-0.77	-1376	2464	-55.84	-346	2358	-14.67
147.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	18863	2000	943.15	13063	2000	653.15	7201	13332	54.01
148.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	84869	8241853	1.03	75830	6591060	1.15	70069	6862639	1.02
149.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	115	4000	2.88	198	4000	4.95	0	4000	0.00
150.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	-10451	8637	121.00	67	8637	0.78	4678	8637	54.16
151.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	29804	1040051	2.87	27191	791413	3.44	24051	707567	3.40
152.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-208	1879	-11.07	-164	1884	-8.70	-165	1879	-8.78
153.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-17050	27827	-61.27	-14154	27597	-51.29	-6861	27040	-25.37
154.	Iron Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	1422	11755	12.10	1093	9650	11.33	766	8815	8.69
155.	Ironcon International Ltd.	37927	1980	1915.51	57939	1980	2926.21	90650	1980	4578.28
156.	Ironcon PB Tollway Ltd.	0	9000	0.00	0	9000	0.00	0	0	0.00

157.	Iron Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	0	7000	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
158.	J & K Mineral Development Corp'n. Ltd.	-165	2974	-5.55	-80	474	-16.88	-74	474	-15.61
159.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	0	1805	0.00	0	1805	0.00	0	5	0.00
160.	Jharkhand Infrapower Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
161.	Jharkhand Kolhan Steel Ltd.	0	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
162.	Jharkhand National Mineral Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	0	1	0.00	0	1	0.00	0	1	0.00
163.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	35072	99024	35.42	33657	101326	33.22	31631	103627	30.52
164.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-5820	333024	-1.75	1724	304757	0.57	-54	232049	-0.02
165.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1951	1659	117.60	1106	1826	60.57	776	1761	44.07
166.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	765	2818	27.15	1246	2818	44.22	464	1819	25.51
167.	Karnataka Vijay Nagar Steel Ltd.	0	1	0.00	0	1	0.00	0	0	0.00
168.	Khargone Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
169.	KIOCL Ltd.	-7766	63451	-12.24	3082	63451	4.86	3994	63451	6.29
170.	Kohima-Mariani Transmission Ltd.	0	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
171.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	0	237910	0.00	0	214648	0.00	0	166648	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
172.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	12950	628767	2.06	3939	609767	0.65	1311	551417	0.24
173.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	683	97	704.12	600	97	618.56	582	97	600.00
174.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	0	11769	0.00	0	11769	0.00	0	11769	0.00
175.	MMTC Ltd.	5486	10000	54.86	4791	10000	47.91	1864	10000	18.64
176.	MSTC Ltd.	5988	880	680.45	9099	1621	561.32	-7003	1451	-482.63
177.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-35	160	-21.88	5	160	3.13	73	160	45.63
178.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-18954	32824	-57.74	-13469	35868	-37.55	10004	39136	25.56
179.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	0	1615	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
180.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	418474	19361	2161.4 3	355410	19330	1838.64	362430	19554	1853.48
181.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-200574	968897	-20.70	-289339	1063897	-27.20	782513	874000	89.53
182.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	114816	857309	13.39	-171223	961732	-17.80	60118	1060624	5.67
183.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	63782	28029	227.56	49159	27863	176.43	39761	28797	138.07
184.	Mecon Ltd.	-16241	4014	404.61	2027	5274	38.43	4948	6534	75.73
185.	Medinipur-Jeerat Transmission Ltd.	0	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
186.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	29	288	10.07	13	288	4.51	-17	288	-5.90

187.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	7676	11955	64.21	5944	11955	49.72	2546	11955	21.30
188.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	11803	19711	59.88	10213	20168	50.64	8246	20551	40.12
189.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	0	9510	0.00	0	9510	0.00	0	9510	0.00
190.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	0	8510	0.00	0	8510	0.00	0	8510	0.00
191.	Mohindergarh-Bhiwani Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
192.	MOIL Ltd.	17298	16800	102.96	42801	16800	254.77	50956	16800	303.31
193.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	4021	2500	160.84	3657	2500	146.28	2301	2500	92.04
194.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1739	18521	-9.39	-1538	18172	-8.46	-1473	10315	-14.28
195.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	73101	128862	56.73	132185	128862	102.58	64235	128862	49.85
196.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	2406	102400	2.35	3734	91200	4.09	1985	80000	2.48
197.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	19709	147564	13.36	2624	227548	1.15	-8971	312239	-2.87
198.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1310	4681	27.99	-919	4725	-19.45	-321	5565	-5.77
199.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	838	31558	2.66	959	27729	3.46	964	24586	3.92
200.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	2408	1900	126.74	2540	3881	65.45	1203	4099	29.35
201.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corp. Ltd.	1123	5	00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
202.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	6873	200	3436.50	5255	200	2627.50	3610	200	1805.00
203.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	731	48535	1.51	-49	48504	-0.10	-655	45011	-1.46
204.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	2305	136720	1.69	3439	124018	2.77	2909	120152	2.42
205.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	1081	9453	11.44	1359	9453	14.38	4706	9453	49.78
206.	National Research Development Corpn.	5	442	1.13	-76	442	-17.19	-108	442	-24.43
207.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	1139	54499	2.09	886	49499	1.79	670	44499	1.51
208.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	4405	108180	4.07	3614	98180	3.68	3007	88180	3.41
209.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	2168	50910	4.26	2209	44599	4.95	1838	40500	4.54
210.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	4341	5792	74.95	3884	5549	69.99	5407	2268	238.40
211.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	10146	58865	17.24	8860	58560	15.13	7594	60905	12.47
212.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	1648	306216	0.54	-31625	306216	-10.33	-17571	306216	-5.74
213.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	30880	12000	257.33	27730	12000	231.08	24714	12000	205.95

214.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.	0	100	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
215.	NBCC Services Ltd.	577	200	288.50	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
216.	Nellore Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00
217.	Nepa Ltd.	-7012	63116	-11.11	-4871	55000	-8.86	30886	49748	62.08
218.	NER-II Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
219.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	0	63308	0.00	0	37240	0.00	0	10	0.00
220.	NHDC Ltd.	63000	196258	32.10	76646	249021	30.78	106363	268486	39.62
221.	NHPC Ltd.	244014	2945595	8.28	212447	2924170	7.27	97879	2965119	3.30
222.	NLC India Ltd.	120415	484336	24.86	157968	447017	35.34	150188	445124	33.74
223.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	-16003	584673	-2.74	0	503285	0.00	0	499660	0.00
224.	NMDC Ltd.	302833	39647	763.82	642186	39647	1619.76	642008	39647	1619.31
225.	NMDC Power Ltd.	0	55	0.00	0	55	0.00	0	5	0.00
226.	NMDC Steel Ltd.	0	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
227.	NMDC-CMDC Ltd.	0	7026	0.00	0	7026	0.00	0	305	0.00
228.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-196	1650	-11.88	-440	1450	-30.34	-232	4803	-4.83
229.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	37255	889713	4.19	31854	795153	4.01	23152	628447	3.68
230.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589	2768	-21.28	-589	2768	-21.28	-444	1991	-22.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
231.	North Karanpura Transco Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
232.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	272250	17767	1532.34	213417	17767	1201.20	200802	17767	1130.20
233.	NPCIL-Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Ltd.	0	100	0.00	0	102	0.00	0	100	0.00
234.	NPCIL-NALCO Power Company Ltd.	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00
235.	NRSS XXXVI Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
236.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	91	8	1137.5	0	126	1575.00	1976	8	24700.00
237.	NTPC Ltd.	1024291	9332872	10.98	1029086	8677779	11.86	1097474	7065121	15.53
238.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	5032	2000	251.60	4361	2000	218.05	6023	2000	301.15
239.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	270744	3360736	8.06	220075	2747513	8.01	229920	2507504	9.17
240.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	122234	123313	99.12	71831	123866	57.99	37109	124463	29.82
241.	Odisha Infrapower Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
242.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1600365	427776	374.11	1773295	427774	414.54	2209481	427776	516.50
243.	Oil India International Ltd.	0	10000	0.00	0	10000	0.00	0	10000	0.00
244.	Oil India Ltd.	233011	979989	23.78	251020	894222	28.07	298130	211639	140.87

245.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	-87535	403704	-21.68	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
246.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	-209355	4828145	-4.34	190422	4726794	4.03	444532	3249445	13.68
247.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	146	1795	8.13	135	1755	7.69	49	1658	2.96
248.	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
249.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	1063	60	1771.67	1770	60	2950.00	626	60	1043.33
250.	PEC Ltd.	-114202	6000	-1903.37	-20854	6000	-347.57	71	6000	1.18
251.	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0	210	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
252.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	3728	74725	4.99	3881	75567	5.14	3857	34621	11.14
253.	Petronet CCK Ltd.	5941	10000	59.41	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
254.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	133	10	1330.00	185	10	1850.00	303	10	3030.00
255.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	3706	5	74120.00	2170	5	43400.00	2696	5	53920.00
256.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	2260	30000	7.53	1891	30000	6.30	1326	30000	4.42
257.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-21	160	-13.13	-31	160	-19.38	-33	160	-20.63
258.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	611348	17386974	3.52	595933	16629350	3.58	541775	14381161	3.77
259.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	602672	10547134	5.71	497917	9460743	5.26	449742	8202181	5.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
260.	Power Grid Jabalpur Transmission Ltd.	0	239	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00
261.	Power Grid Parli Transmission Ltd.	0	533	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
262.	Power Grid Southern Interconnector Transmission System Ltd.	0	1569	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
263.	Power Grid Warora Transmission Ltd.	0	1222	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
264.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	5555	3064	181.30	4804	3064	156.79	6081	3185	190.93
265.	Powergrid Kala Amb Transmission Ltd.	0	3036	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00
266.	Powergrid NM Transmission Ltd.	0	55951	0.00	0	11534	0.00	0	5	0.00
267.	Powergrid Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	0	2617	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
268.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd.	0	87709	0.00	0	19309	0.00	0	5	0.00
269.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-4887	24500	-19.95	208	12000	1.73	-2281	12002	-19.01
270.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	-892	1730	-51.56	-586	1730	-33.87	132	1730	7.63
271.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	0	250	0.00	0	250	0.00	0	250	0.00

272.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	0	14971	0.00	0	12700	0.00	0	10	0.00
273.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	28759	421192	6.83	18572	413793	4.49	15742	403817	3.90
274.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	10383	86588	11.99	12094	32094	37.68	13793	32094	42.98
275.	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	75	1000	7.50	13	1000	1.30	0	0	0.00
276.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	314	16054	1.96	22	3000	0.73	0	1000	0.00
277.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-599	499	120.04	-1976	499	-395.99	-1940	983	-197.36
278.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1200	1225	97.96	1445	1225	117.96	1358	1225	110.86
279.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-168	490	-34.29	-107	490	-21.84	-82	490	-16.73
280.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	19123	70457	27.14	32206	92625	34.77	24989	88380	28.27
281.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-142064	869533	-16.34	6238	525637	1.19	36645	694338	5.28
282.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	3617	48	7535.42	3477	5	69540.00	3300	5	66000.00
283.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	2881	5	57620.00	4754	5	95080.00	2386	5	47720.00
284.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1006	5484	-18.34	-365	5484	-6.66	-383	5484	-6.98
285.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-41	5	- 820.00	10	5	200.00	5	5	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
286.	rites Ltd.	33892	10000	338.92	30614	10000	306.14	26361	10000	263.61
287.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	562766	13977689	4.03	525987	13215578	3.98	468370	11114976	4.21
288.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	1545	5	30900. 00	2423	5	48460.00	1542	5	30840.00
289.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	1639	0.00	0	1639	0.00	0	1639	0.00
290.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-890	4434	-20.07	-983	3503	-28.06	44	2912	1.51
291.	Scooters India Ltd.	548	10327	5.31	1109	10727	10.34	1360	10651	12.77
292.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	20308	236493	8.59	-35207	5	-704140.00	21463	5	429260.00
293.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	0	74546	0.00	0	74500	0.00	0	74500	0.00
294.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	37729	506381	7.45	20093	603574	3.33	-27466	703654	-3.90
295.	SIDCUL Concor Infra Company Ltd.	197	10000	1.97	0	10000	0.00	0	10000	0.00
296.	SJVN Ltd.	140848	660069	21.34	167675	659005	25.44	111463	635014	17.55
297.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	0	43668	0.00	0	1	0.00	0	1	0.00
298.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	1910	22863	8.35	1060	11200	9.46	-285	5700	-5.00
299.	South-Central East Delhi Power Transmission Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0.00

300.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	324790	35970	902.95	365993	35970	1017.50	477230	35970	1326.74
301.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1786	6000	29.77	2619	23628	11.08	-49220	6000	-820.33
302.	STCL Ltd.	-48007	150	-32004.67	-41259	150	-27506.00	-35252	150	-23501.33
303.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	-413726	2011125	-20.57	209268	1815609	11.53	261648	1776275	14.73
304.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2117	528	400.95	2343	805	291.06	2748	1055	260.47
305.	Tanda Transmission Company Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
306.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	5	0.00
307.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-1043	13322	-7.83	-942	12586	-7.48	0	12676	0.00
308.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	0	7599	0.00	0	5591	0.00	0	3508	0.00
309.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	3652	15420	23.68	2137	15932	13.41	1475	7201	20.48
310.	THDC India Ltd.	80902	705680	11.46	69115	680454	10.16	59532	654391	9.10
311.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1617	9629	-16.79	-2727	8729	-31.24	-1876	8729	-21.49
312.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	1089	500	217.80	1055	500	211.00	987	500	197.40
313.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887	1375	- 209.96	-2887	1375	-209.96	-3191	1467	-217.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
314.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	10213	159062	6.42	818	155862	0.52	1069	147962	0.72
315.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-197	480	-41.04	-70	480	-14.58	-59	490	-12.04
316.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	45	279	16.13	-22	279	-7.89	-97	279	-34.77
317.	Wapcos Ltd.	8383	3500	239.51	7293	2500	291.72	6702	1600	418.88
318.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	29660	29710	99.83	31314	29710	105.40	22358	29710	75.25
319.	Yule Electrical Ltd.	0	10	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
320.	Yule Engineering Company Ltd.	0	17	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		11576684	117184425		10285861	109532549		12837897	99073380	

Terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir

†2592. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of targeting schools and residential areas by Pakistan with heavy weapons in Jammu and Kashmir in the last three years;

(b) whether schools had to be shut down in July month of last year due to such incidents;

(c) the details of terrorist incidents occurred in Jammu and Kashmir in the last three years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the graph of terrorist incidents in the valley has gone up in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of ceasefire violations reported from across the borders targeting security installations in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years, are as under:—

No. of ceasefire violations

Year	Along the Line of Control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under operational control of Army	Along the International Border in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under operational control of BSF
2014	153	430
2015	152	253
2016	228	221

However, some schools and residential houses were also reported damaged due to the ceasefire violations.

(b) No schools were reported shut-down in Jammu and Kashmir due to ceasefire violation in July, 2016. However, after neutralization of three militants on 08.07.2016, large scale protest took place and due to which schools in the valley did not function in the month of July, 2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The details of terrorist violence incidents reported in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	Terrorists violence incidents
2014	222
2015	208
2016	322

Increase in terrorist incidents

†2593. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist incidents have gone up by 16 per cent in 2016 as compared to 2015;

(b) the details of increase in terrorist incidents in the last three years;

(c) the States witnessing increase and decrease in terrorist incidents in the last three years in the country; and

(d) whether the system put in place to collect information regarding terrorists and naxalites has shown laxity as a result of which the anti-social elements succeed in carrying out such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The details of the incidents related to terrorism/insurgency/left wing extremism in the country during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) A well-established system is in place to collect information regarding terrorists and naxalites and concerted efforts are being made by the Central and the State Governments to deal with the insurgency/terrorism/extremism in the country. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government to deal with these groups in a coordinated manner.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the incidents related to terrorism/insurgency/left wing extremism in the country during the last three years

Year	Number of incidents
(A) Insurgency related incidents in North Eastern States of the country	
2014	824
2015	574
2016	484
(B) Left Wing Extremism incidents	
2014	1091
2015	1089
2016	1048
(C) Terrorist incidents in the hinterland of the country	
2014	03
2015	01
2016	01
(D) Terrorist incidents in the Jammu and Kashmir	
2014	222
2015	208
2016	322

Human trafficking cases

2594. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of human trafficking cases is increasing across the country over the years;

(b) how many cases have been registered in the years 2015, 2016 and up to 1st July, 2017 under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and other Acts, in the country, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to reduce the incidents of human trafficking, especially of children and women?

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, State and UT-wise details of human trafficking cases registered in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 (up to June) are given in Statements-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) Police is a State subject. To improve the efficiency of States in tackling the crime of human trafficking, MHA has issued various comprehensive advisories from time to time. For strengthening the law enforcement response against Trafficking in Persons, MHA has released funds for establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of the States. Training is also provided to State Police personnel in prevention and investigation of the crime of trafficking.

For dealing with cross border trafficking, the Government of India has signed bilateral Memorandums of Understanding with Bangladesh and UAE. India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), which has as one of its Protocols 'Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children'. India has also ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total cases registered under various sections of IPC and SLL under Human Trafficking for the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Various sections reported in registered cases (FIR)														
		Total Cases Registered (FIR)	Indian Penal Code section 34, (u/s 34, 344, 363A, 366, 366A, 366B, 370, 370A, 371, 372, 373, 376 and 376D)	Under section 370 of IPC	Under section 370A of IPC	Under other sections of IPC (u/s 34, 344, 363A, 366, 366A, 366B, 371, 372, 373, 376 and 376D)	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Bonded Labour System	Child Labour Act	Transplantation of Human Organs Act	The Prohibition of Marriage Act	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012	The Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	Other Acts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(5+6+7)																
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	63	2	7	54	145	0	0	0	3	44	6	0	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	183	169	79	8	82	33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	52	4	3	1	0	21	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	20	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	65	61	57	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	30	30	17	10	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	383	75	0	0	75	29	0	5	0	0	190	2	25	54	3
8.	Haryana	75	26	18	2	6	14	4	0	0	0	13	0	0	18	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	228	189	171	14	4	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	2
12.	Karnataka	379	63	10	3	50	240	4	15	0	3	33	0	4	12	5
13.	Kerala	23	23	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49	71	29	12	30	3	0	2	0	1	6	0	8	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	692	213	88	41	84	337	0	13	0	0	133	0	1	17	18
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	73	185	68	8	109	3	2	8	0	0	3	0	1	7	10
21.	Punjab	8	11	8	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	1262	843	112	42	689	37	4	68	0	1	107	0	3	165	85
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	464	67	12	3	52	397	17	2	0	3	6	0	3	3	1
25.	Telangana	606	97	17	1	79	332	1	0	0	3	62	0	0	111	0

26.	Tripura	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22	21	10	1	10	15	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	29	52	21	1	30	22	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2099	1846	224	44	1578	43	0	1	0	11	220	0	1	10	40	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	22	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	177	103	52	2	49	6	6	34	0	0	6	0	6	61	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		7143	4233	1022	209	3002	1747	44	154	0	25	836	8	53	522	169	0	0

Note: In one registered cases (FIR) number of sections of IPC or Acts may be more than one due to which sum total of IPC or Acts is more than actual number of cases registered (FIR)

Note: In one registered cases (FIR) number of sections of IPC or Acts may be more than one due to which sum total of IPC or Acts is more than actual number of cases registered (FIR)

Source: Anti Human Trafficking

Statement-II

State/UT-wise total cases registered under various sections of IPC and SLL under Human Trafficking for the year 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Registered Cases (FIR)	Various sections reported in registered cases (FIR)														Other Acts
			Indian Penal Code (u/s 34, 344, 363A, 366, 366A, 366B, 370, 370A, 371, 372, 373, 376 & 376D)	Under section 370 of IPC	Under section 370A of IPC	Under other sections of IPC (u/s 34, 344, 363A, 366, 366A, 366B, 371, 372, 373, 376 & 376D)	Immoral Traffic Act	Bonded Labour System	Child Labour Act	Child Transplantation of Human Organs Act	The Prohibition of Marriage Act	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012	The Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002	SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
(5+6+7)																	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239	114	14	47	53	138	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	91	179	79	20	80	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	43	2	0	0	2	16	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	36	30	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Goa	40	40	27	8	5	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	

7.	Gujarat	548	160	5	0	155	55	0	8	0	1	193	0	37	94	0
8.	Haryana	51	19	16	2	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	109	201	63	3	135	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	1	44	26
12.	Karnataka	404	78	23	7	48	186	11	14	0	8	93	0	0	8	6
13.	Kerala	21	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51	81	37	3	41	10	0	1	0	0	9	0	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	517	182	86	54	42	296	0	23	1	1	29	0	0	25	8
16.	Manipur	3	5	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	84	209	77	8	124	2	5	1	0	1	4	0	2	8	27
21.	Punjab	13	22	13	3	6	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1
22.	Rajasthan	1422	957	46	66	845	9	6	118	0	0	72	0	2	263	20
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	25	15	3	7	391	11	2	0	8	4	0	2	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
25.	Telangana	229	56	35	20	1	157	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	15
26.	Tripura	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79	44	25	12	7	5	2	0	0	2	33	0	0	3	2
28.	Uttarakhand	12	22	10	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	3579	3256	223	19	3014	54	0	15	0	17	301	0	0	7	82
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	66	77	30	4	43	7	14	29	0	2	5	0	0	32	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		8132	5777	865	287	4625	1459	57	261	1	43	749	0	48	510	196

Note: In one registered cases (FIR) number of sections of IPC or Acts may be more than one due to which sum total of IPC or Acts is more than actual number of cases registered (FIR)

Source: Anti Human Trafficking

Statement-III

State/UT-wise total cases registered under various sections of 370 and 370A IPC and other Acts for Human Trafficking

for the year 2017* (upto June)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4=5+6+7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6.	Goa	8	8	5	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	215	83	0	0	83	23	0	0	0	0	76	0	13	20	0
8.	Haryana	15	14	5	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	39	101	26	13	62	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	0
12.	Karnataka	142	34	8	1	25	73	6	5	0	1	22	0	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	24	31	20	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	55	25	5	25	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	161	55	34	16	5	105	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
16.	Manipur	4	7	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	4	10	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
21.	Punjab	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	399	137	34	19	84	11	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	214	31

Increase in terrorist and naxal attacks

2595. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent US State Department report, India ranks 3rd after Iraq and Afghanistan in the world with respect to the number of terror attacks and it has witnessed terrorist attacks more than that of Syria and Pakistan in 2016;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the response of Government thereto;

(d) whether as per the above report, terrorist and naxal attacks in India have increased by 16 per cent in 2016; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) A report titled 'National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism: Annex of Statistical Information' is available at <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2016/272241.htm>, wherein the said facts are mentioned.

However, as per available information with the Government, there was decrease in the Left Wing Extremism incidents by 3.7% (from 1089 incidents in 2015 to 1048 in 2016) in the country and more than 15% decrease (574 incidents in 2015 and 484 in 2016) in the insurgency related incidents in the North Eastern Region of the country. The number of terror incidents increased from 208 in 2015 to 322 in 2016 in Jammu and Kashmir.

Modernisation of police force in Madhya Pradesh

†2596. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise and year-wise details of funds provided to Madhya Pradesh for modernisation of police force from the year 2014-15 till now; and

(b) the details of action plan and contingency measures formulated for disaster management in States, the details of implementation of emergency law and order measures in Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh in 2017, assessment of huge loss of life and property and review of immediate control over situation?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of the item-wise and year-wise funds allocated under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, during each of the last three years and the current year to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Action plan and contingency measures formulated for disaster management, implementation of emergency law and order measures, assessment of loss of life and property and review of immediate control over situation are responsibility of the State Government, since 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution. The Government of India merely supplements the efforts of State Governments in this regard.

As informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, district-wise internal security plans are in place to mitigate any contingent situation. So far as disaster management is concerned, Disaster Management Plan has been developed by the State Disaster Management Authority. As further informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, deployment of trained police personnel with appropriate equipment has been done in Mandsaur to deal with the emergent law and order situation as per laid down Standard Operating Procedure.

Statement

Details of the item-wise and year-wise funds allocated under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year

Item-wise Allocation of funds under MPF		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Allocation (Central share)		66.45		25.14		25.14		33.11	
Release (Central share)		58.18		26.80		21.86		Under process	
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Particulars/Heads under which funds allocated in MPF		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share
Construction of Police infrastructure		41.32	27.59	No allocation	No allocation	No allocation	No allocation	No allocation	No allocation
Mobility		6.28	4.18	6.28	4.19	6.29	4.19	(State Action Plan of State Government of Madhya Pradesh is still awaited.)	
Weaponry		6.68	4.88	3.38	5.14	3.38	10.24		
Intelligence and Security		6.45	1.38	5.63	3.12	9.51	1.36		
State FSL/CID (Equipment)		3.85	1.08	2.48	1.10	2.00	Nil		
Sub Plan for LWE District		0.62	Nil	2.63	Nil	2.63	Nil		
Home Guards		1.25	0.84	1.20	1.10	1.33	0.97		
Other, if any		Nil	4.38	3.54	2.11				
TOTAL		66.45	44.34	25.14	16.76	25.14	16.76		

*Note: *Amount of fund released include Supplementary Grants, Contingency Grants and release was subject to furnishing of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for previous releases by the State.*

Illegal kidney transplant racket

2597. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to control the rackets running illegal kidney transplant activities in private hospitals across the country;

(b) the details of such cases in the current year; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to stop such crimes in the private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau does not maintain data on the illegal kidney transplant activities in private hospitals separately. However State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested, cases chargesheeted, persons chargesheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 during 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government of India has already formulated Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011). Section 19 of THOTA has provisions for imprisonment for upto ten years and fine upto ₹ 1.00 crore as punishment for commercial dealings in human organs.

However the enforcement of provisions of the Act is within the remit of the respective State Government. Further, 'Public Health', 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), persons arrested (PAR), cases chargesheeted (CS), persons chargesheeted (PCS), cases convicted (CV) and persons convicted (PCV) under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
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	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	12	5	12	5	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	1	6	1	6	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	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	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		15	14	13	11	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

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		15	14	13	11	0	0

2016*

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	4	1	4	0	0
8.	Haryana	1	4	1	4	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	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	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

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		5	8	2	8	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	24	2	24	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		2	24	2	24	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		7	32	4	32	0	0

*provisional

Source: Crime in India

Strict rules to control organised crime

2598. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to frame strict rules to control the organised crime in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Investigation into terror attacks

2599. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/UT-wise details of the terror attacks since 2014 till date;
- (b) the details regarding the status of investigations conducted along with their outcome;
- (c) the details regarding action taken by Government to curb these increasing terror attacks; and
- (d) compensation that was given to those killed and injured during these terror attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of terror incidents in the Hinterland of the country and in the Jammu and Kashmir, incidents of insurgency in the North East and the incidents of Left Wing Extremism since 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 'Public Order' and 'Police', being State subjects as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, the State Police is the first responder and, therefore, the cases relating to terrorist incidents are registered by the Police Station concerned of the State. However, keeping in mind the gravity of the offence, the Central Government can entrust the investigation of a case to the National Investigation Agency (NIA). Since the year 2014, the Government has entrusted 32 cases pertaining to terrorist attacks to the NIA, out of which chargesheets have been filed in 25 cases.

(c) The Government of India has taken various measures to counter the menace of terrorism, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- Augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces;
- Establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai and Ahmedabad;
- 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;
- 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.

(d) The Central Government administers a Scheme titled "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorists/Communal/Left Wing Extremism Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory". According to the Scheme, the State Government concerned initially gives financial relief to the victims/next of kin of victims and then seeks reimbursement of the expenditure from the Government of India. As per the Scheme, an amount of ₹ 5 lakh is given to the next of kin of civilian victims in case of death/permanent incapacitation (50% and above). Apart from it, the concerned State Governments also provide assistance to the victims as per their policy.

Statement

Details of terror incidents in the hinterland of the country and in the Jammu and Kashmir; incidents of insurgency in the North East and the incidents of Left Wing Extremism since 2014

Year	Number of terror incidents in the Hinterland	Number of terror incidents in the Jammu and Kashmir	Number of incidents relating to insurgency in the North East	Number of incidents relating to Left Wing Extremism
2014	03	222	824	1091
2015	01	208	574	1089
2016	01	322	484	1048
2017	01 (till date)	194 (upto 31st July)	204 (upto 31st July)	504 (upto 15th July)

Foreign nationals seeking asylum

2600. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals officially seeking asylum in India during the period between 2001 to 2014;

(b) what are the details about the countries they belong to and the reasons they might have assigned;

(c) what has been the policy of Government while dealing with such requests; and

(d) the conditions, if any, that an asylum seeker has to accept and what are the measures taken when such conditions are violated by the respective person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) There is no exact data on the number of foreign nationals who have sought asylum in India or the details about the countries they belong to.

India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. However, a Standard Operating Procedure is in place with effect from 29.12.2011 for dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. The Government grants Long Term Visa (LTV) in deserving cases on the basis of general perceived condition in the home country of the applicant. All foreign nationals including asylum/refugee seekers are governed by the provisions contained in the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Vacancies of IPS officers

2601. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for comprehensive police reform;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vacancies of IPS officers at present in the State and UT cadres, State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(d) what is the action plan for filling up these vacancies, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Central Government set up various Commissions/Committees on police reforms and reviewed the matter from time to time to make police more efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. The Government has also prepared a draft Model Police Bill, 2015 which has been placed on the website of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) for comments of various stakeholders.

Police reform measures are also assisted through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A concept of 'SMART' Policing was introduced during the 49th annual DGSP/IGSP conference held on 30th November, 2014. "SMART" stands for: S-Sensitive and Strict; M-Modern and Mobility; A-Alert and Accountable; R-Reliable and Responsive and T-Trained and Techno-savvy. The Ministry of Home Affairs organized four Regional Workshops to strengthen the concept in the country. In these conferences, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various States were shortlisted and circulated in the DGSP/IGSP conference held in 2015 for implementation. BPR&D has also prepared a road-map for implementation of the concept of SMART policing with certain indicators. The road-map has been uploaded on BPR&D website and has been conveyed to all concerned. All the States/UTs have also been requested to identify positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police office at the district level or below and put the same in public domain on a website in the office of District SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police, for suitable replication in other States.

Further, as 'Police' is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/UTs administrations, to implement various police reform measures. The Centre persuades the States from time to time in this regard.

(c) State/UT-wise vacancy position in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2017 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruits) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Besides the above, the process of appointments to Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Statement

State/UT-wise vacancy position in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned strength	In position	Vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	120	24
2.	AGMUT	295	255	40
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	157	31
4.	Bihar	231	189	42

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	95	8
6.	Gujarat	195	171	24
7.	Haryana	137	107	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94	74	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	89	58
10.	Jharkhand	149	117	32
11.	Karnataka	215	149	66
12.	Kerala	172	129	43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	265	40
14.	Maharashtra	302	253	49
15.	Manipur	89	65	24
16.	Nagaland	70	54	16
17.	Odisha	188	117	71
18.	Punjab	172	147	25
19.	Rajasthan	215	192	23
20.	Sikkim	32	29	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	221	42
22.	Telangana	139	97	42
23.	Tripura	65	51	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	424	93
25.	Uttarakhand	69	60	9
26.	West Bengal	347	278	69
TOTAL		4843	3905	938

Plan to revisit MPF scheme

2602. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has carried out a study in 2014 to identify State-wise and component-wise deficiencies being faced by State Police Force;

(b) if so, the details of such deficiencies identified, State-wise with a particular reference to Karnataka;

- (c) what efforts Government is making to address the deficiencies so identified;
- (d) whether there are any plans to revisit the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government, through the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), undertook a Study on deficiencies in State Police Forces in the years 2013 and 2014 and assessment of fund requirement for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Since, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution, responsibility of equipping the State police forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central assistance towards purchase of vehicles, weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipment, etc. under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) scheme to strengthen police infrastructure. Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided to the States based on allocation under the scheme and strategic priorities and requirements identified by the State Governments every year. Further, the Fourteenth Finance Commission radically enhanced the share of the States in the central divisible pool from 32 per cent to 42 percent. The recommendations were implemented since 2015-16 and the States were expected to allocate more funds for modernisation of their police forces from the State Budgets. Funds allocated and released to the State Government of Karnataka under scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces during the last three years and current year are as below:

(₹ in crore)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
94.03	103.65*	35.58	39.45*	35.58	72.04*	46.85	Under process

*Amount of fund released include Supplementary Grants, and Megacity Policing Plan of Bengaluru with total approved allocation of ₹ 48.30 crore and release was subject to furnishing of Utilisation Certificates(UCs) for previous releases by the State.

(d) and (e) The proposal to revisit MPF Scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Steps to prevent infiltration

†2603. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan always tends to push in infiltrators to India;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any concrete and effective steps to prevent the same; and
- (c) if so, by when and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) There have been regular incidents of infiltration on Indo-Pakistan Border. Government of India in tandem with the State Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to check cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, includes strengthening of border infrastructure, multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment of border guarding forces along international Border/Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipments for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination; synergized intelligence flow and pro-active action against terrorists within the State. The Government has planned to cover the Indo-Pakistan Border by physical and non-physical barriers by December, 2018, which will effectively help in curbing cross border infiltration.

Coastal security scheme

2604. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any Coastal Security Scheme;
- (b) if so, the status of its implementation in various parts of the country;
- (c) the target fixed for implementing the scheme and the achievement made so far;
- (d) the details of proposals received from the State Governments during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government proposes to improve upon the scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) to strengthen security infrastructure of Police of Coastal States. Under the scheme coastal States/UTs have operationalised 188 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), which are equipped with 23 jetties, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 boats, 284 four-wheelers and 554 two-wheelers.

Phase-II of the CSS has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario, subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26/11 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. All components of the Scheme and their costs were fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself. The target for implementation of this Scheme is 31.03.2020.

Prevention of destruction of Public Property Amendment Bill

2605. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is reworking the proposed Prevention of Destruction of Public Property Amendment Bill to exclude proviso that hold leaders of political parties responsible for such damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the move runs contrary to Government's stand earlier when it had agreed for severe measures to hold leaders of political parties accountable for damage to public property caused during bandhs, protests and demonstrations called by them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is in consultation with the stakeholders for amendments in the Prevention of Destruction of Public Property (PDPP) Act, 1984.

Providing more powers to NHRC

2606. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide more powers to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many suggestions in this regard, including that of the Supreme Court of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the changes in the social realities and emerging dimensions in the nature of crime and violence, the Government of India reviews the existing laws, procedures and system of administration of justice including powers of the National Human Rights Commission. This is a continuous process.

Prevention of terrorist attacks on Jammu and Kashmir border

†2607. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken the toughest possible decision for the prevention of terrorist attacks taking place at Jammu and Kashmir border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that efforts have been made to prevent terrorist attacks for several years, however the situation remains unresolved till date, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of terrorists neutralized by our security personnel and the number of security personnel martyred during last two years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 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 Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, include strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the International Border (IB) and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

(d) The details of terrorist neutralized and security force personnel martyred in Jammu and Kashmir in the terrorist violence incidents during the last 2 years and current year (upto 31.07.2017) are as under:-

Sl. No.		2015	2016	2017 (upto 31.07.2017)
1.	Security Force Personnel martyred	39	82	39
2.	Terrorists killed	108	150	115

Human trafficking of children and women

2608. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many children and women were victims of human trafficking in India in 2016 and in 2017 till date;

(b) whether the percentage of human trafficking of children and women are on the rise during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's action in this regard to control and also end the child and women trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, 5229 women and 9034 children were reported as trafficked during 2016. 1663 women and 2336 children were reported as trafficked during 2017 (up to May).

(b) and (c) State and UT-wise details of children and women trafficked and rescued from 2014 to 2017 (up to May, 2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Police is a State subject. To improve the efficiency of States in tackling the crime of human trafficking, MHA has issued various comprehensive advisories from time to time. For strengthening the law enforcement response against Trafficking in Persons, MHA has released funds for establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of the States. Training is also provided to State Police personnel in prevention and investigation of the crime of trafficking.

For dealing with cross border trafficking, the Government of India has signed bilateral Memorandums of Understanding with Bangladesh and UAE. India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), which has as one of its Protocols 'Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children'. India has also ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise details of children and women trafficked and rescued for the year 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015					
		Total Victims Trafficked	Total Victims Rescued	Total Women (18 years and above) trafficked	Total Women (18 years and above) rescued	Total children Trafficked (Below 18 years)	Total children Rescued (Below 18 years)	Total Victims Trafficked	Total Victims Rescued	Total Women (18 years and above) trafficked	Total Women (18 years and above) rescued	Total children Trafficked (Below 18 years)	Total children Rescued (Below 18 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228	701	199	655	13	28	348	998	268	880	80	112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	21	3	2	42	19	13	5	1	0	12	4
3.	Assam	161	85	51	34	103	46	234	175	90	61	144	101
4.	Bihar	323	323	102	102	220	220	245	245	12	12	233	230
5.	Chhattisgarh	181	170	52	48	93	86	236	229	50	49	186	97
6.	Goa	96	2469	77	1995	19	469	80	6420	78	5309	2	1099
7.	Gujarat	74	71	48	48	26	23	448	448	90	90	358	335
8.	Haryana	107	106	66	66	26	25	144	125	51	50	93	52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37	42	36	36	1	6	114	131	91	103	23	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	3	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	4	2
11.	Jharkhand	0	110	0	51	0	51	240	182	35	26	205	151

12. Karnataka	669	900	602	738	65	138	800	800	568	568	232	178
13. Kerala	5	4	4	3	1	1	79	82	4	4	75	69
14. Madhya Pradesh	256	485	97	202	110	234	74	3443	19	1264	55	1591
15. Maharashtra	1115	1436	575	845	533	584	1473	1521	1178	1216	295	305
16. Manipur	36	36	18	16	16	18	3	3	0	0	3	3
17. Meghalaya	5	7	0	0	5	7	1	1	0	0	1	1
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2
20. Odisha	1393	1167	392	374	827	607	298	266	65	58	233	118
21. Punjab	10	10	2	2	3	3	104	104	1	1	103	103
22. Rajasthan	1117	3843	146	93	893	3705	2862	5179	326	163	2536	4907
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	842	873	677	701	62	60	929	1347	686	1020	243	202
25. Telangana	243	242	242	241	1	1	822	885	509	530	313	347
26. Tripura	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0	5	5
27. Uttar Pradesh	28	378	1	1	27	377	37	36	16	16	21	14
28. Uttarakhand	49	49	28	28	19	19	40	37	26	25	14	12
29. West Bengal	1881	1492	397	283	1452	1188	2460	1813	511	361	1949	1346
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	0	0	2	2	6	0	4	0	2	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31. Chandigarh			18	17	0	0	16	16	28	28	0	0	28	27
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
34. Delhi UT			813	813	42	42	762	762	571	569	71	69	500	465
35. Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry			175	175	3	3	65	65	1	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL			9920	16030	3863	6609	5407	8763	12703	25084	4752	11877	7951	11898

Note: Data is provisional

(B) State/UT-wise details of children and women trafficked and rescued for the year 2016 and 2017 (upto May 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016						2017					
		Total Victims Trafficked	Total Victims Rescued	Total Women (18 years and above) trafficked	Total Women (18 years and above) rescued	Total children Trafficked (Below 18 years)	Total children Rescued (Below 18 years)	Total Victims Trafficked	Total Victims Rescued	Total Women (18 years and above) trafficked	Total Women (18 years and above) rescued	Total children Trafficked (Below 18 years)	Total children Rescued (Below 18 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	883	311	839	44	44	128	160	96	130	32	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	249	92	67	35	130	37	150	68	65	35	75	31

4. Bihar	236	236	32	32	196	196	242	242	25	25	217	217
5. Chhattisgarh	269	265	54	54	138	136	20	20	5	5	10	10
6. Goa	86	86	84	84	2	2	7	7	7	7	0	0
7. Gujarat	628	577	112	111	485	435	244	209	56	56	181	146
8. Haryana	149	108	89	72	13	13	29	23	19	16	4	3
9. Himachal Pradesh	117	156	113	152	4	4	66	140	65	138	1	2
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand	155	45	58	9	90	31	81	53	17	8	63	44
12. Karnataka	1012	1012	567	567	332	332	624	624	294	294	206	206
13. Kerala	233	614	111	179	83	339	58	730	31	168	26	481
14. Madhya Pradesh	120	4817	19	1544	97	2653	56	2418	29	752	17	1361
15. Maharashtra	1145	1141	972	969	172	172	431	437	395	401	36	36
16. Manipur	21	21	9	9	9	9	11	11	1	1	6	6
17. Meghalaya	8	8	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	512	496	133	135	206	192	38	19	10	4	19	13
21. Punjab	50	34	1	0	48	34	7	7	0	0	7	7
22. Rajasthan	2854	5767	279	133	2519	5626	1098	1568	56	47	1035	1520
23. Sikkim	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1449	2371	869	1348	317	648	353	309	251	260	35	39
25.	Telangana	390	355	361	348	7	7	146	129	143	128	1	1
26.	Tripura	10	10	1	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	858	924	28	26	822	852	35	27	7	5	28	22
28.	Uttarakhand	23	22	18	18	3	3	8	7	3	3	5	4
29.	West Bengal	4164	2793	872	499	3113	2216	371	275	87	49	276	224
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	10	10	9	9	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Delhi UT	264	264	47	47	190	190	55	55	1	1	54	54
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		15379	23117	5229	7233	9034	14183	4260	7540	1663	2533	2336	4459

NA-Data not received

Note: Data is provisional

Latest data for the year 2017 is available till May

Insurgent related activities in North-Eastern Region

2609. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of insurgent related incidents in 2017 in the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) the number of civilian killings in 2017 in the North-Eastern Region;
- (c) the casualties among security forces in the North-Eastern Region in 2017; and
- (d) the number of kidnapping/abduction incidents in the North-Eastern Region in 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The details of insurgency related incidents, civilians killed, Security Forces (SFs) personnel killed and kidnapping/abduction related incidents in the North-Eastern Region in 2017 (upto 31st July) are as under:-

Incidents	Civilians killed	SFs personnel killed	Persons kidnapped/abducted
204	28	09	57

Hate crimes against North-Eastern people

2610. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations of the MP Bezbaruah Committee;
- (b) the action taken report on the recommendations of the MP Bezbaruah Committee; and
- (c) the number of registered cases of hate crimes against the North-Eastern people in Delhi, Karnataka and Haryana in 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) In order to deal with the concerns of persons hailing from the North-Eastern States and residing in different parts of the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities, the Union Government (MHA) constituted the Bezbaruah Committee on 5 February, 2014. The Committee submitted its report on 11 July, 2014. The Committee made recommendations for (a) immediate measures to be implemented within six months to one year; (b) short term measures to be implemented within a period of one to one and half years; and (c) long term measures to be implemented

within a period of one and a half to two years. The recommendations made by MP Bezbaruah Committee are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/ReportOfMPBezbaruahCommittee.PDF.

Implementation of the recommendations of the Committee relates to Central Government Ministries and State Governments and is in different stages of implementation. In the Ministry, implementation of recommendations has been reviewed by MoS (Home) in the years 2015 and 2016.

(c) State Police and NCRB keep data according to IPC Sections and for different Acts. No State Police or NCRB maintains any data for hate crimes against people of any region.

Action taken to curb expansion plan of Maoists

2611. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that left wing extremists in Chhattisgarh have been attempting to create an entirely new zone along the western border, according to a Maoist document retrieved by State Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action so far taken to curb expansion plan of Maoists; and

(c) how many extremists have been killed/arrested during the last four months by security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Change of tactics in areas of operation is a constant and on-going effort of insurgent groups such as Left Wing Extremists. No significant change in the pattern of frequency or geography of violence or activity has however been reported from Chhattisgarh or its Western neighbours, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the recent past.

(c) 36 Left Wing Extremists were killed and 651 arrested during the last four months from 16 March, 2017 to 15 July, 2017.

Assistance for modernisation of jails

2612. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently there are a number of jails in the country which are overcrowded and the inmates are living in a pitiable condition and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government provides any assistance for modernisation, decongestion and completion of various projects relating to jails in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States which have not been able to utilize all the funds along with the reasons therefor, State-wise?

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 as on 31.12.2015, against the available capacity of 366781 inmates, 419623 inmates were lodged in 1401 jails of the country, indicating an occupancy rate 114.4%. State and UT-wise details of the capacity and population of Jails are given in Statement (*See below*).

‘Prisons’ is a State subject. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments. The Government of India provides detailed guidance to the States on various aspects of prison administration, including maintenance of prisoners and welfare of prisoners. Various advisories have also been issued to the States suggesting measures on reducing overcrowding in prisons. A Model Prison Manual, which provides detailed guidance on various aspects of prison administration, was also forwarded to all States in May last year. The Manual strives to serve as a benchmark that all States should emulate and seek guidance from.

With a view to reduce overcrowding in jails, the Government of India had sanctioned a Scheme namely “Modernization of Prisons” in 2002-03 with an outlay of Rs.1800 crore. The total spending on the scheme was ₹ 1796.55 crores. The scheme resulted in construction of 125 new jails, 1579 barracks and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel. The scheme came to an end on 31.3.2009.

Statement

Details of capacity in Jails, Population of Inmates and Occupancy Rate in States/UTs at the end of 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of Jails	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate# (2015)	Occupancy Rate# (2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	8883	7897	88.9	94.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	212	184	86.8	226.8
3.	Assam	31	8292	9097	109.7	101.9
4.	Bihar	58	37809	28418	75.2	84.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	7552	17662	233.9	258.9
6.	Goa	2	1095	423	38.6	144.4
7.	Gujarat	27	12332	11778	95.5	96.9
8.	Haryana	19	16718	18269	109.3	112.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1787	1979	110.7	122.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	3001	2338	77.9	75.9
11.	Jharkhand	29	15408	17613	114.3	123.1
12.	Karnataka	102	14046	13473	95.9	106.3
13.	Kerala	54	6190	7325	118.3	114.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	27507	38458	139.8	133.7
15.	Maharashtra	154	26303	29657	112.8	110.7
16.	Manipur	2	970	651	67.1	56.1
17.	Meghalaya	4	530	943	177.9	153.4
18.	Mizoram	7	1311	1244	94.9	81.0
19.	Nagaland	11	1450	490	33.8	30.6
20.	Odisha	91	18012	15965	88.6	82.4
21.	Punjab	26	20067	23645	117.8	139.2
22.	Rajasthan	126	19619	20086	102.4	118.4
23.	Sikkim	2	253	251	99.2	104.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	137	22201	14122	63.6	71.5
25.	Telangana	50	7065	6201	87.8	87.7
26.	Tripura	13	2173	1039	47.8	41.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67	52572	88747	168.8	167.1
28.	Uttarakhand	11	3188	4348	136.4	127.2
29.	West Bengal	58	20916	21523	102.9	96.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1374	357462	403826	113.0	115.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1249	499	40.0	61.6
31.	Chandigarh	1	1120	688	61.4	70.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	60	166	276.7	331.7
33.	Daman and Diu	2	160	46	28.8	49.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	10	6250	14183	226.9	221.6
35.	Lakshadweep	4	64	24	37.5	43.8
36.	Puducherry	4	416	191	45.9	68.3
TOTAL (UTs)		27	9319	15797	169.5	172.9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1401	366781	419623	114.4	117.4

Occupancy Rate = $\frac{\text{Inmate population}}{\text{Total capacity}} \times 100$

Occupancy Rate <100 shows space available for inmates in prisons.

Occupancy Rate >100 shows overcrowding in prisons

Recruitment drive by insurgent groups of North-East

2613. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last one year the insurgent groups of North-East have made massive force recruitment drive in rural States of North-East, particularly from Assam;

(b) if so, whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has prepared and submitted a report on the same; and

(c) if so, the proposal of Government to tackle and/or stop the activities of North-East insurgent groups thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) There is no report of massive force recruitment by insurgent groups in North Eastern States during last one year.

(c) The Central Government has taken a number of steps to deal with the militancy/insurgency in the North Eastern States and concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to counter the activities of the underground militant groups. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government through various measures which, *inter alia*, include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for carrying out intensive joint counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and infrastructural projects based on threat assessment, sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the State police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations operating in NE Region

under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, declaring specific areas as 'disturbed areas' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and issuing notifications for Unified Command Structure, etc.

MoU with UK

2614. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the United Kingdom have agreed to finalise a Memorandum of Understanding on criminal matters, organised crime and illegal migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that both the countries laid emphasis on cooperation on anti-terrorism mechanism and to strengthen mutual support to check cyber crime;

(d) whether it is also a fact that India has also raised the issue of Khalistani militants based in the UK; and

(e) if so, their response thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) India and the UK have broad-based security cooperation including in the areas of counter terrorism, cyber crime and cyber security. India also regularly takes up with the UK side, its concerns regarding anti-India activities in the UK. No MoU on criminal matters, organized crime and illegal migrants has been signed between the two sides.

Illegally staying Rohingyas in the country

2615. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on identifying Rohingya Muslims who have entered the country from Myanmar over the past five to seven years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Rohingyas have been staying illegally in various pockets in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are over 40,000 Rohingyas who had fled their homes in Rakhine State of Myanmar and crossed to India to take refuge here; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per available data, more than 14 thousand Rohingyas are presently registered with the UNHCR staying in India. However, some inputs indicate that around 40000 Rohingyas are staying in India illegally. The Rohingyas are largely located in Jammu, Hyderabad, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi-NCR and Rajasthan. Detection and deportation of illegal foreigners is a continuous process. The Central Government is vested with powers to detect and deport an illegal foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify, detain and deport illegally staying foreign nationals, including Rohingyas, have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Illegal activities running in States

2616. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether *satta*, gambling, *matka* and other illegal activities have been running in Delhi, NCR and Northern India including various towns of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years including persons arrested, persons convicted, pending trial;

(c) whether a *matka* king who was active since 1977 arrested by Chandni Mahal police station of old Delhi, but was released later and started operating illegal betting again;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stringent action taken by Government to control these activities so that future of affected families are not destroyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise (Northern India) list of cases registered, persons arrested, cases charge-sheeted, persons charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons convicted, cases pending for trial at the end of the year and persons under trial under the Gambling Act, 1867 during 2014-2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). List of cases registered in NCR under Gambling Act, 1867 given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) One *Satta* operator, namely, Usman @ Hazi s/o Inayat Illahi r/o 2039, Kucha Challan, Darya Ganj, Delhi, who is an active Bad Character of Bundle 'A' of Police Station Chandni Mahal, Delhi. Several cases under Gambling Act have been registered against him in different Police Stations since 1985.

(e) As per entry 34 of List-II of the Schedule-VII of the Constitution Betting and Gambling are State subjects. Further police and public order are also State subjects and the responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), persons arrested (PAR), cases chargesheeted (CS), persons chargesheeted (PCS), cases convicted (CV), persons convicted (PCV), cases pending for trial at the end of the year (PT[#]) and persons under trial (PUT) under the Gambling Act, 1867 during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV	PT [#]	PUT
2014									
Northern States/UTs									
1.	Haryana	3674	7137	3654	7143	3808	6391	3787	19150
2.	Himachal Pradesh	297	882	291	863	50	104	1233	4838
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	751	173	750	155	657	347	1497
4.	Punjab	1783	3570	1659	3105	1435	2982	2963	9172
5.	Rajasthan	16237	31493	16234	31450	15614	30166	13213	66892
6.	Chandigarh	333	463	304	415	332	467	148	679
7.	Delhi UT	631	1953	569	1279	429	834	1147	7358
TOTAL		23130	46249	22884	45005	21823	41601	22838	109586
2015									
1.	Haryana	4729	9616	4635	9262	3987	6021	4024	20977
2.	Himachal Pradesh	302	985	293	941	112	317	1376	5564
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	156	656	149	647	129	529	349	1437
4.	Punjab	1829	3306	1855	3965	1803	3567	2806	9685

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV	PT#	PUT
5.	Rajasthan	19099	36736	19102	36779	17655	35326	14398	72410
6.	Chandigarh	454	670	446	647	506	713	84	857
7.	Delhi UT	894	3213	746	2543	468	1292	1368	8976
TOTAL		27463	55182	27226	54784	24660	47765	24405	1119906
2016*									
1.	Haryana	4578	8553	4669	8455	3841	6905	4252	22517
2.	Himachal Pradesh	294	984	302	994	125	316	1474	6116
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	116	506	112	506	94	408	363	1366
4.	Punjab	1943	3021	1769	2780	1637	2548	2705	8427
5.	Rajasthan	21495	40229	21498	40147	20088	35819	15715	76477
6.	Chandigarh	188	298	258	403	238	379	102	536
7.	Delhi UT	1098	3909	982	2732	412	1012	1865	10201
TOTAL		29712	57500	29590	56017	26435	47387	26476	125640

* provisional

includes previous year cases also

Note: Disposal of cases and persons by police and courts during the year may include previous year reported cases/persons.

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II*Delhi NCR-wise Cases Reported under Gambling Act, 1867 during 2014 and 2016*

Sl. No.	District	2014	2015	2016*
1.	Bhiwani	109	184	130
2.	Faridabad	425	622	662
3.	Gurgaon	126	195	226
4.	Jhajjar	47	162	91
5.	Jind	111	117	79
6.	Karnal	246	349	312
7.	Mahendergarh	14	28	23
8.	Mewat	31	30	72
9.	Palwal	139	165	131
10.	Panipat	180	299	281
11.	Rewari	83	90	64
12.	Rohtak	259	239	115
13.	Sonipat	140	209	209
14.	Alwar	1451	2038	1733
15.	Bharatpur	922	1131	1141
16.	Baghpat	67	62	98
17.	Bulandshahr	191	188	214
18.	Gautambudh Nagar	62	62	52
19.	Ghaziabad	158	148	250
20.	Hapur	108	107	134
21.	Meerut	370	362	619
22.	Muzaffarnagar	294	394	646
23.	Delhi UT	631	894	1098
NCR TOTAL		6164	8075	8380

*provisional

Source: Crime in India

Non-official visitors to prisons

2617. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement MHA's 2011 advisory that requires appointment of concerned citizens as non-official visitors (NOVs) to prison;

(b) the names of the States that have Board of Visitors (BOVs) constituted in all their jails;

(c) the number of jail visits by NOVs, State-wise since January, 2016;

(d) whether Government provides or proposes to provide any assistance to the States for training the NOVs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of mechanism put in place by Government to monitor the working of BOVs and NOVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) With the objective of having a transparent, open and accessible prison system, the Government of India has issued an advisory on appointment and working of Non-Official Visitors (NOVs) for Prisons. The advisory was circulated to all States and UTs on 18.2.2011. The States have been advised that the DG/IG (Prisons) should obtain six monthly reports from the prison superintendents about the regularity of visits and the nature of work done by NOVs. The Board of Visitors have to submit quarterly reports to the State Government under intimation to State Human Rights Commission. Since Prisons is a State subject, it is for the respective State Governments to monitor the issue on a regular basis.

A dedicated chapter on Board of Visitors has been provided in the Model Prison Manual 2016 which has been circulated to all States and UTs in May last year.

There are no central statistics on the Board of Visitors constituted in the jails and visits by NOVs.

Sensitization and training programmes on various aspects of prison administration are conducted by Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh, Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration, Vellore and Regional Institute of Correctional Administration, Kolkata besides the State Prison Training Institutes.

Displaced rural farmers of Kashmiri Pandit community

2618. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has initiated packages which include specific compensation for the displaced rural farmers of Kashmiri Pandit community who have lost their land due to the 1990s' exodus, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government intends to provide any compensation to the displaced rural farmers of Kashmiri Pandit community who have lost their land due to the 1990s' exodus, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has already enacted the Jammu and Kashmir Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997 and Rules there under. As per this Act, the concerned Deputy Commissioners are the Custodians of the immovable property of Kashmiri migrants. The Kashmiri migrants are eligible to get custody of their respective immovable property/land on return to the Kashmir valley. Therefore, there is no loss of land by Kashmiri migrants on account of their migration from the Kashmir valley during 1990's. Moreover, in order to prevent distress sale of the property by the Kashmiri migrants, the Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir has been empowered under the said Act to accord permission for alienation of the said property before the intended migrant enters into any agreement for sale of his/her property.

(b) Question does not arise in view (a) above.

Creation of model villages in border areas

2619. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken scheme to promote creation of model villages in border areas;

(b) if so, the objectives and details of the scheme thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether there is any improvement in the related indices after the implementation of the scheme;

(e) if so, the State-wise distribution of the related indices; and

(f) whether Government is undertaking any other policies for promoting the development of villages in border regions and the details thereof, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) Government of India is focusing on development of model villages under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) for consolidated development of border areas. However, the main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

The BADP is being implemented through the State Governments in 394 border blocks of 111 districts in 17 border States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. So far, no difficulties have been brought to the notice of Government of India by the concerned State Governments relating to development of model villages in border areas. During the last financial year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 90.32 crore was released to the States for development of forty (40) Model Villages in the States under BADP. The details of funds released to State Governments for development of model villages are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of villages	Amount released
1.	Himachal Pradesh	2	600.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	5550.00
3.	Manipur	3	600.00
4.	Meghalaya	7	1167.00
5.	Nagaland	1	214.92
6.	Rajasthan	3	900.00
TOTAL		40	9031.92

Drug menace in Hyderabad

2620. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that drug peddlers are now targeting school children and college students, besides techies in Hyderabad and this has become rampant in the last few months;

(b) whether it is a fact that LSD and MDMA are mostly imported from Chicago to supply students and children of premier institutions in Hyderabad; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and how Government is going to help Hyderabad Police to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No such data of drug peddlers targeting school children, college students and techies in Hyderabad is available.

There are no reports of trafficking of LSD and MDMA from Chicago to India.

Government of India has provided the following financial assistance under the scheme of assistance to States/UTs to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for controlling drug menace:—

Sl. No.	Year	Financial Assistance (in rupees)
1.	2005-06	27,60,000
2.	2007-08	8,22,000
3.	2008-09	14,50,000
4.	2009-10	8,00,000
5.	2011-12	21,11,026
TOTAL		79,43,026

After the bifurcation of the State, the Government of Telengana had been requested for formation of Institutional mechanism to avail the financial assistance which has not yet been established.

The measures taken by the Government to prevent drug trafficking and demand reduction include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act. Further, financial assistance has been provided to eligible States for strengthening their anti-narcotics units.

Narco Co-ordination Centre (NCORD) had been constituted under Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau to provide a common platform for co-ordinated actions by all the Drug law enforcement agencies and other stake holders.

Co-operation of Chhattisgarh police to Central security forces

†2621. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards statement of Central Advisor for Naxal Cases that, Chhattisgarh police is not co-operating, which he gave in the meeting of unified command in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Central Government to ensure full co-operation of Chhattisgarh police to Central security forces; and

(c) whether Government is now satisfied with the co-operation of local police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Issues requiring coordination between the CAPF and the State Police were addressed by the Senior Security Adviser (LWE) during the meeting. Reviewing and strengthening Cooperation amongst various security agencies is a continuous and ongoing effort.

Refugee camps in the country

2622. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of refugee camps that were established in the country to accommodate various refugees *viz.* Bangladeshis, Rohingyas, etc.;

(b) the details of the precautions taken by Government before giving refugee status to them;

(c) whether Government has made any fresh assessment after accepting refugees in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per the available information, there is no refugee camp for Bangladeshis and Rohingyas in the country. There are 107 camps in Tamil Nadu

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 1 camp in Odisha for Sri Lankan refugees. Tibetan refugees are staying in settlements and outside settlements on their own. There is a scheme for providing relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees staying in camps. There are also schemes for providing relief assistance to Tibetan refugees.

(b) to (e) India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. As such, there is no National Law on refugees at present. However, a Standard Operating Procedure is in place with effect from 29.12.2011 for dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. The Government grants Long Term Visa (LTV) in deserving cases on the basis of general perceived condition in the home country of the applicant.

Increase in compensation to victims of naxal violence

†2623. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of common people killed and jawans martyred from State police forces and Central armed forces on account of naxal violence prevalent in naxal affected States, including the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and current year;

(b) the State-wise details of compensation approved for family members/next of kin of persons killed or injured in these incidents; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enhance the amount of compensation for the persons becoming victims of naxal violence, if so, the details thereof and details of other welfare measures being adopted for these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of incidents of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence along with civilians and security forces killed in last three years and current year (upto 15.07.2017) are given in Statement-I (See below). The State-wise details of funds reimbursed under SRE Schemes for *ex-gratia* compensation during last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) *Ex-gratia* compensation, raised from ₹ 15 lakh to ₹ 35 lakh under implementation of 7th Central Pay Commission, is *inter-alia* paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) of the CAPF killed in LWE violence.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The NoK of the deceased is entitled to get Liberalized Family Pension (*i.e.* last pay drawn) under Central Civil Service (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules, 1939 and other pensionary benefits as admissible.

5% vacancies are reserved in Group “C” and “D” for compassionate appointments for NoK of the deceased personnel.

Statement-I

Details of number of incidents of LWE violence, Civilians and Security Forces killed during the last three years and current year (up to 15.07.2017)

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto 15.07.2017)
No. of incidents	1091	1089	1048	504 (658)
No. of civilians killed	222	171	213	103 (135)
No. of security forces killed	88	59	65	67 (40)

Note: Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2016

Statement-II

(A) Amount reimbursed under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme to LWE affected States for ex-gratia compensation to civilians and security personnel for last three years and current year (upto 03.08.2017)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	241.00	171.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	97.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Maharashtra	38.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Odisha	45.00	44.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Telangana	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	West Bengal	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		426.00	338.00	0.00	0.00

*SRE scheme was in effect till 31.03.2016. Continuation of scheme is subject to approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

(B) Details of expenditure incurred for financial assistance to civilian victims of LWE violence under 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory' for last three years and current year

		(₹ in lakh)			
Sl No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	27.30	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	27.30	0.00
3.	Bihar	12.60	10.50	2.10	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	44.10	6.30	111.00	0.00
5.	Odisha	10.50	81.90	23.10	0.00
6.	West Bengal	277.20	0.00	118.80	0.00
TOTAL		344.40	98.70	309.60	0.00

Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board

2624. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present status of proposal and whether Government has given in-principle approval for establishment of the Maritime Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh forwarded "The Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board Bill, 2017" as passed by the Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh under Article 200 read with Article 254 (2) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the Hon'ble President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India. As per procedure, this Ministry has since initiated inter-Ministerial consultation.

Safety from fire hazards

2625. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a huge shortage of fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire tenders/vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, for last three years;

(c) the State-wise total number of fire stations, in working condition according to national standards; and

(d) the details of various steps which Government has taken/intends to take to ensure safety from fire hazards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The Fire Services have been included as a Municipal function in the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India Article 243 (W). As such, the Central Government does not maintain any data about the shortage of the fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire tender/vehicles in the country. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping Fire Services and to take various steps required for safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction from fire hazards. However, Directorate General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards), Ministry of Home Affairs had engaged M/s Risk Management Solutions Inc. (RMSI), a consultative firm, to carry out Fire and Risk Hazard Analysis in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Service in the year 2011. The details of shortage of fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire tender/vehicles as per the report of M/S RMSI are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Total number of fire stations, as per the RMSI report is 2987. The State-wise detail are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Directorate General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards) plays an advisory role through the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC). The SFAC have laid down norms for establishment of Fire Stations, Equipment, Manpower and Fire tenders/Vehicles. These norms recommended by SFAC are advisory in nature. The National Building Code of India, published by Bureau of Indian Standards also covers the detailed guidelines for construction, maintenance and fire safety of the buildings. It is a recommendatory document. The implementation and enforcement of these Standard Codes and guidelines is purely the responsibility of State/UT Governments.

The National Disaster Management Authority has also issued guidelines during April, 2012 with the objective of standardizing scaling/type of equipment and training of man power to modernize and improve fire fighting capabilities in the country.

Funds to the State/UT Governments under the scheme “Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services” to the tune of ₹ 176.56 crore were released during 2009-2013. A sum of ₹ 30 crore to States during 2014-15 and ₹ 4 crore to two Union Territories with legislature during 2015-16 were also released under another scheme “Modernization of Fire Services in the Country (2014-16)”. The scheme has since been subsumed in the State Plan funds *w.e.f.* from 1st April, 2015.

Apart from the above, based on the recommendations of 10th, 11th and 13th Finance Commission, ₹ 80 crore, ₹ 201 crore and ₹ 404 crore respectively were also released to the States by the Government of India for fire services.

Statement-I

Details of shortage of fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire tenders/vehicles in various States/UTs in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fire fighting equipments	Personnel (manpower)		Fire tender/ vehicles
			Urban area	Rural area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	784	834	189	68
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17347	23758	14948	892
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	762	1488	1417	71
4.	Assam	7282	10803	5166	439
5.	Bihar	9096	14905	30807	325
6.	Chandigarh	540	660	0	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	2596	1102	2790	158
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	278	238	4
9.	Daman and Diu	250	621	0	17
10.	NCT of Delhi	5134	5766	287	72
11.	Goa	489	619	333	16
12.	Gujarat	13368	21581	12649	359

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	5726	8076	6285	110
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1515	2682	2259	64
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5487	5091	2140	160
16.	Jharkhand	3440	1154	3491	220
17.	Karnataka	12347	19420	10321	591
18.	Kerala	8999	11247	4046	183
19.	Lakshadweep	181	266	157	14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16849	26668	13659	913
21.	Maharashtra	20048	21478	26601	504
22.	Manipur	1154	1762	595	52
23.	Meghalaya	1403	2028	523	78
24.	Mizoram	857	1318	699	47
25.	Nagaland	1218	1803	1040	45
26.	Odisha	8701	13621	7549	669
27.	Puducherry	759	876	0	16
28.	Punjab	5063	6677	8989	161
29.	Rajasthan	12797	11087	18849	167
30.	Sikkim	363	740	473	32
31.	Tamil Nadu	19590	24920	6349	1137
32.	Tripura	1433	646	373	69
33.	Uttar Pradesh	21058	35551	48911	1298
34.	Uttarakhand	2648	3148	2453	80
35.	West Bengal	12056	13488	28933	296
TOTAL		2,21,411	2,96,162*	2,63,519*	9,337

*Grand total man power shortage in Urban and Rural= 5,59,681

Statement-II

Details of Fire Stations in various States/UTs in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Fire Stations
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	251

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Fire Stations
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	110
5.	Bihar	102
6.	Chandigarh	07
7.	Chhattisgarh	33
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	03
10.	NCT of Delhi	53
11.	Goa	15
12.	Gujarat	183
13.	Haryana	82
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	163*
16.	Jharkhand	31
17.	Karnataka	182
18.	Kerala	100
19.	Lakshadweep	04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	292
21.	Maharashtra	157
22.	Manipur	16
23.	Meghalaya	32
24.	Mizoram	12
25.	Nagaland	09
26.	Odisha	180
27.	Puducherry	13
28.	Punjab	48
29.	Rajasthan	126
30.	Sikkim	09
31.	Tamil Nadu	303
32.	Tripura	35

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Fire Stations
33.	Uttar Pradesh	237
34.	Uttarakhand	33
35.	West Bengal	107
TOTAL		2987

*In Jammu and Kashmir, it may be noted that in the past, seven operational Fire Stations were relocated adjacent to other operational Fire Stations as State was facing operational difficulties due to terrorism. For the purpose of ideal jurisdiction and gap analysis based on network analysis (travel distance by first fire vehicle and ideal population served). These Fire Stations are not accounted as separate Fire Stations. Thus total numbers of operating Fire Stations in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are considered 156 stations for analysis point of view against 163 operational as per State records. Once situation permits, these stations can be relocated to their original/any other suitable location. Hence, in the analysis section, in all the tables total count of Fire Stations is coming 2,980

Armed rebellion of Paikas in Odisha

2626. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that before 40 years of Sepoy Mutiny, there was a great Armed rebellion of the Paikas (soldiers) in Odisha against the Britishers in the year 1817;

(b) will Government as mark of respect to the soldiers and participants of that rebellion, sanction monthly allowance to the living progeny of those martyrs of the Paika Vidroh; and

(c) whether Government is considering decision of Odisha Cabinet requesting Union Government to recognize the Paika Vidroh as the first war of independence as it took place in an organized and intensive way spreading in large part of Odisha before Sepoy Mutiny?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech 2017-18 announced that Government of India will commemorate the valiant uprising of soldiers led by Buxi Jagabandhu which took place 200 years ago in 1817 in Khurdha of Odisha. Ministry of Culture, Government of India organised Bicentenary of Paika Rebellion of Odisha on 20.07.2017.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs administers the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana. As per the provisions of this scheme only living Freedom Fighters are eligible to claim Central Freedom Fighter pension. This Ministry is concerned with recognition of movements only for the purpose of grant of Freedom Fighters' pension from Central revenues. Paika Vidroh does not figure in the list of 40 movements

recognised by Government of India for granting pension to the eligible Freedom Fighters who participated in the freedom struggle of India.

Atrocities on tribals

2627. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of cases filed related to atrocities on tribals in last three years;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise number of cases filed related to atrocities on tribal women in last three years;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise number of cases filed related to atrocities on tribals in last three years in which arrests have been made; and

(d) the year-wise and State-wise number of cases filed related to atrocities on tribals in last three years in which arrests have not been made and reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, number of women victims and persons arrested under total atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are given in Statement (*See below*). Data on number of cases filed related to atrocities on tribals in last three years in which arrests have not been made is not maintained separately by NCRB.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against SCs/STs. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered, number of women victims and persons arrested under total atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under crimes committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016*		
		Cases Registered	No. of Women Victims	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	No. of Women Victims	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	No. of Women Victims	Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389	136	517	362	145	294	390	175	408
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
4.	Bihar	77	87	188	5	1	5	25	2	85
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	341	737	373	264	627	402	306	602
6.	Goa	6	1	5	8	2	4	11	25	4
7.	Gujarat	223	110	504	248	105	704	281	126	712
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	16	6	0	7	2	0	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	402	112	460	266	35	383	280	53	277

12. Kamataka	397	119	1093	386	114	777	371	122	720
13. Kerala	120	82	130	165	82	161	182	98	179
14. Madhya Pradesh	1577	1028	2691	1358	885	2393	1844	1019	3152
15. Maharashtra	443	255	940	481	311	995	403	260	964
16. Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
17. Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	533	191	744	691	199	728	681	185	854
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
22. Rajasthan	1681	291	1262	1409	243	963	1195	189	1064
23. Sikkim	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	18	0	24	25	19	36	19	13	41
25. Telangana	333	106	737	386	140	383	375	162	553
26. Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	3	3	0	3
27. Uttar Pradesh	24	6	35	6	3	9	4	0	9
28. Uttarakhand	1	0	2	6	5	2	3	1	3
29. West Bengal	107	56	147	84	34	70	83	34	73
TOTAL (STATES)	6814	2928	10241	6269	2589	8544	6558	2773	9719

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	7	12	3	0	16	6	3	6
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL (UTs)		12	9	15	6	0	18	12	5	7
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6826	2937	10256	6275	2589	8562	6570	2778	9726

*Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

Source: Crime in India

Measures to improve security of jails

2628. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notorious criminals and undertrials who are serving sentences in various jails of the country have escaped due to poor security system in place and inefficient administration;

(b) how many prisoners of various categories have escaped from custody in past three years ending 31 May, 2017, year-wise and prison-wise list may be provided; and

(c) what measures Government proposes to improve the security and administration of the jails in the country in order to minimise such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of cases of jail escape from various States and UTs, collected by the National Crime Records Bureau, for the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Prisons is a State subject. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments. The Government of India has been providing guidance to the States in efficient prison management through various advisories issued from time to time. Detailed advisories have been issued to all States on strengthening of security arrangements in jails and improving security measures to avoid incidents of Jail Break. These advisories are available on MHA's website. A Model Prison Manual was also forwarded to all States in May last year. The Manual has a dedicated chapter on Custodial Management which is intended to provide elaborate guidance to the States on security and custody of prisoners.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of inmates escaped from inside prison, inmates escaped from outside prison, inmates escaped from Police Custody and total inmates escaped from various jails during the years 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013				2014				2015			
		Escaped from inside Prison		Escaped from outside Prison		Escaped from inside Prison		Escaped from outside Prison		Escaped from inside Prison		Escaped from outside Prison	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	8	27	39	4	1	16	21	5	4	14	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
3.	Assam	8	4	7	19	0	1	4	5	2	2	9	13
4.	Bihar	4	8	3	15	7	6	22	35	1	3	4	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4	6	10	4	2	8	14	6	9	12	27
6.	Goa	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	9	7	19	1	4	7	12	1	21	6	28
8.	Haryana	0	1	6	7	0	1	5	6	2	0	4	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	7	10	8	0	1	9	0	1	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	7	0	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	5	0	4	9	4	3	11	18	10	0	7	17

13.	Kerala	4	0	9	13	4	0	9	13	0	4	3	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	4	13	33	7	3	14	24	7	7	9	23
15.	Maharashtra	7	3	15	25	9	0	12	21	13	5	11	29
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	6
18.	Mizoram	0	2	2	4	2	1	0	3	4	1	0	5
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	2	0	0	2
20.	Odisha	10	0	0	10	5	0	2	7	4	2	1	7
21.	Punjab	2	7	34	43	3	7	32	42	3	29	0	32
22.	Rajasthan	11	10	11	32	10	16	25	51	9	9	15	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	5	10	6	0	7	13	3	0	5	8
25.	Telangana					0	2	4	6	0	1	2	3
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	7	59	72	3	5	48	56	4	6	43	53
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	8
29.	West Bengal	5	0	19	24	7	1	15	23	2	3	6	11
TOTAL (STATES)		93	70	237	400	96	53	251	400	88	111	161	360
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	8	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		10	2	5	17	0	0	2	2	1	0	10	11
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		103	72	242	417	96	53	253	402	89	111	171	371

Source: Prison Statistics India

Disaster Management Authority in States

2629. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Disaster Management Authority has been set up at the State level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise details of the Authority;

(c) how often do these Authorities meet in order to strengthen pre-disaster preparedness; and

(d) do these Authorities plan to hold workshops for students and citizens to prepare them at individual level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Disaster Management Authorities of all the 29 States and 7 Union Territories have been constituted.

(c) and (d) As per sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Authority shall meet as and when necessary. However, this Ministry does not centrally maintain the information on frequency of meetings and details of workshop planned for students and citizens.

Delhi emerging as a hub of Child Trafficking

2630. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is fastest emerging as a hub of child trafficking and worst at finding missing children from the National Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has informed that the number of cases of human trafficking including children reported is 200 in 2014, 174 in 2015, 66 in 2016 and 43 in 2017 (upto 30.06.2017). Percentage of traced children who were reported missing in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (upto 30th June, 2017) is around 82%, 79%, 74% and 60% respectively.

(c) Details of the measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Police to tackle the menace of human trafficking given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to tackle the menace of human trafficking

1. Constitutional and Legislative Provisions related to Trafficking in India

- Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India under Article 23(1).
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has come into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.
- Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault, sexual harassment.
- There are other specific legislations enacted relating to trafficking in women and children Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, apart from specific Sections in the IPC, e.g. Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purposes of prostitution.

2. Administrative measures and interventions:

Anti Trafficking Cell (ATC): Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell was set up in Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (CS Division) in 2006 to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments to combat the crime of Human Trafficking. MHA conducts coordination meetings with the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units nominated in all States/UTs periodically.

Advisories: To improve the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to increase the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, MHA has issued various comprehensive advisories to all States/UTs.

*(B) Measures taken by the Delhi Police to tackle the menace
of Human Trafficking*

- (1) Delhi Police resorts to prompt registration of cases in respect of missing children, under the crime head “kidnapping” as per the directions of the Hon’ble Delhi High Court passed in W.P. (CRL) 249/2009.
- (2) The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched a website www.trackthechild.nic.in on all India basis for matching the information of missing and recovered children.
- (3) Standing Order and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) have been issued containing steps to be taken by Inquiry Officers and responsibilities of action required to be taken by supervisory officers in order to monitor investigation and ensure that it is followed meticulously.
- (4) Juvenile Welfare Officers (JWO) have been appointed in all police stations. These JWOs work in close association with the family members of the missing child as well as the investigating officer and keep the family members informed about the progress made in investigation.
- (5) All FIRs registered with regard to missing children are forwarded both by e-mail and by post to Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) along with addresses and contact phone numbers of parents of the missing children.
- (6) **PEHCHAAN:** Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the problem, a scheme PEHCHAAN was launched under which a photograph is taken of the family with all children and a copy of the photograph is given to the family for record so that in case a child is goes missing, his photograph is available. This scheme is implemented in areas where more children are reported missing.
- (7) District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi are working under Crime Branch continuously to monitor the cases of missing children.
- (8) There is one Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch. If a child (3 to 8 years) is not recovered within 4 months, the case is transferred to AHTU of District for specialized investigation.
- (9) Delhi Police has launched a special drive “Operation Milap” to connect missing children with their parents through the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). In this special drive, all the Children Homes in Delhi are checked for matching the records of the children inmates with the available data of missing/kidnapped children.

Task force to deport illegal Bangladeshi settlers from Assam

2631. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will set up a task force to identify and deport illegal Bangladeshi settlers from Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also initiated a discussion with Bangladesh for a bilateral pact to deport illegal migrants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Government has issued a detailed procedure including setting up of Special Task Forces in each District by all the State/UT Administrations to detect, identify and intercept illegal Bangladeshi migrants. State Government of Assam has set up 500 Special Task Force.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken up the issue of illegal immigration with Bangladesh during various bilateral meeting 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 etc. In the last Home Secretary level talks in December, 2016, Indian side expressed concerns over illegal migration from Bangladesh into India and requested Bangladesh side to share real time information on activities of criminal networks engaged in illegal border crossing. India and Bangladesh have also put in place a co-ordinated Border Management Plan to address problems arising from illegal border crossing.

Rohingya refugees

2632. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has framed a policy with regard to Rohingya refugees in India;

(b) if so, whether it involves other stakeholders, such as our neighbouring countries;

(c) whether reports stating that Government plans to deport the 40,000 Rohingya refugees are true; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per available estimates there are around 40000 Rohingyas living illegally in the country. The Government has issued detailed instructions for deportation of illegal foreign nationals including Rohingyas. Deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Rohingyas is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport foreign nationals illegally staying in the country under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify, detain and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has directed the State Governments to constitute Task Force at district levels to identify and deport the illegally staying foreign nationals. Besides, the issue of illegal immigration is taken up with the neighboring countries during bilateral talks at various levels.

Shortage of officers in paramilitary forces

2633. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 60 per cent of officers selected for posting in the Border Security Force have refused to join;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that paramilitary forces are facing a shortage of gazetted officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Not all candidates, who are selected to various posts in Border Security Force, join the services. The decision to join or not to join, being a matter of personal choice, rests with the person concerned. As per information provided by BSF, during the last 5 years, 350 candidates selected for positions like Assistant Commandants (Direct Entry)/Medical Officers (Assistant Commandants)/Senior Medical Officers (Deputy Commandants)/Assistant Commandants (Water Wing)/Junior Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Deputy Commandant) did not join BSF.

(c) and (d) As on 30.06.2017, there are about 15% vacancies in the rank of Gazetted officers in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles against the sanctioned strength. Recruitment of officers is carried out regularly on year to year basis according to vacancies.

**Establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management
in Andhra Pradesh**

2634. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is keen on establishing the National Institute of Disaster Management in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the matter;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated and released so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India had approved the establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of ₹ 70.87 crore. The project will be executed by National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC).

(c) Due to non-finalization of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)/Cost Estimate, the construction of National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) got delayed.

(d) and (e) An amount of ₹ 10 crore has been allocated during FY 2017-18 and no funds have been released so far.

Family pension for freedom fighters

†2635. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is providing family pension to freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several freedom fighters are still struggling with Government for getting Swatantrata Samman pension even after 68 years of Independence and the decision taken/likely to be taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government is considering to revise and increase the family pension; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Central Government is giving family pension to the eligible dependents of the freedom fighter pensioners under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana, administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. As per the provisions of this Scheme, after death of the freedom fighter pensioner, his/her spouse (widow/widower) and after death of spouse, his/her unmarried and unemployed daughters (up to maximum of three such daughters) and thereafter, mother or father of the freedom fighter pensioner are granted dependent family pension.

(c) No application for grant of pension, complete in all respect and duly verified and recommended by the concerned State Government is pending with this Ministry.

(d) and (e) The freedom fighter pension/family pension has already been revised and increased recently by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. Details of the amount of pension being given under this scheme to different categories of freedom fighters and their dependents are given in Statement (*See below*). Dearness Allowance/Relief as given to the Central Government Employees/pensioners has been made applicable to the freedom fighter pensioners also.

Statement

Monthly amount of pension provided under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (per month)	Dearness Relief @ 2% w.e.f. 01.01.2017	Total amount of pension (in ₹) per month
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	₹ 30,000/-	₹ 600/-	₹ 30,600/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	₹ 28,000/-	₹ 560/-	₹ 28,560/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	₹ 26,000/-	₹ 520/-	₹ 26,520/-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Dependent parents/ eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹ 13,000/- to ₹ 15,000/-	₹ 260/- to ₹ 300/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹ 13,260/- to ₹ 15,300/-

Plan to review policy of women security

2636. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to review policy for women security after seeing increasing trend of rape and murder of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the year-wise and State-wise cases reported about rape and murder of women during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Amendment in law relating to the criminal justice system is a continuous and ongoing process. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against women. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

(d) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered under rape of women (section 376 IPC) and murder of women (section 302 IPC) are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered under rape of women (section 376 IPC) and murder of women (section 302 IPC) during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape (section 376 IPC)			Murder (section 302 IPC)		
		2014	2015	2016*	2014	2015	2016*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	1027	992	397	428	411
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	71	92	14	9	11
3.	Assam	1980	1733	1779	67	185	220
4.	Bihar	1127	1041	1008	317	340	318
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1560	1626	375	338	347
6.	Goa	95	86	61	12	11	16
7.	Gujarat	841	503	982	258	269	288
8.	Haryana	1174	1070	1187	232	197	226
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	244	252	42	25	28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	296	256	38	19	24
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1053	1109	211	137	174
12.	Karnataka	1324	589	1655	612	574	547
13.	Kerala	1347	1256	1656	123	97	99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4391	4882	665	656	645
15.	Maharashtra	3438	4144	4189	851	780	756
16.	Manipur	75	46	55	28	16	18
17.	Meghalaya	118	93	190	20	23	11
18.	Mizoram	120	58	23	5	11	13
19.	Nagaland	30	35	26	4	12	9
20.	Odisha	1978	2251	1983	614	666	591
21.	Punjab	981	886	838	213	194	201
22.	Rajasthan	3759	3644	3656	350	224	238
23.	Sikkim	47	5	92	3	4	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	421	319	525	532	468
25.	Telangana	979	1105	1264	428	418	311

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	239	213	207	43	52	64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	3025	4776	1177	1135	1216
28.	Uttarakhand	270	283	336	40	53	47
29.	West Bengal	1466	1199	1110	905	737	983
	TOTAL (STATES)	34530	32328	36601	8569	8142	8287
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	36	30	3	8	6
31.	Chandigarh	59	72	68	8	3	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	14	1	3	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5	12	1	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	2096	2199	2155	130	124	123
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	5	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	10	3	6	2	10	8
	TOTAL (UTs)	2205	2323	2290	145	149	141
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36735	34651	38891	8714	8291	8428

*Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

Source: Crime in India

Report on countries facing terror attacks

2637. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent analysis of data compiled by the US Department of State on countries facing terror attacks, India has emerged as the third largest terror target after Iraq and Afganistan;

(b) whether Pakistan is ranked fourth with lower number of terror attacks in 2016; and

(c) whether according to the report, more than half the attacks in India in 2016, took place in four States with Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh leading the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) A report titled 'National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism : Annex of Statistical Information' is available at <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2016/272241.htm>, wherein the said facts are mentioned.

Payment pending under SRE scheme

2638. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of ₹ 314 crore is pending for Jharkhand Government under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of all pending payments under SRE scheme, State-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) ₹ 51.24 crore is pending reimbursement for Jharkhand because of non-receipt of Accountant General (AG) certificate as final claims are settled on the basis of AG report.

Reimbursement under the SRE scheme is of recurring and continuous nature. The details of pending payments under the SRE scheme in LWE affected States for last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of pending payments under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Odisha	1307.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	613.39	0.00	0.00

Death of undertrials and convicts in lock-ups

2639. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on July 8, 2017, the post mortem report of a prisoner who died after being assaulted by jail officials in Mumbai's Byculla jail, confirmed that she had been beaten to death;

(b) whether in similar incidents across the country, thousands of undertrials and convicts in lock-ups and prisons have been killed over the past decade; and

(c) whether apart from the National Human Rights Commission, international human rights organisations like Amnesty International have come out strongly on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) An incident of rioting in Mumbai's Byculla jail had come to the notice of the Government recently when it was reported that a prisoner was found unconscious in the barrack on 23.6.2017. On advice of the prison doctor she was admitted to JJ Hospital, Mumbai where she was declared dead.

On 24.6.2017 the news of the death of the convict triggered violent protest in the Jail. The jail inmates complained that Manjula Shetye was badly assaulted by lady Jailor Manisha Pokharkar and other five jail guards due to which she died. These six jail officials were placed under suspension and reports have been submitted by the prison authorities to the concerned Magistrates and Human Rights Commission.

No such similar incident has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Prisons is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the concerned States to maintain prison discipline and ensure safety and security of the prison inmates. The Government of India provides appropriate guidance to the States on prison administration from time to time.

Cases related to terrorist activities

2640. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases related to terrorist activities have been registered in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during the last three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of innocent people and police officials who lost their life, injured and loss of property in such attacks during this period; and

(d) the details of assistance given and steps taken to improve technology management skills and coordination amongst the States to face the above menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The incidents related to internal security situation in the country are categorized into four broad areas viz. (i) terrorism in the Hinterland of the country, (ii) Insurgency in the North East, (iii) Incidents

related to Left Wing Extremism and (iv) Terrorism in the Jammu and Kashmir. The details of incidents in these areas during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State Subjects as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, the State Police are the first responder with regard to the acts of terrorism/insurgency/Left Wing Extremism. However, acknowledging it as a shared responsibility, the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments in such matters by sharing intelligence, deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), investigation by a Central agency, Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme and Security Related Expenditure Scheme (SRE) scheme.

Statement

Details of incidents related to internal security situation in the country

Year	Number of incidents	Number of security personnel killed	Number of civilians killed
(A) Hinterland of the country			
2014	03	Nil	04
2015	01	04	03
2016	01	07	01
(B) Insurgency in the North-East			
2014	824	20	212
2015	574	46	46
2016	484	17	48
(C) Incidents related to Left Wing Extremism			
2014	1091	88	222
2015	1089	59	171
2016	1048	65	213
(D) Terrorism in the Jammu and Kashmir			
2014	222	47	28
2015	208	39	17
2016	322	82	15

Amount allotted for MPF to Rajasthan

†2641. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allotted by Government for Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) to Rajasthan during last three years;

(b) the details of heads under which the above amount has been spent; and

(c) whether Government has got the amount spent for the works under the above heads audited by an independent agency, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of funds released under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to State Government of Rajasthan, during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are ₹ 102.50 crore, ₹ 34.18 crore and ₹ 34.54 crore, respectively and allocation for the current year, 2017-18 is ₹ 38.17 crore.

(b) During this period of three years, the funds under the MPF Scheme have been allocated for mobility, weaponry, equipment for communication, special Branches/ Intelligence gathering, Home Guards, Forensic Science Laboratory, etc. For the year 2014-15, funds were also allocated for construction of police infrastructure, high-tech forensic science laboratory, police training institute, etc. under plan components.

(c) In addition to quarterly Concurrent Audit undertaken by MHA, the amount spent under the above-mentioned heads under the MPF Scheme has been also audited by Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India for the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Further, Performance Audit has been placed before the Public Accounts Committee of Rajasthan in 2015-16 and 2016-17. Also, compliance audit of the O/o DGP, Rajasthan is conducted annually and the last audit for the period 2015-16 was conducted in January, 2017.

Funding of Jammu and Kashmir separatist leaders

†2642. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for years, separatist leaders of Jammu and Kashmir have been funded by Pakistan and terrorist organisations based there;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons why Government has failed to stop this so far; and

(c) the main sources of funding to the separatists and whether these sources are being used to foment instability in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Inputs indicate existence of nexus/collusion of disrupting elements sponsored by neighbouring country and separatists in Kashmir. Some of the key separatist leaders have been noted being in touch with militant leaders based in Pak/POK. They have also been believed to be receiving instructions and financial support from Pak establishment for adverse activities in Jammu and Kashmir.

Necessary action is taken against such elements in accordance with the provisions of law. There is a well established institutional mechanism to effectively deal with illegal activities on the India-Pakistan border/Line of Control. A terror funding and Fake Currency cell has been set up in the National Investigation Agency to investigate Terror Funding Case.

5 cases pertaining to funding of separatists/terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir have been registered by the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

Augmenting Drug Law Enforcement Capabilities of States

2643. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend Assistance to States and Union Territories Scheme for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the State/UT agencies to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments for combating drug trafficking;

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

(c) the financial assistance given to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government remains committed to assisting the States in building capacities of the drug law enforcement agencies of States/UTs.

Financial Assistance provided during the last three (3) years to the State of Himachal Pradesh is furnished hereunder:-

Sl. No.	Year	Financial Assistance (in ₹)
1.	2014-15	22,84,000
2.	2015-16	NIL
3.	2016-17	31,43,000
TOTAL		54,27,000

Cases registered in Geeta Colony Police Station

2644. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has observed that many accused indulge in same offences after being acquitted or getting bail in Delhi;

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

(c) the details of cases registered in Geeta Colony Police Station, East Delhi district in which accused have been acquitted or granted bail due to lack of evidence, improper chargesheet, negligence of Investigating Officers (IOs) or connivance of IOs during 2017, case-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to study such cases and the role of IOs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that 124 accused were found to have indulged in similar nature of offences after being acquitted or granted bail by the Courts in Delhi during the years 2016 and 2017 (upto 30.06.2017). Regular surveillance is maintained by the Delhi Police over criminals who are found to be involved in crime repeatedly so as to ensure that such criminals do not commit crime again. Further, externment proceedings under Delhi Police Act are also initiated by Delhi Police against habitual offenders.

(c) As per the records of Police Station Geeta Colony, 29 acquittal reports have been received from Courts during the year 2017 (upto 30.06.2017) and in the above acquittal reports, no investigation officer (IO) was found negligent and responsible for acquittal of the accused involved in criminal cases, during the period in question.

(d) and (e) Acquittal reports of all the criminal cases are examined by senior supervisory officers of the Districts/Units of Delhi Police and whenever any lapse is found on the part of investigating officer due to which accused person(s) are

acquitted in the case, necessary departmental action is taken against the concerned investigating officer.

Assistance to farmers in the wake of flood in Imphal valley

2645. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide assistance to farmers, facing widespread crop failure due to flood in Imphal valley, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government has received any proposal to compensate the loss to the farmers, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any special effort is being made to help farmers grow crops after water recedes, details thereof;

(d) whether Government would plan to tap excess water during monsoon season so as to prevent flood and get it used for other beneficial purposes in the valley; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake necessary relief operations in the wake of notified natural disasters including flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal.

Assistance is provided to the affected farmers from SDRF and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure. The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for damage caused to all types agriculture/horticulture crop areas due to the notified natural disasters including flood.

Financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. However, in addition to regular schemes the farmers are entitled for compensation under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In order to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India has released both the instalments of central share amounting to ₹ 9.45 crore each from SDRF to the State on 21st July, 2017 and 3rd August, 2017 respectively. In addition, as reported by State, an amount of ₹ 71.01 crore is available in SDRF account as

on 1st April, 2017 for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters in the affected areas.

The subject of flood management being under purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. A total of 222 projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 109.34 crore of State of Manipur was approved and included under Flood Management Programme (FMP) and an amount of ₹ 90.70 crore has been released as Central assistance to Government of Manipur during XI and XII Plan.

Permanent unit of NDRF in Manipur

2646. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works done by NDRF in connection with the flash floods in the Imphal valley, the development of huge cracks in Kangpokpi, devastation by cyclone Mora and landslides in National Highways in Manipur;

(b) whether there is any permanent unit of NDRF in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government would set up a permanent unit in the State in view of frequent disasters and movement bottlenecks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the precautionary measures, projects and programmes to fight calamities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The primary responsibility for responding to the situation during disaster lies with the State Government. NDRF responds in case of major disasters beyond the coping capacity of the State. However, NDRF teams were kept on the alert position in consultation with State Authorities.

Regarding earth crack and sinking of land at Kalikhola village in Kangpokpi, an expert team of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) visited affected site and submitted a report including precautionary measures to the State Government and local administration.

(b) and (c) No Sir. The State of Manipur is within the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of 12th Battalion of NDRF located at Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.

(d) The recommendations of the Expert Committee of NDMA have been communicated to the State Government of Manipur for appropriate action.

Relocating agricultural labourers from Agriculture to Industries

†2647. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the success rate achieved by the Ministry towards relocating the agricultural labourers from agriculture to industries during the last three years;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to arrest the trend of unemployment and joblessness;

(c) whether it is a fact that the schemes/programmes of Government have proved to be a failure on employment front; and

(d) the details thereof?

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 agricultural labourers the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. The social security schemes available for the agricultural labourers and being implemented by the Ministries/departments of Government of India as listed in Schedule I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

Further, the Central Government is implementing the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers including agricultural labourers.

(b) to (d) Central Government is implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

level. The main objective of PMEGP is to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. 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. Under this scheme employer would be provided an incentive where the Government will pay the employer’s contribution of 8.33% to newly enrolled employees in EPFO. 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 (NCS) having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Besides, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), has been enacted to guarantee the 'right to work' with the objective of enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Amount spent under PMRPY in 2016-17

2648. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the job growth has decreased in the last two years;

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

(c) the steps taken for generating employment in the country including the private sector and in the core sectors like IT/BPO, handloom/powerloom, textiles, automobiles, etc.; and

(d) the amount spent in 2016-17 under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), for promoting employment generation and the number of job opportunities actually generated, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour

intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. The results of the surveys for the last two years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

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), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

In order to give impetus to textile industry in the country Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes such as the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Development of Technical Textiles, Schemes for the Development of the Powerloom Sector, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Schemes for Development of Silk and Sericulture sectors, National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Yarn supply Scheme, National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), etc. Last year, Government of India had notified the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) for technology upgradation in the textiles sectors. Government is also implementing PowerTex India, a comprehensive scheme for Powerloom Sector Development. Further, the Government had approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crore to boost employment generation and exports particularly in apparel and Made-ups sector.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” from 2016-17 with the objective of incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with a budget 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 for the new employees for a period of 3 years. In textiles sector (apparel and made-ups), the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Benefits under the scheme are available from 9th August, 2016 and over 6588 establishments have availed benefits covering over 3.02 lakh new employees amounting to ₹ 31,04,05,612/-.

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.

Statement-I

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau.

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan., 2014 to Dec., 2014	Jan., 2015 to Dec., 2015
1.	Textiles	1.41	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.74	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.25	-0.08
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.11	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.11	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	1.93	0.76
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.05	-0.11
TOTAL (Year wise)		4.21	1.35

Statement-II

The sector-wise details regarding total employment under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rounds

		Sector-wise Change of Employment			
Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates (First Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd and 4th Round) (in lakh)			
		Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct., 2016 over 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan., 2017 over 1 Oct., 2016)	Change Estimates (July-December, 2016)
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	0.95
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	-0.25
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.26
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.07
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.67
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.35
TOTAL		0.77	0.32	1.22	2.31

Enhancement of Gratuity limit

2649. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase the gratuity limit from 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs being paid in the organised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from employees' unions, the details thereof; and

(d) by which time this will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In this regard a Tripartite Consultation was held on 23.02.2017.

(c) Representations from various stakeholders have been received in this regard.

(d) For enhancing the gratuity limit under the Payment of Gratuity, Act, 1972, an amendment to the Act is required. Therefore, no specific timeline in this regard can be specified.

Incentives to labourers engaged in hazardous works

2650. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by Government for providing incentives to labourers engaged in hazardous works; and

(b) the number and details of labourers engaged in hazardous works who have been provided incentives under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) For securing the safety and health of workers working in hazardous process industries registered under Factories Act, 1948, adequate safeguards are available in the Act and the State Factories Rules framed thereunder. However, no specific schemes are being implemented for providing incentives to labourers engaged in hazardous works by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Compensation to workers injured or killed due to industrial accidents

2651. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of industrial accidents and workers injured or killed since 2014, State-wise, year-wise and industry-wise;

(b) details of compensation paid out to workers injured or killed due to industrial accidents since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether industries are mandatorily required to put in place safety mechanisms to prevent industrial accidents, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government conducts checks and audits to ensure that safety mechanisms are in place and operational, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) details of employers audited, non-compliant and prosecuted since 2014, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of industrial accidents are not available with DGFASLI under Ministry of Labour and Employment. The DGFASLI under Ministry of Labour and Employment compiles and publishes the accident details pertaining to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. However, the details of the State-wise number of fatal and non fatal injuries in factories, as collected from the Chief Inspectors of Factories of States/UTs, for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 pertaining to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). As per available data as collected from the Labour Bureau by DGFASLI for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 pertaining to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The implementing/enforcing agencies under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 are the concerned State Governments who are empowered to appoint 'Commissioners' under Section 20 of the said Act. Therefore, no such information is maintained by Central Government centrally. In the case of industrial workers covered under the ESI Act gets disabled due to employment injury and abstains from work. He/she is paid periodical benefit during such absence. Similarly, in the case of death due to employment injury, the family is entitled to payment of dependent benefit. Details of such benefits paid to ESI beneficiaries since 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in Statement-III (For Temporary Disablement Benefit), Statement-IV (for Permanent Disablement Benefit) and given in Statement-V (For Dependent Benefit) (*See below*).

(c) The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation *i.e.* The Factories Act, 1948, for ensuring occupational safety and health aspects of the workers employed in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The State Governments/UTs are empowered to frame the State Factories Rules under the said Act and both the Act and the Rules are being enforced by the respective State Government/UTs. Further, the State Government/UTs are empowered to carry out inspections under the Act and there are penal provisions for violations of any of the provisions of the Act and Rules to ensure the compliance with the safety mechanism.

(d) The Factories Act, 1948 and State Factories Rules framed thereunder are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs in the factories registered under the said Act and they carry out the inspection of factories from time to time

to ensure compliance of the said Act and Rules by the occupiers. Safety audits are conducted in major accident hazard factories to ensure their safety mechanism.

(e) The details of employer audited are not available with DGFASLI under Ministry of Labour and Employment. However, as per the information collected through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories, details of the State-wise number of factories inspected and prosecuted for violations of provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and State Factories Rules framed thereunder, for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

*Details of fatal and non-fatal injuries in factories for the years
2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2014		2015		2016	
		Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	15	0	46	NR	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85	174	-	-	NR	NR
3.	Assam	13	58	8	40	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	12	251	10	188	NR	NR
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
6.	Chhattisgarh	101	71	74	54	81	56
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	47	12	58	15	39
8.	Delhi	1	9	6	20	NR	NR
9.	Goa	5	80	8	71	3	55
10.	Gujarat	240	1751	248	1534	37	1207
11.	Haryana	41	64	40	61	NR	NR
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13	23	26	23	NR	NR
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	18	0	14	NR	NR
14.	Jharkhand	21	78	29	115	NR	NR
15.	Karnataka	-	-	51	30	35	447
16.	Kerala	24	234	20	326	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	59	334	44	438	NR	NR
18.	Maharashtra	187	1687	145	1471	NR	NR
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
20.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	2	1
21.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	NR	NR
22.	Odisha	46	165	55	167	NR	NR
23.	Puducherry	6	12	3	25	NR	NR
24.	Punjab	12	97	21	100	15	97
25.	Rajasthan	39	624	33	571	30	8
26.	Tamil Nadu	105	291	87	327	NR	NR
27.	Telangana	54	39	76	37	70	44
28.	Tripura	2	6	4	3	1	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	45	47	57	48	NR	NR
30.	Uttarakhand	7	47	21	21	10	45
31.	West Bengal	63	19180	38	13940	NR	NR
TOTAL		1211	25403	1118	19729	299	2002

NR: Not Received

- Not Available

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.*Source:* Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.**Statement-II***Details of industrial injuries among workers employed by important industries*

Sl. No.	Industry	2011	2012	2013
1.	All Textiles	2921 (96)	1063 (44)	521 (66)
2.	Manufacture of Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied products	252 (49)	178 (22)	49 (14)
3.	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical products (Except petroleum and coal products)	1605 (193)	562 (94)	197 (36)
4.	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	331 (80)	154 (39)	287 (48)
5.	Basic metal and alloys industries	930 (211)	503 (130)	274 (101)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011	2012	2013
6.	Manufacture of metal products and parts (except machinery and transport equipment)	767 (58)	300 (52)	57 (16)
7.	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts tools (except electrical machinery)	534 (50)	293 (8)	13 (4)
8.	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	400 (42)	236 (17)	84 (4)
9.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	250 (61)	311 (54)	112 (47)
TOTAL		7990 (840)	3600 (460)	1594 (336)

Note: (i) Figures in brackets indicate “Fatalities” and are included in the Total

(ii) The figures for All Industries include the figures of other industries apart from above Industries shown.

(iii) Data for the year 2014 and beyond is yet to be updated by the Labour Bureau.

Source: Data received from Labour Bureau through correspondence.

Statement-III*Details of Temporary Disablement Benefit (TDB)*

Name of the Region/ State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of TDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of TDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of TDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of TDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	11654	68383966	9455	86487633	8996	63901460	7560	62002833
Jammu and Kashmir	679	3052924	543	3067531	367	2735179	305	2711731
Madhya Pradesh	5809	22660916	5452	20884560	4673	22906026	4446	24859131
Telangana	1795	22317396	1461	19519992	1117	16005171	947	14134544
Odisha	1378	7592355	1025	7699217	928	7641502	837	7909903
Himachal Pradesh	1257	7269133	1443	9197507	1362	8672920	1132	10268395
Assam (including all North East States)	382	1384477	341	1975627	308	1912019	244	2861380
Uttar Pradesh	2132	21096709	1892	20855749	1775	19981096	1602	20041533
Haryana	6609	37199809	4725	34508907	3856	29787609	3207	30406188
Goa	316	3753080	202	3000270	233	3485718	160	3550458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand	915	8159480	743	7654334	688	8264416	631	8195003
Bihar	672	4571008	643	7175364	942	13124980	567	11429395
Chhattisgarh	998	5614165	1125	6747484	958	5420496	903	5837943
Gujarat	11179	46495095	10927	49107907	9992	50550161	8880	50661324
Karnataka	8198	35950219	6440	34762561	5161	43555608	4635	34607868
West Bengal	54780	319968834	66669	406708550	52432	386265951	48089	470514709
Punjab	12687	43730021	11345	51776216	11185	58168377	9721	51926400
Rajasthan	4145	26531708	3510	22804036	3348	22193816	2425	19996685
Jharkhand	375	4814663	279	4776160	236	4132872	177	3932334
Chennai	7176	41642142	7099	37542362	6163	34900925	5331	43820198
Puducherry	812	2047689	784	3269706	585	2430035	541	1540981
Delhi	3274	36721584	3083	40801850	2601	40385909	2043	41332508
Kerala	7896	51723093	7175	42814600	5640	45757457	5375	45944791

Statement-IV

Details of Permanent Disablement Benefit (PDB)

Name of the Region/State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	No. of PDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of PDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of PDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of PDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of PDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of PDB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Maharashtra	10238	84328221	86679	97398025	87163	127744440	69642	99347924				
Jammu and Kashmir	2412	3226103	2804	3348756	2430	3377385	3011	4040016				
Madhya Pradesh	80088	69616616	79338	47886128	68569	79826275	82874	85932758				
Telangana	267	14674821	304	12112511	200	14916669	202	12474517				
Odisha	7694	8729518	3455	4878364	3147	6142023	4185	9262712				
Himachal Pradesh	2385	18382544	1087	4718949	1782	36460687	11301	5221958				
Assam (including all North East States)	391	3483611	406	3606168	431	4773051	439	4543409				
Uttar Pradesh	51584	75504163	55345	72763683	59617	108089092	57504	120638913				
Haryana	9953	65724098	9511	39543458	9391	39115754	10299	43294263				
Goa	5406	5436996	5411	5336692	5588	6863255	4980	6395069				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand	8304	12036036	10145	3485704	12348	24711689	13704	22904756
Bihar	7070	11320347	4290	8289282	3232	6927975	3378	8290312
Chhattisgarh	613	10277795	680	10694263	763	12785566	814	17228918
Gujarat	6327	80451239	6727	68841460	7120	94368770	7577	84877931
Karnataka	82423	650084435	73795	70980216	76926	711983285	80834	77014837
West Bengal	14944	203788448	14711	262288275	16046	306899865	17179	272203725
Punjab	49419	53931402	48731	53326591	47369	56255818	45133	59983142
Rajasthan	8155	22490353	6467	13588875	6309	15220541	6714	23761995
Jharkhand	47	3207703	53	3479578	35	2789541	32	3503641
Chennai	85250	94651201	90132	125809631	89585	113183991	93117	130889233
Puducherry	5733	5707400	9382	6632048	6107	2135577	5837	5508305
Delhi	490	69710783	486	51654863	517	74278807	490	82835707
Kerala	7526	43540773	4363	42054426	7906	69274662	7794	58251584

Statement-V
Details of Dependent Benefit (DB)

Name of the Region/State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	No. of DB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of DB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of DB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of DB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of DB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)	No. of DB cases	Total Amount paid during the year (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Maharashtra	18719	63759153	15419	61712900	16088	74324393	12113	70743407				
Jammu and Kashmir	1557	3557512	1261	3378868	1682	4075303	1524	3738121				
Madhya Pradesh	21053	38843428	21333	37844160	20114	22281054	22373	48757940				
Telangana	212	20884940	167	18446882	166	18451525	165	14719015				
Odisha	4194	9364525	2187	7904338	2509	8521575	2736	14170069				
Himachal Pradesh	841	3788632	556	3086400	691	5046455	697	5889631				
Assam (including all North East States)	361	4698820	412	6422441	442	8738918	479	8419589				
Uttar Pradesh	21875	78650463	23236	790622290	25254	118661158	28473	133215947				
Haryana	2706	30901691	2790	29495794	2776	25224700	2828	24788579				
Goa	186	5437986	197	5967465	203	8014728	215	7879732				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand	5646	12213145	6642	14104197	7574	17273917	8767	20394175
Bihar	5633	13563446	4611	12014885	3488	11006474	3742	12394175
Chhattisgarh	387	19149788	451	21409106	518	25741244	612	35799503
Gujarat	3394	56145359	2778	58439749	3100	79264811	3317	63971114
Karnataka	26296	51732423	25133	49364589	27389	69452391	29172	70307313
West Bengal	2494	70209490	2551	100462068	2714	140858914	3849	76408136
Punjab	16835	26665184	16604	34798796	16930	34437945	17482	37656967
Rajasthan	3448	27887544	2996	18972054	2648	17973275	3457	31916938
Jharkhand	57	4363508	40	4505741	34	4432379	39	5144160
Chennai	41075	99658273	4550	123714347	46589	145451846	49331	151183634
Puducherry	1903	3692579	1783	3928255	2532	1423457	2412	3300067
Delhi	106	31813051	81	23015004	88	33974394	88	43026554
Kerala	2205	30926377	2173	37994653	2366	50701575	2375	45313579

Statement-VI

*State-wise Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 and Section 96A of the Factories Act, 1948
for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Pending from Previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convictions	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2014							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2068	546	431	303	0	4276500
3.	Assam	48	10	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	114	34	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	1228	674	272	82	6	17186000
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	89	88	53	53	0	582000
9.	Goa	25	15	15	10	0	175900
10.	Gujarat	28989	2430	633	223	0	4174450
11.	Haryana	8795	10242	7498	5905	0	14923450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Himachal Pradesh	247	195	73	73	0	511500
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	17	05	0	0	50000
14.	Jharkhand	356	34	1	0	0	0
15.	Karnataka	598	310	112	98	0	2239000
16.	Kerala	129	57	42	37	0	855000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3228	165	146	0	0	3090800
18.	Maharashtra	1238	745	473	473	0	8847500
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	1920	172	0	0	0	0
23.	Puducherry	2	10	9	9	0	520000
24.	Punjab	1057	109	80	50	0	877300
25.	Rajasthan	950	44	61	58	0	529000
26.	Tamil Nadu	9420	4003	2374	3276	7	26051050
27.	Telangana	1814	793	886	385	0	3454700
28.	Tripura	16	5	10	10	0	64000
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1995	53	292	35	0	1024500

30.	Uttarakhand	133	43	31	0	0	710000
31.	West Bengal	355	101	68	68	0	2161500
TOTAL		64953	20895	13565	11148	13	92304150
2015							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2138	454	613	590	0	5170500
3.	Assam	58	9	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	148	15	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	1632	499	549	365	13	22041100
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	124	63	27	27	0	322000
9.	Goa	24	5	9	8	0	170000
10.	Gujarat	30786	1733	1498	1199	0	10245900
11.	Haryana						
12.	Himachal Pradesh	369	94	113	113	0	1401700
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	151	39	23	4	0	228000
14.	Jharkhand	389	47	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Karnataka	718	175	189	167	1	4062600
16.	Kerala	219	73	48	38	0	898000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3213	169	147	0	0	3100800
18.	Maharashtra	1238	632	599	599	0	11662500
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	2140	157	18	18	0	3410000
23.	Puducherry	3	10	11	11	0	507000
24.	Punjab	1086	121	143	11	1	901500
25.	Rajasthan	933	22	31	31	0	182000
26.	Tamil Nadu	11049	4138	3450	3448	12	24613200
27.	Telangana	2634	1412	645	677	0	5682800
28.	Tripura	10	3	4	3	0	21000
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2041	82	52	51	0	1230000
30.	Uttarakhand	145	44	5	0	0	81000
31.	West Bengal	388	26	6	6	0	251000
TOTAL		59595	9940	8128	7315	27	94952600

2016

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	10	10	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	163	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Gujarat	30786	1637	1198	1166	0	10424600
11.	Haryana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	167	45	36	36	0	167000
14.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Karnataka	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
16.	Kerala	141	44	51	45	0	801250
17.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Maharashtra	1271	584	421	421	0	8072500
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	2289	93	11	0	0	330000
23.	Puducherry	0	6	4	2	0	144000
24.	Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25.	Rajasthan	924	43	21	21	0	121000
26.	Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Telangana	3194	398	199	199	3	3302500
28.	Tripura	10	9	5	5	0	385000
29.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Uttarakhand	123	37	4	0	0	714000
31.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	39078	2909	1950	1895	3	24461850

NR-Not Received

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.*Source:* Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Effect of GST on employment scenario

2652. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many jobs have been created in the organised and unorganised sectors during the last three years, the year-wise data thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve employability of the youth of the country and to provide them jobs during the last three years; and

(c) how Goods and Services Tax (GST) will affect the employment scenario of the country in different sectors of the economy, the detailed sector-wise data thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS). As per the Annual EUS Survey based on UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) which estimates the level of employment during the last few years are as follows:

Year	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	Total (Rural+Urban)
2012-13	53.6	44.2	51.0
2013-14	57.1	45.5	53.7
2015-16	53.9	41.8	50.5

In addition Labour Bureau is also conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. Details of estimated job growth in these 8 sectors in the last 3 years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. As per the results of the Survey during 2016, details of estimated net addition of jobs during the quarter ending January, 2017 over the quarter ending July, 2016 was 2.31 lakh workers in these sectors are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal

Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16. A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer’s contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

(c) According to Ministry of Finance, Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was rolled out from 1st July, 2017 and it is too early to assess its impact on employment.

Statement-I

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per Quarterly Quick Employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau.

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan.,13 to Dec.,13	Jan.,14 to Dec.,14	Jan.,15 to Dec.,15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
TOTAL (Year-wise)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-II

Details of sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st July over 1st Apr.,16	1st Oct., over 1st July,16	1st Jan.,17 over 1st Oct.,16	Total
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	0.95
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	-0.25
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.26
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.07
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.67
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.35
TOTAL		0.77	0.32	1.22	2.31

Source: Labour Bureau

Improving working conditions of labourers through reform in Labour Laws

†2653. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken several new corrective steps in the field of labour laws during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the steps taken in direction of labour reforms have resulted in the expected improvements in the working conditions of labourers and economic benefit to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has taken a number of legislative initiatives in labour laws during the last 3 years. Such initiatives include:

- Amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by which eligibility limit for payment of bonus enhanced from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 21,000/- per month and the Calculation Ceiling from ₹ 3,500/- to ₹ 7,000/- or the minimum wages.
- Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for complete ban on employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process.
- Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, increases the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- The Employee Compensation (Amendment) Act, seeks to rationalize penalties and strengthen the rights of the workers under the Act.
- Ministry has notified “Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017” on 21st February, 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms under 9 Central Labour Laws and Rules made there under in to 5 common Registers/Forms. This will save efforts, costs and lessen the compliance burden by various establishments.
- A Model Shops and Establishments (RE&CS) Bill, 2016 has been circulated to all States/UTs for adoption with appropriate modification. The said Bill *inter alia* provides for freedom to operate an Establishment for 365 days in a year without any restriction on opening/closing time and enables employment of women during night shifts if adequate safety provisions exist.
- A category *i.e.* Fixed Term Employment has been introduced under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 to impart flexibility to an establishment to employ people in case of Apparel Manufacturing Sector to meet the fluctuating demands of the sector due to its seasonal nature.

These legislative initiatives are expected to not only facilitate effective enforcement but also enhance wage security, job security, social security and safety, health and working conditions for workers.

Joka ESI hospital at Kolkata

†2654. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors have been appointed by Government on contractual basis in Joka ESI hospital, Kolkata;

(b) whether there is no provision of getting treatment in the hospital for those doctors themselves or their family members when they fall sick;

(c) if so, the reasons for the doctors constrained to go to hospitals other than the hospital where he/she is working for his/her own treatment; and

(d) whether Government would take such steps in this direction so as to provide treatment facilities to the doctors and their family members in the hospital where he/she is working, if so, details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) As per terms of contract they are not entitled for treatment under ESI Scheme and also not covered under Medical Scheme as applicable to regular employees. However in case of work place emergency, treatment is not denied to them.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Number of persons employed through employment exchanges

2655. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the number of persons employed through employment exchanges during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise and the details of percentage of persons registered in different categories *viz.* matriculate, graduate, post-graduate and having degree or diploma in technical areas, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): As per the information received from the States, the number of jobseekers placed through employment exchanges in the country during 2013, 2014 and 2015 (till 30th Sept.) were 3.5 lakh, 3.3 lakh and 2.5 lakh respectively. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

percentage of educated job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges is given below:

Education Level	Educated Job seekers on live register
10th Passed	46.9%
12th Passed	30.3%
Graduates and Post Graduates	22.8%
(i) Arts : 40.5%	
(ii) Science : 18.7%	
(iii) Commerce : 14.7%	
(iv) Engineering : 4.1%	
(v) Medicine : 0.9%	
(vi) Veterinary : 0.1%	
(vii) Agriculture : 0.7%	
(viii) Law : 0.4%	
(ix) Education : 15.1%	
(x) Others : 4.8%	

Statement

*State-wise detail of placement through employment exchanges during the year
2013, 2014 and 2015*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Placement		
		2013	2014	2015 [#]
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.4	0.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	0.5	1.1	0.6
4.	Bihar	2.2	0.1	0.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.5	0.9	3.2
6.	Delhi	0.1	0.2	0.2
7.	Goa	0.9	2.1	2.1
8.	Gujarat	271.6	290.8	211.6
9.	Haryana	0.7	0.2	0.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	2.3	1.0

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.1	0.4	0.1
12.	Jharkhand	3.4	1.1	2.3
13.	Karnataka	3.9	2.1	0.7
14.	Kerala	7.9	8.0	6.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.7	0.2	0.1
16.	Maharashtra	18.6	9.5	13.4
17.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.1
19.	Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.0
20.	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1.4	0.7	1.0
22.	Punjab	2.5	2.4	1.3
23.	Rajasthan	0.3	0.4	0.4
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.9	8.8	7.2
26.	Telangana	-	-	0.4
27.	Tripura	0.4	2.4	0.3
28.	Uttarakhand	0.6	0.6	0.2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	1.3	0.4
30.	West Bengal	1.4	1.5	0.4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1
32.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	1.2	0.3	0.1
GRAND TOTAL		348.5	338.5	253.9

till 30th September, 2015

*No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

Effect of cash crunch on job market

2656. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether amid global headwinds and cash crunch back home the job market is heading for a hit;

(b) whether employers are on a wait and watch mode;

(c) whether the recent demonetisation move has had the drastic impact on the sales and currently they are slow in hiring the staff for the next two years; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures Government is taking to help job seekers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys.

Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/ powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs in these sectors is estimated to be 2.31 lakhs.

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), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

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. 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.

Raising of minimum wages of casual labourers in Kerala

2657. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala has announced a draft labour policy seeking to raise the minimum wages of the casual labourers to ₹ 600 per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government wants to implement similar type of schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Kerala has proposed the intention to raise the minimum wages of the casual labourers to ₹ 600 per day in the draft labour policy.

(c) to (e) The Central Government does not have proposal to implement similar type of schemes. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both

Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government.

Cess collected for benefit of construction labourers lying undistributed

2658. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹ 30,000 crores of cess meant for the benefit of construction labourers are lying undistributed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The total amount of cess collected by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is approximately ₹ 33,602.61 crore as on 30.06.2017. The Cess fund is utilized for the welfare of the building and other construction workers by the States/ UTs through their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards constituted under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The amount of cess spent for welfare of such workers is ₹ 7601.38 crore as on 30.06.2017. The State-wise details of amount of cess collected and spent are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Cess Collected and Spent for the welfare of construction labourers

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.61	205.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.36	51.60
3.	Assam	512.24	12.57

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	972.78	82.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	699.61	514.14
6.	Goa	85.68	0.83
7.	Gujarat	1524.37	67.41
8.	Haryana	1847.05	172.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	353.25	56.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	566.00	221.00
11.	Jharkhand	322.00	150.49
12.	Karnataka	4166.00	265.00
13.	Kerala	1474.73	1455.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	5074.16	255.50
16.	Manipur	21.00	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	100.54	1.32
18.	Mizoram	40.37	21.95
19.	Nagaland	20.06	3.34
20.	Odisha	1170.00	404.00
21.	Punjab	973.73	460.41
22.	Rajasthan	1609.19	508.92
23.	Sikkim	64.67	20.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1706.00	600.00
25.	Telangana	443.12	98.69
26.	Tripura	129.28	12.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2943.80	598.90
28.	Uttarakhand	170.41	31.21
29.	West Bengal	1149.12	531.42
30.	Delhi	2398.40	174.71

1	2	3	4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.42	3.91
32.	Chandigarh	96.09	3.72
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		33602.61	7601.38

Wages of casual labourers in comparison to MGNREGS labourers

2659. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that casual labourers are paid higher wages in comparison to labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) if so, the comparative details of wages paid to casual and MGNREGS labourers, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are not governed by Ministry of Labour and Employment and it comes under the purview of Ministry of Rural development. The MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Wage Rates for workers under the MGNREGA are notified and revised annually by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. State/Union Territory-wise details of the wage rate during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

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 employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of the Wage Rate during the last three years*

(Wage Rates in ₹)

States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	169	180	194
Arunachal Pradesh	155	167	172
Assam	167	179	182
Bihar	158	162	167
Chhattisgarh	157	159	167
Goa	195	208	229
Gujarat	167	178	188
Haryana	236	251	259
Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas-154 Scheduled Areas-193	Non-scheduled Areas-162 Scheduled Areas-203	Non-scheduled Areas-170 Scheduled Areas-213
Jammu and Kashmir	157	164	173
Jharkhand	158	162	167
Karnataka	191	204	224
Kerala	212	229	240
Madhya Pradesh	157	159	167
Maharashtra	168	181	192
Manipur	175	190	197
Meghalaya	153	163	169
Mizoram	170	183	188
Nagaland	155	167	172
Odisha	164	174	174
Punjab	200	210	218
Rajasthan	163	173	181
Sikkim	155	167	172
Tamil Nadu	167	183	203

States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Telangana		180	194
Tripura	155	167	172
Uttar Pradesh	156	161	174
Uttarakhand	156	161	174
West Bengal	169	174	176
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman District-222 Nicobar District-235	Andaman District-228 Nicobar District-241	Andaman District-230 Nicobar District-243
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182	196	208
Daman and Diu	170	181	192
Lakshadweep	195	210	220
Puducherry	167	183	203
Chandigarh	227	239	248

Schemes to provide employment to the unemployed persons

†2660. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has chalked out a number of schemes to provide employment to unemployed persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of jobless persons who were provided employment during the last two years and the number of persons who will be provided employment in the next two years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The employment generated in various schemes is given below:

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (Persons in lakh)	3.23	4.08
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Persondays in crore)	235.15	235.84
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (Persons in lakh)	1.35	0.85
National Urban Livelihoods Mission (Persons in lakh)	0.93	2.36

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

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content. The NCS Project has also been expanded to include interlinking of employment exchanges and for organising job fairs.

Further, a new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (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.

Labour Code to create quality jobs

2661. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how labour reforms bring in quality jobs at a time when last three years have seen jobless growth in the country; and

(b) the details of wage code cleared by Group of Ministers and how it will create quality jobs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Government has since formulated the Code on Wages Bill, 2017 by amalgamating the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. This initiative will facilitate effective enforcement of labour laws enhancing wage security and social security for workers. It is also expected that such measures will save costs and ease the compliance burden on establishments and will create environment for development of business and industry, thus catalyzing the creation of quality jobs in the country.

Decline in employment

2662. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is 50 to 60 per cent decline in employment during last three years in comparison to previous three years;

(b) if so, details and reasons;

(c) whether only 0.01 per cent of new workforce in the country get jobs at present out of one million new job seekers added every month;

(d) if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the details of total number of employment generation in private sector and public sector, separately, during 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, year-wise and State-wise; and

(f) details of difficulties in two crore annual employment generation as promised by Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) that estimates the level of employment as per the Annual Employment and Unemployment of Labour Bureau during the last few years are as follows:

Survey/Sector	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total (Rural+Urban)
Second EUS (2011-12)	56.3	45.8	53.6
Third EUS (2012-13)	53.6	44.2	51.0
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	57.1	45.5	53.7
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	53.9	41.8	50.5

Labour Bureau has also been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. The results of the surveys for the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

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

Yojana (DDU- GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Details of the progress made are given in Statement-III to Statement-VI respectively (*See below*).

The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing 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. 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.

Statement-I

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per Quarterly Quick Employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan., 13 to Dec., 13	Jan., 14 to Dec., 14	Jan., 15 to Dec., 15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11
TOTAL		4.18	4.21	1.35

Statement-II

Sector-wise details regarding total employment under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rounds

Sector-wise Change of Employment		
Sl. No.	Level Estimates (First Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd and 4th Round) (in lakh)	
	Sector	Change Estimates (July-December, 2016)
1.	Manufacturing	0.95
2.	Construction	-0.25
3.	Trade	0.26
4.	Transport	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	-0.07
6.	IT/BPO	0.22
7.	Education	0.67
8.	Health	0.35
TOTAL		2.31

Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-III

State-wise employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	11025	12115	11691
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6352	5134	6916

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Punjab	6438	7762	9858
4.	UT Chandigarh	160	323	376
5.	Uttarakhand	7889	6161	9890
6.	Haryana	7024	7232	11016
7.	Delhi	1584	2048	952
8.	Rajasthan	15002	14537	13408
9.	Uttar Pradesh	48604	43059	36315
10.	Bihar	9240	19624	25872
11.	Sikkim	54	397	201
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2871	104	1984
13.	Nagaland	2407	4998	7783
14.	Manipur	829	2715	8419
15.	Mizoram	6736	9072	3400
16.	Tripura	6333	5355	17961
17.	Meghalaya	3680	4824	2632
18.	Assam	15535	9026	31498
19.	West Bengal	24646	12746	26604
20.	Jharkhand	8495	12873	10400
21.	Odisha	10211	17629	20392
22.	Chhattisgarh	5821	9496	12856
23.	Madhya Pradesh	21896	16497	15520
24.	Gujarat*	18107	14960	11629
25.	Maharashtra**	28311	20161	17799
26.	Andhra Pradesh	12220	7740	14148
27.	Telangana	6604	7761	6445
28.	Karnataka	21825	17284	30286
29.	Goa	406	500	660
30.	Lakshadweep	93	0	0
31.	Kerala	9738	9653	13068

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Tamil Nadu	36190	20836	25764
33.	Puducherry	386	447	699
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	790	293	1398
TOTAL		357502	323362	407840

*including Daman and Diu

**Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Statement-IV

State-wise Persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persondays Generated (In lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1555.87	1992.10	2050.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.05	50.46	85.64
3.	Assam	210.89	486.33	468.06
4.	Bihar	352.73	670.92	875.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.79	1013.96	885.96
6.	Gujarat	181.52	225.40	271.11
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.73	177.71	236.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	120.90	316.32	320.40
10.	Jharkhand	453.28	585.62	707.64
11.	Karnataka	433.70	598.38	915.21
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	684.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1172.10	1237.42	1130.67
14.	Maharashtra	613.88	763.45	709.17
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	282.61
17.	Mizoram	43.60	131.26	168.23
18.	Nagaland	89.93	212.07	291.54

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	534.84	894.46	776.39
20.	Punjab	64.60	144.34	157.74
21.	Rajasthan	1685.46	2341.25	2596.84
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12
23.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	3999.30
24.	Telangana	1047.27	1417.76	1067.12
25.	Tripura	511.76	538.75	461.18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.72	1822.39	1580.28
27.	Uttarakhand	147.50	223.95	237.00
28.	West Bengal	1697.08	2864.97	2357.43
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.11	2.68	3.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	1.72	1.07	1.26
33.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0.00
34.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.37
TOTAL		16628.59	23514.53	23576.46

Source: M/o Rural Development

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of physical achievement under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Sl. No.	State	Total Candidates Placed During FY 2014-15	Total Candidates Appointed in FY 2015-16	Total Candidates Placed in FY 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2910	1989	6976
2.	Assam	1626	3663	1479
3.	Bihar	4210	3951	2097
4.	Chhattisgarh	360	6578	1987

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	5007	6463	2075
6.	Haryana	1141	8807	586
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10677	16524	6453
8.	Jharkhand	1587	8384	2198
9.	Karnataka	76	6411	4432
10.	Kerala	0	2457	5149
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1772	4307	3436
12.	Maharashtra	0	1447	1123
13.	Odisha	6779	21411	27348
14.	Puducherry	0	117	0
15.	Punjab	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	425	12494	3397
17.	Sikkim	0	205	70
18.	Tamil Nadu	11939	12428	6385
19.	Telangana	0	1830	6336
20.	Tripura	0	75	342
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4464	11306	2052
22.	Uttarakhand	0	780	0
23.	West Bengal	1223	3117	979
TOTAL		54,196	134744	84900

Source: M/o Rural Development

Statement-VI

Number of employment created under DAY-NULM

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2341	8581	49584
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	430
4.	Bihar	0	715	1455
5.	Chhattisgarh	1588	7713	13298

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
6.	Goa	0	0	73
7.	Gujarat	0	854	6210
8.	Haryana	463	385	233
9.	Himachal Pradesh	316	290	301
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	799	806
11.	Jharkhand	0	510	3147
12.	Karnataka	3839	7899	5156
13.	Kerala	0	5	792
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5892	18975	54074
15.	Maharashtra	812	3802	19274
16.	Manipur	0	6	17
17.	Meghalaya	21	0	336
18.	Mizoram	376	15	413
19.	Nagaland	2176	1001	909
20.	Odisha	571	2134	6848
21.	Punjab	0	299	1540
22.	Rajasthan	87	1883	4072
23.	Sikkim	0	3	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	72557	14789	1899
25.	Telangana	3017	4608	4473
26.	Tripura	0	0	39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2026	8278	52340
28.	Uttarakhand	256	615	3179
29.	West Bengal	2083	6465	5067
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	120	1464	352
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	ALL INDIA	98564	92688	236324

Data on jobs before demonetization

2663. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent data released by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), jobs in India had shrunk to lowest level even before demonetization;

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

(c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12, estimated employment on usual status basis has increased by 1.50 crore from 45.91 crore during 2004-05 to 47.41 crore during 2011-12, registered an annual growth rate of 0.46 per cent. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

In addition, Labour Bureau conducts Quarterly Quick Employment Survey (QES) of establishments in 8 selected sectors. The coverage of this survey was enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and during July-December, 2016, the net addition of jobs in these sectors is estimated to be 2.31 lakhs.

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), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance

the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

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. 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.

Statement*State-wise employment in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2004-05 to 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4	52.2	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2	38.3	30.3
3.	Assam	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2	34.3	32.9
4.	Bihar	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2	27.5	25.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3	48.6	37.6
6.	Delhi	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3	34.2	33.7
7.	Goa	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2	37.8	33.7
8.	Gujarat	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0	44.7	38.4
9.	Haryana	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1	35.6	31.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9	53.3	41.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7	40.5	33.7
12.	Jharkhand	42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4	37.0	28.4

(in per cent)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2	45.0	37.6
14.	Kerala	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3	38.2	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45.9	34.7	42.6	32.6	40.5	32.5
16.	Maharashtra	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0	48.6	36.5
17.	Manipur	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5	38.9	32.2
18.	Meghalaya	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3	45.9	34.0
19.	Mizoram	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3	49.6	36.7
20.	Nagaland	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3	41.0	28.7
21.	Odisha	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0	41.7	38.1
22.	Punjab	44.0	36.5	39.1	36.5	40.6	36.8
23.	Rajasthan	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3	42.4	32.6
24.	Sikkim	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8	53.4	45.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3	48.5	39.2
26.	Tripura	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7	40.2	31.9
27.	Uttarakhand	47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6	38.1	30.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0	33.8	31.7
29.	West Bengal	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0	39.0	40.0

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2	43.2	39.9
31.	Chandigarh	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2	34.9	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9	32.5	36.7
33.	Daman and Diu	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4	42.5	35.5
34.	Lakshadweep	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8	32.2	34.7
35.	Puducherry	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1	36.3	35.0
	ALL INDIA	43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0	39.9	35.5

Source: NSSO Reports, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

**Defaults in paying employer's contribution
of Social Welfare Schemes**

2664. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any list of corporate entities who defaulted on paying employer's contribution of social welfare schemes for labourers to Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any action against such corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) maintains the list of establishments who defaulted on paying employer's contribution under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder. However, an exclusive list of only Corporate entities is not maintained.

Upon identification of the default, cognizance is taken by the field offices who initiate action under Section 7A of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 for the determination of dues.

Increasing Government share of contribution under EPS, 1995

2665. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will increase Government share of contribution under EPS, 1995 from 1.16 per cent to 8.33 per cent to support minimum pension level of ₹ 3000/- per month along with dearness allowance as recommended by Koshiyari Committee, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government will extend ESI facilities to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pensioners for comprehensive medical care for them, without deducting pension amount for the same, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will restore the right to commutation of the pensioners to restore the commuted portion of pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Due to financial constraints, increase in Government share of contribution under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 from 1.16 per cent to 8.33 per cent has not been accepted. Further, neutralizing of inflation as recommended by the Koshiyari Committee has not also been accepted.

However, the Government started providing a minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month to the pensioners under EPS, 1995 from 01.09.2014.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

EPFO's investment in stock market through ETFs

2666. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the EPFO's investment in stocks through Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) would cross the ₹ 45,000 crore mark by the end of this fiscal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rate of return on this investment for the last year was 13.3 per cent;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as on April, 2017 the stock investment stood at ₹ 21,559 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

	(₹ in crore)
SBI Nifty 50 and Sensex ETF	17,178.99
UTI Nifty 50 and Sensex ETF	2,573.06
CPSE ETF	1,807.81
TOTAL	21,559.86

Unemployment in leather industry due to ban on slaughter of cattle

2667. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several dependent industries like leather have been severely affected by the ban on slaughter of cattle leading to unemployment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise figures/numbers of people rendered unemployed in the leather industry due to the ban;

(c) the steps taken by Government for rehabilitation of the ones losing their jobs due to the ban;

(d) whether Government has proposed any plan for the provision of alternate means of income for the affected population; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 23.05.2017 notified Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 restricting sale of cattle for slaughter, in addition to other provisions. A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 000422 of 2017 titled “All India Jamaitul Quresh Action Committee” through its President Mohammed Abdul Faheem Advocate vs. Union of India was filed in the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon’ble Supreme Court, *vide* Order dated 11.07.2017, observed that the stay granted by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, *vide* Order dated 30.05.2017, in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7769 and 7771 and 10128 and 10129 to the operation of rules shall apply to the whole country. Thus, operation of the Notification dated 23.05.2017 has been stayed by Hon’ble Supreme Court of India. So, the question of unemployment in leather industry due to ban on slaughter of cattle does not arise.

Minimum daily wage for unskilled non-agricultural workers

2668. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has raised/proposes to raise the minimum daily wage for unskilled non-agricultural workers for category 'C';

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the methodology adopted for the said revision;

(c) whether the methodology of determining the minimum wage is according to the recommendations made by the Seventh Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the divergence between the two methodologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) In the Central Sphere, the Central Government has issued a notification on 19.01.2017 to revise the minimum rates of wages from ₹ 250 per day to ₹ 350 per day for unskilled non-agricultural workers in ‘C’ category regions based on the recommendations of 15th Indian Labour Conference and Jugdement of Hon’ble Supreme Court in the Reptakos and Co. *Vs.* its workers.

Unemployment allowance for disabled persons

2669. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any unemployment allowance is being granted for the disabled persons in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of disabled persons being given unemployment allowance during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken for the welfare of disabled unemployed persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Government of India is not providing any unemployment allowance to the disabled persons. However, some States are paying unemployment allowance to the registered unemployed youth including those with disability.

Guidelines for revised integrated housing scheme for workers

2670. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released guidelines for revised integrated housing scheme for workers;
- (b) if so, details thereof and salient features of the revised scheme;
- (c) the category of workers likely to be benefited from the scheme;
- (d) number of workers so far registered for houses under the scheme and number of workers out of them who have been provided houses, State-wise including Odisha; and
- (e) total number of houses Government has constructed so far and proposes to construct for the workers during the current and the next financial year along with the funds likely to be spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Labour and Employment has released guidelines for the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 for workers.

(b) The scheme provides housing subsidy of ₹ 1,50,000/- per worker for construction of house to be paid in three installments directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries.

(c) The workers engaged in Beedi/Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC)/Limestone Ore Mines, Dolomite Ore Mines (LSDM)/Mica Mines and Cine Industries, registered with the Labour Welfare Organisation (LWO).

(d) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Ministry of Labour and Employment has not constructed houses for workers. However, Ministry provides housing subsidy to the workers for construction of houses. The fund allocated for this purpose in the Financial Year 2017-18 is ₹ 60,95,54,000/- and during current year 8000 houses are proposed to be sanctioned. The construction of houses in next financial year depends upon the allocation of budget.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of workers who registered for houses under the housing scheme and the number of houses completed

Name of the State	No. of workers registered for Housing scheme who got 1st installment of Housing subsidy from 2007-08 to 2016-17	No. of Houses completed
1	2	3
Gujarat	0	0
Rajasthan	861	836
Uttar Pradesh	2435	1972
Karnataka	788	409
Odisha	25334	23369
Punjab	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0
Assam	51	46
Andhra Pradesh	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	17371	8695
Kerala	2771	2603

1	2	3
West Bengal	30236	18052
Maharashtra	10280	1170
Bihar	5969	1299
Chhattisgarh	0	0
Jharkhand	5780	1455
Tamil Nadu	708	337
TOTAL	102584	60243

Budget allocated by Coir Board

2671. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of budget allocated by Coir Board for the last two years and current year and the actual utilisation of funds under various heads;

(b) whether Coir Board raised the demand for more Non-Plan allocation to meet the salary dues, if so, what steps did Government take;

(c) the budget allocation under Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) and what were the physical targets and how many units were actually assisted during last two years; and

(d) how does the Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) propose to utilise the allocated funds and what are the physical targets for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Budget allocated by Coir Board for the last two years and current year and utilization of funds under various heads is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Schemes	Sanctioned Budget	Opening Balance	Releases	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
Plan S&T	300.00	0.10	300.00	300.10
Coir Vikas Yojana	2352.37	237.73	2167.37	2381.30
Coir Udyami yojana	837.63	360.08	687.63	1000.41

1	2	3	4	5
SFURTI	--	0.00	1988.71	398.84
Non Plan	2365.00	0.00	2365.00	2365.00
Loans and Advances	30.00	0.00	7.50	7.50
2016-17				
Plan S&T	700.00	0.00	692.50	692.50
Coir Vikas Yojana	1500.00	23.80	1500.00	1523.80
Coir Udyami yojana	1500.00	47.30	1311.00	1295.35
SFURTI	--	1589.87	2125.98	1645.20
Non Plan	3555.00	0.00	3555.00	2957.65
Loans and Advances	30.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
2017-18 (current year)				
Plan S&T	350.00	0.00	106.26	106.26
Coir Vikas Yojana	1955.00	0.00	944.18	944.18
Coir Udyami yojana	1000.00	62.95	400.00	117.04
SFURTI	--	2070.65	--	128.79
Non Plan	30.45	597.35	761.25	1365.60
Loans and Advances	30.00	0.00	10.00	0.00

During the year 2016-17 at RE stage ₹ 35.55 crores was allocated for salaries compared to ₹ 23.65 crores of 2015-16. For the year 2017-18 ₹ 30.45 crores has been provided for salaries and establishment expenses under BE.

(c) and (d) The budget allocations under Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) and the physical targets and number of coir units assisted during the last two years are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Physical Target	No. of units assisted
2015-16	20.00	825	611
2016-17	20.00	618	586

The Coir Udyami Yojana is a credit linked subsidy scheme in the coir sector. The pattern of financial assistance under the scheme is 40% of the project cost as Government of India subsidy, 55% as loan from Bank and 5% beneficiary contribution.

The Scheme covers any type of coir project with project cost upto ₹ 10 lakhs plus working capital, which shall not exceed 25% of the project cost. However the working capital shall not be considered for subsidy. The loan under the Scheme is without collateral/third party guarantee. It is open to individuals, companies, Self Help Groups, Non Governmental Organizations, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, Production Co-operative Societies, Joint Liability Groups and Charitable Trust.

During the current year 2017-18 an outlay of ₹ 10.00 crores has been allocated under the Scheme for setting up of 450 coir units in the country.

Demands placed by MSMEs before roll out of GST

2672. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demands that were placed before Government by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector before the rolling out of GST in the country; and

(b) the details of the demands that was accepted by Government that was placed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The demands by MSMEs were mainly related to rates and procedural aspects. These were considered based on widely accepted economic principles and after due deliberation with various stakeholders by the GST Council, which is a constitutional body. It has been decided that there would be no differentiation between the MSME sector and the rest of the industrial sector as it would result in economic distortions.

Creation of employment opportunities through MSMEs

2673. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises play an important role in creating employment opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of targets fixed and achieved by Government regarding creation of employment opportunities during each of the last three years and the current year in the country especially, in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for achieving the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises play an important role in creating employment opportunities in the country. As per the last Census (Fourth) of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises data collected with reference to base year 2006-07, as well as data extracted from the Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the total employment in the MSME sector was 805.24 lakh.

(c) Details of targets fixed and achieved in respect of employment generation under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the last three years and the current year in the country and particularly in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat is given below:

	Target for employment generation				Estimated employment generated			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
All India	703492	516232	434758	406272	357502	323362	407840	85792
Jharkhand	28288	13848	8663	1440	8495	12873	10400	1576
Gujarat	28520	26144	29594	1980	18107	14960	11629	3888

*as on 01.08.2017.

(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 is 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 assistance under PMEGP.

GST on Khadi products

2674. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's stand on introduction of GST on Khadi products, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to approach Ministry of Finance with a request to bring all Khadi products under 5 per cent GST slab and not above, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) welcomes the introduction of GST. The entire Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector has been enjoying the benefit of tax exemption even under the pre-independence era. With the exemption to the SSI sector being drastically reduced from the existing ₹ 150 lakh to ₹ 20 lakh, the exemption cover enjoyed by many of the Khadi Institutions (KIs) has been removed. KIs are now mandated to obtain registration under GST and also pay GST on various Khadi products which is 5%. The products of the Village Industries sector were either taxed @ 0-14.30% before-GST and post-GST the same products attracts tax @ 12-28%, and the details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) At present only Khadi yarn produced in Khadi sector is exempted, while other Khadi products attracts 5% GST. Ministry of MSME has approached Ministry of Finance to consider the sector for exemption from GST or to ensure a seamless flow of input tax credit in order for Khadi Institutions to claim input tax credit.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Products of the Village Industries Sector under pre-GST and post-GST

Items	Before GST	After GST
Dona plate	5%	18%
PVC Scrap	5%	18%

Items	Before GST	After GST
Ayurvedic Medicine	0%	12%
Sanitary Hardware and Paint	14%	28%
Marble and Granite	5-14%	28%
Electronic Weighing Scale	5.5%	28%
Lock	5%	18%
Mentha	5%	18%
Solar Plate	0%	18%
Textile sector	0 to 5%	18%
Gobar Gas/Bio Fuel Generator	0%	18%
Agriculture Diesel Engine (upto 12 B.H.P.)	5%	28%
Plywood	14.30%	28%
Sewing Machine parts	5%	12%
Detergents	5%	28%
Glassware boll (Kancha)	0%	18%
Tractor attachments	14%	28%
Weighing machines	14%	28%
Wet grinders	14%	28%
Compressors	14%	28%
Packing Machines	14%	28%
Auto-parts	14%	28%
Garage Equipment	14%	28%
Hand-made soap (3401)	0%	18%
Hand-made paper (4802)	0-4%	12%
Herbal Shampoo (3305)	5-12%	28%
Leather Products (suit-case/brief-case/other articles)	5-12%	28%
Agricultural, Horticultural or Forestry Machinery for Soil preparation	5%	12%
Harvesting or threshing machinery	0%	12%
All food mixes, sharbat, ready to eat packaged food	5%	18%
Hand operated mechanical appliances, weighing 10 kg or less, used in the preparation, conditioning or serving of food or drink	5%	18%

Steps to widen clean fuel coverage

2675. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to invest nearly ₹ 30,000 crores on creating import and distribution infrastructure for widening the clean fuel coverage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to add 10,000 new LPG distributors;

(d) whether India is home to more than 24 crore households, of which about 10 crore still do not have access to LPG as cooking fuel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that two new LPG Import Terminals are under execution at Cochin and Haldiya to enhance the import capacity. As on 01.07.2017, OMCs are operating 189 Bottling Plants across the country with bottling capacity of 16,354 TMT and OMCs are undertaking capacity augmentation of existing Bottling Plants along with construction of 20 Green Field Bottling Plants.

Further, Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on refill sales potential that makes them commercially viable. As on 01.07.2017, there are 18950 LPG distributorship in the country. OMCs have recently advertised 2843 locations to set up new LPG distributorships (mostly in rural areas).

(d) and (e) As on 01.07.2017, there are 20.77 crore active LPG consumers in the country and the national LPG coverage is 75.5%. In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor household and expand the coverage of LPG especially in rural areas in the country, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17. More than 2.5 crore connections have been given under PMUY since the launch of the Scheme.

Utilising CSR funds for education of street children

2676. SHRI MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to use the CSR fund of oil and gas PSUs for the education purpose of the street children 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) Section 135 (3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 empowers the Board of a Company to take decisions regarding allocation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for items listed in Schedule VII of the Act. Welfare schemes for educating the street/orphan/destitute children in India are covered under the development head 'promoting education'.

The details of CSR activities undertaken for education of street children in India by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Engineers India Limited (EIL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of CSR activities undertaken for education of street children in India by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Engineers India Limited and Oil India Limited

(A) Engineers India Limited

Sl. No.	Period	Project Details
1.	2014-15	Support for providing education to underprivileged children in the age group of 6 to 18 years for one year.
2.	2015-16	Support for providing education to underprivileged children in the age group of 6 to 18 years for 6 months.

(B) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	Period	Project Details	Total Expenditure Project (₹ in lakh)
1.	2016-17	Skill development and employment opportunities for unemployed street youth in Mumbai.	21,42,735.00

(C) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

Sl. No.	Year	Project Brief	Location	Project Cost (₹ in lakh)
1.	2015-16	Project "Roshni": The project aims at providing Pre-school and nursing education in the slums in and around Vadodara, conducting remedial classes for school going children, identifying slum children and prepare them for admission to regular schools. 546 children were benefited from this initiative.	Vadodara, Gujarat	10.11
2.	2015-16	Financial assistance for the Project Reducing Child beggary through Mobile School for the 300 children	Delhi	16.52
3.	2015-16	Free education to Slum Children	Andhra Pradesh	3.00
4.	2014-15	Adharshila Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Initiative. The prime beneficiaries are the uneducated and backward women from the JJ Slum clusters of Tigri village Delhi. Total of 360 beneficiaries are covered under this project	Delhi	14.29

Allegations against Chairman Elect of ONGC.

†2677. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman Elect of ONGC had been under suspension for a long time on account of serious allegations leveled against him and an important post like Chairman of ONGC is being offered to him while setting aside his suspension;

(b) the duration where for ONGC's Chairman Elect had been under suspension and the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reason responsible to set aside the allegations about his suspension during selection process; and

(d) whether the parameters like integrity, efficiency and seniority have also been ignored during the course of selection process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) in its selection meeting held on 19.06.2017 recommended Shri Shashi Shanker, Director (T&FS), ONGC for the post of Chairman and Managing Director, ONGC.

Shri Shashi Shanker was placed under suspension on 23.02.2015 and his suspension was revoked on 17.07.2015 in a case related to procurement of Blow out Preventers in ONGC. The matter was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), which after examination of the matter, advised the matter to rest with regard to Shri Shashi Shanker as there did not appear to be any direct role of Shri Shashi Shanker in delay in award of contract. On the advice of CVC, it was decided to close the matter with the approval of competent authority.

(d) PESB has been set up to advise Government on appointment of various top management posts in CPSEs. PESB follows its own procedure for selection of candidates.

Functioning of ONGC Energy Centre in Delhi

†2678. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years since Delhi based ONGC Energy Centre has been functioning;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pace of expenditure of the above Energy Centre is more than that of its production;

(c) the details of expenditure, income and the contribution of the above Centre during the last three years;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Director of the above Energy Centre is a retired officer and holding the post for a long time; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the reasons for not making permanent appointment in such a big Department for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) ONGC Energy Centre (OEC) was set up by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) under the aegis of the ONGC Energy Centre Trust (OECT) on 8th August, 2005. ONGC Energy Centre has been taking up in-house and collaborative research projects since 2007, with a focus on clean and renewable energy technologies among other research activities.

(b) and (c) OEC is engaged in research, development and demonstration activities through collaborative research projects with academic and research institutions and through In-house Projects. OEC had spent an amount of ₹ 52.06 crore during the last three years on Research and Development (R&D) and Demonstration activities. Some of the key contributions of the OEC during the last three years include:

- (i) Development and Demonstration of Thermochemical Splitting of Water Process for production of Hydrogen,
- (ii) Development and Demonstration of Microbial Process to enhance production of Gas from CBM well,
- (iii) Identification of some regions which have potential for presence of sub-surface Uranium.

Further, based on the collaborative R&D work, three International Patents on Hydrogen related research have been granted to OECT, jointly with the Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai. In addition, during this period another five joint patents have been filed by OECT.

(d) and (e) As per the existing policy, manpower for R&D support is engaged by ONGC Energy Centre on contract basis. In addition, some of the Executives from ONGC are also posted in the Centre from time to time. The present incumbent, a retired Scientist, has been engaged as Director General, on contract basis, since January, 2013.

PNG coverage

2679. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total coverage of PNG pipelines for cooking purposes, domestic and commercial, in the country during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, State-wise;

(b) how many lakh PNG household customers have been covered in the current financial year, up to 1st July, 2017 city-wise and town-wise; and

(c) what is the target of coverage of PNG supply for cooking purposes in the country in the next five years, under City Gas Distribution Network, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007. PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network for supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for cooking purpose to the domestic household, commercial and Industrial. PNGRB identifies the Geographical Area (GA) for development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network in the country. PNGRB has already authorized 81 GAs across the country for the development of CGD network. Details of GAs authorized by PNGRB and coverage of PNG domestic and commercial in the country as on 01.6.2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has set a target to Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to achieve one crore PNG connections by 2019.

Statement

Details of GAs authorised by PNGRB and coverage of PNG domestic and commercial in the country as on 1.6.2017

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area	PNG connection on 01.6.2017	
			Domestic	Commercial
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	Sonepat, Faridabad, Gurgaon	60,471	185
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, Vijayawada	4275	41
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	3345	5
4.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	30,214	1,012
5.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat,	16,73,817	17,216

1	2	3	4	5
		Karjan-Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Bharuch and surrounding areas, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Vapi, Anand		
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampura	16,106	69
7.	Rajasthan	Kota	187	2
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombiwali, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Khargarh and Taloja, Pune City including Pimpri-Chinchwad and adjoining contiguous areas of Chakan, Hinjewadi, Talegaon GA and Thane Rural	10,26,641	3,438
9.	Tripura	Agartala	29,736	366
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Gautam Budh Nagar (Noida), Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Meerut, Khurja, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, Mathura, Allahabad	53,830	287
11.	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	7,51,970	1,953
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2,842	21
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3,529	0
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam	595	2
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	92	2
TOTAL			36,57,650	24,602

Guidelines for perks to top level management of oil companies

2680. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any strict norms and guidelines for both public and private sector oil and gas companies for the provision and maximum limit of the salaries and perks accorded to the top level management upto GM level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some companies are paying more than the prescribed ceiling to its CEOs and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The total managerial remuneration payable by a public company to its managerial personnel including Board level Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and other top management officers, is regulated under section 197 to 200 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. In respect of any financial year, the overall remuneration payable by a company to all its directors, shall not exceed eleven per cent of the net profits of the company for that financial year. In case of losses or inadequacy of profits, the remuneration may be paid, without approval of the Central Government, provided it is within the limits prescribed, and subject to conditions specified in the Act and the rules thereunder. If the company is not able to comply with such provisions, then remuneration may be paid only with the approval of the Central Government. The companies with the approval of the Central Government may pay more remuneration than the prescribed ceiling to its CEOs who are holding board level positions. There is, however, no such limit under the Act on the managerial remuneration paid by Private Limited Companies (except the salaries of Board level managerial personnel of the subsidiary of a listed company) and Government Companies.

The salaries and perks to the top level management of oil and gas PSUs under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are governed in terms of the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises from time to time.

Reduction in production and distribution by oil PSUs

2681. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is Government's policy to reduce production and distribution by Public Sector oil companies like ONGC, IOC, etc.;

(b) if so, why they are not promoted in taking up new projects like KG Basin oil and gas production; and

(c) why prices of oil and gas are pegged up in comparison to even less developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector oil companies are making all efforts for enhancing production of hydrocarbons. Public Sector oil companies *i.e.* ONGC and OIL are working in KG Basin and details of their blocks under PSC regime are as following:

Company	Blocks	PEL Area (sq. km.)
ONGC	KG-DWN-98/2	7295
	KG-ONN-2003/1	315
	KG-OSN-2004/1	1131
	KG-OSN-2009/2	1471
	KG-OSN-2009/4	835
OIL	KG-ONN-2004/1	353.46

In addition, ONGC is also working under Nomination regime in KG Basin.

(c) At present crude oil price is determined based on the benchmarked price of internationally traded crude oil. The price of Natural Gas produced from domestic fields is determined as per the Pricing formula based on New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. The formula is based on the market prices in major international markets. The Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) notifies these prices every six months. The present price valid for 1.04.2017 to 30.09.2017 is US\$ 2.48/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) basis. For Deep Water, Ultra Deep water and High Pressure-High Temperature areas, the Government has given pricing and marketing freedom with a ceiling price *vide* notification dated 21.03.2016. In addition, prices are also determined by the contractual provisions stipulated specifically under certain respective Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).

Gas purchase deal with Qatar

2682. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is ready to sign a long-term gas purchase deal with Qatar subject to Qatar investing in our power plants hit by gas shortage;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the names of power plants which have been forced to cease their operations or to function below capacity due to lack of gas supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal for signing a new long-term gas purchase contract with Qatar. In 1999, Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) had signed a long term LNG Sale Purchase Agreement (SPA) for import of 7.5 MMTPA FOB LNG with RasGas of Qatar. While re-negotiating the contract, PLL contracted an additional quantity of 1.0 MMTPA of LNG from RasGas on 31 December, 2015 for a period of about 12 years w.e.f. January 1, 2016 which is co-terminus with the long-term contract that it had signed earlier.

(c) In the first quarter of 2017 approximately 15.31 MMSCMD of domestic gas was supplied to the power sector. LNG is available under Open General License. The Power Plants may procure gas based on their techno-commercial feasibility and need.

Free licences for LPG distributorship to war widows

2683. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to distribute free LPG distributorship licences to war widows in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the legal constraints, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Selection of LPG distributorship is carried out by Oil Marketing Companies as per Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG distributorships 2016 . As per the Guidelines, a reservation of 8% is provided under Government Personnel (GP) Category, which covers- (i) Widows/Dependents of Armed Forces (*viz.*, Army, Navy, Air Force) or Central Para Military Forces/Central or State Special Forces, those died while performing their duties, (ii) Disabled personnel of Armed Forces (*viz.*, Army, Navy, Air force) or Central Para Military Forces/Central or State Special Forces while performing their duties. (iii) Ex-service man who has served for the Armed Forces (iv) Widows/Dependents of personnel of Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings who died

while performing their duties and such disabled personnel of Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings causes attributable to performance of duties.

In case of locations reserved under Government Personnel Categories, four lists of eligible candidates are prepared, and Widows/Dependents of Armed Forces, who died while performing their duties are placed in 1st list of priority.

LPG cylinders to poor families in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

2684. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has special provision for providing LPG cylinders to poor families in less developed States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what is the status of beneficiaries in Bihar as of now; and

(c) whether Government would contemplate to provide LPG cylinders in the flood affected districts of Bihar on an urgent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor household and expand the coverage of LPG, especially in rural areas in the country including the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17. Priority is given to such States/UTs having LPG coverage less than the national average *i.e.* 61 % as on 01.01.2016. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 2.65 crore LPG connections under PMUY as on 03.08.2017 across the country including 37.06 lakh LPG connections in the State of Bihar under PMUY.

Slow exploration work of ONGC in KG Basin

2685. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploration work of ONGC in the Godavari PML block in the Krishna Godavari Basin since 2003 is very tardy;

(b) whether Justice Ajit Prakash Shah Committee has submitted its report on the ineffective role of the ONGC in exploration; and

(c) if so, by when it will start the exploratory work and by when the commercial production would start in either of its blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is carrying out exploratory activities in the Godavari PML block since 2003. The entire Godavari PML block has been covered with 3D seismic survey and exploratory drilling of 9 wells. With its exploratory efforts, ONGC has notified one gas and one oil discovery.

(b) Government on 15th December, 2015 constituted a Single Member Committee consisting of Shri Ajit Prakash Shah, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, to consider in depth the study report of M/s DeGolyer and Mac Naughton (D&M) on lateral continuity of gas pools of the ONGC's blocks, Godavari PML and KG-DWN-98/2 with KG-DWN-98/3 or Reliance Industry Limited (RIL), and recommend action thereon.

(c) ONGC has started commercial production of oil and gas in onland of Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin since 1986-87. At present the production from onland of KG basin during the year 2016-17 was 0.276 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of oil and 868 Million Metric Stand Cubic Metre (MMSCM) of gas. Crude oil and natural gas production from Eastern Offshore Asset during the year 2016-17 was 0.016 MMT and 470 MMSCM respectively.

Rehabilitation of kerosene dealers belonging to SC category

2686. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to rehabilitate Scheduled Cast kerosene dealers including dealers from SC category of Delhi and to provide alternative source of income to meet their livelihood in view of Delhi being kerosene free since 2013;

(b) if so, details thereof along with the proposal, if any, to provide LPG distributorship/5 kg. Free Trade LPG to kerosene dealers in Delhi;

(c) whether any relaxation has been given to dealers providing land for said purpose, if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to provide LPG distributorship to kerosene dealers, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to rehabilitate the SKO dealers of Kerosene Free States like Delhi, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have formulated a policy for appointment of Kerosene Wholesalers of Kerosene Free States as NDNE/FTL 5 Kg cylinder Retailer and/or FTL 5 kg cylinder Point of Sales on nomination basis. The above scheme is also applicable to SC category SKO dealers of Delhi.

Further, the eligibility criteria has also been relaxed for Kerosene Wholesalers in terms of Age, Qualifications, fund and size of godown, multiple dealership/distributorship norms etc., while applying for NDNE retailer. However, upon selection, such kerosene dealers will have to surrender their dealership prior to issuance of letter of appointment for LPG Distributorship.

Apart from the above, existing kerosene wholesalers of OMCs have also been allowed to apply for the selection of LPG distributorship who are operating as a sole proprietor and having average allocation of less than 75 KL of kerosene per month during the immediate preceding 12 months prior to the month of advertisement for selection of LPG distributors, and fulfilling common eligibility criteria under unified guidelines for selection of LPG distributorships. However, upon selection, such SKO dealers will have to surrender their SKO Dealership prior to issuance of letter of appointment for LPG Distributorship.

(d) OMCs have made an offer to SKO dealers in Delhi for appointment as NDNE and 5 kg FTL retailer or 5 kg point of sales on nomination basis subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria.

Daily fixation of retail prices of petrol and diesel

†2687. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of keeping the prices of petrol and diesel higher, in connivance with the oil companies of private sector, in daily fixation of retail prices of petrol and diesel has come across;

(b) the mechanism adopted to avoid such connivance with private oil companies; and

(c) how is it possible to fix the uniform rate of petro-products on daily basis without any connivance, the reasons for not having different prices thereof, so that consumers could buy those from the company having lowest rates thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. There is no connivance with the oil companies of private sector, in daily fixation of retail prices of petrol and diesel. The private

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

oil companies themselves decide the prices of petrol and diesel being sold from the Retail outlets run by them.

The Public Sector OMCs have majority market share in marketing of petroleum products in the country. Public Sector OMCs have implemented daily price revisions of Petrol and Diesel which would make the retail prices more reflective of the current market conditions, minimizing the volatility in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel. Further, it will lead to increased transparency in the system.

Public Sector OMCs have informed that they have established appropriate mechanism for conveying the prices to consumers every day, including daily updates at their websites, prominent displays of prices at the retail outlets, sending of price related SMS to toll free number, Mobile apps etc.

Exploration of oil and gas

†2688. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of regions where the work of exploration of crude oil and gas is being conducted in the country at present;

(b) whether Government is exploring these outside the country also, if so, the names of those countries;

(c) the places where wells of crude oil and gas have been found in the exploration in the country, and the possibility of quantity of their storage; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of tapping the reserves of oil and gas found by means of exploration by the private companies, if so, the reasons therefor along with names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Exploration work for oil and gas is being carried out by National Oil Companies and Private and Joint Venture Companies under Nomination and Production Sharing Contract Regime in the States of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu along with offshore areas in east and west coast of the country.

(b) The Exploratory Blocks of Indian Oil PSUs are present in Vietnam, Myanmar, Mozambique, Libya, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, New Zealand, Indonesia, Australia, Nigeria, Gabon, Yemen, Brazil, Iran, Iraq and East Timor.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Oil and gas reserves, have been established by National Oil Companies and Private and Joint Venture Companies under Nomination and Production Sharing Contract Regime in the States of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu along with offshore areas in east and west coast of the country. Till 01.04.2017, a total of 11206.09 Million Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent (MMToE) initial in-place volume of hydrocarbon reserves and 4235.17 MMToE ultimate reserves have been established.

(d) Details of Operator-wise Oil and Gas Reserves acquired by Pvt./JVs companies under Production Sharing Regime are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of operator-wise Oil and Gas Reserves acquired by Pvt./JVs under PSC Regime as on 01.04.2017*

Operator	Initial In-place volume O+OEG (MMT)	Ultimate Reserves O+OEG (MMT)	Balance Recoverable Reserves O+OEG (MMT)
ACL	5.21600	2.27000	2.00687
CIL	540.89605	185.78595	26.91036
EOL	1.36900	0.17200	0.15707
Focus	57.91872	27.67941	26.13352
Geoenpro	15.27370	2.79200	0.79940
GNRL	11.75046	1.29341	1.20536
Hardy	24.34000	6.92300	3.04059
HDCPL	0.29700	0.05250	0.04835
HOEC	11.65427	6.42697	5.24515
IPL	0.55350	0.13500	0.12506
JOGPL	34.32067	1.82760	1.82760
JTI	11.28200	3.00400	2.07508
NIKO	14.47149	10.59424	-0.34562
OILEX	18.34726	7.04837	6.73100
RIL	630.98561	444.14771	363.43955
Selan	16.46782	1.75842	1.31109
Shell	419.27100	89.69100	27.87471
GRAND TOTAL	1814.41455	791.60158	468.58516

*MC approved Figures

Regulation of fuel prices

2689. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the deregulation of the petroleum and natural gas prices has led to sharp and continuous price rise;
- (b) whether Government has promised to control price-rise;
- (c) if so, how is it possible to control prices in the backdrop of deregulated fuel prices; and
- (d) the details of Government's plan for this regulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

Further, Public Sector OMCs have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel in the entire country effective 16th June, 2017.

Daily price revisions of Petrol and Diesel make the retail prices more reflective of the current market conditions, minimizing the volatility in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel. Further, it leads to increased transparency in the system and enables smoother flow of products from refinery/depots to Retail Outlets (RO).

As regard pricing of Natural Gas, its price is being declared as per the Guidelines notified by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas through the "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" dated 25th October, 2014. The current applicable price for the period April to September 2017 is US\$ 2.48/MMBTU.

Letter of appreciation for voluntary surrender of LPG subsidy

†2690. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a plan to send a letter of appreciation to those giving up LPG subsidy voluntarily; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the total number of citizens who have given up LPG subsidy, so far, in the country and how many out of them have been sent a letter of appreciation and by when the letters will be sent to the remaining persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) More than one crore LPG customers have given up their LPG subsidy under 'GiveItUp' campaign. As a token of appreciation, personalised thank you letters from the Hon'ble Prime Minister are sent to the LPG consumers who voluntarily gave up their LPG subsidy.

Exploration by ONGC in East Coast deep water block

2691. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has initiated preliminary activities for development of oil fields in the east coast deep water block;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of crude oil and gas expected to be explored in these oil fields over the next 10 years; and

(d) the amount each earmarked and spent so far, for the exploration activities and the progress of work, in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is producing oil and gas from shallow water field GS-15 w.e.f. August, 2011 and deep-water field G-1 w.e.f. November, 2013 in Krishna Godavari offshore. Further, ONGC has started the work of development of S1-Vashista and cluster-II of KG-DWN-98/2 in East Coast deep water.

(c) and (d) In East Coast deep-water blocks, ONGC has established 642.72 Million Metric Tonne Oil Equivalent (MMtoe) In-Place hydrocarbon volume and 159.5 MMtoe of Ultimate Reserves. The amount spent on exploration by ONGC in East Coast Offshore since inception till 31.03.2017 is ₹ 48,748 crore. Further, ONGC has approved investment of ₹ 4259.59 crore for development of Vashista and S-I fields and of ₹ 34,012 crore for development of Cluster-II of KG-DWN-98/2 Fields.

Greenfield crude oil refinery in Andhra Pradesh

2692. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish a greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh as mandated in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has signed any MoU with the petrochemical companies;

(d) whether a feasibility study was carried; and

(e) what is the present position of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 envisages examining of feasibility for establishing a Greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) along with Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) is evaluating the techno-commercial feasibility for setting up greenfield petrochemical complex at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. In this context, a MoU has been signed between Government of Andhra Pradesh, HPCL and GAIL on 27.01.2017.

(d) and (e) Detailed Feasibility Study for the Petrochemical Complex has been carried out by Engineers India Limited (EIL). Discussions with Government of Andhra Pradesh are underway for Viability Gap Funding/Incentive package for the project.

Raids against theft/adulteration in petrol pumps

2693. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nation-wide raids have taken place in connection with theft/adulteration in petrol pumps in the recent past;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, including those in Jharkhand;

(c) what action has been taken against those found guilty; and

(d) what deterrent measures are being taken to ensure that this does not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector

Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that during the month of April, 2017, raids were conducted in Uttar Pradesh and incidents of short delivery by manipulation of Dispensing Units (DUs) were detected. After the above incidents, OMCs in co-ordination with other agencies formed special teams for carrying out nationwide inspections/raids. The State-wise details of inspections/raids carried out throughout the country including Jharkhand are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) OMCs have informed that action has been initiated in all cases involving malpractices as per provisions of the agreement subsisting between OMC and RO dealerships and 76 dealerships have been terminated till 31.07.2017.

(d) The Government has directed OMCs that there should be zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. The OMCs have been instructed to take strict action against the Retail Outlets, resorting to such malpractices, including option of terminating the contract.

To ensure correct quantity is delivered to consumers, Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of States/UTs have been requested to conduct a Special Drive/surprise inspections across the respective State/UT and set up a number of special teams consisting of officials from STF, Legal Metrology, Civil Supplies and OMCs.

OMCs have informed that they are taking various steps/measures to curb the possible manipulation in the electronic dispensing units by introducing upgraded technical specifications at regular intervals such as encryption of pulses, metering unit with integrated pulser assembly etc. Apart from this, OMCs are working with Legal Metrology department to bring in changes in the sealing methodology and design for sealing integrity in the DUs. Further, OMCs have stated that they have finalized the specifications for procurement of new MPDs with additional features like OTP, Family concept, Encryption, etc. to strengthen the security of MPDs circuitry and communication among intelligence cards to stop any manipulations. In addition, specification for upgradation of old pulser units by self-destructive pulser units have been finalized for existing MPDs of all makes and order has been placed with OEMs for the same.

Statement

*State/UT-wise detail of inspections/raids conducted at Retail Outlets
of OMCs in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of inspections/raids
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2807
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	92

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of inspections/raids
4.	Assam	1557
5.	Bihar	3488
6.	Chandigarh	95
7.	Chhattishgarh	1250
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	917
11.	Goa	120
12.	Gujarat	4409
13.	Haryana	3908
14.	Himachal Pradesh	743
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	846
16.	Jharkhand	1329
17.	Karnataka	4676
18.	Kerala	3107
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3728
21.	Maharashtra	4859
22.	Manipur	295
23.	Meghalaya	345
24.	Mizoram	85
25.	Nagaland	57
26.	Odisha	1922
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	5878
29.	Rajasthan	5101
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5192
32.	Telangana	2088
33.	Tripura	198

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of inspections/raids
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6844
35.	Uttarakhand	947
36.	West Bengal	2518
TOTAL		69401

Exploratory drilling in KG Basin by ONGC

2694. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has started exploratory drilling in KG Basin after getting clearances from the concerned agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether results forthcoming from the drillings are encouraging for commercial exploitation; and

(d) if so, by when commercial drilling may begin in KG Basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) ONGC has started exploratory drilling in Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin after getting all clearances. ONGC has drilled 713 exploration wells in KG Basin and made 135 discoveries. As a result of its exploratory activities ONGC has found In-Place hydrocarbon volume of 1162.88 Million Metric Tonne Oil Equivalent (MMtoe) and ultimate recoverable reserve of 279.50 MMtoe.

ONGC is commercially exploiting its discoveries in onland/ offshore part in KG basin. The production from onland of KG basin during the year 2016-17 was 0.276 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of oil and 868 Million Metric Stand Cubic Metre (MMSCM) of gas. Crude oil and natural gas production from Eastern Offshore Asset during the year 2016-17 was 0.016 MMT and 470 MMSCM respectively.

Dealership to SCs/STs and women

2695. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for special drive for allotting dealership to SCs/STs and women 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) In accordance with the policy for divestment of temporary Company Owned Company Operated (COCO), temporary COCOs may be offered and handed over to eligible categories of pending Letter of Intent (LOI) holders including Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Women above the age of 40 years without earning parents.

Accordingly, 525 temporary COCO retail Outlets of Industry available for divestment were offered to 824 number of pending eligible LOI holder including SCs/STs and Women categories. After following due process of allotment, 195 temporary COCOs were handed over to the intended beneficiaries on industry basis.

Accidents at oil rigs/offshore drilling/exploration sites

2696. 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 the year 2016-17;

(b) the relief or compensation package provided to each one of the injured/victims in the aforementioned accidents;

(c) whether there has been a study on the causes of these accidents and the measures taken/to be taken to prevent their reoccurrence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Eleven accidents/fatalities cases at oil rigs/offshore drilling and exploration sites were reported by Oil Companies for the year 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) and (d) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), the technical Directorate of the Ministry, undertakes on periodic basis, the external safety audit as well as 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 level 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

setup 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 BlowOut 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

(A) Details of Accidents reported by Oil India Limited (OIL)

Sl. No.	Date of Accident	Compensation Details
1.	28.10.2016	Under Assessment by Disability Assessment Board of OIL Hospital.
2.	21.11.2016	Compensation amount of ₹ 5,70,720/- paid.

(B) Details of Accidents reported by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)

Sl. No	Date of Accident	Compensation Details
1.	04.04.2016	Relief/compensation provided to deceased family of Late Tasavur Mallick, contractual labour: (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> . 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.

Sl. No	Date of Accident	Compensation Details
2.	24.09.2016	Rig Operators (C/H SKP-135-I) has paid compensation of ₹ 10 lac paid to the deceased family members.
3.	26.11.2016	Rig operator (C/H GTC-150-II) has paid compensation of ₹ 10 lac to the deceased family.
4.	17.10.2016	Financial Assistance on account of death while on duty amounted to ₹ 6 lac, ₹ 60 lac under CSSS Scheme of ONGC, ₹ 10 lac 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.
5.	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/-.
6.	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.
7.	04.04.2016	Hospital Cost: ₹ 76,827/- Post Hospt Cost: ₹ 4,469/- Accident Disability Leave Salary: ₹ 9,627/-
8.	31.05.2016	Hospital Cost: ₹ 1,51,134/- Accident Disability Leave Salary: ₹ 3,37,500/-
9.	13.08.2016	73 days full pay Accident and Disability Leave from 13.08.2016 to 24.10.2016 has been granted to him.

Sale of HPCL stake to ONGC

2697. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether it has been decided to sell stake of HPCL to ONGC;
- if so, the reasons for selecting HPCL out of other public sector OMCs; and
- whether the same will be done in the case of OIL and BPCL as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In the Budget Speech of 2017-18 on February 1, 2017, Finance Minister had *inter alia* stated that “we see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSE can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector ‘Oil Major’ which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies”. ONGC had forwarded a proposal to acquire HPCL. The Government has given in-principle approval for strategic sale of the Government of India’s existing 51.11% of total paid up equity shareholding in HPCL to ONGC along with transfer of management control.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Implementation of guidelines for service provider at COCO ROs

2698. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued new guidelines for selection of service provider for providing manpower and services at Company Owned Company Operated Retail Outlets (COCO ROs) during the last year in November, 2016;

(b) whether it is a fact that these guidelines have so far not been implemented even after eight months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has issued revised guidelines for selection of service provider for providing manpower and services at Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlets (ROs) in November, 2016. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have already implemented the said guidelines and are taking necessary action accordingly.

Gap between demand and supply of steel

2699. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of steel resulting in dependence on imported steel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has increased export duty on steel to stop iron ore exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government plans to have new National Steel Policy to consider all the aspects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. India was a net exporter of steel in 2016-17 and continues to be so in the first quarter of 2017-18 (April-June). Details are as follows:-

(in MT)

Years	Production	Import	Consumption	Export
2016-17 (Prov.)	100.74	7.23	83.65	8.24
2017-18 (Apr.-June)	26.17	1.71	21.01	2.04

Source: JPC

(c) and (d) There is no export duty on steel. Export duty on iron ore has remained unchanged.

(e) and (f) The Government has already notified a new National Steel Policy 2017, details of which are available to the public on the website of the Ministry of Steel.

Loss incurred by RINL

2700. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) incurred a loss of ₹ 1421 crores in the last fiscal in spite of 39 per cent increase in production and 5 per cent growth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what is the impact of fall in prices of steel on the turnover of RINL; and

(c) what is the present status of expansion of RINL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) registered around 39% growth

in saleable steel sales volume and around 5% growth in turnover in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. RINL incurred Profit After Taxes of (-) ₹ 1421 crore in 2015-16.

(b) Major reasons for the losses were sluggish market conditions and cheaper imports which prompted domestic steel companies to adopt aggressive pricing strategies by way of undercutting prices to sustain sales and contain inventory levels. The effect on RINL on account of these external factors led to fall in the Net Sales Realization (NSR) per ton of Saleable Steel and Pig Iron by around 24% and 29% respectively from the levels prevailing in FY 2014-15, which impacted Sales Turnover in 2015-16.

(c) RINL completed its capacity expansion from 3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of liquid steel to 6.3 mtpa in April, 2015. Presently RINL is in consolidation phase to maximise returns from expansion units.

Purchase of mines by NMDC in Turkey

†2701. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is considering any proposal to purchase mines in Turkey and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of foreign countries in which the NMDC and other companies occupy mines and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to implement any scheme to promote other corporations along with private sector companies in mines business and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Iron and Steel Sector is a deregulated sector and the role of Government is that of a facilitator only. Any decision regarding investment are made by individual companies based on commercial considerations and market dynamics. NMDC has acquired Mining Leases in Tanzania, equity in Legacy Iron Ore Ltd., Australia along with equity in ICVL which has coal mine in Mozambique.

Gas supply for stranded gas based steel plants

†2702. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three sponge iron projects-JSW Steel Salav, JSW Steel Dolvi and Essar Steel were established in the nineties with an assurance of regular supply of gas from Government;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that these projects are being supplied only 30 per cent gas at present due to which they are unable to use their full production potential;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to supply required gas to the above projects; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Government had made allocation of domestic gas and has been supplying gas, based on the availability and prevailing policy.

(c) RLNG is under open general license and can be imported as per demand.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

Setting up of steel plants on PSU land

2703. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up steel plants by private parties on the PSU land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recently the Cabinet has approved a new Steel Policy and whether (a) above is a part of policy initiative; and

(d) how the policy helps in taking steel production from the present 126 million tonnes to 300 million tonnes by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There is no such plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has notified National Steel Policy 2017 in the Gazette of India on 08.05.2017. The Policy addresses issues like raw material, MSME sector, value addition, logistics, quality control, technological efficiency etc. which provide roadmap for overall growth of Steel Sector.

Production of best quality steel at competitive global cost

2704. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel manufacturers in the country are capable to produce best quality of steel using the latest technology at globally competitive cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of technological improvisation in production of best quality steel in the country and collaborations with leading research institutions of the world, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Most of the steel manufacturers in India have adopted state-of-the-art technologies and are capable to produce best quality steel at globally competitive cost. Accordingly, Indian steel companies are able to produce most of the varieties of steel including automotive steel, line pipe steel, ship building quality steel, armour steel, CRNO electrical steel etc.

(c) Iron and Steel industry has improved blast furnace productivity, coke rate, higher coal injection and reduce energy and GHG emission by adopting larger size of blast furnace in the country. The Indian steel industry have signed agreements with several leading national and international research organizations namely University of Cambridge, Deakin University, McGill University, CRM Group, CSM, Italy, IITs, IISc. Bangalore, CSIR-NML, CSIR-IMMT.

Accidents in steel plants

2705. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the plant-wise and year-wise number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal in the integrated steel plants both in public and private sectors during the last three years;

(b) the plant-wise and year-wise number of workers both regular and under contract died and injured in those accidents; and

(c) the details of compensation paid to the affected workers/families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Details of the plant-wise and year-wise number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal in the public sector integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. As regards the private sector integrated steel plants, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(b) Details of the plant-wise and year-wise number of workers both regular and under contract died and injured in accidents in the integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per The Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately ₹ 5.35 crores as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased during 2014-2016.

Statement-I

Details of number of incidents/accidents (Fatal+Reportable) which occurred in Public Sector Integrated Steel Plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years (plant-wise)

Plant/Unit	2014	2015	2016
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)			
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	14	16	6
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	5	3	1
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	3	7	5
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	10	8	5
IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal)	14	8	2
TOTAL (SAIL)	46	42	19
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	18	17	15
GRAND TOTAL	64	59	34

Statement-II

Details of number of workers (both regular and under contract) died and injured in Public Sector Integrated Steel Plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years (plant-wise)

Plants/Units	No. of persons died			No. of persons injured		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)						
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	8	3	3	11	13	3
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	4	5	1	2	2	0
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	2	6	2	1	2	3
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	2	1	2	8	7	3
IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal)	8	0	1	29	8	1
TOTAL (SAIL)	24	15	09	51	32	10
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	05	04	06	14	13	10
GRAND TOTAL	29	19	15	65	45	20

Development of five exclusive tourism zones around beaches

2706. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop five exclusive tourism zones around beaches in partnership with private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has already identified islands for development by 2020 for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal for Development of five exclusive tourism zones around beaches in partnership with private sector.

(c) and (d) NITI Aayog has been mandated to steer the process of holistic development of identified islands as unique models of sustainable development and has shortlisted 10 islands for holistic development in the first phase namely Smith, Ross, Long, Avis and Little Andaman of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Minicoy, Bangaram, Tinnakara, Cheriya and Suheli islands of Lakshadweep.

Tribal and rural circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

†2707. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for development of tribal and rural circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and the details of the amount so far utilized for tribal and rural circuits under Swadesh Darshan;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme to promote rural tourism in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed schemes and State-wise, UT-wise and year-wise status of rural tourism in country along with details of action plan for enhancement of prospects of tourism in rural-tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The tribal and rural circuits are among the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits Scheme launched in 2014-15.

Under the scheme, the projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects for development of tribal and rural circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the country:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project/Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
A. Tribal Circuit				
1.	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland (2015-16)	97.36	48.68
2.	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdarpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh (2015-16)	99.94	19.99
3.	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana (2016-17)	84.40	16.88
4.	Nagaland	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland (2016-17)	99.67	19.93
B. Rural Circuit				
5	Bihar	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme (2017-18)	44.65	8.93

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism undertakes promotional activities under the 'Incredible India' brand-line to promote India and its various tourism products and destinations including rural and tribal areas in domestic and international markets.

Incredible India campaigns are released in domestic and international markets in various media including Print, Television, Online and Outdoor to showcase India's

tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourist visits in the country. A series of promotional activities are also undertaken through the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, seminars and workshops; production of publicity material and hosting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers from overseas under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism also utilizes its website and social media platforms to promote the tourism destinations and products of the country.

Proposal to resume the Ramayana Circuit

2708. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to resume “the Ramayana Circuit” in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details about the financial and legal implications, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Ramayana circuit is one of the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits Scheme launched in 2014-15.

Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations for development under the Ramayana Circuit theme namely Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

The following project has been sanctioned under Ramayana Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Project/Year of Santion	Amount sanctioned
Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	69.45

Decline in tourists visiting Kashmir

†2709. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of tourists visiting Kashmir has declined this year;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps so that the number of tourists may increase during the next year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits to the State of Jammu and Kashmir has increased to 94.15 lakhs in 2016 (provisional) from 91.45 lakhs in 2015, registering a growth of 2.95% in 2016 over 2015.

The number of Foreign Tourist Visits to the State of Jammu and Kashmir has increased to 0.63 lakhs in 2016 (provisional) from 0.58 lakhs in 2015, registering a growth of 7.92% in 2016 over 2015.

This information is not available for current year.

Development and promotion of tourism sector is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to all States/UTs including the State of Jammu and Kashmir under various schemes on receipt of proposal for tourism projects subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

In addition, Government has undertaken following special measures for development and promotion of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir:

- Sanctioned tourism projects of ₹ 42.02 crore and ₹ 569.19 crore under PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan scheme, respectively in the year 2016-17.
- 100% central financial assistance for organising fairs and festivals is allowed to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Provision of complimentary space to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- The Ministry of Tourism has been releasing special campaigns on Jammu

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Kashmir on Doordarshan and Private TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.

- Government of India employees are allowed to avail LTC for visiting Jammu and Kashmir in lieu of Home town LTC.

Development of Eco-Tourism in Jharkhand

2710. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop Jharkhand State as a major tourism centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) To execute the plan to develop, identify more tourist destinations and tourism potential in existing tourism centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories including the State Government of Jharkhand.

However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to tourism projects submitted by the State Government and Union Territories as per the existing scheme guidelines.

The State Government of Jharkhand has informed that they have identified 53 tourist places (centres) in the State of Jharkhand and the tourist places in the State are developed from both Central and State funds. Further they have stated that there is no specific funding pattern established for the purpose.

Initiatives taken to enhance tourism in NE States

2711. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are the initiatives taken by Government to enhance tourism in the North-Eastern States during the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the ongoing schemes; and

(c) whether there are any schemes or policies to increase tourism under the Act East Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Initiatives to enhance and increase tourism in North-Eastern States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance for projects submitted by State Governments in accordance with the Swadesh Darshan scheme guidelines under North-East India Circuit. The details of tourism projects for which Central Financial Assistance has been accorded to the North Eastern States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition to the above, there are Central Institute of Hotel Managements (IHMs) at Guwahati (Assam) and Shillong (Meghalaya) while there is one State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) at Gangtok (Sikkim) for enhancing the development and capacity building for service providers in the tourism sector. Besides there are two State Food Craft Institutes at Nawgaon (Assam) and Tura (Meghalaya).

Statement

Toursim projects sanctioned to North Eastern States

Sl. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Theme	Name of Project	Sanctioned Amt. (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	Manipur	2015-16	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh in Manipur under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	89.66
3.	Sikkim	2015-16	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-	98.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Mangan-Lachung- Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	
4.	Nagaland	2015-16	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	97.36
5.	Mizoram	2015-16	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, in Mizoram.	94.91
6.	Assam	2015-16	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas– Probitora–Nameri– Kaziranga–Dibru– Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	2015-16	North- East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14
8.	Tripura	2015-16	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

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Meghalaya	2016-17	North-East India circuit	Development of Umiam Lake view-U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang orchid lake resort in Meghalaya under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	99.13
10.	Manipur	2016-17	Spiritual circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple-Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple in Manipur.	53.80
11.	Sikkim	2016-17	North-East India circuit	Devp. of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	95.32
12.	Nagaland	2016-17	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon in Nagaland.	99.67
13.	Mizoram	2016-17	Eco-Tourism	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Chitelui-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang	99.07
14.	Assam	2016-17	Heritage circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar, under Heritage circuit	98.35

India's position in world tourism ranking

2712. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of India in the world tourism map;
- (b) whether it is a fact that India is ranked at 40th in the recently released world tourism ranking by World Economic Forum;
- (c) if so, the countries that are ahead of India;
- (d) what are the reasons that in spite of having rich cultural heritage and historical sites, we are still languishing at 40th place; and
- (e) the efforts being made on the policy front and at the ground level to achieve 10 million tourists in the coming two to three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) India ranks 25th in International Tourist Arrival around the world, 13th in World's International Tourism Receipts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Countries ahead of India in Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) are as follows:

Spain, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia, Italy, Canada, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Austria, Singapore, Portugal, China, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Belgium, Mexico, Ireland, Greece, Iceland, Malaysia, Brazil, Luxembourg, United Arab Emirates, Taiwan, Denmark, Croatia, Finland, Thailand, Panama, Malta, Estonia, Costa Rica and Czech Republic.

(d) In fact India's rank in TTCI of World Economic Forum had moved from 65th rank in 2013 to 52nd rank in 2015 and further moved up by another 12 positions to reach 40th rank in 2017.

There are many pillars including Cultural Resources and Business Travel from which ranking of countries in TTCI is calculated. Other pillars are as follows:

- Price competitiveness
- Environmental sustainability
- Air transport infrastructure
- Ground and port infrastructure
- Tourist service infrastructure
- Natural resources
- International Openness

- Prioritization of Travel and Tourism
- ICT readiness
- Human resources and labour market
- Health and hygiene
- Safety and security
- Business environment

(e) Government of India has taken various steps to boost tourism in the country, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- Launched 24x7 Toll Free Tourist Info-Helpline 1800111363 in 12 Languages.
- Extended e-Visa facility for citizens of 162 countries.
- Campaigns in the international and domestic markets to promote the varied tourism products and destinations through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy.
- Launched Social Awareness Campaigns for sensitizing stakeholders about good conduct and behaviour towards tourists and to reinforce the spirit of 'Atithidevo Bhava'.
- Providing Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for development and promotion of tourism.

Restoration/beautification of ancient temples/religious places in the country

2713. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Government regarding sanctioning of amount for restoration in the country particularly in rural and hilly areas;

(b) whether Government will ask the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for sanctioning of required funds for restoration/beautification of ancient temples of God Parshuram in village Nandla under gram panchayat Jangla in Chirgaon tehsil under Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh as the matter is pending with the Department of Language, Art and Culture since long, as the temple committee has produced all required documents to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISRTY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage

Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive. Restoration of monuments/heritage structures is one of the permissible project components eligible for central financial assistance under both the schemes.

The Ministry has not received any proposal for restoration/beautification of ancient temples of God Parshuram in village Nandla under gram panchayat Jangla in Chirgaon tehsil under Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh.

Request for E-Visa facility to promote tourism

2714. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to provide E-Visa facility and visa on arrival at immigration counters at the airports to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in which airports apart from Delhi, facility is available now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There was a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide visa-on-arrival (e-visa) facility at Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Vijayawada (Gannavaram) airports. After consideration the proposal for the request for grant of visa-on-arrival (e-visa) facility was not accepted due to inadequate infrastructure including the manpower required for e-visa facilities at these airport.

(c) Besides Delhi, e-visa facility is available at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Mangalore, Nagpur, Coimbatore, Pune, Bagdogra, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Calicut, Lucknow, Goa, Varanasi, Gaya, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Tiruchirapalli, Jaipur and Chandigarh Airports.

Treatment of tribals by quacks

2715. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports about tribal communities being treated by quacks for ailments, especially in States like Odisha, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that there has been branding being done with hot iron on these tribals by these quacks, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereon; and

(d) the steps being taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) No such reports about tribal communities being treated by quacks for ailments, including Odisha, have been received in this Ministry, so far.

(c) and (d) In view of reply given to Parts (a) and (b) above need has not risen.

Shortfall of health centres in tribal areas

2716. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the latest Annual Report of the Ministry the provisions of health infrastructure in the tribal areas are found to be wanting at an overall national level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as of 31st March, 2015 there is a shortfall of 6796 Sub-Centres, 1267 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 309 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the tribal areas; and

(c) how soon will the Ministry establish all the centres stated above in tribal areas in the interest of the health of tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) No specific scheme is being run by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for construction of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). MoTA through its Special Area Programmes *i.e.* Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) provides small amount of funds to the States for the purpose as an additive, based upon proposals from States, besides funding NGOs/VOs on a very limited scale. The subject is under the domain of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the details as obtained from the Ministry are as under:-

- As per Rural Health Statistics 2016, the shortfall of health infrastructure in tribal areas as on 31st March, 2016 is as below:-

Health Infrastructure	Required	Present	Shortfall
Sub-Centre	31273	28096	6646
Primary Health Centre	4690	4012	1266
Community Health Centre	1172	1030	294

- Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of establishment of health centres including in tribal areas is that of respective State/UT Governments.

- Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government provides support to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including support for setting up new/upgradation of existing health centres in States including in tribal areas based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plan.
- Under NHM, all tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) and these districts are to receive more resources per capita as compared to the rest of the districts in the State. These districts also receive focused attention and supportive supervision. Norms for infrastructure, human resource, ASHAs, MMUs etc. under NHM are relaxed for tribal and hilly areas.

Ashram schools for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes

†2717. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has opened Ashram schools for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for Ashram schools for the year 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Funds have been provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for construction of 1205 Ashram Schools across the country for creation of about 1,15,500 seats. Besides, 3272 Ashram Schools have also been opened for ST boys and girls by various State Governments.

(c) During 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 10.09 crore has been allocated under the scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area. Funds have also been provided to States for amenities in Ashram Schools through Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS), and grants under article 275(1) of the Constitution, based upon proposals from States.

Grants to voluntary organisation in Rajasthan

†2718. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that voluntary organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are being given grants-in-aid by Government;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the grants-in-aid given to such institutes and organisations in Rajasthan during the last three years, organisation-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any enquiry regarding works done by them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the scheme of “Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes” under which grants are provided to Voluntary organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

Details of grants-in-aid provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to VOs/NGOs in Rajasthan during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Before the State Government recommends proposals for grants-in-aid to the Voluntary Organisations under the schemes of the Ministry each year, a mandatory Annual Inspection is conducted by the district authorities, covering all aspects of functioning of the NGO-run project. Further, from time to time monitoring of projects including projects in Rajasthan is got undertaken by Ministry through Independent Monitoring Agencies. Inspections are also conducted from time to time by officials of Ministry/National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)/National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)/Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED). Whenever any serious shortcomings are pointed out in these Reports, these issues are taken up with the NGO concerned and further grants are given to them subject to rectification reports received from the NGO and State Government.

Statement

Details of Funds given under the scheme of ‘Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes’ during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Amount in ₹)

VO/NGO	Project (Sector)	Project Location	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Banasthali	Project of	P.O. Banasthali	5142300	0	5246000	10388300
Vidyapeeth	Tribal Girls	Vidyapith,				
Banasthali,	Students from	Tehsil-ewai,				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P.O. Banasthali Vidyapith, Tehsil-Newai, Distt. Tonk, Pin-304022, Rajasthan	NE region including Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Education)	Distt. Tonk, Pin-304022, Rajasthan				
Mewar Sharirik Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School (Primary) for ST boys (Education)	Vill. Bhinder, Block Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	1579230	1579230	1537268	4695728
Sharadhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpol, Kota, Adarshnagar, Rawatbhata, Distt. Chittorgarh Rajasthan	Residential School for ST students (Education)	Rawatbhata, Distt. Chittorgarh Rajasthan	1609470	1603519	0	3212989
Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, 940, Hiran Magri, Sec No. 4, Udaipur-313002, Rajasthan	Education Complex for ST girls (Education)	Vill. Badgaav near Keer ki Chowki, Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	2032549	0	2032550	4065099
Mewar Sharirik Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO Bhander, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Education Complex (Middle level) for ST girls (Education)	Village/Block/ PO Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur- 313603, Rajasthan	3479770	0	3204200	6683970
Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti, Vill./PO Jhadol (Phalasia), Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Education Complex (Primary level) for ST girls (Education)	Vill. Beeda, Post and Tehsil Jhadol (PH), Distt. Udaipur-313702, Rajasthan	4152800	0	9641060	13793860

Assistance to tribal students for pursuing Higher Education

2719. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any scheme and also provides any financial assistance thereunder to the tribal students for pursuing higher education in the field of engineering, technology and science in the country;

(b) the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year in the country especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) whether Government provides suitable guidance to tribal students seeking admission to the foreign accredited universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) This Ministry provides scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) for pursuing higher education at Graduate/Post Graduate level in the fields such as Engineering, Information Technology etc. in identified Institutions of excellence under the scheme 'National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students'. Financial assistance under the scheme is provided directly to beneficiaries and concerned institutions. The details of funds released for 'Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students' (earlier known as Top Class Education) for pursuing higher education and beneficiaries covered in the country, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, during the last three years and the current year are follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
						(as on 7.8.17)	
Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries
1849.85	1850	1552.32	1017	687.75	490	506.80	552

Apart from Top Class Institutes covered by the above scheme, Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) scheme for STs also include all Engineering, Science, Medical colleges for Graduate and Post Graduate level courses. The details of funds released

to State Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat under the Scheme Post Matric Scholarship for STs during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 7.8.17)
	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Benefi- ciaries	Funds Released	Beneficia- ries (provi- sional)	Funds Released
Gujarat	3929.23	218570	5520.40	163989	22040.27	192322	12626.74
Jharkhand	4927.23	81768	-	-	8148.39	63029	1292.50

(c) to (e) Under the scheme 'National Overseas Scholarship to STs for higher studies abroad', this Ministry provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue higher studies in an accredited university/institution abroad. The selected students are properly advised about the requisite documentation and other requirements, and they are guided by the Ministry to facilitate their further studies abroad.

Complaints against forgery of Gram Sabha approvals

2720. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints from any tribal community in the country regarding forging of their Gram Sabha approvals for some developmental projects in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Sir.

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

*The House then adjourned at forty one minute past
three of the Clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 10th August, 2017.*

Regarding stalking of a woman in Chandigarh (pages 65-66 and 69-70)

Regarding developing consensus for passage of Bills (pages 66-69 and 70-80)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 81-102)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 103-360)

