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Wednesday

19 July, 2017

28 Ashadha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 19th July, 2017/28th Ashadha, 1939 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

### Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं आसूचना संगठन (अधिकार निर्बंधन) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उप-धारा 2 के अधीन आसूचना संगठन (अधिकार निर्बंधन) अधिनियम, 1985 की अनुसूची में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों को अंतःस्थापित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1548(अ), दिनांक 15 मई, 2017 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7061/16/17]

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## REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं संविधान (एक सौ तेईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 संबंधी प्रवर समिति का प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

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## EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं संविधान (एक सौ तेईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 संबंधी प्रवर समिति के समक्ष दिए गए साक्ष्य की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग) से संबंधित 'रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन क्षेत्र में रुग्ण उपक्रमों का पुनरुद्धार'

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

विषय के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee (2015-16) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2015-16) on the subject 'Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIR)' relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
  - (ii) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee (2015-16) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2015-16) on the 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
  - (iii) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee (2016-17) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
  - (iv) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eight Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers regarding Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Functioning of Autonomous Institutions - Central Institute of Plastics Engineering Technology (CIPET) and Institute of Pesticides Formulation and Technology (IPFT)' relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Thirty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Thirty-eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development); and
- (iii) Thirty-ninth Report on 'Watershed Development component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) erstwhile IWMP relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Fourteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Forty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)' in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

- (iii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Eighteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (iv) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-ninth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (v) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirtieth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
- (vi) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-first Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 18th of July, 2017, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017	One hour
(b) The factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Two hours
(c) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Three hours

Business	Time Allotted
(d) The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017	One hour
(e) The Collection of Statistics Amendment) Bill, 2017	One hour
(f) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017	One hour

**REGARDING THE DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND ISSUE RELATED TO PROBLEMS OF FARMERS IN THE COUNTRY**

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस सदन की संरचना संविधान के अनुरूप हुई है। संविधान के आर्टिकल 80 में इस सदन की संरचना हुई कि इसमें कितने मेम्बर्स होंगे और उनके क्या वेतन-भत्ते होंगे। श्रीमन्, ऐसा लगता है, जैसे हम बेघर हो गए हैं। वेतन-भत्ते के लिए जो नियम बने, उन नियमों के साथ एक कमेटी बनी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the point of order in that? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, आप रुकिए। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि Seventh Pay Commission लागू हो गया और हम लोगों का कहना यह है कि हमारे वेतन-भत्ते के लिए जो कमेटी बनी, जिसके अध्यक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के मौजूदा मुख्य मंत्री, श्री योगी जी थे, उन योगी जी ने एक संस्तुति भेजी। वह पूरी संस्तुति क्या है, यह कोई नहीं जानता, लेकिन मीडिया में प्रचारित किया जाता है कि देश का सब कुछ खा रहे हैं, तो एमपी खा रहे हैं। एमपी फ्री खा रहे हैं, एमपी फ्री घूम रहे हैं, लेकिन श्रीमन्, सत्य यह है कि हमारी सैलरी, हमारा जो सेक्रेटरी है, उससे भी नीचे है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के जो चेयरमैन हैं, उनका जो एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी है, उसकी पे देख लीजिए और चेयरमैन की पे देख लीजिए। एमएलएज की सैलरी तीन-तीन लाख रुपए हो गई, लेकिन आज हम कितनी सैलरी पा रहे हैं? सदन के सभी सदस्यों से पूछ लीजिए, हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग 50 हजार रुपए में अपना घर चला लेते हों। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: श्रीमन्, ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे हम भीख मांग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, इस पर जवाब देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे हम भीख मांग रहे हैं। हमें भीख नहीं चाहिए। अगर आपको मना करना है, तो आप साफ मना कर दीजिए या सरकार को मना करना है, तो साफ मना कर दीजिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि लगे कि एमपीज़ भीख मांग रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमको सेवन्थ पे कमिशन के साथ जोड़ दीजिए। हमने कहा कि आप केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी से एक हजार रुपए ज्यादा कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** हो गया...**(व्यवधान)**... You have made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, आप इस पर जवाब दिलवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे रोड पर खड़े होकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस पर सदन के well में बैठ जाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने मंत्री को रोका नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, अगर सरकार ने इस पर जवाब नहीं दिया, तो मैं मजबूर होकर well में बैठ जाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने मंत्री को रोका नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, ऐसा नहीं लगे कि हम भीख मांग रहे हैं, हम बेघर नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी स्थिति इतनी खराब नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, ऐसा है कि नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह सारे सांसदों से संबंधित है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** लेकिन....

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उपसभापति महोदय, संसद नियमों पर चलती है, समितियां बनी हैं। अगर भारत की संसद ने दोनों सदनों की एक ज्वाइंट कमेटी बनाई है, जो सैलरीज़ और अलाउंसेज़ को देखती है, पहले तो दुनिया भर में कहीं भी सांसदों को इतना अपमानित, प्रताड़ित और बदनाम नहीं किया जाता, जितना हिन्दुस्तान में किया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मेरी पूरी बात तो सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि कहते हैं कि ये खुद अपनी तनखाह बढ़ा लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक तो यह कहते हैं कि ये अपनी तनखाह खुद बढ़ा लेते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कोई दूसरा मेकिनिज्म, दूसरा प्रावधान कर दें कि पे कमिशन में जो तय होगा, जो दुनिया के दूसरे प्रजातंत्र के अंदर है, जो सीनियरमोस्ट सिविल सर्वेंट है, उससे चाहे आप एक रुपया ऊपर दें, जो आपका Warrant of Precedence कहता है। जो दुनिया के दूसरे प्रजातंत्र करते हैं, आप वह करिए। हमेशा यह होता है कि ये अपनी सैलरी खुद बढ़ा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, हम कोई भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कितना अपमानित करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... यहां दिल्ली का घर भी चलाते हैं और constituency का घर भी चलाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, आपको क्या बोलना है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, सांसदों के घर में कितने लोग आते हैं और जो लोग आलोचना करते हैं, उनके घर में कितने लोग आते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कितने लोग रेल का भाड़ा मांगते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा लग रहा है कि हम भीख मांग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... जो कहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने मंत्री को रोका नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, या तो इस सदन के अंदर केवल संपन्न लोग आए या जनता के प्रतिनिधि आए। ...(व्यवधान)... या तो सिर्फ वे धन पशु आए, जिनके पास पैसा हो ...(व्यवधान)... या उनके प्रतिनिधि आए या लोगों के प्रतिनिधि आए ...(व्यवधान)... यह सोचना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले इसका जवाब आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Sharadji. ...(Interruptions)... After Sharadji, I will allow. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, हिन्दुस्तान भर के किसान, चारों तरफ से, यहां से वहां तक, पूरे देश के किसान कल से यहां आए हुए हैं। मैं पहले आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर से हर तरह के, सारे संगठनों के लोग कल आए हुए थे। देश में जिस तरह की... यह याद रखना चाहिए कि देश का मतलब है भारत का किसान। आज हिन्दुस्तान में रोज़ 15 से 20 किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, इसके बारे में डिस्कशन होने वाला है।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग आए थे, उनकी भावनाओं को मैं इस सदन में नहीं रखूंगा।.... मेरी आपसे विनती है कि किसानों ने दाल का उत्पादन 33 फीसदी बढ़ाया है और सरकार ने बाहर से दाल मंगाने का जो काम किया... आपने 425 रुपए अरहर, उड़द.... ये तीनों दालों के दाम बढ़ाए, इससे डिस्ट्रेस सेल हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री शरद यादव:** आपने गेहूँ के इम्पोर्ट पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी को जीरो से 10 फीसदी कर दिया है। मैं उस पर नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन किसानों ने मेहनत करके दाल का उत्पादन बढ़ाया।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... इस पर डिस्कशन हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, यहां पर शरद पवार जी बैठे हुए हैं, इस सदन में पूरी सरकार ने, यूपीए सरकार ने... किसानों ने पूरी मेहनत करके दाल का उत्पादन 33 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इस पर Short Duration Discussion हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, इतनी मेहनत करके, कष्ट उठा करके किसानों ने उत्पादन किया, लेकिन उनको अपने उत्पाद की कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। डिस्ट्रेस सेल हो रही है।...(व्यवधान).... इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि जब इस पर बहस हो, तो वे बताएं कि दाल की कीमत कब बढ़ा रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Short Duration Discussion हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)... श्री दिग्विजय सिंह।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सर, देश के एक सौ से ज्यादा किसान संगठन कल से जंतर-मंतर पर बैठे हुए हैं और जैसा कि शरद यादव जी ने कहा है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसलिए इस पर डिस्कशन करना है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सर, जैसा कि शरद यादव जी ने कहा है कि किसानों की समस्या देशव्यापी है, लेकिन सरकार मौन है। हम आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं, मैंने नियम 267 के अंतर्गत भी अनुरोध किया है कि इस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा कराई जाए। अगर आपने इसे चर्चा के लिए स्वीकार किया है, तो आज नहीं तो कल इस विषय पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि पूरा देश आन्दोलित है। किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य देने की बजाय गोलियां दी जा रही हैं। जैसा आपने बताया, import duty को लेकर, ...(व्यवधान).... यह भ्रष्टाचार का बहुत बड़ा माध्यम बन चुका है। जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो import duty zero कर दी जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. ...(Interruptions)... We are going to have a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* Please accept it as soon as possible. *...(Interruptions)...* It is listed for tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* पूरे देश के किसान यहां आए हुए हैं और आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): मैं खुद जंतर-मंतर गया था। वहां देश भर से किसान आए हैं। वहां किसान ही नहीं, उनके बच्चे भी आए हैं, जिन किसानों ने खुदकुशी की है। आप उनकी व्यथा सुनिए, उनकी करुण कथा सुनिए कि क्या हो रहा है? आठ लाख करोड़ रुपया NPA का corporate घरानों की तरफ, बड़े-बड़े सरमाएदारों की तरफ बकाया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* क्योंकि वे suicide नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन किसान suicide कर रहा है, *...(व्यवधान)...* यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: यहां किसानों के बच्चे आए थे, उनकी विधवाएं आई थीं। वे सब तड़प रहे हैं, रो रहे हैं, चीख रहे हैं, पुकार रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, *...(Interruptions)...* Now, let me come back to notices under Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, let me come back to Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: \*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me come back to Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...* You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति जी, जो विषय यहां उठाया गया है, वह बहुत serious है। *...(व्यवधान)...* किसानों की समस्या गम्भीर है। उनकी कर्जमाफी को लेकर यह सरकार कुछ नहीं बोल रही है। राज्य सरकार कुछ दे नहीं रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इससे किसान परेशान हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* Sir, the matter is serious... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. We are going to have a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please listen *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने भी नियम 267 के अंतर्गत किसानों की समस्या पर नोटिस दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं भी चाहता हूं कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है। मैं उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूं। आप पहले सुनिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* I am going to say on that. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

[श्री उपसभापति]

Now, listen, please. *...(Interruptions)*... Today, we are having a Short Duration Discussion. You know it already and the next subject is already decided and, that is, *Kisan's* problem. *...(Interruptions)*... It is very important and very serious.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, that should be discussed tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will report it to the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)*... Yes, we will have a discussion. *...(Interruptions)*... Now, with regard to this *Kisan* matter, that is, the agrarian distress, a number of notices under Rule 267 are there. I will read out the names but since we are slated for a discussion, I am not allowing Rule 267 to be raised here but the notices were given by Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Pramod Tiwari, Shri Naresh Agrawal, and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. Then, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad's is on *Dalit* issue, which is coming up today. Shri D. Raja's is on Minority issue, which is coming up today. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have also given. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Tiwari, Shri Kapil Sibal and Shri Sitaram Yechury. These are the notices received. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have given Rule 267 notice. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which one? *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : On *Kisan*. *...(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have given the Rule 267 notice. *...(Interruptions)*... I have given it twice. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have given Rule 267 notice. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not in the list. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will examine it. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But, Sir,... *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; if you say, you have given, I am not disputing it, I will examine it. *...(Interruptions)*...

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



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow you said and I allowed you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyhow you spoke. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, now, let me come back to Zero Hour Submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I have given Rule 267 notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me come back to Zero Hour Submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, your Zero Hour notice is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me come back to Zero Hour Submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A. K. Selvaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected, Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not permitted at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: That is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is quite a different subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you mention exactly about my notices ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... You repeat it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, what is the different subject? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can repeat that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can repeat that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, you did not mention my name. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given my notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not reading out all the names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I have given notice for suspension of the Business of the House for the day ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You repeat the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, GST is destroying the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Sit down. Now, Shri Selvaraj. Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... That will not go on record.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:\*

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### **Need to get Presidential assent to the NEET Bill, passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly**

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, the students of Tamil Nadu were agitating against NEET since its announcement as they have all studied on the basis of State syllabus and now, all of a sudden moving to some other syllabus for the purpose of NEET cannot be accepted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, sit down. That is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not permitted you. ...(*Interruptions*)... You repeat the notice if you want. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Therefore, the State Government of Tamil Nadu enacted a Bill titled NEET Bill. The Bill seeking exemption for Tamil Nadu students from the NEET was unanimously passed in the State Assembly in January, 2017 and it was sent to the Centre for Presidential assent, but till date there has been no response. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The NEET was against the interest of Tamil Nadu students aspiring for MBBS admission and the test was based on Central Board of Secondary Education syllabus. ...(*Interruptions*)... But 98 per cent of Tamil Nadu students had studied on State syllabus. ...(*Interruptions*)... If a question was asked out-of-syllabus in public examinations, the students from Tamil Nadu may not be able to answer them properly. In such a situation, it was not acceptable to compel the Tamil Nadu students to write NEET examination which would be based on CBSE syllabus. ...(*Interruptions*)... The aspiring students had been left in the lurch due to the inaction of the Centre on NEET Bill.

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\* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give Presidential assent to the NEET Bill of the Tamil Nadu Government immediately to save the future of lakhs of students from Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi to associate for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Take one minute.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Assembly has passed a law unanimously and they have sent it to the Central Government. The President has not given any assent to it. Sir, the problem is, it was said that the Tamil Nadu Government wanted one year exemption from this exam; that is not true. The Tamil Nadu Government and all the political parties in Tamil Nadu want a permanent exemption from this NEET examination. We do not want NEET examinations for our students. There was a Standing Committee recommendation also which said that the States which did not want to be part of the NEET examinations have to be exempted. The infrastructure in Government medical colleges was developed by the consecutive State Governments for the students in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: By taking away all the seats ...*(Interruptions)*... This is denying our students of the seats in the State which were developed by our State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. Take one minute.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, now the young boys and girls are on the verge of committing suicides. Two sets of questions have been framed. The easier question paper was distributed to the Northern States and the tough question paper was given to the Tamil Nadu students and hence, they were not able to secure more marks. This is total discrimination. So, I especially urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to take appropriate steps to get the assent of the President. Please do the needful and save the young children. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanimozhi, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, by associating, I wanted to say that I wrote a letter to the President of India\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot question the President. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Don't make such statements here. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Please, that is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Home Ministry has *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. You cannot make such statements here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, only five per cent of the Tamil Nadu Board students may get.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in the hon. President here at all. *...(Interruptions)...* I will expunge it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I did not mention any name. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, only five per cent Tamil Nadu Board students may get..*...(Interruptions)....* Sir, we have 22 Government medical colleges. *...(Interruptions)...* A thousand students appeared in the examination. *...(Interruptions)...* Only five per cent will get *...(Interruptions)....* Fifty per cent of the questions are out of the syllabus. *...(Interruptions)...* Is this a way of cooperative federalism? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Now, sit down.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: The State Assembly passes the Resolution but the Centre is not going to accept that. What type of cooperative federalism is it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Now, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

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

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

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

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is that under the constitutional scheme of things, when a Bill is sent to the President for assent, the President does not normally take the decision. The Government of the day, the Cabinet, has recommended it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you saying all that now? It is only the Member who has said that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, the Government must make it clear, rather than passing it on to the President...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you putting the President of India in the dock? The HRD Minister should clarify. It is not the President. What is the Government's view on that? Let him clarify that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mr. D. Raja. Only one minute.

SHRI D. RAJA: I urge upon the Union Government to give exemption to Tamil Nadu. Otherwise, it will adversely affect... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Let the Minister react. Mr. Minister, would you like to say something?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Yes, Sir. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have discussed it. Practically, everybody has met us ...*(Interruptions)*...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** सर, हिन्दी में बोलिए।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं दोनों भाषाओं में बोल सकता हूँ, लेकिन एक साथ दो भाषाओं में नहीं बोल सकता। See, as far as Tamil Nadu and the NEET issue is concerned, we have discussed with everybody concerned. The matter is in advance stage and is

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

*sub judice*. We are also in touch with the Health Ministry. So, we have taken note of everybody's plea ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. Nothing else will go on record. Only what Shri Ali Anwar Ansari says, will go on record. Now, you sit down. They are creating a problem. Why should they create a problem now? You go back to your seats ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. You had your chance. I allowed all of you. Now, you are walking away. It is unfair ...(Interruptions)... It is unfair. See, you did not hear the HRD Minister. The HRD Minister said, they are at it. They are examining it. He has already said that. You did not hear that ...(Interruptions)... Now, whatever Shri Ali Anwar says will only go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Speak now.

#### **Death of four sanitation workers in a septic tank in Ghitorni, Delhi**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, manual scavenging ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सिर पर मैला ढोने की यह अमानवीय प्रथा हजारों साल से जारी है। Manual scavenging को सरकार ने illegal घोषित किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा ...(व्यवधान)... सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा ..(व्यवधान)... सर, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... मैला ढोने की जो प्रथा है, manual scavenging, इसे सरकार ने illegal घोषित किया हुआ है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यह बदस्तूर जारी है। सर, दिल्ली के नज़दीक घिटोरनी में पिछले शनिवार को चार लोग septic tank में उतरते हैं और जहरीली गैस से उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। ..(व्यवधान).. वे चारों दलित थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हाउस order में नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, पिछले ढाई साल में देश में ढाई हजार दलितों की इसी तरह से मृत्यु हुई है, लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ एक भी मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं किया गया है, मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया जाता। सर, यह कानून सिर्फ कानून की किताब की शोभा बन रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हाउस को order में लाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If hon. Members go back, only then will the hon. Minister of Health respond to the NEET issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: यह सिर्फ कानून की किताब की शोभा बन रहा है। सर, यह एक राज्य की बात नहीं है, पूरे देश में इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं और उसके लिए सरकार के अंदर कोई संवेदना नहीं है। यह सरकार दलित की बात करती है और दलितों को लेकर बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटती है। पिछली सरकार से भी हमारी शिकायत है, इस पूरी व्यवस्था से शिकायत है, उनकी बात कोई नहीं सुनता है। उनकी नाक dead हो जाती है। जब एक मानव दूसरे मानव का मैला सिर पर ढोता है, नाले की सफाई करता है तो उसकी नाक खत्म हो जाती है, dead हो जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह जहरीली गैस से मर रहा है, कोई मशीन नहीं है, कोई apparatus

नहीं हैं। ये क्या करते हैं? ये विकास की बात कर रहे हैं, हम लोग चंद्रमा पर जाने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन एक इंसान, जिसमें हिन्दू भी है, मुसलमान भी है, हिन्दू का हलखोर है तो मुसलमान का हलालखोर भी यह काम करता है, उनके संबंध में हमारी संवेदनाएं मर गयी हैं, इस सदन की संवेदना मर गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सरकारों की संवेदना मर गयी है। लोग मर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे, पूरे हाउस से अपील करेंगे कि यह कानून केवल कानून की किताब की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं है, इस पर अमल किया जाए। आखिर कितने लोग और मरेंगे? पिछले ढाई साल में ढाई हजार लोग मर चुके हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

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

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House associates with it.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, आप उनसे जवाब दिलवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हाउस को order में लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सरकार से जवाब दिलवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक भी मुकदमा दर्ज क्यों नहीं हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ढाई साल में ढाई हजार लोग मर गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): अली अनवर जी, आप बैठिए। ये जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है, different High Courts का फैसला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: यह बहुत गंभीर घटना है। सरकार को इस पर बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please wait. Let them go back to their seats and only then you may start. All of you may please sit down. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please sit down if you want the Minister to react. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Mr. Minister, do you want to speak?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, the Ministry had initiated that there should be an all-India examination called the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test, which was supported by the Supreme Court and, later, it was also supported by all Parties when we had



the meeting. Last year, we gave an exemption. This year, the NEET examination was put in place. In between, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has come out with a Bill which has come to the President of India. We have given our view-point on this. For the reasons which they have given, we also have replied in that context also. It is with the hon. President to decide accordingly, and through the Home Ministry, we are initiating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. D. Raja says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, start please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja has to start now. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** सर, हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा के बारे में विषय उठाया है, अगर आप की अनुमति हो, तो मैं इस संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

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

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सर, अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा के अंतर्गत अभी भी कुछ लोग काम कर रहे हैं, इस जानकारी की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में जहां भी कोई घटना घटती है, केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क कर के कार्यवाही करती है। अभी तीन दिन पहले sewer tank की सफाई करते हुए मारे गए चार लोगों के संबंध में भी कार्यवाही जारी है। अगर इस विषय पर चर्चा होगी तो मैं इस बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी भी दूंगा। सर, इन 3 वर्षों में अर्थात् 2014-15 के बाद जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनमें हमने राज्य सरकारों के साथ कार्यवाही कर के मुआवज़ा दिलावाया है। कई जगह कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने, जो व्यक्ति sewer tank की सफाई के लिए tank में उतरता है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के अनुसार ऐसे व्यक्ति को 10 लाख रुपए देने के बारे में समझौता कर के कुछ कम-ज्यादा धनराशि दिलवायी है। हम उस पर भी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो कानून बना है, उसका अक्षरशः पालन करने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और आगे भी करेंगे।

सर, अगर माननीय सदस्यों के ध्यान में कोई और इस प्रकार की जानकारी और नाम हो, तो वे मुझे जरूर लिखकर भेजें, मैं आश्वस्त करता हूं कि मैं कार्यवाही करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ali Anwar Ansari, please sit down.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\*

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\*

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए, ये क्या कर रहे हैं? आपको reply भी दिया गया, फिर भी चिल्ला रहे हैं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please start. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).. अली अनवर अंसारी जी, बैठिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to take action against Mr. Rapolu. ...(Interruptions).. What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... This is nothing but indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, please. ...(Interruptions)..

**Need to revoke the move to annexe the Central Institute of  
Classical Tamil to the Central University, Tiruvarur**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I draw the attention of the entire House to a very important issue. Rajya Sabha is the Council of States. I am happy that the Minister of Human Resource Development is sitting here. Sir, in 2004, the Government of India had accorded Classical Language status to Tamil Language. Originally the functions of the Institute were given to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. When Mr. Arjun Singh was the Minister, on the demand of many political parties and scholars in Tamil Nadu, it was shifted to Chennai.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): It was on the demand of the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D. RAJA: It was on the demand of the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Kalaigñar, it was shifted to Tamil Nadu. In the year 2007, the Central Institute for Classical Tamil was instituted in Chennai. Now there are reports in a section of media that the functions of this Institute will be transferred to the Central University in Thiruvārur. It means this Institute will lose its autonomous character and autonomous status. This is not acceptable to the scholars, the people of Tamil Nadu and there is a strong apprehension that this is all done keeping in view the ulterior design to give special status to a couple of languages, maybe Hindi and Sanskrit and to undermine other languages of the country. All languages should be treated as national languages and in this case the Central Institute of Classical Tamil should remain at Chennai and should function with autonomous status. The Minister must make the position clear. The Government should come out clean on this issue and it should not leave it to the domain of speculation. Media is reporting that it is being shifted. It is being attached to a Central University at Tiruvarur, and I am given to understand that the Executive Council of the Central University has already accepted to take over the Central Institute of Classical Tamil. What is the position? I urge upon the Government that it should remain at Chennai as an autonomous institute. Now the Government should explain.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I too associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Let me, at the outset, make it very clear that the Government has not taken any such decision. We respect all Indian languages and our effort will be to further the cause of all Indian languages and we are not going to impose any language on anybody. Therefore, these are not true reports. There are always ideas churned out. People discuss, people react, but let me make it very clear that the Government has not taken any decision this year. It will remain so and we want to promote them. Our policy is to promote all Indian languages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, my name was after Shri D. Raja.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry, your name is there. I will go by the order. I go by the list.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My name was at number three.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not at number three. You are wrong.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir, ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; the list is with me. How can you question it? The list is with me.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I don't raise unusual questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? The list is with me. I am going by the order. The list is with me only, not with you. It is here only. How can you say that? I called Shri K. K. Ragesh. Do you have any objection? Let Shri K. K. Ragesh withdraw. I will call you.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point. When Shri Venkaiah Naidu was the Minister, he had made a statement that Hindi would be imposed on all linguistic States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, he has resigned. He is not the Minister now. ....(*Interruptions*).... Now, please sit down. Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH : Sir, workers of the Hindustan News Print have taken to the streets.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, you have allowed him. You should allow me also. Am I not a senior person?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, on this matter...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you did not say 'on this matter'. You are not the Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, now that the Minister has said that he will not impose any language on anybody, I would also like to say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you are not the Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: If they want to learn Hindi, nobody should stop them from learning Hindi. Secondly, Devanagari is not Hindi. Devanagari is used in other Indian languages like Marathi, Nepali, Sanskrit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, please sit down. You are not the Minister. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh.

### **Privatisation of the Hindustan News Print and other Public Sector Units**

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, workers of Hindustan Newsprint have taken to the streets against the privatization of this Central PSU. Yesterday they organized a Parliament march also against the decision of the Central Government to privatize the Central PSU. Sir, Hindustan Newsprint is fully a subsidiary of Hindustan Paper Corporation. Now, the Government had decided for 100 per cent disinvestment of this particular company, the Central PSU. Sir, it was a profit making company till 2011-12. It had paid ₹ 117 crores as dividend to the Central Government. The company is facing certain crisis during the last four years due to faulty policy of the Government. We cannot blame the company for such crisis, because the Government had decided to lift import duty on foreign newsprint which, ultimately, led to the crisis in this particular company. Sir, repeated requests for modernization of this company have also not been taken up seriously and, ultimately, this led to certain crisis in the company.

In view of all these things, now, the company is not in a position to compete with foreign newsprint giants. I have no hesitation to say that it is not the company that is responsible, but it is the policy of the Government that is responsible for the present crisis.

Sir, the company can be made a profitable company; undoubtedly, it can be made a profitable company. The modernization proposal is lying before the Government. But, unfortunately, the Government is not ready to accept the modernization proposal submitted to it.

Sir, hon. Chief Minister of Kerala himself had written a letter to the Central

[Shri K. K. Ragesh]

Government in this regard for retaining this company as a public sector unit. The Assembly of Kerala passed a unanimous resolution in this regard. But, unfortunately, the Government is not ready to accept the modernization proposal.

Why Hindustan Newsprint Limited is being privatized? Sir, it is not only Hindustan Newsprint but all other public sector companies in our country are being privatized. The Government is disinvesting not only loss-making companies, but it is also disinvesting profit-making companies! The Government is selling out all public sector units in our country. As far as Kerala is concerned, whatever public sector units that are there, they should not be disinvested.

Hence, I demand the Government to immediately stop disinvesting Hindustan Newsprint Limited. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. Sir, hon. Minister is sitting here, he may respond to the issue raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no time. You start your Zero Hour submission.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you ask the hon. Minister to respond.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you direct the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There are other Members also. Please, sit down. No. ...(*Interruptions*)... Some people cannot monopolize. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. Sit down. No response.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my friend, Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Mr. Ragesh.

**Government's move to outsource defence-related production to private sector**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to raise a similar issue. Privatization and selling out our national assets has become the hallmark of the present Government's policy. And, unfortunately, this policy is being pursued while chanting nationalistic slogan.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House to another issue which indicates that the Government is not only selling out, but also indulging in destructive exercise by destroying the manufacturing capability of the country in respect of Defence production. It is the Government publication which was in public domain indicates that 75 per cent of all our Defence requirements are being received through indigenous production. I am quoting from a publication of the Department of Defence production. But, despite that, some disastrous decision is being taken by the Government. Sir, the Government has decided that out of the total 273 products produced by Ordinance Factories, 182 products are being taken away to be outsourced by private players and already 200 licences have been given to them. Sir, this will lead to, at least, seven Ordinance Factories become jobless and another 14 Ordinance Factories become redundant to the tune of 50 per cent of their capacity. What national interest is being served by destroying our manufacturing capability in the country? On the other hand, products from the Defence PSUs, which are also being delivered to our armed forces — it is one of the biggest armed forces in the world — are taken away from them and being outsourced through private sector and foreign company joint venture with no provision of transfer of technology! The Defence Procurement Policy says that we have to get the cutting edge technology. Publicity made that all fighter aircrafts would be assembled in India by TATA in collaboration with Lockheed Martin. Similarly, the Reliance and Dassault Aviation are going to make aircrafts through joint venture. They are doing only assembling part; there is no technology transfer, which is a disaster putting public sector HAL to redundancy. The BEML, which is a maharatna Defence PSUs, is being targetted for outright privatisation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, destroying our ordinance factories and destroying our Defence PSUs is thoroughly anti-national. Unfortunately, the biggest joke of the day is that this is being processed in the name of Make in India ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this has to be discussed. The Government must accept this. We have a serious situation concerning defence

[Shri Anand Sharma]

on both the fronts, and, then, we have this thing happening. No country has given up its indigenous ammunition and spares making capacity, which the Indian Defence PSUs have been doing. Now, you are taking out products from them, instead of placing orders on them. Disinvestment and privatisation is a much larger issue. It will prove to be one of the biggest scams of this Government ...(Interruptions)...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vijaysai Reddy, you start speaking.

### **Serious concern over increasing drug menace in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very sure that the entire House would agree with me when I say that no parent in India would ever



think in his or her wildest dream that his son or daughter would ever, leave alone consuming, even glance at psychotropic narcotic substances that are wildly being used at this point of time throughout the country, more particularly, in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and also in Karnataka. Unfortunately, in the last couple of months, there has been an increase in the use of these illicit drugs and narcotic substances, particularly, by film actors, college students, software employees, and shockingly, even by school-going children. The way the drug traffickers and the drug peddlers are spreading their tentacles in these States and throughout the country, even the law-enforcing agencies are miserably failing to control them. Even the State-level controlling agencies are miserably failing. It is time for the Central agencies to intervene in the matter. Some of the unscrupulous elements who are manufacturing these drugs in various parts of the country are importing raw materials, particularly, from Germany. They are supplying drugs like methamphetamine, ketamine, ephedrine and amphetamine to the locals, and, more particularly, to the youths in India. Shockingly, in Telangana, even school going children are taking drugs. Messages have been sent to the managements of more than 20 prominent corporate schools and also Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Sir, very recently, 700 units of LSD and 35 grams of MDMA were recovered from class IX students. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me complete. After that, the hon. Member can intervene.

Sir, two Nizerian people have been arrested from the city of Hyderabad for drug peddling in the last two weeks. A few days ago, notices were issued to some of the film stars by the Excise Department of the Government of Telangana. One drug peddler has been arrested.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time over. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...*(Interruptions)*... एसोसिएट कर दीजिए।

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

### Need for speedy return of 39 Indians stuck in Iraq since 2014

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे बहुत दुख और अफसोस के साथ एक बात सारे सदन के सामने लेकर आनी है कि तकरीबन तीन साल पहले इराक में हमारे 40 हिंदुस्तानी लड़कों को आईएसआईएस ने किडनैप कर लिया था। यह तीन साल पहले की बात है। उनमें से मेजॉरिटी, करीब 90 परसेंट लड़के पंजाब के थे, कुछ बंगाल के और कुछ हिमाचल प्रदेश के थे। मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि उनमें से एक लड़का who belongs to my district, Gurdaspur, हरजीत मसीह उसका नाम था, उसने यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट दी कि मेरे सामने 39 लोग गोलियों से मार दिए गए और मैं अकेला वहां से भाग कर निकला हूँ। आप देखिए, बाबू जो इनको इतिला दें, फॉरेन अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री का हाल देखिए, मिनिस्टर साहिबा को यह बात कह दी कि सभी जिंदा हैं। नौ से दस दफा सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टिज के लोग इधर आकर सुषमा स्वराज जी से मिले। On the floor of the House, the Minister said that they are very much alive; they are in Mosul and they would ensure that everybody safely comes out.

सर, आज से चंद दिन पहले प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफ इराक ने स्टेटमेंट दी कि मोसुल पर आईएसआईएस का कब्जा हट गया है। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि वे नौजवान कहां हैं? आप देखिए कि हुआ क्या? गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया क्या कर रही है? अब कह रही है कि वे मोसुल में नहीं हैं, साथ में एक गांव हैं तीस किलो मीटर दूर, बदरुस उसका नाम है, अब वहां उठाकर ले गए। They are changing the goal-post! This shows the credibility of this NDA Government. हम अपने लोगों को कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं? मैं सुषमा स्वराज जी को एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप अपेजिशन में थीं, हम उनकी बहुत इज्जत-मान करते हैं, वे एक शेर बहुत कोट किया करती थीं कि—

"तू इधर उधर की न बात कर, यह बता यह काफिला क्यूं लुटा

मुझे राहजनों से गरज नहीं, तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।"

आज सुषमा जी, आपकी रहबरी का सवाल है। आप फॉरेन मिनिस्टर एनडीए, बीजेपी की नहीं हो, आप सारे देश की एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हो। आप जवाब दीजिए कि हमारे नौजवान बच्चे कहां हैं? या ताकत रखिए, माफी मांगिए कि हमारे से गलती हुई है, वे नौजवान नहीं रहे। मेरी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक अपील है, आपने वी. के. सिंह जी को भेजा है, Why can't they send an all-party delegation along with the Minister to ensure that those people are either brought in, or, tell their parents that they are no longer alive?

मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि ऐसे मत बैठिए। देश को मिसलीड मत कीजिए, पार्लियामेंट को मिसलीड मत कीजिए। सारे देश की क्रेडिबिलिटी का सवाल है। अगर फॉरेन मिनिस्टर ऐसा करेंगी, तो कौन आदमी ऐसी सरकार पर यकीन करेगा, यह मेरा कहना है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب کے -رحمان خان (کرناٹک): مہودے، میں بھی اس موضوع سے اپنے آپ کو  
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हैं।

### **Need to take urgent steps to prevent vectorborne diseases in metropolitan cities**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, half of the country is affected by floods, right from Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and so on. People are suffering because they have lost their homes and household effects. Even wild animals are in trouble. I am told, in the Kaziranga Reserve, wild animals are struggling to survive. In Delhi and other metropolitan cities like Mumbai, monsoon is active and these cities are lashed by rains frequently.

Sir, I wish to draw your attention to this very important fact. When rain comes, along with that come water-borne diseases too and affect the poor people in the cities. In Delhi and the National Capital Region, cases of Malaria have doubled. Vector-borne diseases are on the rise in most of the metropolitan cities. Apart from Malaria, dengue cases have also shown an upward trend as it has reached close to 100. A number of cases of Chikungunya have also been recorded in the city during this season. The number of Chikungunya cases recorded in the city stood at 155 till last week. At least, 21 deaths due to Dengue were reported last year at various hospitals, including nine at AIIMS. Seventeen suspected deaths in 2016 were also reported by the civic bodies in Delhi. Even though the municipal authorities have taken a number of initiatives to combat its possible outbreak, the number of incidents is not decreasing. They must launch a full-fledged awareness campaign through distribution of pamphlets and plying of vehicles carrying loudspeakers, announcing the *do's* and *don'ts* for the prevention of these diseases. They need to check domestic breeding of mosquitoes in the residential areas, apart from spraying insecticides in the stagnant water in tanks, open *nallahs*, drains, etc.

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

The Central Government, especially the Health Ministry, should take urgent proactive measures and prepare a roadmap for the combat plan. They must take steps immediately to assist the local Government and authorities and launch a full-fledged awareness drive stating the *do's* and *don'ts* for the prevention of these diseases and providing timely medical treatment. Antibiotics and other medicines should be distributed to the civic bodies, as and when required, so that there is no shortage of medicines in treating these vector-borne diseases.

I would urge the Government to bear these facts in mind and take immediate steps in this regard.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रेवती रमन सिंह जी, आपकी क्या problem है? क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है?

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: जी हां, सर। मैंने कल भी नोटिस दिया था और आज भी दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका subject क्या है?

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: सर, यह गोरक्षा के विषय के ऊपर है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसके ऊपर discussion है। आप उस समय participate कीजिए। आप बैठिए। Okay. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the people of Kathiramangalam ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, he has been standing for a long time ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is indiscipline. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my time is running out. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions).... Now the floor is for Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions).... यह indiscipline है, मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान).... I have called Shri Tiruchi Siva. Let him speak. After that. ... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, ये peacefully खड़े हैं, आप इनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: तिरुची शिवा जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान).... Nothing else will go on record. Except what Shri Tiruchi Siva is saying, nothing else will go on

record. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you trouble him? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I cannot reward indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot reward indiscipline because ...(Interruptions)... Listen, listen. ...(Interruptions)... See, I have already replied to him. He had notice under Rule 267. I asked him to repeat it. Then he stood. Afterwards, whatever he is doing is nothing but indiscipline; nothing but indiscipline. See, I am not taking action against him. That's all. Yes, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)... I told him at the first instance. I told him in the beginning itself. ...(Interruptions).. What are you saying? I told him in the beginning itself that your notice is not there. You repeat it. I told him. Yes, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

**Unrest among farmers of Tamil Nadu due to leakage of oil from the pipelines laid by ONGC In agricultural lands**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the people of Kathiramangalam, a village in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, after a leakage of oil pipeline of ONGC, began a peaceful protest and called for the Collector to stop the works by the ONGC. They allege that the ONGC has started executing the extraction work without getting the permission of the Pollution Board. Since there was no response from the ONGC and the civil authorities, the oil spill continued and started destroying the fertile lands as well as contaminating the drinking water. The children who have drunk that water have fallen ill and the medical reports have proved that it is only because of the drinking water that they have been attacked by the disease. Whereas these people are already worst-affected as the ground water has depleted drastically and the Cauvery is dry, Sir, in this situation, the water is also being contaminated by the ONGC. But, Sir, the Collector did not respond. Instead, hundreds of police personnel were deployed on 30th of June. A fire broke out which the people and the police allege on each other. The police recklessly started *lathi-charging* the people, and women and children were injured. They have arrested more than ten people, including one retired Professor, Mr. Jairaman, an environmental activist, and they have been booked under non-bailable cases, and the Government is refusing to give them bail. Along with that, a student, Valarmathi, who is an environmental activist, has also been arrested yesterday and she is put under *Goondas* Act. Sir, the situation is getting worse. The shutters of all the shops and commercial establishments in Thanjavur and Thiruvār districts are down ...(Interruptions)... and all the shops are closed. The people are on the streets. They cook on the road and they are refusing to go back to their houses. They are worried. Sir, Tamil Nadu is depending upon the Cauvery delta region, that is, the Thanjavur district. We are already running short of water

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

**12.00 Noon**

and there is no agricultural production. It is also apprehended that methane is also being tried to be extracted from the same oil well. So, all these apprehensions have to be allayed, and the ONGC and the Government have to immediately see the people and convince them that nothing harm would happen. Otherwise, the unrest is increasing. People are very restless and those who are arrested are not released. The situation is getting worse, Sir.

I urge the Central Government to take cognizance and instruct the ONGC to immediately go there and stop the works till the people accept that proposal. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(*Interruptions*)...

### **Spread of cancer due to illegal dyeing factories in Delhi**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हमने कभी नहीं सुना था कि किसी कॉलोनी का नाम 'कैंसर कॉलोनी' हो जाएगा। दिल्ली में एक शिव विहार कॉलोनी है। वहां पर रिहाइशी इलाके में इंडस्ट्रीज़ और जीन्स के पैट रंगने के कारण इतने कैंसर के मरीज हो रहे हैं कि उस कॉलोनी का नाम लोगों ने 'कैंसर कॉलोनी' रख दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, time over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Repeat the notice. You can repeat tomorrow. Repeat the notice. Timeover. Now, the Question Hour time.

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(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.31. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I want ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No banners. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't interfere. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid, you can't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am taking my place. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs because ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rapolu, this is Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Don't show banners. ...(Interruptions).. Question No. 31; Shri Naresh Agrawal.

### गौ-रक्षा

\*31. श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर कई निर्दोष लोगों को या तो गंभीर रूप से मारा पीटा गया है अथवा उनकी हत्या कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस प्रकार की वारदात करने वाले संगठनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर की गई ऐसी वारदातों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। कानून एवं व्यवस्था कायम रखने तथा जान-माल की रक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का होता है। राज्य सरकारें कानून के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत ऐसे अपराधों से निपटने में सक्षम हैं। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर हत्या करने से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखता है।

### Cow vigilantism

†31. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many innocent people were either severely beaten up or lynched in the name of cow vigilantism during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the details of the organisations that executed such incidents; and

(c) if not, the details of such incidents that were executed in the name of cow vigilantism during the last three years?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c) '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 rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the provisions of law. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data on lynching in the name of cow vigilantism.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार इतनी गैर-जिम्मेदार होगी, यह मैंने सोचा नहीं था।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि यह केंद्र सरकार के क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है, राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में आता है और National Crime Records Bureau इसका कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में कल-परसों ही अपील की थी और खुद यह कहा था कि जो गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर हो रहा है, वह बंद होना चाहिए, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा यह बीजेपी वाले ही कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए आप जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास इसका रिकॉर्ड नहीं है, लेकिन हम आपको अखबार में दिखा सकते हैं कि अब तक इसकी वजह से करीब 50 ऐसी वारदातें हो चुकी, हत्याएं हो चुकी हैं। क्या केंद्र सरकार की नॉलेज में यह है कि गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर हत्याएं हुईं। यदि नॉलेज में है, तो क्या केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई डायरेक्शन इश्यू किए? क्या इस पर आप कोई नया कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं अथवा स्पेशल कोर्ट में मुकदमा चलाने का विचार कर रहे हैं? यदि हां, तो कब तक कर रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके बारे में जवाब दिया गया है। एनसीआरबी विशेषकर गौ-हत्याओं पर या गोवंश को लेकर जो अप्रिय घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनकी कोई विशेष सूची बनाती हो, ऐसा नहीं होता है। जो भी हत्याएं होती हैं, उनके अनेक कारण होते हैं। उनमें गोवंश को लेकर, जाति को लेकर या धर्म को लेकर जो भी हत्याएं होती हैं, उनकी अलग सूची बनती है, उसी में यह भी इन्क्लूड होता है, अलग से इसकी कोई सूची नहीं बनती है। साथ ही जैसा कि सम्माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं यह कहा है कि गौ-हत्या को लेकर जो लोग अपने आपको गौ-रक्षक कहते हैं, वे कानून अपने हाथ में न लें। उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और उन्होंने देश के लोगों का आह्वान भी किया था। सरकार तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी इस मामले को काफी गंभीरता से लेते हैं।

दूसरा, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी एक advisory निकाली है और उन्होंने सभी राज्यों को सूचना दी है कि जहां भी ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं, उन पर तुरन्त एफआईआर दर्ज हो, कहीं पर



आनाकानी न हो तथा संबंधित अपराधियों को तुरंत अरेस्ट किया जाए एवं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। एडवाइज़री देने की वजह से सभी राज्यों ने इस पर कार्यवाही की है। कुछ राज्यों की जानकारी हमारे पास है। पार्टी का नाम लेकर जो बात कही गई है, वह बात सही नहीं है कि बीजेपी के लोग इसमें directly involved हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए, उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भई, आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज बैठ जाइए, उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, इस संबंध में जितने भी मामले दर्ज हुए हैं, चाहे वह हरियाणा का बल्लभगढ़ हो, झारखंड हो, पश्चिमी बंगाल हो या महाराष्ट्र हो, जिन-जिन राज्यों में, जहां-जहां भी ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं, सभी जगह पर अपराधियों को अरेस्ट किया गया है। हरियाणा में जो घटना घटी थी, वहां चार लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया है, पश्चिमी बंगाल में तीन लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया है। झारखंड में दो जगह बड़े-बड़े अपराध हुए, एक हजारीबाग में हुआ और दूसरा रामगढ़ में हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सभी जगह का बता रहा हूं। एक जगह पर 18 लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया है, एक जगह 12 लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र में भी मार-पीट हुई, वहां पर चार लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया है। सभी राज्यों ने इस पर कार्यवाही की है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं पर किसी अपराधी को अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया है, तो वह इस संबंध में शिकायत करे, हम संबंधित राज्य से इस संबंध में पूछेंगे।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, सीधे-सीधे प्रिविलेज मोशन हो गया, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमें जो जवाब दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि यह हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है और हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है और अब माननीय मंत्री जी बताने लगे कि हरियाणा में इतना हुआ, झारखंड में इतना हुआ, इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नॉलेज में है। प्रश्न के जवाब में उन्होंने जो बताया, उसको आप पढ़ लीजिए। उन्होंने जवाब में लिख दिया, "भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। कानून एवं व्यवस्था कायम रखने तथा जान-माल की रक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का होता है। राज्य सरकारें कानून के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत ऐसे अपराधों से निपटने में सक्षम हैं। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर हत्या करने से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखता है।" चूंकि अब उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि इस-इस जगह इतने-इतने हुए, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि यह इनकी नॉलेज में था, लेकिन इन्होंने जवाब में यह नहीं बताया, इसलिए मैं ओरली प्रिविलेज नोटिस की बात कह रहा हूँ, दे रहा हूँ, लिखित बाद में दे दूंगा। अब मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** यह ओरली क्या होता है?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय मंत्री जी, जब आपकी नॉलेज में सब चीजें आ गईं, तो क्या केंद्र सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर कोई बैठक की या इस संबंध

में कोई बैठक करेंगे? मैंने पूछा कि क्या आप इस संबंध में कोई कड़ा कानून बना रहे हैं क्योंकि भाजपा के लोग यह कर रहे हैं, अंगोछा डाल कर भाजपा के लोग गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर जो कर रहे हैं, आप उसको बचाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए केंद्र सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है?

**श्री सभापति:** आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर उनको कुछ डायरेक्शन देंगे कि वह एक ऐसा कानून बनाए, केंद्र सरकार ऐसा कानून बनाए? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बीफ का एक्सपोर्ट सबसे ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान से होता है, अगर आप गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर ठेकेदार बने हैं, तो क्या केंद्र सरकार बीफ का एक्सपोर्ट रोकेगी?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, ये बार-बार पार्टी का नाम लेकर बात कह रहे हैं कि जितने भी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** यह सही बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग जवाब सुन नहीं रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सर, हमारा काम है कि सारे राज्यों को ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** आपका काम लोगों की सुरक्षा करने का है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... आप जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सर, संविधान की सातवीं सूची की संख्या 15 के अनुसार कानूनी व्यवस्था संभालने का पूरा अधिकार राज्यों को होता है। यह आप भी जानते हैं, लेकिन हम अपने इस कर्तव्य से मुकरते नहीं हैं। सारे राज्यों से सूचना मंगाई गई कि संबंधित राज्यों में क्या-क्या कार्रवाई की गई है। आपके द्वारा प्रश्न पूछे जाने के बाद हमने जवाब दिया है। हमने आपका सम्मान भी किया है और बताया है कि जितनी जानकारी मिलनी थी, उतनी मिली है। सभी राज्यों से जानकारी मंगाई जा रही है, सिर्फ पश्चिमी बंगाल से डिटेल्ड जानकारी नहीं मिली है, बाकी सभी राज्यों ने भेजी है।

आपने जो पूछा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर कुछ कहना चाहेंगे, आपकी सूचना है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** हम आपकी सूचना का सम्मान करते हैं, हम आपके विचारों का सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऑलरेडी पूरे देश को संबोधित किया है।...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने 16 तारीख को ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में कहा है कि गौवंश को लेकर जो-जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, ये बहुत दुखद हैं, इसको तुरंत रोकना चाहिए। ऐसे गौवंश के नाम पर जो हंगामा करते हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई करने की बार-बार अपील की है। जो आपने कहा है, उसी के अनुसार फिर मैं दोहराता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से एडवाज़री निकल चुकी है। सम्माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी ने उसके बारे में आदेश दिया है। अभी तक कानून बदलने के लिए कोई विचार नहीं हुआ है, वह अभी तक विचारणीय है, लेकिन आपने कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों में जो...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** झारखंड में क्यों हो रहा है?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सर, मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देता हूँ कि गौवंश को लेकर देश में जो कानून बने हैं, उसमें करीब 24 राज्यों में गौवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** सर...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. कृपया आप लोग जवाब सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... नहीं, नहीं, कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... आप जवाब सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** सर...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप जवाब सुनेंगे या...(व्यवधान).... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** आपने प्रश्न पूछा है और मुझे जवाब देना है।...(व्यवधान).... देश के 24 राज्यों में गौवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबंध है, 5 यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ में प्रतिबंध है, सिर्फ 5 राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां पर गौवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबंध नहीं है। उनमें अरुणाचल प्रदेश, केरल, मेघालय, मिजोरम और नागालैंड हैं तथा एक यूनियन टेरिटरी, लक्षद्वीप है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** सर, प्रश्न क्या पूछा गया और ये जवाब क्या दे रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Question is basically administrative. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us go to supplementaries now. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सर, जहां से सम्माननीय सदस्य आते हैं यानी उत्तर प्रदेश में गौवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबंध है, बिहार में भी प्रतिबंध है।...(व्यवधान).... देश में ऐसे कानून पहले से बने हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री दिग्विजय सिंह। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार पुलिस और लोक-व्यवस्था राज्यों के विषय हैं। हम इससे सहमत हैं, लेकिन एक नई परम्परा देश में चल गई है, एक नई व्यवस्था देश में आ गई है, जहां नफ़रत के बीज बोने के कारण targeted भीड़तंत्र द्वारा mob lynching हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक है, पुलिस और लोक-व्यवस्था का विषय राज्यों के अधीन है, लेकिन देश के Cr.P.C. and I.P.C. में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार तो आपके पास है। आप देखें कि Cr.P.C. and I.P.C. में mob lynching कहीं परिभाषित नहीं है, उसका कहीं प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केंद्र सरकार, आज की बदली हुई परिस्थिति में, देश में एक समूह जिस तरह targeted lynching हो रही है, उसको देखते हुए, Cr.P.C. and I.P.C. में परिवर्तन करने का कोई इरादा रखती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. अब जवाब सुनिए।

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, चाहे एक व्यक्ति ने हत्या की हो या 10 लोगों ने मिलकर हत्या की हो, हमारे देश में I.P.C. या संविधान के अंतर्गत कानून बने हैं। उनके अनुसार कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को है। यदि कहीं भी lynching का मामला सामने आता है या कोई दूसरा अपराध होता है, उसमें कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है। मुझे लगता नहीं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में कोई नया संशोधन लाने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my supplementary is this. What are the reasons for the National Crime Record Bureau not to maintain data on lynching in the name of cow vigilantism, particularly, when data are being maintained by the NCRB relating to all other crimes? Why is cow vigilantism left out?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, जातीय, भाषावाद या communal issues को लेकर जहां अपराध होते हैं या दो समुदायों में गोमांस को लेकर तनाव बन जाता है, इसे लेकर जो अपराध होते हैं, उनकी सूची बनना 2014 से प्रारम्भ हुआ है। इससे पहले ऐसी सूची नहीं बनती थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** क्योंकि ऐसे मामले 2014 के बाद ही सामने आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग कृपया खामोश रहिए और जवाब सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, जो प्रश्न यहां पूछा गया, मैं उसका जवाब देना चाहूंगा, आप मुझे संरक्षण दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 2014 के बाद जितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं, किसी जाति को लेकर, भाषा या प्रान्तवाद को लेकर, उनकी वर्ष 2014 से NCRB ने list बनानी प्रारम्भ की है। वह सूची बन रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि ऐसे मामलों में, हत्याओं

में, चाहे जातीय तनाव हो, धार्मिक हो या गोमांस को लेकर जो घटनाएं होती हैं, जिन राज्यों में ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं, 2014 में, जिन राज्यों का नाम आता है, जहां अधिक घटनाएं सामने आई हैं, NCRB ने उनके नाम दिए हैं, वे हैं — केरल, कर्णाटक, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश। इन प्रदेशों में 2014 में ऐसी ज्यादा घटनाएं सामने आईं। उसके बाद, 2015 में, जहां ऐसी घटनाएं अधिक हुई हैं, उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्णाटक और तमिलनाडु शामिल हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 2016 में उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु में ऐसी घटनाएं अधिक हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि NCRB ने, सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर, detail में चर्चा की है और कुछ categories में, जहां ज्यादा जातीय तनाव बढ़ता है, ऐसे राज्यों की सूची दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this is not a reply to my question. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am seeking your protection. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am seeking protection from the Chair.

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: आपने देखा होगा कि इनमें से एक या दो राज्यों में बीजेपी का शासन है, बाकी राज्यों में बीजेपी का शासन नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing that. ...**(Interruptions)**... नहीं, नहीं। बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री माजीद मेमन: सर, मंत्री जी ने शुरु में जवाब दिया है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मगर इतनी सारी स्टेट्स में इस तरह से इतनी हत्याएँ हुई हैं कि उनसे भारत की छवि सारे विश्व में खराब हुई है। यह बताया जा रहा है कि India is a state without rule of law. There is lawlessness in the society, encouragement of communal disharmony and religious hatred that is being created. मेरा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि सिर्फ एफ.आई.आर. रजिस्टर होने से काम नहीं होता। एफ.आई.आर. तो ऑटोमैटिकली रजिस्टर हो जाती है। एफ.आई.आर. लोअर कोर्ट या मजिस्ट्रेट के पास रजिस्टर करनी पड़ती है, थाने में रजिस्टर करनी पड़ती है। आपने एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज करवाकर कोई बड़ा काम नहीं किया। आप हाउस को यह बताइए कि वर्ष 2014 में lynching का जो पहला केस हुआ, वह आज किस स्टेज पर है? उसके बाद जितने केसेज हुए हैं, उनके दोतरफा सवाल हैं। पहला सवाल यह है कि इसमें क्यों न SIT formulate की जाए, इसमें क्यों न fast track trial के साथ deterrent punishment दी जाए, ताकि ऐसे केसेज रुकें? प्रधान मंत्री जी के शब्दों से यह नहीं रुकता। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस दिन यह वॉर्निंग दी, उसके दूसरे दिन ही यह नागपुर में हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने victims के बारे में क्या किया? इसमें 22, 23, 24 लोगों की मौत हो गई है, उनमें से किसी को आज तक आपने क्या कोई compensation दिया या दोषियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, यहां पर बार-बार यही बात आ रही है और सभी यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था को देखने का मामला स्टेट का होता है। अगर इसमें SIT भी नियुक्त करनी है, तो वह भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही करेगी। जहां भी ऐसी कोई शिकायत आती है, वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि इसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से CBI या NIA इंक्वायरी करे, तो हम उसके बारे में उनकी

मांग स्वीकार करेंगे, लेकिन किसी भी स्टेट से ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं आई है। इसमें SAT तो स्टेट नियुक्त करेगा, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 32. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji,...  
...**(Interruptions)**... Look, we have taken 20 minutes on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, यह कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, यह जवाब नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री सभापति: देखिए, let the Question Hour proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई देखिए, आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर यह जवाब नहीं है, तो इसका एक procedure है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, you have asked your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have asked your supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, this is Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... नरेश जी, आपका सवाल हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जवाब सुन लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, you have had your chance. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can't... ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... दूसरों का सवाल आने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am sorry, this is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past twelve of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at twenty-nine minutes past twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **Honorarium for artists in different fields**

\*32. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are getting honorarium for their work in different fields, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) how many applications are pending with Government, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any hurdle in regular payment of honorarium, if so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

- (a) The following schemes are administered by the Ministry of Culture for payment of honorarium for artists in different fields:—
- (i) Scheme of Scholarship to young artists in different cultural fields.
  - (ii) Performing Arts Grant Scheme (Repertory Grant).
  - (iii) Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund.
  - (iv) Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research.
  - (v) Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS).

The State-wise details of artists getting financial assistance/honorarium for their work in different fields in respect of schemes mentioned above are at Annexure-I, Annexure-II, Annexure-III, Annexure-IV and Annexure-V respectively.

(b) The grant of honorarium/financial assistance is decided on the basis of recommendation of Expert Committee, meeting of which is held regularly for selection of suitable candidates. 6048 applications under Artistes Pension and Welfare Fund and 61 applications under Scheme of Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research have been received and are being scrutinized. The details of the same are placed at Annexure-VI.

- (c) There is no hurdle in making regular payment of honorarium.

**Annexure-I***Scheme of Scholarship to young artists in different cultural fields*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	05	07
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	00
4.	Assam	08	13
5.	Bihar	07	11
6.	Chandigarh	02	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	07	07
8.	Goa	Nil	Nil
9.	Gujarat	Nil	05
10.	Haryana	02	06

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	02
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	05
13.	Jharkhand	03	05
14.	Karnataka	04	12
15.	Kerala	05	11
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20	12
17.	Maharashtra	11	36
18.	Manipur	12	10
19.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
20.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
22.	New Delhi	20	22
23.	Odisha	20	11
24.	Puducherry	Nil	01
25.	Punjab	02	04
26.	Rajasthan	Nil	04
27.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
28.	Tamil Nadu	03	05
29.	Telangana	02	01
30.	Tripura	01	02
31.	Uttar Pradesh	37	32
32.	Uttarakhand	Nil	01
33.	West Bengal	37	56
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
35.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		212	283



**Annexure-II**

*Performing Arts Grant Scheme (Repertory Grant)*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
		Nos. of Orgs./ Individuals	Nos. of Orgs./ Individuals
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	10
4.	Assam	41	65
5.	Bihar	43	163
6.	Chandigarh	4	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	4
8.	Delhi	111	219
9.	Goa	1	6
10.	Gujarat	6	22
11.	Haryana	20	57
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	17
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	36
14.	Jharkhand	6	15
15.	Karnataka	129	287
16.	Kerala	29	50
17.	Madhya Pradesh	37	127
18.	Maharashtra	45	92
19.	Manipur	117	133
20.	Meghalaya	—	0
21.	Mizoram	3	0
22.	Nagaland	3	3
23.	Odisha	30	48
24.	Puducherry	5	1
25.	Punjab	14	18
26.	Rajasthan	18	78

1	2	3	4
27. Sikkim		—	2
28. Tamil Nadu		20	40
29. Telangana		—	20
30. Tripura		3	1
31. Uttar Pradesh		105	295
32. Uttarakhand		10	31
33. West Bengal		286	442
GRANT TOTAL		1142	2310

***Annexure-III****Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270
2.	Assam	52
3.	Bihar	46
4.	Delhi	50
5.	Goa	11
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Jharkhand	10
11.	Karnataka	744
12.	Kerala	341
13.	Madhya Pradesh	55
14.	Maharashtra	947
15.	Manipur	153
16.	Meghalaya	1

Sl. No.	States	No. of Beneficiaries
17.	Mizoram	5
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	300
20.	Puducherry	6
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	21
23.	Tamil Nadu	251
24.	Telangana	187
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	261
27.	Uttarakhand	15
28.	West Bengal	96
TOTAL		3882

#### ***Annexure-IV***

##### *Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research*

At present 39 Fellows/Scholars are getting honorarium under the Scheme. The Fellows/Scholars are affiliated to identified Ministry of Culture/Non-Ministry of Culture Institutions spread all over the country.

#### ***Annexure-V***

##### *Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS)*

Under the CFPG Scheme, the following number of NGOs were selected for financial assistance for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Sl. No.	Year	Meeting(s)	Number of Organisations/ Individuals
1.	2015-16	30th and 31st Meeting	733
2.	2016-17	32nd, 33rd and 34th Meeting	1502

**Annexure-VI**

*Details of the number of Applications that have come for the Pension Scheme during the last three years State-wise*

State	Ready to place before Expert Committee	Received and Sent to respective State Government for Scrutiny	Total
Andhra Pradesh	512	41	553
Karnataka	1082	118	1200
Kerala	644	57	701
Puducherry	1	0	1
Telangana	707	7	714
Tamil Nadu	354	53	407
Jharkhand	8	2	10
Odisha	546	59	605
West Bengal	22	2	24
Assam	15	3	18
Tripura	11	0	11
Manipur	23	2	25
Nagaland	2	0	2
Bihar	6	0	6
Delhi	2	0	2
Uttarakhand	2	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	124	8	132
Rajasthan	11	0	11
Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	3
Haryana	3	1	4
Chhattisgarh	2	2	4
Maharashtra	1129	451	1580
Madhya Pradesh	32	0	32
TOTAL	5240	808	6048

61 applications under Tagore National Fellowship Scheme are under consideration. No State-wise data is available at this stage as the selected Fellows/Scholars will be affiliated to identified Ministry of Culture/Non-Ministry of Culture Institutions spread all over the country.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल:** माननीय सभापति जी, जो उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है, उसके अनुसार लगभग 3,882 लोगों को यह गौरव धन दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा जिन 733 और 1,502 लोगों का सलेक्शन हुआ है, इनको देना प्रारम्भ हुआ या नहीं हुआ है? वैसे ही अभी लगभग 6,048 एप्लीकेशंस सरकार के पास पेंडिंग हैं, इनका भविष्य में क्या होगा, इसके बारे में जानकारी देने की कृपा करें।

**डा. महेश शर्मा:** सर, माननीय सांसद ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है। भारत की पहचान, भारत की घनी संस्कृति, Rich Heritage Culture, जो 6 लाख गांवों में फैला हुआ है, इसके माध्यम से मुझे माननीय सांसद और सदन को यह सूचना देते हुए खुशी है कि भारत में इस वक्त, सरकार के आने के बाद Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme में 733 से 1,502, यानी 112 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, Repertory Grant Scheme में 1,142 से 2,310, यानी 110 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, Young Artists में 32 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और माननीय सांसद ने जो Artists Pension का विषय उठाया है, मुझे यह बताते हुई खुशी है कि इस राशि के अंदर 69 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गयी है। Artists को पेंशन देने की राशि में 69 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के साथ ये घोषणाएं मैं इस सदन में कर रहा हूं।

भारत सरकार की एक और महत्वाकांक्षी योजना, जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में शुरू की गयी कि किस तरह 6 लाख 20 हजार गांवों में बसे हुए छोटे artists को संरक्षण और संवहन दिया जाए, 'Cultural Mapping of India' नामक एक स्कीम जारी की गयी है, यह 480 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है जो हमारे सभी artists को खोजकर निकालेगी और एक पोर्टल पर लाएगी।

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल:** माननीय सभापति जी, कई बार इस प्रकार के artists को, कलाकारों को कई समस्याएं आती हैं। कई बार जो कैडर-2 में आते हैं, Performing Arts Grant Scheme, तो उन्हें reply जाता है कि आपको उसके अंतर्गत select किया गया है, एक बार का पैसा भी दिया जाता है, लेकिन दूसरी और तीसरी बार उन्हें समय पर पैसा नहीं जाता है। वे इतनी दूर से, दक्षिण भारत से यहां आ भी नहीं सकते हैं। कई बार छोटे-छोटे कारणों से उन्हें एक छोटी सी grant के लिए परेशान होना पड़ता है। दूसरा, कई बार ऐसा reply आता है कि यह norms के under नहीं आता है। इस प्रकार अगर norms की जानकारी अच्छी तरह से दी जाए तो पहले ही वे norms के अंतर्गत apply कर पाएंगे। उनकी eligibility होते हुए भी ठीक से न भरने के कारण वे उससे बाहर रह जाते हैं, उसे रोकने की दृष्टि से, इन दोनों प्रकार की कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

**डा. महेश शर्मा:** सर, मैं माननीय सांसद की इस चिंता का सम्मान करता हूं कि कुछ artists कुछ सूचनाएं समय पर नहीं दे पाते हैं, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं यह बता दूं कि वर्तमान सरकार ने ये सभी व्यवस्थाएं online शुरू कर दी हैं और देश के किसी भी कोने में बैठा हुआ artist भी अपने सारे पेपर्स और documents online submit कर सकता है और उसके बाद भी अगर कोई

कमी हो तो हमारी एक पुस्तिका है, 'दर्पण' जो online भी उपलब्ध है और जिसकी printed copy भी उपलब्ध है, जिसमें सभी गाइडलाइन्स, हमारे संस्कृति मंत्रालय की जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, उसमें लिखी हुई हैं। इसके लिए एक expert committee — कोई एक व्यक्ति इसे नहीं करता है — लगभग 25-30 लोगों की समिति होती है, जिसमें विभिन्न कलाओं के विशेषज्ञ होते हैं, उनके सामने ये पत्र जाते हैं और समय-समय पर यह समिति उसका आकलन करके सरकार के सामने पेश करती है। आंकड़े स्वयं बता रहे हैं, जहां 110 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई हो, इसका मतलब है कि भारत सरकार इस बात के संबंध में चिंतित है कि हमारे artists को पेंशन मिलने में, उनके सम्मान में किसी भी तरह की कमी न आए।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि जो ये artists को scholarship दे रहे हैं, उसका क्या criteria है, किन मानदंडों के अंतर्गत दे रहे हैं? हिमाचल प्रदेश एक ऐसा राज्य है, जिसे 'देवभूमि' कहते हैं, वहां पर जो मेले लगे हैं, उनमें local artists अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाते हैं। मैं देख रही हूं, जो scholarship हिमाचल प्रदेश में दिए गए हैं, 2014-15 में एक भी नहीं है और 2015-16 में केवल दो दिए गए हैं। जहां गांव-गांव में मेले लगते हैं, local artists उनमें अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाते हैं, उनके वाद्य यंत्र भी unique हैं। उसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है, सरकार का क्या criteria है, कैसे उन्हें scholarship दिया जाता है?

**डा. महेश शर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सांसद को यह अवगत करा दूं कि किसी भी तरह आर्टिस्ट्स का सेलेक्शन राज्यवार नहीं होता है। एक समिति के सामने पूरे देश से जो आर्टिस्ट्स आते हैं, उनका सेलेक्शन होता है। फिर भी आर्टिस्ट्स पेंशन वेलफेयर स्कीम में हिमाचल प्रदेश सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से काफी समृद्ध राज्य है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि संख्या की दृष्टि से काफी छोटा राज्य है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में आर्टिस्ट्स पेंशन वेलफेयर स्कीम में सात लोगों को लाभ दिया जा रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में Performing Arts Repertory Grants Scheme के तहत पिछले वर्ष 8 लोगों को और इस वर्ष 17 लोगों को यह राशि दी गई है। यह बात सही है कि यंग स्कॉलरशिप 18 वर्ष से 25 वर्ष की आयु के 400 लोगों को देशभर में दी जाती है। यह सीमा 400 तक सीमित है, लेकिन इस योजना में राज्यवार कोई कोटा नहीं है। On basis of merits देशभर से जितने लोग आते हैं, उनको यह आर्टिस्ट स्कॉलरशिप दी जाती है। मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी है कि इसमें 32 प्रतिशत का इजाफा इस बार सरकार ने किया है।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कलाकार पूरे देश में गंभीर बीमारियों से ग्रसित हैं, उनके इलाज के लिए इस वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने पैसे का आवंटन किया गया है?

**डा. महेश शर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, सरकार आर्टिस्ट्स को पेंशन योजना के तहत 3,882 लोगों को आर्टिस्ट पेंशन देती है, लेकिन उनकी चिकित्सा सुविधा के लिए कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से ऐसी कोई योजना, उनके स्वास्थ्य रक्षण के लिए नहीं है। भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाएं उनके स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से हैं, लेकिन आर्टिस्ट्स पेंशन योजना में 3,882 लोगों को भारत सरकार पेंशन दे रही है और इस योजना में पिछले साल के मुकाबले 69 प्रतिशत का इजाफा किया गया है। लेकिन स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से ऐसी कोई योजना हमारे मंत्रालय की नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की हो सकती है।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कलाकारों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल करने के लिए कोई योजना लाने की कृपा करेंगे?

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल हो गया है। उन्होंने बता दिया कि वह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की है।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** सभापति जी, आदिवासी जाति, जनजाति के लोगों ने भारत के सुदूर प्रदेशों में भी भारत की विविध संस्कृतियों को संरक्षित किया हुआ है। वे थोड़े संकोची होते हैं और वे मांगने में थोड़ा संकोच करते हैं। उनको सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी करने में दिक्कत होती है, इसीलिए वे इस क्षेत्र में भी पीछे रह जाते हैं। क्या सरकार झारखंड जैसे क्षेत्रों के जो performing artists हैं, उनको खुद से चिन्हित करके, उनको कुछ मदद देने का विचार रखती है?

**डा. महेश शर्मा:** माननीय सांसद जी, आपका धन्यवाद। आपने जिस वर्ग की चिंता जताई है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस चिंता को देखते हुए, जो मैंने योजना बताई थी कि Cultural Mapping of India में 480 करोड़ रुपये की योजना के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन तो यह व्यवस्था है ही, लेकिन हमारे व्यक्ति विशेषकर ब्लॉक और गांव स्तर तक जाकर एक-एक आर्टिस्ट की पहचान करेंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि इस योजना को शुरू किए हुए अभी मात्र दो महीने हुए हैं और एक करोड़ 16 लाख लोगों ने इसमें रजिस्ट्रेशन किया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह संख्या बढ़कर करीब चार करोड़ तक जाएगी। हमारी योजना है कि जो लोग कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं या अपना फॉर्म भरने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, उनसे हमारे लोग जाकर फॉर्म भरवाएंगे। मैं माननीय संसद सदस्यों से भी यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे ऐसे आर्टिस्ट्स को प्रमोट कर के हमारी योजनाओं की सूचना उनको दें, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग इन योजनाओं का फायदा उठा सकें।

### **Contribution to employees' provident fund**

\*33. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to reduce employees' as well as employers' contribution to Employees' Provident Fund from 12 per cent to 10 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(c) whether the representatives of employees unions, employers unions and the State Governments strongly opposed the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the Union Government's response to the opposition to the proposal; and

(f) the other steps taken by Government to bring EPFO contributions at par with other savings instruments like the National Pension Scheme?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (f) With a view to bring contribution under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 to be paid by employer and employee at par with other savings instruments like the National Pension System, Contributory Provident Fund, etc., an agenda item for lowering the rate of contribution from the present 12 per cent to 10 per cent was deliberated in the 218th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) held on 27.05.2017. All employees' and employers' representatives and State Government representatives were against reducing the rate of contribution from 12 per cent to 10 per cent. The Government has not taken any further action on reduction of rate of contribution from 12 per cent to 10 per cent.

**श्री संजय सेठ:** सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने EPF पर ब्याज की दर कुछ कम की है। कामगार उसमें अपना पैसा तब लगाता है जब उसको लगता है कि सरकार उसके हितों का ध्यान रख रही है। अब कामगार को EPF में कम ब्याज मिल रहा है और आप उस पैसे को इक्विटी मार्केट में लगाने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस पैसे पर मिले लाभ को आप कामगारों को देंगे?

**SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA:** Sir, though the question is not related to this, I would like to say that whatever investment pattern is there... आपका जो मूलभूत प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार का कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में कर्मचारियों तथा नियोक्ताओं के अंशदान को 12 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत किए जाने का विचार है? Sir, whatever investment pattern is there...(Interruptions)... Though the question is not related to this, but whatever is the investment pattern...(Interruptions).. This question is ...(Interruptions)... नंबर 2, आप सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... सर, EPF Organisation एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है। इस संस्था में workers या employers का जितना भी पैसा आता है, इस बारे में मुझे आपको सूचित करते हुए खुशी भी है कि हमारा largest social security network है, इस में हमारे पास 9,26,000 establishments covered हैं और 4.8 करोड़ contributory members हैं। इस में हमारे पास जो corpus fund हैं, उसमें वे unexempted और exempted दो प्रकार के हैं, इस में हम लोग 10,43,581 करोड़ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, उनका बहुत सीधा सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप उन्हें interrupt मत कीजिए। आप उन्हें कहने दीजिए। नरेश जी, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please सुन लीजिए। नरेश जी, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, जिसका सवाल है, उसे पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... भाई, आप सुन तो लीजिए।

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय:** सर, नंबर 1, interest rate हर बार दिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय:** इस वर्ष हमने workers को interest rate 8.65 परसेंट दिया है। ..(व्यवधान)...



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

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am to inform you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Why I am telling this because we are taking much care about the portfolio management. बैंकों में जो portfolio management है, उसे हम बहुत अच्छी तरह से manage कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं एक नयी चीज बताना चाहूंगा कि Exchange Traded Fund को भी हमने पहली बार 10-15 परसेंट तक आगे बढ़ाया है। Overall, as I have explained, we are giving interest rate of 8.65 per cent.

**श्री सभापति:** आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सेठ:** सर, पहले का ही जवाब नहीं मिला।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... मंत्री जी जो चाहें, जवाब दे दें, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is wrong, there is a procedure for it. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the questioner ask it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए। ..(**व्यवधान**).. आप बैठ जाइए। Please ask your second supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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): He is a senior parliamentarian, he knows it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप अपना दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सेठ:** सर, Economic Survey 2015-16 में यह हुआ कि employee अपनी स्वेच्छा से पैसा कटवाएगा और employer एक निश्चित रूप में उस में पैसा देगा। इस के बारे में क्या आपने कोई प्रावधान किया है या इस बारे में रूल बनाने की बात आपने सोची है?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am a junior Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All parliamentarians are equal. This is not a question of senior and junior.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Already existing rules are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... जो भी defaulters हैं, उस पर हमारे section की तरफ से कार्यवाही होती है और EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act है। इस Act में उसके लिए severe punishment भी है। इस तरह हम खाली कार्यवाही नहीं करते, वरन उन्हें शिक्षा भी देते हैं, लेकिन हर employer का share हम बराबर लेते हैं और उन्हें सामाजिक सुरक्षा देते हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

**श्री सभापति:** अगर जवाब unsatisfactory है, तो आप उसे अलग से उठाइए ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, एक मिनट सुन लीजिए ..(व्यवधान)... प्लीज एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। There is no discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anil Desai.

**SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply to the question about the proposal to lower the employee's and employer's contribution from present 12 per cent to 10 per cent and bring it at par with other savings instruments like the National Pension System and Contributory Provident Fund etc., has stated that the issue has been kept undecided since it was opposed in the 218th meeting and therefore, the Government could not make any decision on that. Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister through you, what the parallels being brought out by the Government in planning to bring contribution under Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act 1952 to be paid by the employer and employee at par with NPS and Contributory Provident Fund, especially when many provisions of the law in this regard differ on every account as far as these instruments have been mentioned, i.e. NPS and Contributory Provident Fund, *vis-à-vis* EPF?

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय:** सर, NPS अलग स्कीम है और EPFO totally अलग स्कीम है, लेकिन जो हमारे instruments हैं, वे social security network को बढ़ाने के लिए हैं। हमारे पास organized workers, unorganized workers बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं। इसलिए जो हम लोगों की contribution की percentage है, वह 12 per cent to 10 per cent है, यह percentage contribution के लिए ली जाती है। आने वाले समय में भी हम लोगों का इसको एक comprehensive social network में लाने का विचार है। आज Universal Social Security network को लाने के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है।

So, the Board on Social Security is going to be the most effective one, which can include the informal and formal sectors. That is why we are going to bring in universal social security to all workers in a phased manner.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Respected Chairman Sir, there is no superannuation fund in our country and Employees Provident Fund alone is the source and support for the employees who are retiring or getting terminated. In our country, the IT sector is facing tremendous tragedy. Take any cosmopolitan city, thousands of IT employees are being terminated. Keeping this fact in view, as the Labour Ministry is not having any control over IT companies and multi-national corporates, what is the measure that the Labour Ministry is intending to do to the Employees' Provident Fund to protect the IT sector employees who are facing unceremonious termination and a lot of distress?

**SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA:** The IT sector is the most important one especially for the younger generation. Internationally also, we are there as migrant workers. Though the Act may confine to wages of those who have got a ceiling of

₹ 15,000, — for that EPFO eligibility will be there. but apart from that, we will provide social security to IT workers and also IT employers. Loan, PF, Pension, everything will be protected under wages' safeguards.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Sir, thousands of IT workers are being terminated continuously, but the Government is not helping them.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please, allow the next questioner. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow the next questioner.

**श्री हरिवंश:** धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि खास तौर से 1991 के बाद सरकारी क्षेत्र की सार्वजनिक कंपनियां भी और निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियां भी बड़े पैमाने पर अपना काम आउटसोर्स कर रही हैं। मैं आपको इसकी लंबी सूचना गिना सकता हूं। उसमें लाखों लोगों को employment तो मिला है, पर वे सोशल सिक्युरिटी के दायरे से बाहर हैं। इसमें बहुतों को पी.एफ. नहीं मिलता। क्या आपकी सरकार ने इस संदर्भ में ठोस कदम उठाए हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कितने लोगों को पी.एफ. से जोड़ा है, आपने किस सोशल सिक्युरिटी स्कीम से लोगों को जोड़ा है और इनकी कितनी संख्या है?

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय:** आपने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद विशेषकर demonetisation के पीरियड में हम लोगों ने nation-wide enrolment campaign शुरू किया है। यह हमारे लिए और देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी और अच्छी अचीवमेंट है। हमने इसमें 1 जनवरी, 2017 से लेकर 30 जून, 2017 तक enrolment campaign किया है। हमने इसमें एक amnesty scheme भी दी है। Amnesty scheme में जो employer है, वह declaration करेगा। जो लेफ्टओवर वर्कर्स हैं, हम उनको भी दो पीरियड में, 1.4. 2009 से 31.12.2016 तक के इस पीरियड में जो भी वर्कर्स हैं, अगर वे वर्कर्स रजिस्टर नहीं हुए हैं, तो हमने उन वर्कर्स को रजिस्टर कराने का मौका दिया है। इसमें अगर नए employee का recruitment है तो मैं आपको बहुत खुशी से सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि हमने इस कैंपेन में 20 लाख नए employees को amnesty scheme में लिया है। मैं बहुत हर्ष के साथ बताता हूं कि इसमें 80 लाख नए कांट्रैक्ट वर्कर्स, आउससोर्सिंग वर्कर्स, प्राइवेट कंपनियों में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स, पीएसयूज में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पीएसयूज में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स, कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स भी लाए हैं। इस स्कीम के माध्यम से इस बार 1 करोड़, 3 लाख नये वर्कर्स को ईपीएफओ के दायरे में लाया गया है। इससे उनको सोशल सिक्युरिटी मिलेगी।

### एथनॉल उत्पादन की क्षमता और पेट्रोल में इसके मिश्रण संबंधी स्थिति

\*34. **डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया:** क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में एथनॉल उत्पादन की क्षमता और संभावना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और पेट्रोल में इसके मिश्रण की मात्रा कितने प्रतिशत होती है तथा पेट्रोल में इसकी कितनी अधिकतम मात्रा का मिश्रण किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) वैश्विक संदर्भ में, पेट्रोल में एथनॉल के सम्मिश्रण का प्रतिशत बढ़ाये जाने के लिए प्रभावी तरीकों का ब्योरा क्या है?

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान):** (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### **विवरण**

(क) मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसीज) एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के लिए शीरा रूट से एथेनॉल खरीदती हैं। देश में वर्ष 2016-17 में शीरे से एथेनॉल/अल्कोहल का उत्पादन 220 करोड़ लीटर होने का अनुमान है। इस एथेनॉल/अल्कोहल का उपयोग पोटेबल लिकर सैक्टर, रसायन क्षेत्र और ईबीपी कार्यक्रम में किया जाता है। वर्तमान एथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष में तेल पीएसयूज ने 78.7 करोड़ लीटर एथेनॉल की आपूर्ति के लिए करार किए हैं।

मौजूदा बीआईएस मानकों के अनुसार ओएमसीज ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत पेट्रोल में 10 प्रतिशत तक एथेनॉल का मिश्रण कर सकती हैं।

(ख) एथेनॉल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने दिनांक 10.12.2014 को ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के लिए एथेनॉल का सुपुर्दगी मूल्य तय करने का निर्णय लिया। उसी दिन सरकार ने संबंधित बीआईएस मानक पूरे करने की शर्त पर शीरे के अलावा पेट्रोरसायन रूट सहित सैल्यूलोसिक तथा लिगनोसैल्यूलोसिस सामग्रियों जैसे अन्य गैर-खाद्य फीड स्टॉक से उत्पादित एथेनॉल की अधिप्राप्ति करने की अनुमति दी।

ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए ओएमसीज, चीनी मिलों तथा अन्य पणधारकों के बीच समन्वय हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए ओएमसीज के नोडल अधिकारी भी नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

दिनांक 07.12.2016 को तेल पीएसयूज ने 2जी एथेनॉल जैव-रिफाइनरियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदाताओं के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयूज) किए है। हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लि. ने दिनांक 25.12.2016 को भटिंडा, पंजाब में एक जैव-रिफाइनरी का शिलान्यास किया है।

### **Status of ethanol production capacity and blending in petrol**

†\*34. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing status of capacity and potential of ethanol production in the country and its quantum of blending in petrol in percentage thereof and its maximum quantity which could be added to petrol; and

(b) the details of effective steps to increase the percentage of ethanol in petrol in global context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) As per the existing policy, ethanol for Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme is procured from molasses route by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Ethanol/alcohol production through molasses in the country for the year 2016-17 is estimated at 220 crore litres. This ethanol/alcohol is used in the potable liquor sector, chemical sector and EBP programme. In the current ethanol supply year, Oil PSUs have executed agreements for supply of 78.7 crore litres of ethanol.

As per current BIS standards, OMCs can blend up to 10% ethanol in petrol under the EBP programme.

(b) In order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government on 10.12.2014, decided to fix the delivered price of ethanol for EBP programme. On the same day, the Government allowed procurement of ethanol produced from other non-food feedstock besides molasses, like cellulosic and lignocelluloses materials including petrochemical route, subject to meeting the relevant BIS standards.

Nodal Officers from OMCs have also been appointed for different States for coordination among OMCs, Sugar Mills and other stakeholders for effective implementation of EBP programme.

On 07.12.2016, Oil PSUs have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for 2G ethanol bio-refineries. Foundation Stone of one bio-refinery has been laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited on 25.12.2016 at Bathinda, Punjab.

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न पेट्रोल में एथनॉल का सम्मिश्रण करने से संबंधित है। हमने पिछले साल 2016-17 में 220 करोड़ लीटर एथनॉल का उत्पादन किया था और उसमें से 78.7 करोड़ लीटर का उपयोग किया गया है। हमें शेष उत्पादन का उपयोग भी करना चाहिए, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं? क्योंकि एथनॉल हमारे स्वदेशी उत्पादन में है, जबकि पेट्रोल या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ विदेशों से लाने पड़ते हैं, इसलिए हम इसको अपने स्वदेशी उत्पादन, यानी एथनॉल को उसमें मिश्रित करके, हमारे यहां पदार्थ की जो कमी है, उसको ठीक कर सकते हैं। क्या सरकार इसके उपाय के रूप में कुछ सोच रही है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एथनॉल और पेट्रोल, इन दोनों के भावों में अंतर कितना है? हम जो एथनॉल बनाते हैं, उसका प्रति लीटर भाव क्या है और पेट्रोल का प्रति लीटर भाव क्या है? इसका लाभकारी उपयोग करने के लिए और एथनॉल बनाने के लिए हमने उत्पादन करने की जो क्षमता अर्जित की है, उसका उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि 2016-17 में 220 करोड़ लीटर एथनॉल, मोलासेस रूट पर उपलब्ध हुआ था। पेट्रोल में मिलाने के लिए भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम विभाग की जो "एथनॉल ब्लेंडिंग प्रोग्राम" नामक योजना चल रही है, उसके तहत हम लोगों को अब तक यह सिर्फ 78.7 करोड़ लीटर ही उपलब्ध हुआ है। अभी यह पूरा सीजन

समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। सीजन समाप्त होते ही परसेंटेज भी आ जाएगा। अगर पिछले सालों के आंकड़े आपके सामने रखें, तो 2010-11 में यह 1.8 परसेंट था, 2011-12 में 1.45 परसेंट था, 2012-13 में 0.67 था और जबसे यह सरकार आई है, पिछले साल 2015-16 में यह सीमा थोड़ी बढ़कर 3.5 पर पहुंची थी। यह एथनॉल प्रोक्वोरमेंट का जो ईयर रहता है, यह जनवरी से दिसंबर रहता है, इसलिए अभी इसका आंकड़ा आना बाकी है।

सभापति जी, यह सिर्फ पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर नहीं मिलती है। एथनॉल जो मोलासेस से बनता है, यह लिकर इंडस्ट्री को जाता है और कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री को भी जाता है। लिकर और कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री का मूल आधार एथनॉल है। तीनों इंडस्ट्रीज को भारत सरकार ने, जब 2003 में अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे और राम नाइक जी पेट्रोलियम विभाग का कामकाज संभाल रहे थे, उन दिनों में शुगर इंडस्ट्रीज को हेंड-होल्डिंग करने के लिए योजना बनाई थी, परवर्ती सरकारों ने उसे आगे भी बढ़ाया। उसके मूल्य के बारे में जो अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, अगर मैं क्रूड ऑयल से रिफाइनिंग करके पेट्रोल के दाम निकालूं और मोलासेस से एथनॉल से रिटेल वेल्यू निकालूं, तो यह थोड़ा क्रूड ऑयल के प्रोसेस से महंगा है, उसके बावजूद भी शुगर इंडस्ट्री आगे बढ़े, शुगर इंडस्ट्री में डिस्ट्रेस न आए, उसके मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस का मैकेनिज्म बने, इसलिए अभी की सरकार ने लगभग 39/- रुपए पर लिटर एथनॉल प्रोक्वोरमेंट की नीति बनाई है। हम आने वाले दिनों में सिर्फ मोलासेस रूट से एथनॉल नहीं, जो नॉन-फूड स्टॉक मैटीरियल है, जो पूरे उत्तर भारत में खेतों में परेली को जलाकर प्रदूषण होता है, ऐसा जो एग्रो-वेस्ट है, उसमें से भी हम लोग साइंस एंड टेक्नॉलोजी डिपार्टमेंट, डीबीटी और कई प्रकार की ऐसी टेक्नॉलोजी को यूज करते हुए सेकंड जनरेशन एथनॉल के लिए भी आगे बढ़ेंगे। यह 2006 में उन दिनों की सरकार में काम हुआ, इसकी मान्यता बढ़ा कर 10 प्रतिशत तक ब्लेंडिंग हो सकती है, यह मान्यता दी है। इसमें से भारत के किसानों की, विशेषकर फॉर्मर्स की डबलिंग ऑफ इन्कम करने की एक रणनीति हो सकती है। उसमें हमारी सरकार काम कर रही है।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने समाधानकारी उत्तर दिया है। मेरी जिज्ञासा यह है कि विदेशों में दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा भी एथनॉल का मिक्सचर होता है। आपने जैसा कहा कि किसानों को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने में भी यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हो सकता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अभी भटिंडा में जिस तरह से रिफायनरी स्थापना की गई है, इसका उपयोग बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, इसको ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से और किसानों को आत्म-निर्भर, स्वावलंबी बनाने की दृष्टि से जो कार्य किए जा सकते हैं, वे महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि हमने यह जो दस प्रतिशत का आंकड़ा लिया है, दुनिया में जो उपलब्ध टेक्नोलॉजी है, उससे हम और अधिक मिक्सचर कर सकते हैं, क्या उस टेक्नॉलोजी का अनुसंधान करते हुए हम ऐसी रिफायनरी बनाएंगे?

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को सहर्ष एक सूचना देना चाहूंगा कि विश्व भर के कुछ देशों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है, ब्राजील में है, अमरीका में है, लेकिन मिसनोमर ऐसा भी है कि बहुत से देशों में सिर्फ एथनॉल से या बायो-प्रोडक्ट्स से चलता है। यह थोड़ी एम्बीशियस बातचीत होती है। उसके बावजूद भी भारत में इस सरकार ने 2014 में ऐतिहासिक कदम लिया कि नॉन-मोलासेस से, जो बाकी भी एग्रो-वेस्ट है, उसमें से एथनॉल निकालने के लिए क्रियान्वयन किया और इसकी टेक्नॉलोजी, डीबीटी का मैंने उल्लेख किया। भारत की एक कंपनी

पुणे की टेक्नॉलॉजी की है। दुनिया के एथनॉल प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट का 6 प्रतिशत कंट्रीब्यूशन उसी का है। अभी-अभी भारतीय मूल के वैज्ञानिकों ने बेंगलुरु में शैल के टेक्नोलॉजी सेंटर में एक नई टेक्नोलॉजी लगभग उपलब्ध की है। यह प्रोक्थोरमेंट हमारे भारत की नॉन-फॉसिल बायो-मास से एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक उपयोगी टेक्नोलॉजी साबित हो सकती है। विश्व की टेक्नॉलॉजी पर ही नहीं, आने वाले दिनों में हमारी योजना यह रहेगी कि भारत का टेक्नॉलॉजी मॉडल विश्व को भारत के वैज्ञानिकों के शोध के रूप में हाथ में मिल जाए। मैं पूरे आत्मविश्वास के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि हम उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। अगर हमारे वैज्ञानिकों की खोज सफलता तक पहुँचेगी, तो हम लोग भारत के biofuel में एक नई मिसाल, एक नया मॉडल भी खड़ा करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Promotion of Indian Literature in foreign countries

\*35. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and utilization of funds for promotion of Indian literature in foreign countries during the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken for promotion through translation of India literature in foreign languages including the allocation and utilization of funds for the same during the last three years, country-wise/foreign language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No funds have been allocated by the Ministry specifically for promotion of Indian Literature in foreign countries during last three years. However, the Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture, to whom the project was entrusted since 2013, has spent an amount of ₹ 38,29,427/- from the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 on the Indian Literature Abroad (ILA) project from the Budgetary Grants allocated to it by the Ministry.

The year-wise expenditures are as follows:—

2013-14	₹ 4,64,199/-
2014-15	₹ 15,68,054/-
2015-16	₹ 12,06,384/-
2016-17	₹ 5,90,790/-
TOTAL	₹ 38,29,427/-

In order to promote Indian literature in other countries and also to provide ample first hand exposure to Indian writers representing several Indian languages, Sahitya Akademi has been implementing the Cultural Exchange Programmes across the globe apart from sending writers or delegations on the invitation of governments or literary institutions abroad.

During the last three years, the Sahitya Akademi has published the following titles under the scheme, Indian Literature Abroad (ILA):

- (1) Herbert by Nabarun Bhattacharya into German (Publisher Draupadi Verlag).
- (2) Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh into Swedish (Publisher Tranan Publishing House).
- (3) Kattil Oru Mann by Ambai into French (by Zulma).

Under the Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) with other countries, the following titles have been published:

- (1) Bharata the Natya Sastra by Kapila Vatsayayan (in Russian Language).
- (2) Indian Short Stories by E.V. Ramakrishnan (in Russian Language).

#### **Savings under PAHAL Scheme**

\*36. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of savings under the PAHAL Scheme in the last two years;
- (b) the method of calculation of savings that has been used by Government; and
- (c) how much of the savings can be attributed to the change in global prices of LPG and how much is due to the plugging of leakages, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had launched modified Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL/PAHAL) Scheme in 54 districts on 15.11.2014 and across the country on 01.01.2015. LPG consumers, who join the PAHAL scheme, get the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their registered bank accounts. An intensive exercise was carried out for identifying duplicate/fake/ghost/inactive domestic LPG connections. As on 18.7.2017, more than 18 crore consumers have joined PAHAL Scheme and are getting subsidy in their bank account.

Estimated savings arising out of the PAHAL scheme for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 by the Ministry is as under:—



- (a) For the year 2014-15: Estimated savings was ₹ 14,818.4 crore.  $369.72$  (average subsidy per cylinder for that year)  $\times 3.34$  (number of blocked customers)  $\times 12$  (entitled number of subsidized domestic cylinders per annum) = ₹ 14,818.4 crore.
- (b) 2015-16—Estimated savings was ₹ 6,443 crore.  $150.82$  (average subsidy per cylinder for that year)  $\times 3.56$  (number of blocked customers)  $\times 12$  (entitled number of subsidized domestic cylinders per annum) = ₹ 6,443 crore.
- (c) 2016-17—Estimated savings was ₹ 8,185 crore.  $6.27$  (number of blocked customers, Give It Up customers, etc.)  $\times 108.78$  (average subsidy per cylinder that year)  $\times 12$  (entitled number of subsidized domestic cylinders per annum) = ₹ 8,185 crore.

The total consumption of cooking gas in any given year is a combination of the number of connections at the beginning of the year, bogus connections eliminated during the year through the process of DBT under PAHAL, new connections issued to genuine consumers during the year and normal fluctuations in individual consumption. Hence, the savings from DBTL cannot be correctly computed merely by reference to the total consumption in a year or the total expenditure on subsidy. If the DBT had not been implemented, the outgo on the subsidy would have been higher by ₹ 14,818 crore in 2014-15, ₹ 6,443 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 8,185 crore in 2016-17. Hence, the total savings from the elimination of fake/duplicate/ghost connections as a result of implementation of DBT for the three years together, as calculated above, is estimated at more than ₹ 29,000 crore. This figure is not comparable with the actual expenditure on subsidy which includes the subsidy on new genuine connections given during these three years. Without implementation of PAHAL, subsidy burden would have been higher than the actual expenditure recorded during these years, even with lower petroleum prices.

### **Jain temple in Telangana Lying in shambles**

\*37. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the old Jain temple built with bricks in terracotta style at Alvanpalli in Jadcherla town of Telangana lies in shambles and is likely to collapse anytime;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not making any effort for restoration and maintenance of this rare structure; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for conservation and rehabilitation of this oldest Jain Temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Jain temple at Alvanpalli in Jadcherla town of Telangana

is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India. The same is under protection of Archaeology and Museums Department of Government of Telangana. The State Government has constructed boundary wall around the temple.

**FIR against IPS Officer of Jharkhand**

\*38. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently an FIR has been directed to be lodged against a senior IPS officer in the rank of ADGP from Jharkhand cadre of IPS;

(b) if so, what is the current status of action in this regard;

(c) what further action is being contemplated by the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per information received from the Govt. of Jharkhand, the Election Commission of India has recommended departmental disciplinary action against a senior IPS officer in rank of Addl. Director General of Police of Jharkhand cadre. The Commission also recommended for appropriate proceedings under the relevant service and disciplinary rules against the accused person for, among others, misuse of official position, interference in election, breach of conduct/service rules, etc. and since, the matter also relates to bribery of voters and corruption, appropriate proceedings under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Sections 171B and 171C of IPC.

(b) Since, the officer is serving in connection with the affairs of the Government of Jharkhand, the information in respect of the status of the case has been sought from the State Government which is awaited.

(c) and (d) The matter has not yet been referred to this Ministry by the State Govt., hence, question does not arise.

**Closure of regional/field offices of Rubber Board**

\*39. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many regional/field offices have been closed down by Rubber Board during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise details of such offices that were closed down;

(c) whether the Rubber Board is planning to close down any of its regional/field offices functioning in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Rubber Plantation Development and Extension related activities are handled by Zonal offices (ZO), Regional offices (RO), Development offices (DO) and Field Offices (FO) of the Rubber Board. Reorganisation of offices has been done to reduce establishment and operating expenses of the Board without compromising on the extension and other services rendered to growers.

Reorganization of Field Offices was formulated and implemented in 2016. 28 Field Offices were closed and their functions were merged with nearby ROs/FOs as under:—

State	Number of FOs existed in 2015	Closed and Merged with nearby ROs/FOs in 2016	Number of present FOs
Kerala	137	26	111
Karnataka	7	1	6
Odisha	3	1	2

Development Offices (DOs) are established at locations where ROs are reorganized for providing extension services to rubber growers and only administrative/general functions are merged with nearby ROs. The following two ROs were reorganized only in the State of Kerala in 2017.

1. Kothamangalam RO merged with Muvattupuzha RO and a DO established at Kothamangalam.
2. Kottayam RO merged with Changanacherry RO and a DO established at Kottayam.
3. Ernakulam, RO was closed down as rubber planted area in its service area had substantially declined on account of urbanization and its jurisdiction has been merged with Muvattupuzha RO.

(c) and (d) Following Regional Offices (ROs) in Kerala have been identified for reorganization (closure, merger of functions with adjoining RO and opening of new DO) by Rubber Board:—

Sl. No.	Closure of RO	RO to which merged
1.	Kasargod	Kanhangad
2.	Mannarkkad	Palakkad
3.	Taliparamba	Sreekandapuram
4.	Nedumangad	Thiruvananthapuram
5.	Kottarakkara	Punalur
6.	Manjeri	Nilambur

### **Condition of ancient monuments and buildings in Odisha**

\*40 SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the condition of the ancient monumental buildings in the Holy city of Puri are getting from bad to worse;

(b) whether the ASI has conducted any survey with regard to the condition of such buildings, if so, what was the recommendation of the ASI; and

(c) how does the Ministry propose to carry out renovation of such ancient monuments and ensure proper preservation of the heritage sites particularly in the holy city of Puri and in the States of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has two protected monuments at Puri namely Shree Jagannath Temple and Atharnala Bridge. Conservation work of these monuments is executed regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

(b) Both these monuments are inspected regularly and essential conservation work is carried out as per the requirement of particular site.

(c) The protected monuments in Odisha including Puri are looked after properly by regular inspections, watch and ward, adequate allocation of funds and execution of regular conservation and maintenance work at different sites.

### **Legal rights and conditions for monitoring and interception operations**

\*41. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Internet is becoming the fastest growing source of terrorist propaganda and recruitment and as such there is an increasing need

for intelligence and national security agencies to have legal powers and technology tools for monitoring and interception of such communications; and

(b) what legal rights and threshold conditions are being prescribed before agencies can conduct monitoring and interception operations given that there is a simultaneous need to ensure that such powers and tools are not misused against citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Government is aware that Internet has become a source of terrorist propaganda and recruitment. The Security/Intelligence agencies regularly monitor the popular social media sites and websites and take necessary action in case of they find any classified material or provocative material or anti-national or terror related material hosted/circulated on such sites.

(b) Lawful monitoring and interception operations can be done only by the authorized designated Law Enforcement Agencies under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules. The Section 69 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Rules framed thereunder provide for the powers to issue directions for interception or monitoring of any information generated through any computer resource. Further, the procedure and safeguards have been prescribed/notified *vide* the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009.

The following steps have already been taken to check illegal interception:

- (i) To take care of the privacy of citizens, lawful interception and monitoring is governed by the Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 wherein oversight mechanism exists in form of review committee under chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary at Central Government level and Chief Secretary of the State at the State Government level.
- (ii) Unlawful phone tapping is a punishable Act under Section 25 and 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act. The punishment for unlawful interception is an imprisonment for a term, which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

### **Serious safety loopholes in PMUY**

\*42. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana which envisages providing LPG connections to families below the poverty line, has run into trouble

as distributors have pointed out serious safety loopholes in the scheme and have threatened a long drawn protest;

(b) whether the protest has been triggered by a recent incident where an entire Ujjwala beneficiary family perished after an LPG leakage and the distributor has been booked under the Indian Penal Code; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, for not taking any action on the communication received from the federation of distributors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (c) OMCs have given instructions to their LPG distributors to release LPG connections after satisfying and meeting all the safety norms for installation of LPG connections. Further, OMCs have reported that the following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the LPG customers who have been released LPG connections under PMUY Scheme:—

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.
- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.
- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or non-compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.
- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG. OMCs have conducted more than 47 thousand safety awareness programmes by organising safety clinics, Nukkad Natak, Speciality/sports events etc. since launch of the Scheme for the safety awareness of PMUY consumers.

OMCs are implementing PMUY across the country smoothly. So far, more than half of the target has been achieved only in 14 months after launch of the Scheme.

(b) OMCs have reported that they are not aware of any protest because of a LPG related accident.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported one case of LPG accident at Village Sadhauri, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. In this accident, Insurance Company has settled the claim for an amount of ₹ 30 lakh to the surviving legal heir of the deceased PMUY consumer family.

### **Rural tourism projects in the country**

\*43. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural tourism projects being implemented in the country along with the status of such projects, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any new project has been sanctioned in the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether any hurdle/obstacle is being faced in the execution of such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Rural Tourism has been identified as one of the thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry has sanctioned the project for development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme in June 2017 with the Central financial assistance of ₹ 44.65 crore.

(c) and (d) The above project is being implemented by Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation. The Ministry regularly monitors the implementation/execution of the sanctioned projects on ground and in case of any issue, the same is discussed and resolved with involvement of the concerned State Government.

### **Development of beach destinations in the country**

\*44. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has a huge potential for developing beach destinations;

(b) if so, what is being done in this regard;

(c) how much investment would be required for the same; and

(d) how does Government propose to mobilize resources for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The long coastline of India offers great potential for developing beach tourism. The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2014-15 with an objective of developing theme based tourist circuits in the country. Coastal Circuit which includes development of Beach destinations is one of the thirteen thematic circuits under the Swadesh Darshan scheme. Ministry has also launched the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme to provide complete tourism experience by enhancing tourist attractiveness of a religious destination in a sustainable manner.

11 projects totalling ₹ 896.66 crores have been sanctioned in the various States under the Coastal Circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme. 4 projects totalling ₹ 119.27 crore have been sanctioned in coastal/beach areas of various States under the PRASAD scheme. Details of the projects sanctioned are given in the Statement (*See below*). The schemes are 100% Centrally funded for the project components.

### *Statement*

#### *(A) Details of projects sanctioned under the coastal circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme*

					(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of State	Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit (2014-15)	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38	
3.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit	85.28	
4.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Beach Circuit—Udaipur—Digha—Shankarpur—Tajpur—Mandarmani—Fraserganj—Bakkhlai—Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra	82.17
6.	Goa	Coastal Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinkerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa	99.99
7.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist., Uttar Kannada Dist. and Udupi Dist. in Karnataka	95.67
8.	Odisha	Coastal circuit (2016-17)	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha	76.49
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar	42.19
10.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu	99.92
11.	Goa	Coastal Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa	99.35
TOTAL				896.66

## (B) Details of projects sanctioned in coastal areas under Prasad Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	<b>Odisha</b>	
(a)	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00

1	2	3
2.	<b>Gujarat</b>	
(a)	Infrastructure development at Dwarka	26.23
(b)	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
3.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
(a)	Development of Velankanni	5.60
TOTAL		119.27

### Development of river tourism

†\*45. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government for development of river tourism; and

(b) the schemes formulated for developing tourist spots on river banks in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development of tourism including river tourism is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for projects identified by them under their jurisdiction, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and submission of certificate of utilisation of funds released earlier.

For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced the Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and The 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) schemes. This includes *inter-alia* development of tourist spots on river banks as present in the identified circuits/pilgrimage destinations. A list of projects sanctioned in the States under the PRASAD scheme featuring development of tourist spots on river banks in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal is given in the Statement (*See below*). No projects featuring development of tourist spots on river banks in the above mentioned States have been sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned under the PRASAD scheme with development of tourist spots on river banks in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	<b>Odisha</b>	
	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
2.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
	Development of Amaravati town in Guntur district as a tourist destination (Involving development at river Krishna)	28.36
3.	<b>Gujarat</b>	
	Infrastructure development at Dwarka (Involving development at river Gomti)	26.23
	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath (Involving development at river Kapila and Hiranya)	37.44
4.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
	Development of Kanchipuram (Involving development at river Palar)	16.48
	Development of Velankanni (Involving development at river Vellaiyar)	5.60
5.	<b>West Bengal</b>	
	Development at Belur (Involving development at river Hoogli)	30.03

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Regional offices of Rubber Board in Kerala**

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

(a) whether regional/local offices of Rubber Board in various parts of Kerala existing for decades and catering to various needs of farmers have been closed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such steps of Government will lead to fall in production and productivity and necessitate inputs while the country is still not self-sufficient in rubber;

(c) whether Government has a policy of protecting agriculture and farmers and not leave them to vagaries of the market; and

(d) whether the approach of disowning them is causing widespread agitation of farmers and suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Reorganization of the offices of the Rubber Board through closure, merger and creation of new offices has been done with a view of reducing establishment and operational expenses without compromising on the extension and other services rendered to growers. Such steps will not lead to fall in production and productivity of Natural Rubber in the country.

In the State of Kerala, 26 Field Offices (FOs) were closed and their functions were merged with nearby Regional Office (ROs)/FOs. However, as there was no reduction in the number of Field Officers and their jurisdictions, there is no compromise in the services/facilities offered to rubber growers.

Development Offices (DOs) are established at locations where Ros are reorganized for providing extension services to rubber growers and only administrative/general functions are merged with nearby ROs. The following two ROs were reorganized only in the State of Kerala in 2017.

1. Kothamangalam RO merged with Muvattupuzha RO and a DO established at Kothamangalam.
2. Kottayam RO merged with Changanacherry RO and a DO established at Kottayam.
3. Ernakulam RO was closed down as rubber planted area in its service area had substantially declined on account of urbanization and its jurisdiction has been merged with Muvattupuzha RO.

(c) The Government has been protecting agriculture and farmers through appropriate policy interventions from time to time. A market-linked Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) has been approved for protecting the farmers of plantation crops, including rubber farmers, against losses arising from fluctuations in yield as well as prices. The Government has also undertaken several steps to regulate import of NR in 2015 and 2016 as the domestic market is highly sensitive to import.

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

### Export of Meat and Leather

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

(a) what has been the volume of export of meat and leather from the country during the last three years;

(b) how much income could be earned through these exports;

(c) whether there are complaints in recent past that those involved in production of meat and leather are being prevented in their occupation; and

(d) whether the revenue from these two sources has decreased due to this reason and if so, by what amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The volume of export of meat and leather from the country during the last three years and the income earned through these exports is given as under:

#### Export of Meat

(Quantity in MT/Value in ₹ crore)

Commodity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Buffalo meat	1503503	29282.58	1314217	26684.22	1330753	26308.27
Other meat	262	2.67			12	0.21
Processed meat	406	14.20	280	6.16	141	4.58
Sheep/goat meat	23612	828.11	21951	837.76	22049	871.58
GRAND TOTAL	1527783	30127.56	1336448	27528.14	1352955	27184.64

Source: DGCI&S

\*Provisional

#### Export of Leather

(Value in ₹ crore)

Principal Commodity	Unit	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Finished leather	KGS	64530167	8129.49	51661459	6850.96	46654557	5962.06
Leather goods		-	8883.16	-	8969.45	-	8868.06
Leather garments	KGS	8186533	3695.21	7770027	3621.16	7524708	3599.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Footwear of leather		-	13929.61	-	14062.52	-	14326.69
Leather footwear component	KGS	13513575	2209.09	9603407	1861.51	11607316	2012.92
GRAND TOTAL		86230275	36846.56	69034893	35365.61	65786581	34768.91

*Note:* Leather Goods and Footwear of Leather group consist of ITCHS which have different unit of measurement so the quantity figure is not additive.

*Source:* DGCI&S

\*Provisional

(c) and (d) While no complaint was received in this Ministry with regard to prevention in the production of meat and leather, however, as per the DGCI&S data, the export of buffalo meat has declined by 4.35% as compared to the same period in the previous year. During the previous year 2016-17 (April to May), the buffalo export was USD 554 Million whereas during the current year export was noticed to USD 530 Million for the same period.

The export of leather products and footwear have declined during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in value terms due to various factors including some external factors like recession in European market, instability in Middle East countries, etc.

### **Impact of demonetisation and slaughter ban on industries**

†323. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government has any such information wherein production has been affected due to the slow down in industry, businesses and conventional sources of income as an aftermath of demonetisation and ban on sale of cattle for slaughter;

(b) the details of the adverse effects on industries after November, 2016 *i.e.* after demonetisation and ban on sale of cattle slaughter;

(c) the details of the steps taken to help the industries and businesses to recover from the adverse effects of demonetization and ban on sale of cattle for slaughter; and

(d) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is no macro

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

economic information on the impact of demonetisation and ban on sale of cattle for slaughteron industry, businesses and conventional sources of income. Industrial performance at particular point is based on the interplay of several factors such as level of capacity utilisation, investment cycle, domestic and global growth outlook etc.

(c) and (d) 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.

### **Redevelopment of Pragati Maidan**

324. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government has approved the project for redeveloping Pragati Maidan into a world class exhibition-cum-convention centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how the funding will be arranged for the project, the details thereof;

(d) whether proper parking arrangements, including multi-level parking, underground parking have been planned to ease traffic during trade fair;

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether NOC has been taken from Delhi Traffic Police; and

(f) if not, how will Government manage heavy rush of traffic during such events?

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

(b) The redevelopment project of Pragati Maidan envisages the development of 3,26,065 sq. mtr. of built up area including about 1,19,445 sq. mtr. of exhibition area and a state-of-the-art Convention Centre of 7,000 persons seating capacity in single format (with a plenary hall of 3,000 persons capacity, functional hall of 4,000 persons capacity) in addition to various appurtenant facilities like meeting halls, lounges, services and basement parking for about 4,800 Passenger Car Units (PCU).

ITPO has estimated the cost of the project at ₹ 2,254 crore and a time frame of 24-30 months for completion of the project from the date of Award of Work to the Project Executor. This includes the time taken in obtaining necessary Statutory Approvals from local authorities.

(c) ITPO will contribute ₹ 1200 crores out of its free reserves towards the estimated cost and raise the balance funds of ₹ 1054 crore through long term loan from banks/financial institutions and/or land monetisation for hotel.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The proposal includes basement parking for 4,800 Equivalent Car Space (ECS), Bus Coaches Parking/Drop-Off Plaza and 200 ECS at ground level. The proposal has been approved by the Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC), Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

(f) Not applicable.

#### **Impact of IPR related issues on life saving drugs**

325. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created a list of industries and public services that may significantly suffer due to India's inclusion in United States' Priority Watch List for Intellectual Property Rights this year (Special Report 301);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government has taken to ensure continuous manufacturing and supply of life saving drugs for which IPR related issues have been raised; and

(d) the details thereof since the year 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE and INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No such list has been prepared. The Special 301 Report issued by the United States under the US Trade Act of 1974 is a unilateral measure to create pressure on countries to enhance IPR protection beyond the TRIPS agreement. Under the WTO regime, any dispute between two countries needs to be referred to the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO and unilateral actions are not tenable under this regime. Special 301 is an extra territorial application of the domestic law of a country, which is inconsistent with the established norms of the WTO.

(c) and (d) India is self-sufficient in most of the medicines which are consumed



by the patients in the country, as there are good therapeutically equivalents of even those medicines for which certain IPR issues have been raised.

Further, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Department of Pharmaceuticals monitors the production and availability of medicines through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places from where such shortage is either reported by State Drug Controllers or otherwise comes to the notice of NPPA.

### **Impact of slaughter ban on export of meat**

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

(a) the quantity and value of meat and meat products exported and imported during each of the last three years, product and country-wise;

(b) the extent of reduction of meat exports and loss thereby due to the ban on selling cow and buffalo for slaughter;

(c) whether there has been demand from any State and other quarters to impose ban/restrictions on export of meat and meat products from the country; and

(d) whether the present ban on selling animals for slaughter and other restrictions becomes instrumental for stopping the facilities and incentives provided by Government to boost export of meat products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantity and value of meat and meat products exported and imported during each of the last three years, product and country-wise (top-5) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The operation of the Notification issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change on 23rd May, 2017 has been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and hence, the question of reduction of meat exports and loss due to ban on selling of cow and buffalo for slaughter does not arise.

(c) The Government keeps receiving representations from all walks of life from time to time. Some of the representations were received from Gau Vansh Vikas Prakoshth, Shree Bharat Vashiya Digamber Jain Mahasabha Charitable Trust, Akhil Bharat Krishi Go Seva Sangh, Govanshi Hatya Evam Niryat Nidhi Parishad etc.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Export and import of meat and meat products during the last three years  
(product and country-wise)*

**EXPORT****1. Buffalo Meat**

(Qty. in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Vietnam	633348	1320059.01	605100	1312282.17	667199	1367658.04
2.	Malaysia	130877	258602.81	135937	268289.01	113008	238640.41
3.	Egypt ARP	128082	257402.64	115317	232558.14	107622	202719.81
4.	Indonesia	84	100.13	812	1542.52	65808	154416.91
5.	Iraq	23603	40615.81	42986	76662.78	54072	86072.44
6.	Others	587509	1051477.78	414065	777087.47	323045	581319.65
TOTAL		1503503	2928258.19	1314217	2668422.07	1330753	2630827.26

**2. Sheep/Goat Meat**

(Qty. in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	U. Arab. Emis.	11439	40849.05	12450	47259.24	13025	50124.69
2.	Saudi Arab	6926	25570.45	4701	18810.99	4557	19457.13
3.	Qatar	2005	7048.91	2174	8416.98	2106	8255.06
4.	Kuwait	1742	6350.44	1681	6638.02	1618	6531.14
5.	Oman	498	1525.88	318	1113.70	366	1317.61
6.	Others	1002	1466.36	627	4819.64	377	1472.06
TOTAL		23612	82811.10	21951	87058.57	22049	87157.69

**3. Other Meat**

(Qty. in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Bhutan	162	186.78			12	20.65
2.	Gabon	0	0.08				0.00
3.	Nepal	100	80.31				0.00
TOTAL		262	267.17			12	20.65

**4. Processed Meat**

(Qty. in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	United Arab Emirates	93	290.50	53	169.92	92	331.63
2.	Korea RP	20	44.18	185	280.65	19	26.42
3.	Pakistan IR		0.00		0.00	14	69.24
4.	Vietnam SOC REP	139	545.72	545.72	0.00	14	24.51
5.	Canada		0.00		0.00	1	2.60
6.	Others	154	539.31	42	165.91	0	3.44
TOTAL		406	1419.71	280	616.48	141	457.83

**IMPORT****1. Other Meat**

(Qty. in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Belgium	159	571.60	167	484.45	269	766.83
2.	Sri Lanka DSR	76	348.12	94	391.08	107	443.57
3.	Germany	24	98.87	30	101.21	84	199.96
4.	Italy	67	379.91	42	193.10	50	223.72
5.	Spain	69	261.19	89	315.84	43	154.45
6.	Others	73	290.57	78	232.56	40	110.92
TOTAL		468	1950.26	500	1718.24	593	1899.45

**2. Processed Meat**

(Qty in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sri Lanka DSR	129	354.72	51	181.99	104	345.01
2.	Spain	12	49.10	2	7.22	16	50.18
3.	Italy	3	14.86	3	14.86	5	18.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Germany	1	4.80	2	8.99	3	8.32
5.	Thailand	2	23.06	1	12.48	2	17.85
6.	Others	20	70.40	13	49.83	2	6.41
TOTAL		167	516.94	72	275.38	132	446.69

### 3. Sheep/Goat Meat

(Qty. in Ton/Value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	New Zealand	40	423.84	41	360.92	56	526.84
2.	Australia	48	449.05	17	118.76	46	263.17
3.	Germany				0.00	13	25.23
4.	Sri Lanka DSR					9	34.96
TOTAL		88	872.89	58	479.67	124	850.20

### Negotiations at RCEP Inter-Session Ministerial meeting at Hanoi

327. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at recent Inter-Sessional Ministerial meeting of RCEP countries at Hanoi, India pleaded its inability to eliminate duties on 90 per cent of items for all members, especially China;

(b) whether India had also made it clear that it will be difficult to give such liberal market access to New Zealand and Australia with which India is yet to sign bilateral free trade agreements; and

(c) how India reacted at Hanoi Ministerial meeting to “Opt out and reciprocity” flexibility suggestion made by Phillipines, giving leeway to member nations to opt out from the provision and wait for a better timing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) India’s negotiating position in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) takes into account both its interests and sensitivities in all areas of the negotiations, including trade in goods.

**Review session to promote connectivity through digital trade**

328. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Trade Organisation has called for a review session to promote connectivity through digital trade in developing nations, sometimes in July, 2017;

(b) whether experts in India have expressed apprehensions that this attempt by WTO may be a backdoor attempt to push e-commerce; and

(c) whether India already facing resistance by its domestic small trader lobby over allowing Foreign Direct Investment in e-commerce, is keen to conclude the pending food security related issues before allowing any fresh issues to be taken up by the WTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Sixth Aid for Trade Global Review was held at the WTO on 11-13 July 2017. The Aid for Trade initiative was launched in 2005 with the aim of addressing the supply side and trade-related infrastructure constraints that often hamper developing countries' participation in global trade. The 2017 Global Review is dedicated to the theme of "Promoting Trade, Inclusiveness and Connectivity for Sustainable Development", and provided an opportunity for stakeholders to look at how Aid for Trade can contribute to the integration of developing countries and least developed countries into the multilateral trading system and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Aid for Trade Global Review 2015 highlighted how high trade costs slow growth and development by pricing many suppliers in developing and least developed countries out of global markets. The 2017 Global Review develops this theme further by extending analysis of trade costs into the area of digital connectivity. The Review discussed the economic consequences of the digital divide and strategies to help policy makers, firms, women and SMEs to bridge this divide.

(b) Many countries including India have emphasized that the definitions of digital trade and e-commerce require further deliberation at various bodies of the WTO to bring clarity on the scope of the subject.

(c) FDI policy in different sectors including on e-commerce sector is formulated after extensive consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments, apex industry chambers and other organisation.

India has been working with WTO members especially the developing countries to ensure that its interests in the WTO negotiations are protected. Implementation of Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Decisions, especially on public stockholding for food security purposes is a priority for India in the negotiations and India is working for a permanent solution in this area.

**Development of Villupuram under ECEC as a node**

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

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to develop Villupuram in Tamil Nadu as a node under East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) linking Kolkata in the East through Chennai to Tuticorin in South Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no such proposal is pending, whether Government will come forward hereafter to develop Villupuram as an important node considering its strategic location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such proposal is pending with Government of India.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) has been formed to appraise such proposals.

**India's pharma sector on priority watch list of US**

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

(a) whether American pharma sector has asked US Trade Representative to continue to keep India on its Priority Watch List which includes countries that are alleged violators of US patents laws claiming that the environment on the ground remains challenging in India;

(b) whether among the key issues of concern for US pharma sector in India are unpredictable IP environment, high tariffs and taxes on medicines, regulatory data protection failure, discriminatory and non-transparent market access policies and unpredictable environment for clinical research; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard with US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) An association of pharmaceutical manufacturers of America has asked US Trade Representative to continue to keep India on its Priority Watch List in the Special 301 Report, raising certain issues like unpredictable IP environment, high tariffs and taxes on medicines, regulatory data protection failure, discriminatory and non-transparent market access policies and unpredictable environment for clinical research.

(c) The Special 301 Report issued by the United States under their Trade Act of 1974 is a unilateral measure to create pressure on countries to enhance IPR protection beyond the TRIPS agreement. Under the WTO regime, any dispute between two countries needs to be referred to the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO and unilateral actions are not tenable under this regime. Special 301 is an extra territorial application of the domestic law of a country, which is inconsistent with the established norms of the WTO.

In view of this, no action needs to be taken by the Government of India.

#### **Export facilities to MSMEs**

331. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium industries constitute major part in the exports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the step taken by Government for providing priority and other facilities in exports to maintain their export status and proper implementation of the duty reimbursement scheme to such industries for export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The share/contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the exports of the country are as follows:—

Years	Share of Exports from MSME in India's Total Exports
2013-14	42.42%
2014-15	44.76%
2015-16	49.86%

Source: Ministry of MSME based on DGCI&S data.

(c) and (d) The followings are the key steps taken by Government for according priority and providing other facilities to support MSME exports:—

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 w.e.f. 1st April, 2015 with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods/products which are produced/manufactured in India including products produced/manufactured by MSME Sector. Of the 11544 total tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes, 7914 tariff lines are covered under MEIS scheme at present. The scheme incentivizes exporters in terms of freely transferable Duty Credit Scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central duties/taxes.
- (ii) The Government also provides double weightage to exports of MSMEs for grant of one star export house status under the Status Holder Recognition Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. Granted of Status Holder Certificate enables such enterprises to avail certain privileges under Foreign Trade Policy viz. Legal Undertaking in lieu of Bank Guarantee, facility for free of cost exports for export promotion etc.
- (iii) The Government launched Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit w.e.f. 01.04.2015 for five years. The scheme is available to all exports of MSME and 416 tariff lines. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum. This scheme is aimed at providing affordable credit to exporters to enable them to be more competitive in the global market.
- (iv) The Government introduced Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories w.e.f 1st September 2016 wherein exporters are entitled for an authorisation for fabrics including inter lining on pre-import, and All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback for non-fabric inputs on the exports.
- (v) The Government has implemented the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade to enable them to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (vi) Under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and Duty Exemption/Remission Schemes, Advance Authorisation (AA), Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Duty Drawback (DBK), Advance



Procurement/ Replenishment of Precious Metals from Nominated Agencies, Replenishment Authorisation for Gems, Replenishment Authorisation for Consumables and Advance Authorisation for precious metals are also available for MSME products.

**Documents submitted on TFA on services at WTO**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has submitted a legally vetted document on Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on services at WTO in Geneva;

(b) whether the WTO held discussion on the documents submitted by India recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has stressed to the WTO that there should be a counterpart agreement in services just like the TFA in goods; and

(e) if so, the views of the WTO in this regard?

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

(c) On 22nd February 2017, India circulated the draft legal text on the Trade Facilitation in Services Agreement (TFS) at the WTO, Geneva. The Indian proposal has been discussed in the relevant services bodies of the WTO, namely the Working Party on Domestic Regulation (WPDR), Council for Trade in Services (CTS) and Council for Trade in Services in Special Session (CTS-SS). India's proposal for facilitating trade in services provides a framework to address the various impediments to trade in services in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) India's proposal received a mixed response from the WTO members. Some members appreciated India's proposal as being comprehensive in scope and well balanced. However, several developed and developing country members expressed concern on the scope and content of the draft agreement.

Nevertheless, India's proposal has imparted the much needed momentum to the discussion on Services and India has urged members to engage constructively on this initiative.

**Abolition of DGS&D**

333. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on abolition of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government has decided to set up a Special Purpose vehicle (SPV) called Government e-Marketplace (GeM SPV) as a National Public Procurement Portal as Section 8 Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013, for procurement of Goods and Services required by Central and State Government Organizations. GeM SPV shall provide an end-to-end online marketplace for Central and State Government Ministries/Departments, Central and State Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs and SPSUs), Autonomous institutions and local bodies for procurement of common use goods and services in a more transparent, efficient and accountable manner.

**Setting-up of Industrial Cities**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set-up several industrial cities in the country particularly in Maharashtra in the next few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure earmarked for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As part of the implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, 8 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas/Industrial Cities/Nodes have been identified to be developed in phase-I of the project. Out of these eight areas, following two industrial areas have been planned in Maharashtra:—

(i) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area near Aurangabad

(ii) Dighi Port Industrial Area

Government of India has already approved the construction of trunk infrastructure components and land scaping for Phase-1 of the Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA) in the Shendra region spreading across 8.39 sq. km. in Maharashtra in the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Further Construction of trunk infrastructure for Phase II of Part I of Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA) namely the Bidkin region spread across 31.79 sq. km. at an estimated project cost of ₹ 6,414.21 crore has also been approved by the Government.

### **Reduction in number of Trademark Forms**

335. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to promote 'ease of doing business', Government has cut the number of trademark forms from 74 to just 8;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has nearly halved the fee for filing applications to ₹ 4500;

(c) whether Government is also considering to expedite the process of granting trademarks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Trademark Rules, 2017 provide for a 10% concession on e-filing of Trademark applications, with the fees being ₹ 9000 per class for e-filing as against ₹ 10,000 per class for physical filing. Further, 50% concession is provided to Individuals/Small Enterprises/Startups for whom the prescribed fee for filing a Trademark application is thus reduced to ₹ 4500/- per class in case of e-filing and ₹ 5000 per class for physical filing.

(c) and (d) Trademark Rules, 2002 had a provision for 'expedited examination' after payment of prescribed fee (*i.e.* prioritising the concerned application up to the examination stage); after examination, the application was merged in the normal queue of pending applications. However, under the revamped Trade Mark Rules, 2017, if a 'expedited' request is filed in a specific matter, the subject application will be processed expeditiously till the disposal of the application, including opposition proceedings, if any.

**Operational SEZs in Manipur**

336. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) operational in Manipur;
- (b) whether any new SEZs are being planned for the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount of funds utilized for setting up SEZs in Manipur, year-wise and SEZ-wise; and
- (d) the funds sanctioned for establishing new SEZs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) In the State of Manipur, one SEZs has been notified but not yet operational. At present there is no such proposal for setting up of new SEZ in the State of Manipur. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up under the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZ Rule, 2006 are primarily private investment driven.

**Extension of NEIIPP, 2007**

337. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States of North-Eastern Region are demanding extension of North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) for another/next 10 years;
- (b) if so, the details of investment made in NEIIPP, 2007 thereof;
- (c) the proposals received by Government towards infrastructure development of North-Eastern States and the new policy proposal therein; and
- (d) the details of Government proposal to give thrust to the economic development to balance the tilt of GST of this region therefor?

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

(b) As informed by State Governments of North Eastern Region including Sikkim, investment made during 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2017 is ₹ 19097.67 crore.

(c) Proposals under 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme' were received in this Department during 2016-17 from State Governments of Nagaland and Mizoram.

(d) Proposal to provide Budgetary Support Scheme to existing industrial units covered under NEIIPP, 2007 in the post GST regime is under consideration.

### **Development of Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor**

338. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to develop Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed developmental works in the corridor along with their estimated cost and likely date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government of India gave its concurrence for engaging Asian Development Bank (ADB) for carrying out feasibility study and preparing the Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) for East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) linking Kolkata in East through Chennai to Tuticorin in South in a phased manner in May, 2014. In the first phase, Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) segment of ECEC was taken up. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) is implementing the project. In September 2016, ADB approved US \$631 million (loans and grants) for VCIC. GoAP is to provide Counterpart funding of US \$215 million.

### **Impact of 'Make in India' initiative**

339. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Make in India' initiative started by Government has failed to generate any impact on industrial production and employment generation during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total employment generated under this scheme during the last three years and its year-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 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. 'Make in India' initiative aims 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. Industrial production and employment generation are influenced by a range of domestic factors and international factors, including enabling policies like Make in India. Government has been taking steps to boost industrial development, capital formation and employment generation in the country. Besides Make in India, these, *inter alia*, include '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. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships. Details of employment generated are not centrally compiled.

#### **Status of progress of Startup India' programme**

340. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of the progress of 'Startup India' programme;
- (b) how many Startups have applied and out of these how many have been recognized by Government;
- (c) what are the number of incubation centres/incubators, State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has assessed the performances of these incubators over the years, if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of the present status of the progress made under 'Startup India' programme are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) As on 9 July, 2017, 4,190 applications were received, out of which 2030 were found eligible and hence have been recognized as Startups by DIPP.

(c) Incubation Centres/Incubators may be setup by private sector also, including those that are supported by various departments of the Government. As per the information available from various departments of Government of India, list of

incubation centres/incubators set up or supported by them, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) As per information provided by various Government Departments, reviews have been conducted to assess the performance of incubators setup or supported by them.

- (i) In respect of incubators under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, the scheme titled “Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE)” to strengthen the technology incubation centres at the institutions of higher learning and nurture technology start-up companies has been implemented.

The performance of TIDE Scheme has been reviewed. 301 entrepreneurs evolved and 2233 jobs had been created throughout the 27 TIDE Centres. The scheme has also resulted in IPR creation with 63 successful patents registered based on the products developed by the Startups. The other incubation facilities supported by MeitY are under implementation and are being reviewed at regular intervals.

- (ii) In respect of incubators supported by NITI Aayog, the grant-in-aid has been provided in March 2017 only for the 6 EICs and thus the question of performance assessment does not arise. In case of the AICs, the grant-in-aid has not yet been disbursed.

- (iii) The incubators supported by Department of Science and Technology (DST) are reviewed for their performance by the National Expert Advisory Committee (NEAC) every year. The Advisory Committee has found the performance of all these incubators satisfactory except in one case where the grant has been stopped and the incubator has been recommended for closure.

- (iv) Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has assessed performance of supported incubators and it is observed that facilities with a pool of high end equipment have been created over the years. 51 numbers of jobs have been generated and 200 Startups have been supported through BioNEST Scheme.

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

#### ***Progress under Startup India programme***

#### **1. Simplification and Handholding**

- (i) Startup definition has been amended whereby an entity shall be considered a “Startup” up to 7 years (earlier 5 years). In respect of Biotechnology

sector, however, an entity shall be considered a “Startup” up to 10 years. Further, no letter of recommendation is required while applying for recognition and tax benefits.

- (ii) Faster exit for Startups has been provided for which allows Startup companies to wind up business within 90 days *vis-à-vis* other companies
- (iii) To ease the compliance regime for Startups, all States/UTs have been advised to allow them to self-certify compliance under 6 Labour laws for a period of 5 years from the date of their incorporation. 36 industries have been placed in white category under which startups are allowed to self-certify compliance for three years under 3 environment-related Acts.
- (iv) Startup India Hub has been established to resolve queries (over email, Twitter and calls) and provide handholding support to Startups. Over 57000 queries have been answered and 410 Startups facilitated by the Startup India Hub as on 11th July 2017. An online version, Startup India Online Hub has also been launched to serve as a platform where all the stakeholders of the Startup eco-system can collaborate and synergise their efforts.
- (v) Launched in January 2016, Scheme for Facilitating Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) has now been extended further till 31.3.2020. Facilitators have been empanelled to assist startups file for patents, trademarks or designs, with the Government bearing the cost of these facilitators. Apart from this, an 80% rebate in fee for filing Trademark applications has been provided to startups. 470 Startups have already benefitted from these measures.
- (vi) To ensure a level playing field for Startups in public procurement, Department of Expenditure relaxed conditions of prior turnover and experience for all Startups. The same has also been incorporated in General Financial Rules 2017.
- (vii) A free online Learning and Development Module has been launched with 6 modules on entrepreneurship. Over 1,45,000 applicants have signed up for the course.

## **2. Funding Support and Incentives**

- (i) Fund of Funds for Startups with a corpus of INR 10,000 crores managed by SIDBI has been created, to be released by SIDBI by 2025. So far, SIDBI has committed INR 623.5 cr. to 17 AIFs under FFS. Out of this, ₹ 55.00 crore has been disbursed and a total investment of INR 252.20 cr. has been made in Startups.



- (ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme is proposed to be set up, managed by NCGTC, to provide debt funding to Startups. A corpus contribution of INR 2000 crore is envisaged.
- (iii) Key tax exemptions and regulatory benefits have been provisioned for Startups, including Income Tax Exemption for 3 years out of a block of 7 years, Tax Exemption on Capital Gains (Section 54 EE), Tax exemption on Investments made in Startups above Fair Market Value.
- (iv) Among other key regulatory benefits, Startups have been permitted to raise external commercial borrowings of upto \$3mn in a financial year. Angel funds are now allowed to invest up to 25% of their corpus in overseas undertaking. Upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from 49 to 200. Minimum investment by an angel fund in a Startup has been reduced from INR 50 lakhs to 25 lakhs.

### **3. Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation**

- (i) 457 schools have been selected for establishing tinkering labs. 10 new Incubation Centers have been approved to receive grant in FY16-17. Also, 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of INR 2.5 cr.
- (ii) 15 Startup Centers are being established with first grant on INR 3.75 lakh released to 10 centers. Also, 15 TBIs are being set up jointly by DST and MHRD; INR 34.92 crore has been sanctioned and INR 15.3 crore disbursed.
- (iii) 8 New research parks are being established.
- (iv) Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector:— 3 bio clusters have been funded; INR 276 crore has been sanctioned and INR 92 crore disbursed. Landscaping study for Technology Transfer Offices has been initiated. 3 bio incubators have been selected as recipients of Biotech Equity Fund of INR 1 crore each. Also, under the Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway, 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is in the process of joining the Harvard University, USA.
- (v) Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students:—Under Uchatar Aavishkar Yojana, 92 proposals from various IITs have been approved. Under National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI), 19 new TBIs have been established and 9 have been provided seed support.

***Statement-II***

*(A) State-wise list of the Incubation Centres/Incubators supported by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Incubation Centres/Incubators
1.	Assam	1
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Odisha	1
4.	Gujarat	4
5.	Karnataka	4
6.	Kerala	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2
8.	Maharashtra	2
9.	Punjab	1
10.	Rajasthan	3
11.	Tamil Nadu	2
12.	Telangana	3
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2
15.	West Bengal	1
16.	Delhi (NCT-National Capital Territory)	2
TOTAL		33

*(B) List of the Incubation Centres/Incubators in each State supported by NITI Aayog*

NITI Aayog has supported 10 Incubation Centers under the Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) scheme and 6 Incubation Centres under the Established Incubation Centre (EIC) scheme.

Sl. No.	Names of Incubation Centres	Type	State
1.	TREC STEP Tiruchirappalli Regional Engineering College Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park	EIC	Tamil Nadu
2.	91 springboard (Springboard Solutions Pvt. Ltd.)	EIC	Delhi

Sl. No.	Names of Incubation Centres	Type	State
3.	Amrita Technology Business Incubator	EIC	Kerela
4.	Bio-Incubator Centre at CCAMP	EIC	Karnataka
5.	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Limited	EIC	Telangana
6.	NSRCEL	EIC	Karnataka
7.	Shiv Nadar University	AIC	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Amit Raje (Aartech Solonics Ltd.)	AIC	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	AIC	Rajasthan
10.	Birla Institute of Management Technology	AIC	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Chhattisgarh Infotech Promotion Society	AIC	Chhattisgarh
12.	CSIR Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology	AIC	Telangana
13.	Indian School of Business (Mohali Campus)	AIC	Punjab
14.	NIFT TEA Knitwear Fashion Institute	AIC	Tamil Nadu
15.	Sangam Capital Advisors Private Limited	AIC	Delhi
16.	SVKM's NMIMS	AIC	Tamil Nadu

*(C) State-wise List of the Incubation Centres/Incubators supported by Department of Science and Technology (DST)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Incubators
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Delhi	4
3.	Goa	2
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	1
9.	Karnataka	15

Sl. No.	State	No. of Incubators
10.	Kerala	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	9
13.	Mizoram	1
14.	Odisha	2
15.	Punjab	4
16.	Rajasthan	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	21
18.	Telangana	9
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7
20.	Uttarakhand	2
21.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL		109

*(D) List of the Incubation Centres/Incubators in each State supported by DBT*

Sl. No.	Incubator	City	State	Coordinator Name
1.	Entrepreneurship Development Centre, Venture Center, NCL	Pune	Maharashtra	Premnath Venugopalan
2.	IKP Knowledge Park	Hyderabad	Telangana	Deepanwita Chattopadhyay
3.	IIT Madras Research Park, IIT Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Guhan Jayaraman
4.	C-CAMP	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Dr. Taslimarif Saiyed
5.	SBTIC	Hyderabad	Telangana	Dr. Satyanarayana V. Nandury
6.	FIIT, IIT Delhi	New Delhi	New Delhi	Dr. Anil Wali
7.	SIDBI Innovation and Incubation Centre, (SIIC) at IIT Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Amitabha Bandyopadhyay
8.	KIIT-TBI	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Dr. Mrutyunjay Suar
9.	RCB	Faridabad	Haryana	Prof. Sudhanshu Vrati

Sl. No.	Incubator	City	State	Coordinator Name
10.	B. V. Patel Perd Centre	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Dr. Neeta Shrivastava
11.	Zonal Technology Management-Business Planning and Development Unit"- ZTM-BPD, IARI	New Delhi	New Delhi	Dr. Neeru Bhooshan
12.	Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission (GSBTM)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Dr. A. N. Bhadalkar
13.	HTIC	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Mohanasankar Sivaprakasa
14.	KSIDC	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Biju B G
15.	Women Bio Park	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Sudha Nair
16.	Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC)	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Dr. Jitendra Kumar
17.	a-IDEA, NAARM-TBI, Rajendar Nagar	Hyderabad	Telangana	Dr. K. Srinivas, Vijay Nadiminti
18.	BITS Pilani K K Birla Goa Campus	Zuarinaga, Sancoale	Goa	Dr. Mridula Goel
19.	Society for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SINE)	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Ms. Poyini Bhatt
20.	Ahmedabad University	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Mr. Paresh Vora

### Approval of SEZs in States

†341. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have been selected for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) by Government;

(b) the steps taken by Government and State Governments to implement the proposed schemes under Special Economic Zones; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the States wherein development work has not been started in Special Economic Zones, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and SEZs Rules, 2006, SEZs can be set up in any part of the Country. The SEZs are primarily private investment driven. Government periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective operationalisation of SEZs. Further, open house meetings with SEZ stakeholders, road shows have been organised in various places of the Country to give wide publicity of SEZs.

(c) The details of SEZs, State-wise, which have not started the development work are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *State-wise details of SEZs which have not yet started development work*

States/UTs	Approved SEZs	States/UTs	Approved SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	11	Manipur	1
Chhattisgarh	1	Nagaland	2
Delhi	2	Odisha	4
Goa	7	Puducherry	1
Gujarat	12	Punjab	2
Haryana	16	Rajasthan	6
Jharkhand	1	Tamil Nadu	18
Karnataka	36	Telangana	35
Kerala	11	Uttar Pradesh	14
Madhya Pradesh	9	West Bengal	3
Maharashtra	28	GRAND TOTAL	220

### **Regulator for e-commerce**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that online vendors are seeking the Central Government to set up a regulator for e-commerce, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) E-commerce activities are governed by a number of Regulations/Acts of the Government. Information Technology Act 2000 provides legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as “Electronic Commerce”, which involve the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information. The e-commerce companies have to comply with the Companies Act and other applicable laws of the country. Such companies with FDI can operate only in activities which are specifically permitted as per the ‘Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016’, which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at [www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in). Further, activities of e-commerce companies inter alia involve compliance of Shops and Establishment Act of the State concerned.

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

Moreover, the Government time-to-time receives suggestions/views from various stakeholders and public including online vendors on various aspects of FDI regime. These are examined and thereafter suitable action is taken by the Government.

However, no decision has been taken by the Government for setting up a regulator for e-commerce.

#### **Payment default by e-commerce companies**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Online Vendors Association and e-commerce Sellers Association of India has approached Government for payment default by e-commerce players, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding the outcome of the complaints;

(c) whether Government is planning to formulate laws regarding the same, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding the quantum of business being done through e-commerce sites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has received communications from All India Online Vendors Association and others raising issues relating to e-commerce including payment settlement. The issues raised by the Associations regarding payment settlement emanated from disputes arising out of business operations of the entities involved. The Government takes action under suitable laws/statutes in such issues routed through appropriate authorities.

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

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

Moreover, the Government time-to-time receives suggestions/views from various stakeholders and public including online vendors on various aspects of FDI regime. These are examined and thereafter suitable action is taken by the Government.

(d) No such data is centrally maintained.

#### **Foreign investment under ‘Make in India’ Scheme**

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

(a) whether Government has received any foreign investment proposal under the ‘Make in India’ Scheme during last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 'Make in India' is not a specific scheme but a major national initiative, designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. Further, foreign investment in the country is governed by the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy as well as the sectoral laws, regulations and conditionality. FDI upto 100% is allowed on the automatic route in most sectors/activities, with restrictions only in a limited number of sectors.

No scheme/initiative based data of Foreign Investment proposals is maintained centrally.

### **Steps for procurement of pepper**

345. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any step to ensure better price for pepper produced in the country, which is known for its superior quality; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete measures are being taken for procurement of pepper produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Indian Pepper has rich intrinsic quality and is preferred in the international markets. Government, through Spices Board, has obtained Geographical Indication (GI) Registration for Malabar Pepper.

Steps being taken to ensure better price for pepper produced in the country includes (i) conducting awareness programmes for pepper growers through Spices Board to produce chemical and microbial contamination free quality pepper for fetching better price in the market (ii) encouraging growers to adopt mechanization in post-harvest management by supplying pepper threshers through Spices Board at subsidized price to separate the berries from the spikes hygienically (iii) promoting formation of Pepper Growers Society so that common processing, value addition and direct marketing can be taken up by these societies (iv) organizing Buyer-Seller Meets through Spices Board to establish direct market linkage between farmers and exporters to realize better price for their produce.

(b) Government does not procure pepper from the growers. However, by arranging the Buyer Seller Meets and Market Linkage Programmes, exporters/processors/institutional buyers are encouraged to procure quality pepper from the farmers/farmers group directly, which enables farmers to get better price for their produce.

**Impact of slaughter ban on leather industry**

346. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's order banning sale of cattle in the market for slaughter has affected leather industry very badly in terms of employment as well as revenue, despite Government's decision to double the revenue from leather industry to 27 billion dollars by 2020 as part of job creation push; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017' in the Gazette of India on 23.05.2017 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 impact of Notification on leather sector does not arise.

**FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to allow Foreign Direct Investment in Multi Brand Retail Trade (MBRT) including food items grown and processed within the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the extant FDI policy, 100% FDI under Government route for trading, including through e-commerce, is already permitted in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

As regards FDI policy in Multi Brand Retail Trading (MBRT), no decision has been taken by the Government.

### Study on impact of FDI in Retail Market

348. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government has made any study on the impact of FDI in retail market especially on indigenous retail market and the employees attached thereto in last two years?

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

### Impact of MAT on SEZs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after introduction of the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs), investors lost their interest to invest in SEZs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for introduction of MAT;

(c) whether Government is trying to revive the situation; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken thereon to protect the SEZs and to bring in investments into SEZs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Consequent upon introduction of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with effect from 1st April, 2012, Ministry of Commerce and Industry had recommended the restoration of original exemption from MAT to SEZ Developers and Units. However, Ministry of Finance did not agree citing that profit linked deductions erode tax base and are, therefore, being phased out. The details of investment in SEZs post introduction of MAT is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Years	Investment*
1.	2012-2013	236717
2.	2013-2014	296663
3.	2014-2015	338794
4.	2015-2016	376494
5.	2016-2017	423189

\*Calculated on cumulative basis.

(c) and (d) Government periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. Government has taken following initiatives in recent years to bring in investments into SEZs:—

- (i) Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
- (ii) Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar/related areas under the same sector.
- (iii) Dual use of facilities like Social and Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.

#### **Increase in replanting subsidy for rubber**

350. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in replanting subsidy for rubber is under consideration of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Increase in replanting subsidy for rubber is included in the Medium Term Framework Plan (2017-18 to 2019-20) for the scheme of “Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber”.

#### **Discussions with stakeholders on GST**

351. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to hold discussions with various stakeholders to resolve their problems pertaining to GST; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Government of India has set up a facilitation cell each in both Department of Commerce and Department of Industry to reply to the queries of the stakeholders on GST. In addition to this, a series of meetings and workshops have been organized to review the preparedness for implementation of GST, create

awareness about it and to discuss the operational issues pertaining to GST with the stakeholders. This *inter alia* includes meetings with representations of Industry Associations such as Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representatives of industry associations of special category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, representatives of Automobile Industry, Cement Industry, Leather Industry, Rubber Industry, Tyre Manufactures, Paper Industry etc. Discussions have also been held with the Service Exporters, representatives of Hotel and Hospitality Industry, Logistics Services, Council for Leather Exporters etc. to discuss the issues pertaining to rollout of GST and its implications on them. In addition to the meetings held in States and Union Territories, seminars, workshops and meetings have also been organized in the Special Economic Zones to discuss the GST related issues of units located therein.

### **Impact of 'Ease of Doing Business' Rankings**

352. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's stand on the 'Ease of Doing Business in India' on the World Bank Index as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has been unable to improve the index to any significant degree;

(c) whether undue hardship has been imposed on Indian exporters and trade unions by such efforts; and

(d) the steps proposed to avoid harassment of farmers and trade unions to change indexes and impose hardships on workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government of India is working towards improving Ease of Doing Business (EODB) on the World Bank Index. The Central Government Ministries/Departments have been asked to analyse the World Bank's latest Doing Business Report. Nodal Department/Ministry have been identified for each of the 10 indicators of the Report. The Departments in coordination with Government of NCT of Delhi and Government of Maharashtra are responsible for reducing procedures, time and cost across each indicator. Further, Ministries/Departments concerned have been asked to have regular engagement with stakeholders, conduct workshops with users and stakeholders to familiarize them with the reforms, take their feedback on a regular basis and take corrective action.

Ministries/Department concerned have been provided with the set of reforms which need to be implemented and have been asked to identify additional areas related to the Department where reforms need to be implemented. Due to the reforms which have been undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country, India's absolute score has improved from 53.93 in Doing Business Report, 2016 to 55.27 in Doing Business Report, 2017.

(b) No, Sir. India ranks 130th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR), 2017 as against 131st rank (revised) in the Doing Business Report, 2016. The DBR ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between the country and the global best practice on 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 53.93 in DBR, 2016 to 55.27 in DBR, 2017. For the first time India has improved its absolute score in two consecutive years as can be seen from the table given below. Additionally, India's Distance to Frontier score improved on 7 out of the 10 indicators, showing that India is increasingly progressing towards best practice.

	DB 2015	DB 2015 (Revised)	DB 2016	DB 2016 (Revised)	DB 2017
Overall rank	142	134	130	131	130
Distance to Frontier	52.67	-	54.68	53.93	55.27

(c) No, Sir. Recent steps taken by Government of India to promote Trading Across Borders are given in the Statement (*See below*), alongwith reforms done in other indicators. This shall help the business in the country including exporters.

(d) Government of India is taking significant steps to improve EODB which shall benefit all businesses.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has taken up a series of measures to increase transparency and improve efficiency and effectiveness of various Government regulatory functions and services for business in India. States too 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 improving the overall business environment in their respective States.

- (1) The 340-point Business Reform Action Plan, 2016 for States includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business.

- (2) The States showed tremendous improvement and competition with 48.93% score in 2016, significantly higher than national implementation score of 32% in 2015. 12 States scored more than 90% implementation score.
- (3) Few major achievements of States/UTs are:—
- 16 States/UTs have introduced an Online Single Window System as part of the 340-point Business Reform Action Plan. The Single Window System in States/UTs allows businesses to apply, pay, track, and receive their registration online at one place. At least 18 services are included in the online single window system.
  - More than 15 States have introduced risk-based classification of businesses (such as High, Medium and Low risk) for various licenses, and introduced self and third-party certification to reduce burden of compliance inspections under more than 15 laws. Risk-based classification provides streamlined compliance inspection regimes for industries on the basis of their relative risk or hazard levels.
  - 13 States have established specialized Courts at the District Court level to resolve commercial disputes. Specialized commercial courts at High Courts and District Courts can focus on contract disputes exclusively, thereby reducing the time and the cost of enforcing contracts.
  - 15 States/UTs have introduced single integrated return under all labour laws. This greatly reduces businesses' regulatory burden.

### ***Statement***

*Some of the 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, 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 DBR 2017). This has also reduced the fees for filing the incorporation form 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 is given within a single day in January, 2017. Earlier it used to take 2-6 days as per DBR 2017.
- Registration with ESIC and 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 approval during the construction cycle of a building has been brought down to 60 days from last year 213 days in Delhi and 164 days in Mumbai.
- In Delhi since last few months a total of 2885 online applications for construction permits were received out of which 2466 were sanctioned within an average time of 18 days.
- 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 DMRC, Delhi Fire Services, DUAC, AAI and NMA through a common application form. NOC from Labour Department of Delhi Government is not required if no manufacturing activity is being undertaken in the building.
- Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/industrial connections. The development charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq.m. is 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.
- Common Application Form 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 07 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 is 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 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
- 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 100KVA 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 upto 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 have 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.
- Electronic messaging system between shipping and custodians' *i.e.* electronic delivery order instead of manual, paper based delivery order has been introduced.
- 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 24 hrs.
- 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 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 have been commenced w.e.f. 01/12/2016 and liquidation provisions w.e.f. 15/12/2016.
- At present 144 cases have been filed with various benches of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and out of which 89 cases have been disposed of till date.

#### 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 Program.
- 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 Indian 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 include 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 digitalization' 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).
- It is likely that Goods and Service Tax (GST) would be effective from 1 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.

- Recently, the Provident Fund administrative charges have been reduced from 1.10% to 0.65% (change of .45%). This will reduce the overall tax rate in India.
- 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) program.

#### **Financial assistance for Archives, Libraries and Museums in Rajasthan**

†353. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by Government for Archives, Government Libraries and Museums in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the total number of proposals for the above schemes in the State of Rajasthan and the level at which these are lying pending with the Central Government at present; and

(c) by when Government proposes to sanction the proposals of above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Total funds provided for Archives, Government Libraries and Museums in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years is as follows:—

- (i) National Archives of India provided ₹ 75,88,500/- under the scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territory Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums in the State of Rajasthan.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (ii) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation provided Financial Assistance of ₹ 5,37,08,100/- to the various Public Libraries of various Districts of Rajasthan for procuring of storage of books, purchase of audio/video equipments, computers, increasing accommodation, providing facilities to differentially abled users, organizing seminars, workshops, training courses, book exhibitions, etc.
- (iii) National Mission on Libraries provided Financial Assistance of ₹ 33,83,000/- towards setting up of NML Model Library to the State Central Library, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- (iv) Ministry of Culture provided ₹ 790.00 lakhs for establishment/development of museums to various Government Museums *e.g.* Ahar, Udaipur, Alwar, Dungarpur, Maharana Mewar Charitable Trust, Udaipur, Ram Gopal Vijayvargia Memorial Trust, Jaipur, Vivekananda Museum, Ramakrishna Mission, Khetri, City Palace Musuem Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur, Veer Shromani Maharana Pratap Samriti, Udaipur under Museum Grant Scheme, including digitization of 16 museums of the Department of Archaeology under Digitization of Museum Collection Scheme in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) At present, a total 17 proposals are lying pending with the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Ministry of Culture.

(c) Requisite documents from the respective libraries are pending. Sanction letter will be issued by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation only after receipt of certain details like incomplete information in application, revised estimates for construction, photograph of existing building, registration certificate, land allotment letter (in case of building), quotations with specifications for items to be procured (in case of Physically challenged corner) etc.

#### **Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centres in Odisha**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centres at Keonjhar, Jeypore and Khandapada submitted by Government of Odisha to National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata and the Ministry of Culture, are pending; and

(b) whether Union Government would finalise the said proposals of Government of Odisha in a positive manner during this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No such proposal is pending in Ministry of Culture.

(b) Department of Science and Technology, Government of Odisha has been informed in May, 2016 that these proposals could be set up under Scheme “C” of the Science Cities Scheme, *i.e.* the State Government shall fully fund the Science Centre Project and set up the Science Centre with technical support from National Council of Science Museums, which is the nodal agency for implementation of the Science Cities Scheme. No response has been received from the Government of Odisha.

### **Artist Pension Scheme**

355. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Government, to be eligible for the pension scheme, a person's contribution to art should be of significance;

(b) whether there is any specific standard to assess the work of artists, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, how does Government evaluate the work of artists for considering their application; and

(d) whether the provisions of financial assistance under Welfare Fund of Artistes Pension Scheme is under review and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The work of artistes is evaluated in the meeting of duly constituted Expert Committee for this purpose [List at Statement-I (*See below*)] comprising heads of various cultural organizations under Ministry of Culture and also assisted by eminent artistes in different fields of art and culture who have proven their expertise in their respective fields and therefore are competent enough in judging the work of artistes. Further, nature of many forms of art and culture are intangible, for which any specific objective evaluation criteria cannot be determined.

(d) The State-wise number of applications that have come under the pension scheme in the last three years is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*List of Members of Expert Committee constituted under  
Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund*

**The Ex-Officio Members:-**

1. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Culture, New Delhi – Chairperson
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, New Delhi
3. Director, National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi
4. Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi
5. Secretary, Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi
6. Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi
7. Director, National School of Drama, New Delhi
8. Director, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata, WB
9. Director, North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, UP
10. Director, North Eastern Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, Nagaland
11. Director, North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala, Punjab
12. Director, South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
13. Director, South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra
14. Director, West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur, Rajasthan
15. Director, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi

**Other Members**

16. Shri Raja Reddy, New Delhi (Natya)
17. Ms. Bharati Shivaji, New Delhi (Classical Dance)
18. Shri Bhanu Bharati, Udaipur (Theatre)
19. Shri M. Nagabhushan Sharma, Andhra Pradesh (Theatre)
20. Shri Bhajan Sopori, New Delhi (Music)

**Member Secretary**

21. Deputy Secretary/Director in the Ministry of Culture dealing with the subject—Member Secretary

***Statement-II***

*Details of the number of Applications that have come for the Pension Scheme during the last three years State-wise.*

State	Ready to place before Expert Committee	Received and Sent to respective State Government for Scrutiny	Total
Andhra Pradesh	512	41	553
Karnataka	1082	118	1200
Kerala	644	57	701
Puducherry	1	0	1
Telangana	707	7	714
Tamil Nadu	354	53	407
Jharkhand	8	2	10
Odisha	546	59	605
West Bengal	22	2	24
Assam	15	3	18
Tripura	11	0	11
Manipur	23	2	25
Nagaland	2	0	2
Bihar	6	0	6
Delhi	2	0	2
Uttarakhand	2	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	124	8	132
Rajasthan	11	0	11
Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	3
Haryana	3	1	4
Chhattisgarh	2	2	4
Maharashtra	1129	451	1580
Madhya Pradesh	32	0	32
TOTAL	5240	808	6048

**Cultural programmes for improving cultural relations  
with foreign countries**

356. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken more initiatives to further strengthen the country's cultural relations with foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many cultural programme have been organised by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) during the last one year in order to improve the cultural relations with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To strengthen cultural relations with foreign nations, Government of India has taken a number of initiatives which *inter alia* includes signing of multilateral and bilateral agreements on cultural relations, promotion of Indian culture through Festival of India in foreign countries, providing assistance to Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies in foreign counties for cultural activities, regular exchange of activities taking place in the field of performing art, visual art, academic and intellectual exchanges with other countries etc.

(b) The activities taken up in the financial year 2016-17 include holding of Festival of India in 18 countries, sanction of an amount of ₹ 11.56 crores to Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies in foreign countries, Signing of Agreements on bilateral cultural relations with 7 countries, establishing 80 Indian Chairs/Post in foreign universities/institutions, organising of 12 International Conferences etc.

(c) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has sponsored 166 groups from India during the last one year to 88 countries. The Council also organized 117 performances in India by 53 foreign groups during the last one year. The Council organized Confluence – Festival of India in Australia alongwith Ministry of Culture. Apart from it the Council also organized Festivals of India in France, Iran, Spain and Nepal.

**Publicity drive to promote country's culture**

357. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any special publicity drive to bring the youth closer to Indian culture so as to check flourishing western culture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Culture has already organised numerous festivals like the Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav to promote and popularise our traditional and folk culture. The Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) have also been mandated to promote our traditional art and dance forms with a view to taking Indian culture to the masses.

(b) “Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav” is the National Cultural Festival of India conceptualized by the Ministry of Culture in 2015 with an objective of preserving, promoting and popularizing the heritage of Indian Spirit, reconnecting the new generation with our culture and to showcase to the country and the world our soft power of unity in diversity. A total of 5 Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavas have been organised by the Ministry of Culture till date. This includes 2 in Delhi (2015 and 2016 respectively) and 1 each in Varanasi (2016), Bengaluru (2017) and 1 in various North Eastern States (2017) (including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura).

(c) Does not arise.

### **Celebrating 70 years of India's Independence abroad**

358. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to celebrate 70 years of India's Independence abroad;

(b) if so, the number of countries that have agreed to be part of the celebrations;

(c) whether the festival will involve performance by folk and traditional artists, showcasing little known art forms, cuisine and literary exhibitions from across the country at prominent venues in the host countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the festival will commence;

(f) whether Government has also taken steps to draw up programmes which suits the cultural sensibilities of the hosts; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of India's Independence are proposed to be held in all countries with which India has diplomatic

relations. Indian Missions abroad in 82 countries have so far sent requests for holding of the celebrations.

(c) and (d) The celebrations will involve performances by classical, semi-classical, folk, vocal, instrumental, artists and literary festivals from across the country.

(e) The celebration is a year-long activity and the time of celebration will vary from country to country depending on local conditions.

(f) and (g) Indian Missions abroad propose the programmes according to the cultural sensibilities of the host countries.

### **Museums in India under jurisdiction of the departments/authorities**

359. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether museums in the country are under jurisdiction of several departments, authorities under Centre and States;

(b) if so, the implications thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider creating an overarching body for management, funding, etc. of the museums; and

(d) what is being done about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Museums in the country are under various department and authorities of Centre and State Governments and private organizations.

(b) The spread of ownership among Government, Non-Government and private organizations strengthens museum movement through decentralized depiction of India's rich cultural heritage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

### **Upkeep/maintenance of Museums**

360. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Museums' upkeep/maintenance leave a lot to be desired;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the problems of seepage and water logging in Indian Museum, Kolkata have been taken care of; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The upkeep and maintenance of museums is an on-going activity and is taken up on a regular basis. Constant effort is being made for further improvement.

(c) and (d) Repair work on the sewerage under and around the Indian Museum and courtyard has been carried out to address the problem of seepage and water logging.

### **Role of Secretary in Sahitya Akademi**

†361. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever paid any attention to the fact that since the post of Secretary in Sahitya Akademi is permanent, the activities of the Akademi become static and stereotyped leading to a *status quoist* situation in literary activities and developmental potential is choked; and

(b) whether Government would consider making the post of Secretary, Sahitya Akademi a co-terminus post with the post of President of Sahitya Akademi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The duration of the post of Secretary in Sahitya Akademi is not permanent but is determined by the Executive Board taking into consideration the experience and expertise obtained by the service to literature. There is nothing on record to show that the activities of the Akademi are static, or that they have become stereotype in nature leading to a *status quoist* situation in literary activities and chokes developmental potential owing to the duration of the post of Secretary.

A close study of the history of Sahitya Akademi will bring to light how each Secretary of the Akademi was unique and how each of them brings innovation in his own unique way and has contributed richly in taking the Akademi on the forward march over the past 63 years. There is enough evidence that the Akademi has been evolving and growing – both in quality and quantity. It would be pertinent to remember that this evolution and growth of the Sahitya Akademi has been happening under the able leadership of the various Executive Boards with Secretaries as Principal Executive Officers.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Today, Sahitya Akademi has grown to organizing more than 500 literary programmes annually throughout the country, publishing more than 500 literary books in the 24 recognized languages, innovating to undertake newer methods of dissemination and production and reaching out to every nook and corner of the country, just to name a few. Sahitya Akademi has also been promoting oral and tribal literature, undertakes cultural activities with several countries across the globe and has been striving to unite varied cultural, linguistic and literary traditions of the country through translational activities and initiatives.

The activities of the Secretary of the Akademi are continuously reviewed and is accountable. Moreover, the working of Secretaries gets reviewed by the 240 language advisory board members, the Executive Board and the General Council of the Akademi. The Secretary of the Akademi is accountable to all these members.

Further, the duration of the post of the President of the Akademi is co-terminus with the duration of the General Council which is for five years whereas the duration of Secretary gets determined by the Executive Board taking into consideration the experience and expertise obtained by the service to literature.

#### **Andaman Cellular Jail**

362. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people from undivided Bengal were the highest to put in Andaman Cellular Jail; and

(b) if so, the total number and names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Art and Culture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair has stated that as per their available records, 535 revolutionaries were jailed in the Cellular Jail from 1909 to 1938 and out of them 387 revolutionaries were from the undivided Bengal.

The available records have details of the 535 revolutionaries and are properly maintained. Information with regard to 'names' is being collected.

#### **Research and excavation on Ramayana and Mahabharata period**

363. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any concerted studies/research work/excavation work has been conducted to determine the exact calendar period of occurrence of Ramayana and Mahabharata;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details relating to research works and their results to find out important contemporary world events that probably occurred during Ramayana and Mahabharata period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a few sites which have reference in Ramayana and Mahabharata have been excavated. The details are as under:

**(I) Ramayana:**

1. **Ayodhya, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh (1979-80)**  
NBPW (c. 7th Cent. B.C.)
2. **Sringaverapura, District Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (1977-86)**  
Period Circa 8th Cent. B.C. to 13th Cent. A.D.
3. **Chitrakuta, District Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (1977-86)**  
NBPW (c. 7th Cent. B.C.)
4. **Nandigram, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh (1977-86)**  
NBPW (c.7th Cent. B.C.)
5. **Pariar, District Unnao, Uttar Pradesh (1977-86)**  
OCP (c. 14th Cent. B.C.)

**(II) Mahabharata:**

1. **Hastinapura, District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh (1950-52)**  
NBPW (c. 7th Cent. B.C.)
2. **Mathura, District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh (1973-75 and 1976-77)**  
(6th Cent. B.C. to 6th Cent. A.D.)
3. **Purana Qila, New Delhi (1954-55)**  
Mauryan (c.3rd Cent. B.C.) to late Mughal period (18th Cent. A.D.)

(c) Research works pertaining to the aforesaid excavated sites have been published in the form of reports and research articles.

**Jallianwala Bagh Memorial**

364. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the name of Rabindranath Tagore is nowhere mentioned in the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Rabindranath Tagore's name is mentioned in the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial at three places, *i.e.* in two museums and one in the office. The oil painting of Rabindranath Tagore and photographs are also displayed at three places. Copies of letter written by him to the then Viceroy denouncing the Knighthood after the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre are also displayed at three places in the Memorial.

### **Disparity in payment of wages in PSEs**

†365. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of regular and contractual employees in each enterprise in the Public Sector and the quantum of difference in their salaries/wages and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures taken to remove disparity in payment of wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of category-wise regular (Managerial/Executives, Supervisory, non-executives) and contractual employees of Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSEs) are given in Statement No. 22 (from Page No. S-145 to S-152) in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 that was laid in the Parliament on 21.03.2017. The information of salary and wages of the contractual employees is not maintained separately in Department of Public Enterprises. However, the total quantum of expenditure on salary and wages of all employees of CPSEs during the year 2015-16 was ₹ 1,28,263 crore. As per information available from Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), the instructions regarding equal pay admissible to casual workers already exists in terms of DoPT O.M.. No. 49014/2/86 Estt. (c) dated 07.06.1988. Further, 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.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Centres of Excellence on advanced manufacturing**

366. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Centres of Excellence on advanced manufacturing which will cater to current and future research and development needs of heavy and other industries with the help of IITs and other Institutions and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for selecting these institutions;

(c) whether any roadmap has been prepared by Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the time by when these Centres are likely to be set up; and

(d) the manner and extent to which this scheme would benefit the industry sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Department of Heavy Industry has already approved four Centres of Excellence (CoE) in the fields of Textile Machinery, Machine Tools, Welding Technology and Smart pumps under the Scheme for enhancement of competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Industry.

At present Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, Karnataka is developing Hi- Tech shuttle less looms; Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Tamil Nadu is developing 11 Machine Tools Technologies; PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu is developing 3 welding technologies and Scientific and Industrial Testing and Research Centre (Si'Tarc), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu is developing smart submersible pumps.

Institutes like Indian Institute of Technology and Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore are also engaged in working out advanced manufacturing technologies in collaboration with Industry.

(b) to (d) Institutions for setting up Centres of Excellence (CoE) were identified in the Notification for the Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector. A copy of the Notification is available in the website of the Department of Heavy Industry at [dhi.nic.in](http://dhi.nic.in)

Centres of Excellence will help to increase technology depth of the domestic Capital Goods Industry and render it amenable to adoption of new high precision and more efficient ways of manufacturing.

**Revival of loss making PSUs**

367. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revive loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has completed examination of some of the sick Public Sector Undertakings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the name of those undertakings; and
- (e) the details of recommendations made by BRPSE and the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs): General principles and mechanism of restructuring". As per the guidelines issued on 29.10.2015, the concerned administrative ministries/departments are responsible for monitoring the sickness of CPSEs functioning under them and taking timely redressal measures for revival/restructuring/disinvestment/closure of sick/loss making CPSEs with the approval of the competent authority.

(c) to (e) In accordance with the decision of the Government (Cabinet on 7.10.2015), the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) was wound up *vide* notification No.16(25)/2004-Fin. dated 9th November 2015. All matters relating to sick/ loss making CPSEs including their revival are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

During the period of the existence of the erstwhile BRPSE, set up in December, 2004, a total of 68 cases were referred to the Board. Recommendations of the Board were given on 64 cases and 4 cases were remitted to the concerned Ministries/Departments for resubmission. Details of the recommendations of BRPSE are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, the details of revival/closure then approved by the Government are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Details of recommendations of BRPSE*

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/ Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the recommendation of BRPSE
1	2	3
<b>Department of Heavy Industry</b>		
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur, Rajasthan	Revival as a PSE
2.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
4.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
5.	HMT Bearings Ltd., Hyderabad	Revival as a PSE
6.	Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad	Revival as a PSE
7.	NEPA Ltd., Nepa Nagar, MP	Revival as a PSE
8.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., Mumbai	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Bellary, Karnataka	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad, UP	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
11.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Delhi	Closure and sale of non-operating Units. Other operating units are revived as a PSE.
12.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka	Revival as a PSE
13.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, Jharkhand	Revival as a PSE
14.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
15.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Rajasthan	Revival as a PSE
16.	Triveni Structurals Ltd., Allahabad, UP	Revival as a PSE
17.	HMT Ltd., Bangalore	Revival as a PSE
18.	HMT Watches Ltd., Bangalore	Revival as a PSE – Closure of Bangalore unit and transfer of Ranibagh unit to State Government before its closure

1	2	3
19.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and taken over by BHEL
20.	Hindustan Cables Ltd., Kolkata	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
21.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd., Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Revival through either transferring to State Government of Jammu and Kashmir or joint venture with any State/Central Government PSU/Private Sector
22.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival through joint venture
23.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure
24.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure
25.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Closure
26.	British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, UP	Revival as a PSE
27.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	Revival of 15 mills as PSE units and 19 mills through Joint Venture
28.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	Revival of as a PSE
29.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Revival of Elgin Mill No. 2
<b>Department of Fertilizers</b>		
30.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Manali, Tamil Nadu	Revival as a PSE
31.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Kochi, Kerala	Revival as a PSE
32.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL)	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>		
33.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment

1	2	3
34.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Defence Production</b>		
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals</b>		
36.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Mumbai	Revival as a PSE
37.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE
38.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., Hyderabad	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>		
39.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra	Revival as a PSE
40.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
41.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	Revival as a PSE
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd., Chennai	Merger with IDPL
43.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd., Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Merger with IDPL
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>		
44.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Burdwan, W. Bengal	Revival as a PSE
45.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>		
46.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Nagpur, Maharashtra	Revival as a PSE
47.	Hindustan Copper Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Scientific and Industrial Research</b>		
48.	Central Electronics Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>		
49.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>		
50.	Mecon Ltd., Ranchi, Jharkhand	Revival as a PSE



1	2	3
51.	Bharat Refractories Ltd., Bokaro, Jharkhand	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with SAIL
52.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Agriculture and Co-operation</b>		
53.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Railways</b>		
54.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE
55.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd., Patna, Bihar	Revival as a PSE
56.	Braithwaite and Company Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE
57.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Revival through transfer of two wagon manufacturing units to D/o Railways and transfer of one refractory unit to M/o Steel
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>		
58.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>		
59.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>		
60.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Telecommunications</b>		
61.	ITI Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Commerce</b>		
62.	STCL Ltd.	Closure
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>		
63.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Closure
<b>Department of Food and Public Distribution</b>		
64.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	Closure of Breakfast Food Unit

***Statement-II****List of CPSES approved by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the approval of the Government
1	2	3
<b>Department of Heavy Industry</b>		
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. The feasibility of forming a joint venture company for the management of salt factory may also be considered by D/o Heavy Industry.
2.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Closure
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with HMT Machine Tools Ltd.
6.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Closure of non-operating units and. Revival of 3 operating units.
8.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Closure
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and JV formation with majority shareholding being held by JV partner
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and takeover by BHEL
13.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
14.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE

1	2	3
15.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
16.	NEPA Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
17.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
18.	HMT Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
19.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure
20.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Closure
22.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Closure
23.	HMT Chinnar Watches Ltd.	Closure
24.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Closure
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>		
25.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
26.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>		
27.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment.
28.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture.
29.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and transfer from M/o Shipping to M/o Defence
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>		
30.	MECON Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
31.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with SAIL
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>		
32.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Revival of 22 mills as PSE units and handing over 2 mills to Government of Pondicherry.
33.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
34.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Running of Kinnison and Khardah in West Bengal and Rai Bahadur Hadrut Mill, Katihar in Bihar by NJMC and closure of remaining three mills, <i>i.e.</i> National, Union and Alexendra.

1	2	3
<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>		
35.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
36.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals</b>		
37.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
38.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company
39.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Fertilizers</b>		
40.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
41.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Financial restructuring and setting up of a new brown field Ammonia-Urea complex at Namrup within the existing premises of BVFCL through Joint Venture
<b>Department of Scientific and Industrial Research</b>		
42.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Agriculture and Co-operation</b>		
43.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Railways</b>		
44.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
45.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and transfer to M/o Railways
46.	Braithwaite and Company Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and transfer to M/o Railways
47.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Transfer of (i) Refractory unit at Salem to SAIL under M/o Steel and (ii) administrative control of BSCL (excluding Refractory unit at Salem) to M/o Railways on "as is where is" condition with financial restructuring.

1	2	3
48.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>		
49.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>		
50.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>		
51.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>		
52.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Department of Telecommunications</b>		
53.	ITI Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>		
54.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company
55.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company
<b>Department of Commerce</b>		
56.	STCL Ltd.	Closure

### Review of safety standards for vehicles

368. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review safety standards for vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware about the cases of non-compliance of safety standards by many heavy and light vehicle manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, vehicle manufacturer-wise along with the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has issued notification S.O. 1139 (E) dated 28.04.2015 for amendment of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) wherein compliance as per Crash standards, Automotive Industry Standard 098 and Automotive Industry Standard 099 shall be mandatory for the new vehicles from 1st October, 2017, and in case of existing vehicles same will apply from 1st October, 2018.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. MoRTH have informed that no such information about the cases of non-compliance of safety standards by many heavy and light vehicle manufacturers is available with them. As per rule 126 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 every manufacturer or importer of motor vehicles including registered association (identified by the concerned State Transport Department) for E-rickshaw, wherever applicable shall submit prototype of motor vehicle to be manufactured or imported by him for test by testing agencies as may be specified by the Central Government for granting a certificate by that agency as to the compliance of provisions of the Act and these Rules:

Provided that the procedure for the type approval and certification of motor vehicles for compliance to these rules shall be in accordance with the AIS:017-2000, as amended from time to time.

### **More funds for MPF in States**

369. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments including Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to grant more funds for Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) in States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated, district-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the year 2016-17, proposals for additional allocation were received from the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tripura and Goa. During the current year, *i.e.*, 2017-18, till date, proposals from three State Governments have been received for additional allocation under the MPF Scheme, namely: Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and Goa.

It is mentioned that although 'Police' is a state subject, States are supplemented with funds from this Ministry under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme based on certain criteria such as population, incidence of crime, etc. and based on their requirements projected in the respective State Action Plans. Additionally, there is a provision in the scheme where unreleased balance funds are available at the end of the December every year on account of failure of certain States to submit Utilization Certificates of funds released earlier, such funds are released to States requiring more funds than their normal allocation on account of specific requirements/proposals and to States which are performing better with up-to-date Utilization Certificates (UCs) in proportion of their original allocation. According to this formula, during financial year 2016-17, additional funds to the tune of ₹ 65.80 cr were released to the States of Mizoram, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Odisha and Punjab on account of better performance. Allocation of funds is done State-wise and the States, in turn, deploy the funds in various activities/areas as per their security priorities, which are not necessarily district-wise. Hence, District-wise allocations are not available. However, the details of funds allocated under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

*Allocation to various State Governments under MPF Scheme during  
2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15 Allocation	2015-16 Allocation	2016-17 Allocation	Current year 2017-18 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102.81	22.68	22.68	29.87
2.	Arunachal	9.62	3.64	3.64	4.79
3.	Assam	64.70	24.47	24.47	32.23
4.	Bihar	67.70	25.62	25.62	33.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.82	9.01	9.01	11.87
6.	Goa	2.51	0.95	0.95	1.25
7.	Gujarat	62.69	23.72	23.72	31.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	28.13	10.64	10.64	14.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.59	3.25	3.25	4.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	37.00	37.00	48.73
11.	Jharkhand	22.56	8.54	8.54	11.24
12.	Karnataka	94.03	35.58	35.58	46.85
13.	Kerala	39.50	14.94	14.94	19.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66.45	25.14	25.14	33.11
15.	Maharashtra	115.47	43.69	43.69	57.54
16.	Manipur	23.40	8.85	8.85	11.66
17.	Meghalaya	9.20	3.48	3.48	4.58
18.	Mizoram	11.71	4.43	4.43	5.83
19.	Nagaland	26.33	9.96	9.96	13.12
20.	Orissa	38.24	14.47	14.47	19.05
21.	Punjab	40.25	15.23	15.23	20.05
22.	Rajasthan	76.61	28.99	28.99	38.17
23.	Sikkim	4.34	1.64	1.64	2.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.38	32.31	32.31	42.54
25.	Tripura	19.22	7.28	7.28	9.58
26.	Telangana	0.00	16.22	16.22	21.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	154.87	58.59	58.59	77.16
28.	Uttarakhand	8.25	3.12	4.68	4.11
29.	West Bengal	70.84	26.80	26.80	35.30
TOTAL		1375.01	520.25	521.80	685.10
Contingency Reserve		75.00	29.75	29.75	38.45
Mega City Policing		50.00	45.00	43.45	45.00
PMU					0.45
GRAND TOTAL		1500.00*	595.00	595.00	769.00

\*Allocation for year 2014-15 has been revised to ₹ 1397.50 crore at RE Stage.



### Crimes against Women

370. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime/ atrocities/gangrape against women are on the rise in the country during the recent months in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of cases reported, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for safety and security of women in the country keeping in view the increasing number of above mentioned cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise cases registered under crime against women during 2013-2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on crime against women to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories are available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

### Statement

#### *State/UT-wise cases registered under crime against women during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32859	16559	15998
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	354	386
3.	Assam	17581	19475	24667
4.	Bihar	13810	15679	14212
5.	Chhattisgarh	7076	6303	5774

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
6.	Goa	446	508	397
7.	Gujarat	12294	10852	7777
8.	Haryana	9120	9284	9682
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1490	1534	1300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3520	3332	3374
11.	Jharkhand	6545	6114	6607
12.	Karnataka	12111	14005	12798
13.	Kerala	11245	11407	9736
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22178	28783	24226
15.	Maharashtra	24983	26828	31190
16.	Manipur	323	353	282
17.	Meghalaya	368	416	369
18.	Mizoram	195	276	176
19.	Nagaland	86	87	110
20.	Odisha	14273	14740	17219
21.	Punjab	5028	5469	5333
22.	Rajasthan	28044	31265	28242
23.	Sikkim	116	134	76
24.	Tamil Nadu	7500	6355	5928
25.	Telangana	25	14191	15426
26.	Tripura	1654	1643	1307
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32590	38578	35667
28.	Uttarakhand	1748	1429	1484
29.	West Bengal	30414	39341	34403
TOTAL STATE(S)		297477	324859	313711
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137	145	166
31.	Chandigarh	519	464	501

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	53	57
33.	Daman and Diu	57	48	62
34.	Delhi UT	12925	15336	17223
35.	Lakshadweep	38	39	44
36.	Puducherry	122	113	116
TOTAL UT(s)		13620	15967	17938
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		311097	340826	331649

Source: Crime in India.

### **Division of Andhra Pradesh Bhawan in Delhi**

371. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has written a letter for setting up of a Committee to oversee the division of Andhra Pradesh Bhawan in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has demanded that the above property be divided as per Section 48(b) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act; and

(d) if so, how Government is planning to go ahead on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) This Ministry has received a request from the Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh for the intervention of Government of India and arrange for the apportionment of properties of Andhra Bhawan situated in New Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. On this issue, a meeting was taken on 12.01.2017 by the Union Home Secretary with the Chief Secretaries of both the States and both the States were informed that there exists a clear provision in Section 48(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014; that in case of properties situated outside the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, such properties shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio, which would be applicable for the apportionment of Andhra Bhawan.

**Renewal and replacement of WLL handsets for CRPF**

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

(a) whether Government has a plan for periodic renewal and replacement of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) handsets for the Central Reserve Police Force in Naxal-affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the last known date of handset renewal as per Government records;

(c) the number of network towers currently operational for WLL communication among CRPF in Naxal affected States and their density; and

(d) the number of network towers operational in 2013 for WLL communication among CRPF in Naxal affected States and their density?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Presently 09 WLL network towers are operational at following CRPF's locations in Naxal-affected States:

(i) 202 CoBRA, Koaraput (Odisha) -02

(ii) 66 Bn West Midnapur (WB) -01

(iii) Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) -06

In 2013, the number of network towers operational in these areas was 13. The State-wise density of these towers is as under:

States	No. of network towers in 2017	No. of network towers in 2013
Odisha	02	05
West Bengal	01	01
Maharashtra	06	07

**Training for police to handle special cases**

373. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre in coordination with States is conducting sensitisation programmes and training for police to handle special cases;

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

(c) the State-wise details of the sensitisation programme carried by Government in last three years in coordination with States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Government through its Specialised Training Institutions under the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) is imparting specialised training to their personnel as well as police personnel of State Police/UTs every year on various topics which, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Crime against women and children;
- (ii) Missing children;
- (iii) Gender sensitisation;
- (iv) Human trafficking;
- (v) Atrocities against SC/ST
- (vi) Minorities Issues
- (vii) Counter insurgency and jungle warfare;
- (viii) Specialised training course on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRN) emergency management;
- (ix) Specialised training in counter-terrorism and internal security, etc.

“Police” is State Subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Government/UTs administration to provide specialised training to their personnel. However, the Government of India supplement efforts of the State Government/UT administration in imparting specialised training to the police personnel of State/UTs on need basis. State-wise details of the sensitisation programmes carried by the State Governments is not maintained centrally by this Ministry.

#### **SIT on closed cases of 1984 Sikh massacre**

374. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SIT set up by Government to look into closed cases related to the 1984 Sikh massacre has completed its investigations;

(b) the details of the cases reopened, chargesheets filed and testimonies collected by the SIT, so far;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completing investigations, considering that the SIT has already received three extensions; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the SIT to ensure transparency of its operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) SIT has scrutinized records of 293 cases. After scrutiny of the records, a total number of 60 cases were re-opened for further investigation. Out of these 60 cases, charge sheet has been filed in 4 cases, 51 cases have been closed after conducting further investigation and further investigation in 5 cases is under progress. The SIT has examined more than 1000 witnesses in different States of the country.

(c) There is no delay on the part of the SIT in completing the investigation. The records are very old hence, after constant follow up with different agencies, large part of the records could be traced out. As the records are very old, they are also in very bad shape. Several records are in Urdu language, which had to be translated. Several complainants and witnesses who had to be examined could be located with great difficulty as they had shifted their homes, some were migrated to foreign countries.

(d) The SIT has published public notices in 11 leading newspapers at four different occasions in Hindi, English and Punjabi language in Delhi, Chandigarh and Punjab. In these notices, SIT has requested the individuals, group of persons, associations, institutions and organizations acquainted with the facts of the case to give evidence/depose about the same so as to facilitate further investigation. The details of these cases were also uploaded on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs to give wide publicity. The outcome of the investigation has been conveyed to the complainants or their legal heirs by the SIT. The progress of the work of the SIT is being monitored by the MHA on regular basis.

### **Steps to check spread of ISIS/AL-Qaeda Network**

375. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen reports about a turf war between Al-Qaeda and Daesh (ISIS) in India; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken/proposed to be taken to check the spread of ISIS/Al-Qaeda network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There are no inputs available to suggest a turf war between Al-Qaeda and Daesh (ISIS) in India. However, in order to counter terror activities, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the States. The Cyber space is being closely monitored to keep a close watch on the activities of terrorist groups. The Central Intelligence/security agencies are regularly alerting the State Police for taking precautionary/proactive measures to counter any terrorist act.

### **Lynching of people belonging to certain community**

376. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lynching of people belonging to a certain community by a majority mob is unabated in the country;

(b) if so, the number of lynching cases reported in the country in the last three years; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to rein in States to deal with people who are indulging in lynching cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. 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. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data on such attacks.

However, Central Government attaches highest importance in the prevention of crime and necessary advisory for taking action against miscreants, who disturb law and order in the name of protection of cattle has been issued to States/UTs, which is available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website viz [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

### **Discrimination of tribal Khasi woman at Delhi Golf Club**

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

(a) whether a tribal Khasi woman from Shillong has been insulted and discriminated at the Delhi Golf Club recently for wearing her traditional dress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action Government proposes to take against Delhi Golf Club for insulting and discriminating a tribal woman for wearing her traditional dress; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that a complaint regarding discrimination and insult of Tribal Khasi woman at Delhi Golf Club was received by them on 05.07.2017 and the matter is under enquiry.

(d) Measures taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety of people hailing from North-Eastern States include 'Zero Tolerance Policy' in respect of crime against North East people, functioning of Special Cell for North-Eastern People to address the issues being faced by them, operating Facebook page "Delhi Police for North East Folks", regular meeting with North East representatives, regular sensitization of all ranks of Police personnel, recruitment in Police from North East States through special drive, appointment and training of 58 representatives/ volunteers from the North-Eastern States residing in Delhi to assist the victims from NE States during crisis, cultural awareness in Delhi Schools, appointment of Jt.CP/ IGP rank officer as Nodal Officer for North Eastern States related issues and functioning of special helpline No. 1093 and English Speaking Lady Police Help Line Desk.

### **Lynching in the name of cow vigilantism**

378. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brutal act of lynching is on the rise in the name of cow vigilantism and the local police has become totally helpless in controlling the law and order situation at such places;

(b) whether in the latest case of lynching on the Delhi-Mathura train, a youth was brutally murdered on the rumor of beef consumption;

(c) what action Government has taken to ensure that such heinous crime against humanity does not recur in future; and

(d) whether any financial compensation has been provided to the bereaved family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. 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. An FIR was registered and four persons have been arrested in the case. Central Government attaches highest importance in the prevention of crime and necessary advisory for taking action against miscreants, who disturb law and order in the name of protection of cattle has been issued to States/UTs, which is available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website viz *www.mha.nic.in*.

(d) The State Government of Haryana released an amount of ₹ 5 lakh in addition to ₹ 5 lakh paid from Waqf Board to the deceased family.

### **All-Women India Reserve Battalion**

379. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to raise an all-women India Reserve Battalion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to strictly deal with stone pelting problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India had approved raising of 5 India Reserve Battalions for Jammu and Kashmir Police on 10.02.2016. Subsequently State Government raised a demand to create a Women Police Battalion for Jammu and Kashmir Police to address the issues relating to gender based violence faced by Women. Keeping in view the need raised by the State Government for creation of a Women Police Battalion for Jammu and Kashmir Police, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir was asked to raise one or two Women Battalions out of the 5 India Reserve Battalions sanctioned for Jammu and Kashmir. It was also mentioned that MHA policy is to reserve 33% seats for women; therefore, MHA would encourage Jammu and Kashmir Government to raise 2 women battalions. However, citing that the process of recruitment of 5 India Reserve Battalions has already been set in motion, the State Government has reiterated its proposal for creation of one new exclusive Battalion for women.

(c) State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has issued an Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dispersal of unlawful assemblies/crowd control in Jammu and Kashmir and use of force.

**Review of insurgency activities in Jammu and Kashmir**

380. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made a review of the prevailing insurgency activities in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any peace talks with the rebel groups, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in containing the disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time.

(c) The Government remains open to dialogue with those who eschew the path of violence and are willing to work within the framework of the Constitution of India.

(d) As reported by the State Government, the law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir is much better than the previous year as 583 cases have been registered during the current year till date against 2897 cases of previous year. The steps taken by the Police include, 12650 miscreants/separatists were either arrested or bound down under substantive and preventive laws since year 2016 and imposition of restrictions in the vulnerable areas to thwart such incidents. Separatists/trouble mongers have been kept under close surveillance to check their activities. Further, sports events, community policing, counselling of miscreants etc. to engage them are other initiatives taken by the police.

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

- Additional recruitment of 10,000 SPOs
- Recruitment of around 5381 personnel in 5 new India Reserve Battalions
- Recruitment of 1079 personnel of CAPFs and Assam Rifles
- Besides, the following schemes are also under implementation

- Special Industry Initiative (SII) –Udaan to enhance skill and employability of Graduates and three-year Engineering Diploma holders and offer of jobs in the Private Sector.
- Skill Empowerment and Employment Scheme (Himayat) – to provide options and opportunities to School/college dropouts for salaried jobs in the private sector or self-employment.
- Special Scholarship Scheme (SSS)- to provide financial assistance to students having passed Class 12th or equivalent exams for studying in colleges and institutions outside Jammu and Kashmir.

In addition to above, to accelerate the process of development in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Prime Minister on 7th November 2015 has announced a development package of ₹ 80,068 crore.

### **Charges of corruption against IPS Officers**

381. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of serving IPS officers in Jharkhand against whom charges of corruption and other irregularities have been alleged;

(b) if so, the details of inquiry conducted against each of such officers thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the fact that some of officers were indicted as part of the inquiry and they have still been promoted to the next higher level; and

(d) whether Government has sought any report in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Government of Jharkhand, charges of corruption and other irregularities have been alleged against three serving IPS officers and inquiries have been conducted against them by the State Government. The details are as under:—

- (i) **Shri Praveen Kumar, IPS (JH:1998):** the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi registered a PE Case No. 04/07 against the officer on the charges of extortion from trucks carrying illegal coal. The charges have not been found proved, as such, the case has been closed with approval of the competent authority in the State Government. However, another inquiry is in force against the officer for his involvement in Hazaribagh Sadar Police

Station Case No. 693/08 which was registered on 29.07.2008 on complaint of the then Police Inspector, CID, Ranchi on the allegation that some persons were falsely implicated in Barahi Police Station Case No. 158/07. The inquiry is in progress.

- (ii) **Shri B.B. Pradhan, IPS (JH:1985):** the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi has registered a PE Case No.12/12 against the officer on the allegation that he caused financial irregularities in procurement of portable inflatable emergency lighting system. On inquiry, the charges have not been found proved against the officer and as such, the case has been closed with approval of the Competent Authority in the State Government.
- (iii) **Shri Manoj Kaushik, IPS (JH:2001):** the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi has registered a PE case No.10/14 on 10.05.2014 against him on the charges that the officer, in conspiracy with the coal smugglers, has amassed properties disproportionate to his income. The inquiry is in progress.

(c) No, Sir. According to the Government of Jharkhand, the IPS officers are promoted by the State Government after following the promotion guidelines and instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.

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

#### **Cases filed under Sedition Act**

†382. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of cases filed throughout the country under Section 124(A) (Sedition) of Indian Penal Code during the year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017;

(b) the current status of the said cases under the above Section; and

(c) the details of the number and names of accused persons named under the above cases filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total number of 58 persons were arrested in 47 cases registered in the year 2014, 73 persons arrested in 30 cases registered in the year 2015 and 34 persons arrested in 28 cases (data of State of Uttar Pradesh and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

West Bengal not received) registered in the year 2016 (under the offence of Sedition (Section 124A of IPC). State-wise data is given in the Statement (*See below*). Names of persons arrested and current status of individual cases are not recorded in the NCRB data. The data related to the year 2017 is under collection by the NCRB.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise total number of cases filed throughout the country under the sedition Act*

#### **Year 2014**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	16	28	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	18	18	10	1
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	5	4	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	4	4	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		47	58	16	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		47	58	16	1

**Year 2015**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	9	40	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	1	1	0
8.	Haryana	3	3	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	8	0
12.	Karnataka	3	4	1	0
13.	Kerala	3	3	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	10	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	9	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	3	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		30	73	13	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		30	73	13	0

**Year 2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	12	12	8	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3	1	1	0
13.	Kerala	3	4	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	4	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	7	7	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL STATE(S)	26	30	24	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	4	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	2	4	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	28	34	24	1

*Note:* Disposal of cases and persons by police and courts during the year may include previous year reported cases/persons.

NR means data not received. Clarification from some States/UTs is still awaited for the data of the year 2016.

*Source:* Crime in India.

### **Equal treatment to paramilitary personnel died in action at par with Army martyrs**

383. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hon'ble Prime Minister and Home Minister had announced that all personnel from paramilitary forces who have lost life in terrorist attacks or naxalite attacks would be given equal treatment and equal facilities at par with Army martyrs by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether notifications have been issued by Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the date and number of notifications; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Army

are not comparable on a one to one basis as there are differences in their retirement age, service rules etc.

The benefits are given to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs ) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel including Next of Kins (NoK) of those CAPF personnel who sacrifice their lives in the course of duty. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Ex-gratia lump-sum compensation @ ₹ 35 lakhs for death on active duty and @ ₹ 25 lakhs for death on duty, as the case may be, is entitled to the Next of Kin of the deceased personnel.
- (ii) The NoK of the deceased is entitled to get Liberalized Family Pension (*i.e.* last pay drawn) under Central Civil Service (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules, 1939 and other pensionary benefits as admissible.
- (iii) 5% vacancies are reserved in Group “C” & “D” for compassionate appointments for NoK of the deceased personnel.
- (iv) Under the Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme, amount @ ₹ 2250/- pm for girls and ₹ 2000/- pm for boys is being released to the wards of serving/retired CAPFs and AR personnel. Prime Minister Scholarship is admissible to 1000 girls and 1000 boys.
- (v) There is a reservation of 15 MBBS and 02 BDS seats for the wards of CAPFs and AR personnel in the seats of Central Government for these courses.
- (vi) Central Police Canteens at various locations in the country have been functioning.
- (vii) A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board has been established for the welfare and rehabilitation of CAPFs and AR personnel and their families including differently abled personnel.

#### **Amount for police modernisation**

†384. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for modernisation of police force in States including Chhattisgarh in the last three years by Government and the details of heads under which the amount has been spent;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint of corruption in these tasks of modernisation; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to put a check on such corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of funds allocated under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 369 {Part (a) to (c)}]. The funds have been allocated for mobility, weaponry, Mega City Policing, communication and other equipments. 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.

(b) and (c) As and when Government of India receives any complaint regarding any irregularity in utilization of funds released under the MPF Scheme, the concerned State Government is requested to conduct an enquiry into the matter, to take suitable action and furnish a report to Government of India for further necessary action as required. A complaint regarding alleged irregularity in purchase of DMR wireless sets in Manipur was received in this Ministry in November, 2015. The State Government of Manipur was requested to conduct an investigation in this matter, take appropriate strict action and furnish a report to this Ministry. The State Government of Manipur has conveyed in January 2017 that the Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislative Assembly, after thorough examination, decided to close the case. As regards steps being taken by Government to put check on such corruption, it is stated that funds are released subject to submission of Utilization Certificates by the States, review is under taken by High Powered Committee in MHA, quarterly Concurrent Audit is made by MHA, in addition to regular mechanism of audit by C&AG. Also, impact assessment studies/reviews are conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D).

### **Internal security situation**

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

(a) whether internal security situation especially in case of terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir and naxal problem in the country has improved compared to last three years;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether incidents of naxal violence have come down while cases of killing of naxalites have increased significantly in the country in last three years;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers had been called recently by Government to discuss the issue of internal security; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The terrorists violence incidents in Jammu and Kashmir, casualties of civilians/Security Forces (SFs) Personnel and terrorists killed from 2011 to 2017 (upto 9th July) are as under:—

Year	No. of terrorist violence incidents	Civilians killed	SFs Killed	Terrorists killed
2011	340	31	33	100
2012	220	15	15	72
2013	170	15	53	67
2014	222	28	47	110
2015	208	17	39	108
2016	322	15	82	150
2017	172	12	38	95
(Upto 9th July)				

In Left Wing Extremism affected areas, during the last three years (July 2014 to June 2017) there is reduction in incidents of violence by 22.25% (3999 to 3109) compared to the preceding three years (July 2011 to June 2014).

(c) and (d) Yes, in LWE affected areas, during the last three years (July 2014 to June 2017) there is reduction in incidents of violence by 22.25% (3999 to 3109) and an increase of 78% (228 to 406) in killing of Left Wing Extremists compared to the preceding three years (July 2011 to June 2014).

(e) and (f) A meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Left Wing Extremism affected States was called by the Home Minister on 08 May 2017. Both security and development related measures for elimination of Left Wing Extremism were discussed.

### **Reforms in police administration**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to make sweeping reforms in police administration and its working in order to make law and order of country more effective;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Justice Thomas Committee, constituted by Supreme Court had stated in its report in 2010 that there is apathy towards police reforms in States, while in 2013, Justice Verma Committee had stated in its report that compliance of orders of Supreme Court is essential for bringing basic reforms in police administration; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The need to implement various police reform measures has been underlined in various conferences of Chief Ministers and Director Generals of Police/Inspector Generals of Police (DGsP/IGsP). The Centre had also set up various/Commissions/Committees on police reforms and reviewed it from time to time to make police more efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. Further, as 'Police' is State subject under the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily responsibility of the State Governments/UTs administrations, to implement the reforms in police administration and its working in order to make law and order of country more effective. The Centre persuades the States from time to time to implement the requisite police reforms.

The Supreme Court by an Order dated 16.05.2008 set up Justice Thomas Committee to examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories in compliance of its seven directives pronounced on 22.9.2006 in Writ Petitions (C) No. 310 of 1996—Prakash Singh and others and Union of India and others. Also wherever the implementation was falling short of the Court Orders, the Committee was mandated to advise the State Governments on the basis of ground realities and after considering the respondents' stated difficulties in implementation. The Committee submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court which was circulated to the States and Union Territories by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 4.10.2010. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is monitoring the implementation of its directives *ibid*.

The Justice Verma Committee, in its report has opined that ensuring full compliance across all of India of the Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. No. 310/1996, Prakash Singh *Vs* Union of India was of utmost priority to national welfare.

The status of implementation of various directives given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by various States/UTs is given in the Statement.

## Statement

## Compliance of Supreme Court Six directions in respect of the States/UTs.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1. Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee	2. Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to the rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation.	3. Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties	4. Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.	5. Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for, <i>inter alia</i> , deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.	6. Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	No	-	-	-	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	No (core group on security exist in place of SSC)	-	-	-	Yes	No
3.	Assam	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes with some modification	Yes *
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

6. Goa	Yes	Yes with deviation	Yes with deviation	Yes	Yes**
7. Gujarat	Yes			Yes	Yes***
8. Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
9. Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10. Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11. Jharkhand	Yes	-	-	Yes	Working as State Human Rights Commission
12. Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Sec 20 (9F) of Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act 2013 provides for officers in charge of police	Sec 20(G) of Karnataka Police (Amendment) act 2012 provides for separation of crime investigation	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				stations, circles, sub-divisions, districts and range <i>i.e.</i> operational duties for a minimum of 1 year.	and Law and Order.		
13.	Kerala	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Implemented in Shillong and Tura town, though they are not having 10 lakhs population	Yes	Yes
18.	Mizoram	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes ****
19.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified and yet to be implemented
20.	Odisha	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes



21. Punjab	Yes	-	-	Yes	No ( to be established) Partly Yes*****
22. Rajasthan	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
23. Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24. Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25. Telangana	No	-	-	No	No
26. Tripura	Yes	Yes	As per Tripura Police Act, 2007, there is a mechanism for minimum tenure for certain levels of officials	Yes	Yes
27. Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28. Uttarakhand	No	-	-	Yes	Yes
29. West Bengal	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
30. A & N Islands	Yes	Yes	UT administration is ensuring minimum tenure of two years for SHO's. However, the Tsunami affected areas of	The Recommendation is for the cities and town where the population is over 10 lakhs. However the	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				the territory, the administration has been posting officials for tenure of one year, in view of prevailing hard living condition in view of prevailing hard living condition in these Islands this policy needed to be continued till the working conditions are improved. Further, officers/official may be considered for pre mature transfer on their own request	Hon'ble Supreme has directed to gradually extend in smaller towns/urban areas also. In this UT, total separation of investigation from law and order is not required as the population is only in thousands in the Jurisdiction of many Police Stations. If separated, one wing may be idle for large period of time in many PSs. As such, it has been decided to enhance the strength of Central Crime staion at		

31. Chandigarh	for compelling personal difficulties.	Port Blair. A proposal for creation of 1 post of Dy. SP, 5 SI, 5 ASI and 10 HCs for strengthening the Central Crime Station, Port Blair pending with MHA.	Necessary provisions in this regard have been made in section 36 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh. Full implementation is under consideration.	Yes	Yes
32. D & N Haveli	No	No post of DGP sanctioned to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	Pertaining to MHA	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman & Diu	Yes	In UT of DD&DNH the senior most police officer is of the rank of IGP/DIGP who is posted by MHA and normal tenure is of two years.	No comments	No comments	Yes	Yes
34.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Delhi Police on the subject matter has informed that Delhi Police has specialized cells for investigation such as EOW, CAW, Special Cell etc.	Yes	Yes
35.	Lakshadweep	Yes				Yes	Yes
36.	Puducherry	Yes	As it is U.T. is done by MHA.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

\* Bihar (yes, with some modification): Section 59 of the Bihar Police Act, 2007 provide the constitution of a "District Accountability Authority" for each District. The goal of the protection of Human Right has also been incorporated in Police Act. Section-26 of the Act provides that the complaint regarding violation of Human Rights by Police shall be dealt with as per the procedure prescribed by the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and by the State Human Rights Commission constituted under the Act.

\*\*Goa: constituted a State Level Police Complaint Authority under Chairmanship of Rtd. Justice Dr. Eurico Santana da Silva.

\*\*\* Gujarat (yes, with deviation): Provision for State Police Complaint Authority has been made in Section 32 F of the Bombay Police (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2007 and board has been constituted *vide* Government resolution.

\*\*\*\* Mizoram (yes but partially): Full compliance of this direction is not possible for want of retired judges in Mizoram. In the State's Affidavit filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Dec./2006, a request was made for permission to constitute one State-level Police complaints Authority with a retired IAS/IPS Officer of appropriate level as its head since retired High Court judges are not available in the State. In Pursuance of this request, Pulahmingthanga Colney, retired Chief Secretary of Nagaland was appointed as chairman of the State Level Authority *vide* Notification No. CI18018/12/90-HMP(SC) Vol.III dated 3.12.2009 but could not take up the responsibility as chairman of the Police Complaint Authority.

\*\*\*\*\* Rajasthan: As per provision of Section 62(1) and 66 of Rajasthan Police Act. The District committee has been constituted for only Udaipur District *vide* order No. f12(6)H-1/2011-part dated 24.8.2015.

**Areas affected by Naxalism**

387. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the areas affected by Naxalism 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) 106 districts in 10 States are affected by Left Wing Extremism and are covered by the Security Related Expenditure Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Details of the 106 districts are given in the Statement.

***Statement****List of 106 districts covered under the SRE Scheme for LWE affected States*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.
2.	Bihar	22	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Vaishali, Banka, Lakhisarai, Begusarai and Khagaria.
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband, Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon and Balrampur.
4.	Jharkhand	21	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardagga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ramgarh, Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur.

1	2	3	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	4	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Aheri
7.	Odisha	19	Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kondhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh and Bolangir
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Nizamabad
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonabhadra
10.	West Bengal	4	Bankura, West Medinipur, Purulia and Birbhum
TOTAL		106	

### **Fencing of Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat**

388. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of the completion of the fencing of Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) About 280 Kms. of Border Security Fence has been completed along the Indo-Pakistan Border in Gujarat.

### **Sanction for prosecution under AFSPA**

389. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction of Central Government is needed to initiate prosecution against an armed force personnel under Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) 1958 and 1990;

(b) if so, what is the procedure followed and the timeline for deciding on such sanction;

(c) currently how many requests of sanction are pending before Government and since when, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(d) how many sanction requests have been accepted so far, the details of cases in which it has been accepted; and

(e) how many requests for sanction have been denied so far and what are the reasons for denial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Section 6 of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and 1990, no prosecution, suit or other legal proceedings shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Crimes against SCs, STs and Minorities**

390. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crimes committed during the last three years against SCs, STs and Minorities, year-wise and State-wise with category-wise break-up;

(b) the rate of conviction in these crimes;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in crimes against these marginalized groups; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken in the near future for bringing nil incidences of such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise and crime-head-wise cases registered and conviction rate under crimes against SC/ST are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*). Data on crimes committed against minorities is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. This Amendment has been done with the aim to deliver greater justice as well as an

enhanced deterrent to the offenders against members of SCs and STs. PoA Act has been amended to include new offences, re-phrase existing sections, expand the scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).



**Statement-I**

*(A) State/UT-wise Cases Reported and Conviction Rate of Protection of Civil Rights Act and Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act under Crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013						2014						2015					
		Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955			Total Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act			Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955			Total Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act			Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955			Total Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act		
		CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	5=1+3	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	10	CR	CVR	CR	14	CR	CVR
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	0.0	3264	7.59	3270	7.57	9	0.0	2104	5.1	2113	5.1	0	0.0	2263	5.5	17=13+15	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
3.	Assam	0	-	8	0.00	8	0.00	0	-	2	-	2	-	0	-	5	-	5	-
4.	Bihar	0	-	6721	13.08	6721	13.08	12	-	7874	6.7	7886	6.7	74	-	6293	16.3	6367	16.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	-	242	36.76	242	36.76	0	-	359	26.5	359	26.5	0	-	216	27.6	216	27.6
6.	Goa	1	-	11	0.00	12	0.00	1	-	12	100.0	13	100.0	0	-	13	10.0	13	10.0
7.	Gujarat	0	0.0	1190	2.50	1190	2.49	19	0.0	1075	3.6	1094	3.4	1	0.0	1009	3.3	1010	3.2
8.	Haryana	0	-	493	14.59	493	14.59	31	-	444	12.6	475	12.6	0	-	510	14.3	510	14.3

	1	2	3	4	5=1+3	6	7	8	9	10	11=7+9	12	13	14	15	16	17=13+15	18
9. Himachal Pradesh	4	0.0	144	16.98	148	16.67	6	-	113	20.5	119	20.5	3	-	91	3.3	94	3.3
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
11. Jharkhand	0	-	978	29.83	978	29.83	0	-	903	25.9	903	25.9	0	-	736	15.2	736	15.2
12. Karnataka	11	0.0	2555	3.49	2566	3.48	0	0.0	1865	4.1	1865	4.1	11	0.0	1841	2.8	1852	2.8
13. Kerala	0	-	756	10.78	756	10.78	0	-	712	16.1	712	16.1	1	-	695	9.1	696	9.1
14. Madhya Pradesh	0	-	2945	31.93	2945	31.93	0	-	3294	50.8	3294	50.8	0	-	3546	33.7	3546	33.7
15. Maharashtra	21	2.0	1657	6.50	1678	6.17	5	0.0	1763	7.7	1768	7.5	9	0.0	1795	8.3	1804	8.1
16. Manipur	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17. Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
18. Mizoram	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
19. Nagaland	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
20. Odisha	0	0.0	2592	4.56	2592	4.56	0	-	1657	1.9	1657	1.9	2	0.0	1821	3.9	1823	3.9
21. Punjab	0	-	126	17.57	126	17.57	0	-	123	12.0	123	12.0	0	-	147	35.5	147	35.5
22. Rajasthan	0	-	6475	46.50	6475	46.50	1	-	6734	44.4	6735	44.4	0	-	5911	40.5	5911	40.5
23. Sikkim	0	-	6	86.67	6	86.67	0	-	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	-	3	50.0	3	50.0
24. Tamil Nadu	1	0.0	1844	12.57	1845	12.50	8	100.0	1486	7.3	1494	7.6	1	100.0	1735	4.5	1736	4.7
25. Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	1427	9.0	1427	8.9	1	-	1292	9.0	1293	9.0
26. Tripura	0	-	48	0.0	48	0.0	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	1	-

27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	77.8	7078	54.03	7078	54.09	0	-	8066	55.8	8066	55.8	0	0.0	8357	57.9	8357	57.7
28.	Uttarakhand	0	-	34	46.81	34	46.81	0	-	60	28.6	60	28.6	0	-	80	57.6	80	57.6
29.	West Bengal	0	-	115	0.00	115	0.00	0	-	130	1.8	130	1.8	0	-	150	0.0	150	0.0
TOTAL STATE(S)		44	9.4	39283	23.91	39327	23.85	92	5.3	40208	28.4	40300	28.3	103	4.8	38510	27.2	38613	27.1
30.	A&N Islands	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
31.	Chandigarh	0	-	4	0.00	4	0.00	0	-	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	-	1	0.0	1	0.0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	-	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	2	-
34.	Delhi UT	3	-	52	0.00	55	0.00	0	0.0	86	14.3	86	13.9	2	-	49	9.1	51	9.1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
36.	Puducherry	15	5.9	6	0.00	21	5.56	9	-	5	-	14	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
TOTAL UT(S)		18	5.9	63	0.00	81	3.13	9	0.0	92	13.9	101	13.5	3	-	54	8.3	57	8.3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		62	8.8	39346	23.9	39408	23.8	101	5.2	40300	28.4	40401	28.3	106	4.8	38564	27.2	38670	27.1

Source: Crime in India.

*(B) State/UT-wise Cases Reported and Conviction Rate of Protection of Civil Rights Act and Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act under Crimes against Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013						2014						2015							
		Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955		Crime against STs under of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act		Total Crime against Scheduled Tribes (STs)		Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955		Crime against STs under of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act		Total Crime against Scheduled Tribes (STs)		Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955		Crime against STs under of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act		Total Crime against Scheduled Tribes (STs)			
		CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR
		1	2	3	4	5=1+3	6	7	8	9	10	11=7+9	12	13	14	15	16	17=13+15	18		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	-	672	3.4	672	3.4	1	-	389	6.9	390	6.9	0	-	362	2.7	362	2.7	362	2.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
3.	Assam	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
4.	Bihar	0	-	91	0.0	91	0.0	0	-	77	10.3	77	10.3	0	-	5	10.0	5	10.0	5	10.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	-	331	32.7	331	32.7	0	-	475	27.3	475	27.3	0	-	373	29.6	373	29.6	373	29.6
6.	Goa	1	-	9	0.0	10	0.0	0	-	6	-	6	-	0	-	8	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0
7.	Gujarat	0	-	224	5.0	224	5.0	0	0.0	223	1.9	223	1.9	0	-	248	4.8	248	4.8	248	4.8
8.	Haryana	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	2	-	2	-	0	-	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	-	6	-	6	-	6	-

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	0	-	396	33.5	396	33.5	0	-	402	32.4	402	32.4	0	-	266	18.4	266	18.4
12.	Karnataka	14	0	521	1.8	535	1.8	0	0.0	397	6.7	397	6.6	0	-	386	3.4	386	3.4
13.	Kerala	0	-	135	8.8	135	8.8	0	-	120	16.7	120	16.7	0	-	165	3.6	165	3.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	-	1296	28.6	1296	28.6	0	-	1577	51.7	1577	51.7	0	-	1358	23.6	1358	23.6
15.	Maharashtra	8	-	407	5.6	415	5.6	0	-	443	6.0	443	6.0	1	-	481	11.7	482	11.7
16.	Manipur	0	-	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
18.	Mizoram	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
19.	Nagaland	0	-	18	-	18	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
20.	Odisha	1	-	790	7.3	791	7.3	0	-	533	6.9	533	6.9	0	-	691	7.7	691	7.7
21.	Punjab	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
22.	Rajasthan	0	-	1651	19.2	1651	19.2	0	-	1681	41.2	1681	41.2	0	-	1409	34.9	1409	34.9
23.	Sikkim	0	-	17	46.7	17	46.7	0	100.0	1	0.0	1	11.1	0	-	0	-	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	-	23	14.3	23	14.3	0	-	18	0.0	18	0.0	0	-	25	0.0	25	0.0
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	333	2.9	333	2.9	0	-	386	10.8	386	10.8
26.	Tripura	0	-	24	0.0	24	0.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	-	25	40.0	25	40.0	0	-	24	46.2	24	46.2	0	-	6	63.6	6	63.6
28.	Uttarakhand	0	-	2	-	2	-	0	-	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	-	6	100.0	6	100.0

	1	2	3	4	5=1+3	6	7	8	9	10	11=7+9	12	13	14	15	16	17=13+15	18
29. West Bengal	0	-	122	8.3	122	8.3	0	0.0	107	10.5	107	10.0	0	-	84	0.0	84	0.0
TOTAL STATE(s)	24	-	6759	16.4	6783	16.4	1	16.7	6814	30.9	6815	30.9	1	-	6269	19.8	6270	19.8
30. A&N Islands	1	-	1	100.0	2	100.0	0	-	6	-	6	-	0	-	3	-	3	-
31. Chandigarh	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
32. D&N Haveli	0	-	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	-	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	-	3	-	3	-
33. Daman and Diu	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
34. Delhi UT	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	2	-	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
35. Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
36. Puducherry	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
TOTAL UT(s)	1	-	9	75.0	10	75.0	0	-	12	0.0	12	0.0	0	-	6	0.0	6	0.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	25	-	6768	16.5	6793	16.4	1	16.7	6826	30.9	6827	30.8	1	-	6275	19.8	6276	19.8

Source: Crime in India.

**Statement-II***(A) Crime-head-wise Cases Registered, Conviction Rate under Crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2013		2014		2015	
		CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR
1.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	62	8.8	101	5.2	106	4.8
2.1	Murder	676	43.2	704	47.8	707	46.0
2.2	Attempt to Commit Murder	-	-	420	30.6	547	26.3
2.3	Rape	2073	30.4	2233	34.9	2326	34.0
2.4	Attempt to Commit Rape	-	-	87	25.0	74	25.0
2.5	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	-	-	2346	29.6	2800	28.0
2.6	Insult to the Modesty of women	-	-	56	0.0	58	17.6
2.7	Kidnapping and Abduction	628	29.9	755	36.6	687	44.7
2.8	Dacoity	45	13.6	32	15.8	34	0.0
2.9	Robbery	62	16.2	67	24.0	43	16.1
2.10	Arson	189	25.2	179	24.7	179	32.2
2.11	Grievous Hurt#	4901	18.7	2155	31.5	1007	31.8
2.12	Riots	-	-	838	15.9	1465	15.3
2.13	Other IPC Crimes	16797	28.9	21541	34.3	22632	31.5
2.14	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	13975	16.9	8887*	16.0	6005*	18.1
2.	TOTAL Atrocities Cases	39346	23.9	40300	28.4	38564	27.2
3.	TOTAL Crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs) (1+2)	39408	23.8	40401	28.3	38670	27.1

#: includes cases of simple Hurt.

*(B) Crime-head-wise Cases Registered, Conviction Rate under Crimes against Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2013		2014		2015	
		CR	CVR	CR	CVR	CR	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	25	0	1	16.7	1	-
2.1	Murder	122	26.6	157	38.5	144	30.3
2.2	Attempt to Commit Murder	-	-	78	33.3	88	27.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.3	Rape	847	19.5	925	35.8	952	21.0
2.4	Attempt to Commit Rape	-	-	24	20.0	15	33.3
2.5	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	-	-	863	29.0	818	25.7
2.6	Insult to the Modesty of women	-	-	16	25.0	12	0.0
2.7	Kidnapping and Abduction	130	23.0	166	34.0	124	19.3
2.8	Dacoity	8	0	2	0.0	4	0.0
2.9	Robbery	7	9.1	12	25.0	9	16.7
2.10	Arson	33	11.8	28	32.1	25	22.2
2.11	Grievous Hurt#	930	18.1	287	28.0	145	18.3
2.12	Riots	-	-	101	4.2	133	8.7
2.13	Other IPC Crimes	3301	17.9	3045	38.5	2974	22.8
2.14	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1390	8.2	1122	13.1	832	12.7
2.	TOTAL of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	6768	16.5	6826	30.9	6275	19.8
3.	TOTAL Crime against Scheduled Tribes (STs) (1+2)	6793	16.4	6827	30.8	6276	19.8

\* Data refer to cases reported under SC/ST (PoA) Act only.

#: includes cases of simple Hurt.

Source: Crime in India.

### **Attacks on security forces by naxalites**

391. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry looks at the continuous attacks on our forces by naxalites, particularly in Sukma area in Chhattisgarh;

(b) how many Jawans have so far been killed in Chhattisgarh, district-wise, by naxalites in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that inter-transfer of Jawans between battalions is one of the reasons behind such attacks as some of them lack in expertise, training, weapons, etc.; and

(d) what would be the approach of the Ministry towards naxalites after April attack which killed 25 Jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) During 2017 (up to 30 Jun 2017)



incidents of violence have reduced by 22.5% (from 617 to 478) compared to the corresponding period of 2016.

(b) Details of jawans killed in Chhattisgarh, district-wise in anti-LWE operations in last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) All jawans being deployed in LWE affected areas undergo pre-induction training to improve their skills in weapons and tactics.

(d) The Government is implementing the comprehensive National Policy and Action Plan under which a multi-pronged strategy is being implemented to deal with Left Wing Extremism.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of Jawans Killed in Chhattisgarh, District-wise in Anti-LWE operations in last five years*

District	2014	2015	2016	2017 (up to 30 Jun 2017)
Bastar	6	2	0	0
Bijapur	10	17	11	5
Dantewada	5	8	8	3
Kanker	1	5	3	0
Kondagaon	1	0	1	2
Narayanpur	1	2	2	2
Rajnandgaon	0	0	2	1
Sukma	36	14	11	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>

### **Policy towards surrendered naxalites**

392. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government towards surrendered naxalites in the country;

(b) the details of naxalites surrendered in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of India has stopped reimbursing claims made by States on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremism (LWE) cadres under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the details of claims pending from various States under SRE Scheme during the above period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects and the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation incentives to bring Left Wing Extremists cadres into the mainstream. The Government of India reimburses the claims made by the State Governments on the rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender with weapons/ammunition are also reimbursed which range from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35,000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, a monthly stipend up to ₹ 4,000 per month per surrenderee is paid for a maximum period of 36 months for vocational training for the surrenderee.

(b) The year-wise details of LWE cadres surrendered in the country during the current year *i.e.* till 30th June, 2017 and last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) No Sir. Reimbursement under the SRE Scheme is of recurring and continuous nature. Details of ₹ 73.73 crore due State-wise till 31.03.2016, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The SRE Scheme was in effect till 31.03.2016.

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

*Details of LWE Cadres surrendered in the country during the current year  
(till 30th June, 2017) and last three years*

State	2014	2015	2016	2017
Andhra Pradesh	78	100	46	35
Bihar	4	22	22	2
Chhattisgarh	413	323	1198	298
Jharkhand	19	14	40	38
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	43	29	54	7
Odisha	100	73	63	27
Telangana	16	9	16	2

State	2014	2015	2016	2017
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	3	0	1	11
Other	0	0	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>424</b>

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds pending for reimbursement to the States under the Security  
Related Expenditure Scheme*

(figures in ₹ lakh)

State	Pending amount for 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	470.05
Bihar	545.21
Chhattisgarh	1811.30
Jharkhand	2372.62
Maharashtra	808.30
Odisha	225.14
Telangana	329.24
Uttar Pradesh	197.84
West Bengal	613.39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7373.09</b>

**Sending of NDMA team to Manipur**

393. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vast earth crack developed at Kangpokpi district in Manipur recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the impact caused massive damage to houses, whether landslides are likely anytime because of that and whether some villages are on the verge of being swept away;

(c) whether Government has assessed the situation and would send NDMA teams for evacuation, assistance and rehabilitation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. An earth crack developed at Kalikhola village of Kangpokpi District on 4th June, 2017 onwards. The sinking of land affected the houses in the Kalikhola village.

(b) As per information received from the State Government 24 houses have been damaged on account of landslides. However, no villager has been swept away.

(c) and (d) An Expert Team formed by NDMA comprising representatives from Geological Survey of India, Central Road Research Institute, Central Water Commission and National Disaster Management Authority, visited the affected site from 14-15 June, 2017 and submitted a preliminary report suggesting precautionary measures to administration. The Expert team met the State Government officials, local administration and Deputy Commissioner, Kangpokpi. It was informed that District Administration has already shifted the affected people and the people from adjoining houses to other safer places.

The Expert Team has made following salient recommendations:

- (i) Identification of the vulnerable houses and evacuation.
- (ii) Further loading of the slope be avoided.
- (iii) Provision of surface drainage network to divert away from the affected slope.
- (iv) Draining out of the water from the accumulated water pool.
- (v) Cleaning of the River channel through removal of the accumulated bolder laden debris from the blocked river channel.
- (vi) Training of the river bank to resist further bank erosion.
- (vii) Filling of the existing ground cracks, wherever possible, with impervious finer material to prevent further ingress of surface water.
- (viii) Filling and levelling of the large gaping cracks, subsided parts in the left bank affected slope and road bench.
- (ix) Awareness programs for the local people may be initiated to aware them about Do's and Don'ts and sustainable land use pattern.
- (x) Surface monitoring of the affected slope to understand the dynamics of the slope mass.

These recommendations have been communicated to the State Government of Manipur for appropriate action.

**Facilities to Jawans**

394. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawans of the country are living in harsh conditions in different security barracks of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that many CRPF camps are not having sufficient beds, toilets, light, fans and particularly 24 hours doctor and even water facilities therein; and

(c) if so, the action proposal of Government to provide them adequate facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The barrack accommodation is part of authorized infrastructure for Jawans of CAPFs. Continuous endeavors are made to improve the level of housing satisfaction for officers and men of CAPFs and for this appropriate budgetary allocations are also made.

(b) and (c) The CRPF have reported that beds/lights/fans are available as per authorization on the accommodation provided for Jawans. However, in remote/difficult areas, electricity is provided through generator sets. For medical facilities, Medical Inspection Rooms are also part of authorization. From 2011, 2,560 pre-fabricated huts have been authorized to CRPF to enhance the level of accommodation and requirement of infrastructure. A proposal for construction of 21,602 different types of family quarters at various locations of CRPF is under consideration for providing family accommodation to the Jawans.

**Pakistani nationals disappeared from Mumbai**

395. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the media report stating that 26 Pakistani nationals living in Mumbai for the past 10 years have recently disappeared from the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action the State and Central Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra has informed that, as verified by Mumbai police, all registered Pakistani nationals are residing at their given addresses in Mumbai.

**Deteriorating Law and Order situation in Delhi**

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the constantly deteriorating situation of Law and Order in the capital of the country, Delhi in the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incidents of murder, loot, rape, etc. in Delhi have still not abated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that due to various proactive crime preventive strategies, the trend of crime has shown decline under various categories. The number of heinous crimes registered has come down from 11187 in 2015 to 8238 in 2016. Comparison of heinous crime figures of 2015 and 2016 shows a decline of 26.36%. Dacoity has reduced by 38.67%, Murder by 7.37%, Attempt to Murder by 16.1%, Robbery by 35.72%, Riot by 39.23%, Kidnapping for Ransom by 36.11% and Rape by 2% in year 2016.

The various concrete measures taken by Delhi Police to check the incidents of crime in the city, *inter alia*, include dynamic identification/mapping of crime-prone areas and strategic deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans to enhance visibility and prevent crime, deployment of Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) and Quick Response Teams (QRTs) in police stations having crime prone areas under their jurisdiction, carrying out regular integrated checking in the area of all police stations, Group Patrolling depending upon the pattern of crime, stationing 'Parakram Vehicles' at various vulnerable places in the capital to thwart any untoward incident, maintaining effective surveillance over active criminals and bringing dark patches to the notice of civic agencies for immediate action. In addition to the above, various measures are also taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety and security of vulnerable groups, namely, women, children, senior citizens and people from North East States.

**Women Police Stations in GOA**

397. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women police stations functioning in the State of Goa;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the total number of personnel functioning in each of the police stations;
- (c) the financial assistance given by the Central Government for establishing the police stations;
- (d) the facilities available at these police stations; and
- (e) the efforts made or being made to make these police stations women-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) There is one Women Police Station at Panaji and one Women and Child protection unit at Margao.

(b) There are 24 police personnel functioning in the Women Police Station and 9 police personnel functioning in the Women and Child protection unit.

(c) Under the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme, with a view to strengthen State Police Forces, assistance has been provided to various State Governments including State Government of Goa, in the form of grants-in-aid towards purchase of vehicles, security/surveillance/communication equipments, modern weaponry, forensic equipments etc. as per strategic requirement of States submitted through State action plan. Such equipment is utilized by the State in various police stations including the women police station as per requirement determined locally. Under MPF Scheme, ₹ 5.45 crore was released to the State Government of Goa in the last five years and ₹ 1.25 crore has been allocated for the year 2017-18.

(d) Proper seating arrangements for visitor/complainants with pedestal and ceiling fans, drinking water and toilets are available in these police stations. Further, Counseling room with qualified and experienced counselors are also provided by NGOs in these stations.

(e) Women Police Station is headed by a Women Police Inspector assisted by women staff of 02 lady police Sub Inspectors, 02 lady Head Constables, 14 lady police Constables who undergo special training in gender sensitization to ensure that it is women friendly. In this station, the facility of counseling in matters of marital discord and to the trauma victims is provided. Also suitable cases are referred to family counseling centers.

These stations work as coordinating link between Police Department and Goa State Commission for Women, Goa State Commission for Children, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, Department of Women and Child Development and Tourism, beside NGOs/Social workers and other associated with the unit.

**Roadmap for introducing Police Reforms**

398. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in total, how many Committees or Commissions have been established since 1975 to look into the subject of police reforms, and the details about the date of their appointment, date of submission of report and the status of the implementation of their recommendations;

(b) the view of Government with regard to the implementation of the report submitted by the Dharmaveera Commission and the Malimath Committee; and

(c) the details of a roadmap, if any, Government has prepared to work for introducing police reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Committees or Commissions established since 1975 to look into the subject of police reforms and their details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects falling in entry 1 and 2 of the under seventh schedule of the Constitution of India and therefore the State Governments are entrusted with the responsibility to implement the recommendations of various Committees/Commissions. Accordingly, the recommendations of various Committees/Commissions including the recommendations of Dharmaveera Commission (National Police Commission) and Malimath Committee were forwarded to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for necessary action.

(c) The Government has prepared a draft Model Police Bill, 2015 and the same has been placed on the website of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) for comments of various stakeholders. Further, all the States/UTs have been requested to identify the 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 replications in other States.



**Statement**

*Details of the committees or Commissions established since 1975 to look into the subject of Police Reforms*

Sl. No.	Name of Commissions	Date of their appointment	Date of submission of reports
1.	National Police Commission	15.11.1977	1st Report - 7.2.1979 8th and last report-May 1981.
2.	Ribero Committee	25.05.1998	1st Report - 28.10.1998 2nd and final Report - 18.3.1999
3.	Padmanabhaiah Committee	05.01.2000	30.8.2000
4.	Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System (Malimath Committee)	24.11.2000	28.3. 2003
5.	Review Committee	21.12.2004	23.3.2005
6.	Soli Sorabjee Committee	20.09.2005	30.10.2006
7.	Thomas Committee	16.05.2008	1st Interim Report - 20.10.2008, followed by others on 2.5.2009, 15.9.2009, 19.12.2009 and in the year 2010.

**Detention of minors under P. S. Act**

399. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 4534 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th April, 2017 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that as per police and court records as many as 6 minors were detained under Public Safety Act (PSA) in different parts of Kashmir; and

(b) whether the Ministry will inquire from the State Government for verification of this fact and provide complete details of all minors who were detained under PSA any time after July, 2016 along with periods of detention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) State Government has reported that no minor is presently undergoing preventive detention under the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978. State Government has further reported that one accused Tajamul-Islam Mir, S/o Ghulam Rasool Mir, R/o SK Bala District Ganderbal was detained under PSA and lodged in a Jail on 21.09.2016. Later on, on the basis of birth certificate produced by the relatives of the accused, he was shifted to Juvenile Home. The accused was subsequently, released on 15.12.2016 as per direction of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. During the current year till 17.07.2017, one accused Yawar Rashid Sofi S/o Abdul Rashid Sofi R/o Gudoora, Pulwama was ordered to be detained under PSA and lodged in a Jail but on the basis of birth certificate produced by the relatives of the accused, the State Government revoked his detention orders on 8.06.2017.

### **Bangladeshi Infiltrators**

†400. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information regarding the number of Bangladeshi infiltrators entering the country everyday and the big cities where they are particularly taking refuge;

(b) whether Government is making any plans for identifying the people who have got documents like ration card, PAN card and voter ID cards prepared; and

(c) if so, by when this work would be accomplished and the methodology by which it could be ensured that these people are repatriated from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, accurate data of such cases is not available.

(b) and (c) The power of identification, detention and deportation of illegal foreign nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration under Section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals is a continuous process.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Seizure of drugs/narcotics**

401. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major seizure of drugs/narcotics effected during the last three years and initiatives taken by the Narcotics Control Bureau, to curb illegal traffic of narcotics-particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) the number of cases of smuggling of narcotics that came to light or were registered and the quantum of narcotics seized during the last three years, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the States for preventing smuggling of drugs and carrying out anti narcotics operations and if so, the amount of assistance provided during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State/Union Territory-wise details of major seizures of drugs/narcotics and number of cases of smuggling of narcotics during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Steps/initiatives taken by the Government to prevent drug trafficking include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs and to prevent smuggling of the same. A healthy campus initiative is also being conducted by the Ahmedabad Zonal unit of Narcotics Control Bureau at various schools, colleges and professional institutes in Gujarat to spread awareness about the ill effects of drug abuse and how to lead a healthy drug free life.

(c) The financial assistance provided to the States/UTs for preventing smuggling of drugs and to carry out anti narcotics operations for the years 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

(A) State/Union Territory-wise Seizures of major drugs for the year 2014

	ATS (In Kg.)	Cocaine (In Kg.)	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine (In Kg.)	Ganja (In Kg.)	Hashish (In Kg.)	Heroin (In Kg.)	Ketamine (In Kg.)	Methaqualone (Mandrax) (In Kg.)	Opium (In Kg.)	*CBCS (No. of Bottles)	Poppy Husk and Poppy Straw (In Kg.)	Tablets of All Type (In No.)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	68.73	0.45	0	0	0	0	140	0	1390
Andhra Pradesh	154.10	0	69	7884	0	0	0.12	0.02	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	347.28	0	1.06	0	0	31.27	0	0	5574
Assam	0	0	0	8613.98	0	14.55	0	0	9.49	109891	0	1293507
Bihar	0	0	0	332.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0.05	0	29.17	30.92	40.6	0	0	39.43	0	1500.8	84806
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1524.57	0	0.89	0	0	0.07	0	0	4897
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0.54	0.06	0	23.62	5.94	0.06	0	0.11	0.04	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	2.28	4.68	453.94	89.38	2.88	0	0	0	0	3057.38	0
Haryana	0	0	0	1032.87	87.42	4.35	0	0	42.54	0	14383.34	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.08	0	0	377.37	0.79	0	0	8.02	14295	1119.17	67019

Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	122.86	226.66	130.73	0	0	0	7919	10037.98	85091
Jharkhand	0	0	0	452.71	0	0.69	0	0	3.52	0	845.2	4333
Karnataka	0	1.47	0	2120.36	2.96	3.21	0	0	0.93	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	1027.2	9.66	7.62	0	0	0.04	0	0	1903
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	88.75	3431.24	8.91	21.35	0	0	506.84	0	32411.35	8253
Maharashtra	20.46	2.16	141.54	5543.15	42.24	4.8	20.25	7.05	57.01	3200	0	0
Manipur	0	1.55	42.62	3033.36	0	5.1	0	0	72.03	2778	0	625738
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0	0	0	1100	0	230
Mizoram	15.6	0	498.68	781.95	0	6.24	0	0	0.52	873	0	4540261
Nagaland	0	0	0	3239	0	1.7	0	0	5	215	0	211723
New Delhi	3.35	5.5	361.96	12598.47	164.18	271.53	0	46.8	44.52	15606	180.07	0
Odisha	0	0	0	25588.21	0	0.16	0	0	29.5	9297	0	17508
Punjab	0	0	0	206.78	55.77	729.91	0	0	392.66	12897	76048.33	1970259
Rajasthan	0	0	0	1564.34	53.86	33.08	0	0	452.04	460	58272.56	53580
Sikkim	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1.03	0.12	122.79	272.43	0.98	5.13	0	0.01	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	2525	0	0	0	0	0	155296	0	4015
Uttar Pradesh	0	1.41	0	8682.82	993.81	41.3	0	0	46.13	0	22137.78	136647
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	32.3	116.01	2.58	0	0	0	0	204.71	1060396
West Bengal	0	0	0	16765.81	13.99	40.44	0	0	24.78	0	1416.2	32625
TOTAL	195.58	14.68	1,330.02	1,08,299.72	2,280.48	1,370.87	20.37	53.99	1,766.37	3,33,967	2,21,614.87	10209725

\*CBCS - Codeine Based Cough Syrups.

*(B) State/Union Territory-wise Seizures of major drugs for the year 2015*

	ATS	Cocaine	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Ketamine	Mephedrone	Methamphetamine	Opium	*CBCS (No. of bottles)	Poppy Husk and Poppy Straw	Tablets of All Type (In No.)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	26.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	392	0	94
Andhra Pradesh	0	0.79	20	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	894.24	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.78	0	0.03	0
Assam	0	0.00	0	1085.33	0.00	7.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.27	63924	0	0
Bihar	0	0.00	0	14.37	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	58580	0	600
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	53.40	10.76	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.10	0	25.41	55
Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	6074.98	0.00	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.21	0	74.45	5172
Dadra and Nagar Islands	0	0.00	0	18.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Goa	0.07	0.24	0	107.12	293.79	87.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0.00	0	1867.42	13.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	25	322.24	99536
Haryana	0	0.23	0	473.11	727.98	155.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.85	0	11633.51	437
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.01	0	0.54	406.27	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	5597	2558.86	324936
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1.44	0	114.03	155.45	72.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11	11155	3571.24	189682

Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	1203.53	0.00	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.60	0	1650	0
Karnataka	0	7.19	0	2472.75	15.19	3.22	24.80	0.00	0.00	8.55	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0.01	0	810.55	96.80	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0	0	1607
Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	24.84	5373.94	5.21	8.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.65	53734	16501.73	9500
Maharashtra	6.31	62.01	1.99	4147.08	31.78	235.61	43.70	142.31	2.68	271.75	640	0	0
Manipur	0.01	0.00	0	4745.23	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.10	3020	0	12172
Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22514	0	0
Mizoram	14.95	0.00	266	525.42	0.00	5.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	12	0	1476531
Nagaland	0	0.00	0	6957.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	200	0	145096
New Delhi	136.82	20.87	514	5389.87	421.48	98.47	140.84	1125.5	80.51	50.21	395	528.1	94618
Odisha	0	0.00	0	19219.77	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3248	0	0
Punjab	0	0.00	0	881.60	78.66	601.88	0.00	0.00	4.79	420.88	14145	36052.42	2280807
Rajasthan	0	0.15	0	5066.25	35.56	45.39	0.00	0.00	0.26	409.98	60	51712.48	52903
Tamil Nadu	8.13	3.70	0	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	1.55	0.00	9	0	0
Tripura	0	0.00	0	460.70	53.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132235	0	9320
Uttar Pradesh	0	1.65	0	10516.49	899.24	20.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.32	0	2756.83	78792
Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	113.89	90.74	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.90	0	1120.11	5109
West Bengal	0	14.88	0	15785.88	12.93	50.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.79	20933	5938.85	10000
TOTAL	166.29	113.15	826.83	94403.03	3350.73	1416.01	211.61	1267.94	89.78	1686.74	390818	134446.3	5070449

\*CBCS- Codeine based Cough Syrup.

*(C) State/Union Territory-wise Seizures of major drugs for the year 2016*

	ATS	Cocaine	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Ketamine	Meph- drone	Methaq- ualone	Opium	*CBCS (No. of Bottles)	(Qty. in Kgs)	
												Poppy Husk and Poppy Straw	Tablets of All Type in No.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	17.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	240.19	1.99	96.37	129408.97	0	2.08	0	0	0	96	0	0	3950
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2933.15	0	7.54	0	0	0	5.22	0	0	187
Assam	0	0.11	0.02	8221.73	0	10.12	0	0	0	155.87	281522	4	164602
Bihar	0	0	0	10800.01	115.81	0.04	0	0	0	14.98	20200	116.2	0
Chandigarh	0.48	0	0	63.84	48.98	26.13	0	0	0	19.82	24	651.78	4485
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	10394.33	100	0.11	0	0	0	26.8	3650	68.5	30809
Goa	0	0.33	0	49.41	5.94	0	0	0	0	3.7	0	0	0
Gujarat	1419.05	0	0	6674.99	29.39	3.88	0	0	0	125.54	0	5894.53	967700
Haryana	0	0.5	0	2229.03	237.63	657.85	0	0	0	167.34	0	7840.76	88062
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	90.74	383.83	0.98	0	0	0	26.87	3029	610.59	132519
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	133.65	178.47	174.94	3.6	0	0	8.61	15513	4835.27	106965
Jharkhand	0	0	0	1199.47	0	0.17	0	0	0	75.67	100	1651.17	0



Karnataka	1.38	8.05	75.44	3860.13	0.28	254.22	36.82	0	29.91	1.85	0	9.52	0
Kerala	0	0	0	4033.91	12.32	0.72	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	298
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	236.51	6780.75	98.51	18.77	0	0	0	117.49	201.62	17329.25	462764
Maharashtra	2.16	4.62	20682.98	6793.59	137.53	10.56	0.09	200.47	553.13	3.9	294	0	1691445
Manipur	0	0	0	432.3	0	7.98	0	0	0	63.39	1290	0	129782
Meghalaya	0	0	0	378.29	0	0.21	0	0	0	0	96	0	109
Mizoram	2.01	0	23.85	259.5	0	6.41	0	0	0	18.87	550	0	1882840
Nagaland	0	0	0	8845.55	0	1.05	0	0	0	22.5	10038	0	412009
New Delhi	1.09	1.89	90.74	5465.26	56.45	24.28	0	14.25	19.21	195.44	15030	600	0
Odisha	0	0	0	30798.11	0	0.59	0	0	0	1.21	1041	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	461.41	117.48	341.54	0	0	0	309.72	7058	33220.89	1694691
Rajasthan	0	0.02	0	3400.52	56.73	27.27	0	0	23500	523.41	681	43832.05	47954
Tamil Nadu	8.12	3.74	10.26	5548.12	0	2.5	27.55	0	0.45	0	0	0	73034
Telangana	0	0.14	56	8520	0	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Tripura	0	0	0	3842.4	0	1.25	0	0	0	0	187089	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	12.2	6.6	0	11693.11	960.15	54.37	0	0	0	135.33	0	8273.76	52164
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	463.23	233.66	2.7	0	0	0	15.23	0	206.6	10038
West Bengal	0	0.28	0	20553.9	32.33	36.99	0	0	3.84	116.37	335233	14802.29	4600
TOTAL	1,686.68	28.26	21,272.16	2,94,347.39	2,805.47	1,675.42	68.06	214.13	24,106.53	2,251.15	902600	1,39,947.15	7961039

\*CBCS- Codeine based Cough Syrup.

***Statement-II***

*State/Union Territory-wise total number of cases of smuggling of narcotics  
during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	12	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	156	3	648
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57	91	125
4.	Assam	200	124	393
5.	Bihar	6	7	91
6.	Chandigarh	150	175	170
7.	Chhattisgarh	325	417	556
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Goa	48	59	58
11.	Gujarat	52	62	75
12.	Haryana	840	1372	1746
13.	Himachal Pradesh	605	778	914
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	373	496	606
15.	Jharkhand	57	101	127
16.	Karnataka	254	308	645
17.	Kerala	1725	3904	5465
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	576	566	830
20.	Maharashtra	608	445	527
21.	Manipur	100	107	74
22.	Meghalaya	8	2	41
23.	Mizoram	614	387	394
24.	Nagaland	69	73	102
25.	New Delhi	362	358	314
26.	Odisha	355	432	512
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
28.	Punjab	9159	10233	5821
29.	Rajasthan	621	860	1257
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	22	12	1887
32.	Telangana	0	0	211
33.	Tripura	86	33	62
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5308	4530	6264
35.	Uttarakhand	249	361	629
36.	West Bengal	692	920	973
TOTAL		26658	32559	31535

**Statement-III**

*Details of financial assistance provided to the States/UTs for the years  
2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017*

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1.	Assam	0	0	21,37,367	21,37,367
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	48,55,711	48,55,711
3.	Goa	0	0	23,92,000	23,92,000
4.	Gujarat	0	71,30,000	0	71,30,000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	22,84,000	0	31,43,000	54,27,000
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	46,08,749	46,08,749
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	25,54,179	25,54,179
8.	Karnataka	0	14,95,000	0	14,95,000
9.	Kerala	0	0	53,28,814	53,28,814
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	14,31,140	14,31,140
11.	Meghalaya	0	6,29,756	0	6,29,756
12.	Mizoram	83,10,000	0	33,48,000	1,16,58,000
13.	Manipur	0	0	6,10,064	6,10,064
14.	Nagaland	59,17,312	0	12,22,050	71,39,362
15.	Odisha	0	0	58,30,000	58,30,000

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
16.	Punjab	0	0	2,041	2,041
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	30,12,826	30,12,826
18.	Sikkim	23,25,007	0	40,67,792	63,92,799
19.	Tamil Nadu	40,33,100	0	20,78,000	61,11,100
20.	Tripura	0	23,57,083	0	23,57,083
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5,96,322	5,96,322
22.	Uttarakhand	0	15,82,278	27,81,788	43,64,066
23.	West Bengal	0	17,94,500	0	17,94,500
TOTAL		2,28,69,419	1,49,88,617	4,99,99,843	8,78,57,879

### **Emergency Response Centres in States/UTs**

402. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has introduced Nationwide Emergency Response System (NERS) across the country, which aims to establish a single emergency number for all kinds of emergencies across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up Emergency Response Centres in all States/UTs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when these ERCs are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced a Pan India integrated emergency helpline number '112' for implementation of Nationwide Emergency Response System (NERS) across the country with an approved financial outlay of ₹ 321.69 crore with the objective of addressing emergencies such as those relating to Police, Fire and Health services.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Financial support is being provided to the States/UTs to setup their Emergency Response Centers (ERCs), which will cover expenditure related to computer hardware, connectivity, well trained call takers, and for a limited number of MDTs (Mobile Device Terminals) fitted vehicles for last mile service delivery to be deployed on a pilot basis. Each ERC is being provided with an emergency

response software suit developed through C-DAC, Thiruvananthapuram. Establishment of ERCs in States/UTs will be carried out in a phased manner and is likely to be completed by December, 2018.

### **Lynching of persons by Cow vigilantes**

403. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of lynching of persons of a particular community particularly by the cow vigilantes have increased manifold in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. 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. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data on such attacks. However, Central Government attaches highest importance in the prevention of crime and necessary advisory for taking action against miscreants, who disturb law and order in the name of protection of cattle has been issued to States/UTs, which is available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website viz. *www.mha.nic.in*.

### **Report on attacks on Minority Community**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sought report from the Governments of Jharkhand and Rajasthan over alleged attacks on minority community in separate incidents;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not seeking reports on these unfortunate incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The Central Government has issued Communal Harmony guidelines to all States/Union Territories, which, *inter alia*, lay down

standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of communal violence. However, “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property, including that of minorities, rest primarily with the respective State Government. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

### **Conference on Disaster Risk reduction**

405. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in collaboration with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) has hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR);

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed, suggestions made and outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to review the disaster management policy of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, in collaboration with the United Nation International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) 2016 in New Delhi from 3-5 November 2016. Delegations from 41 Asia and Asia Pacific countries participated in the Conference. Besides, few countries were represented through their respective Embassies stationed in New Delhi. In addition, representatives of UN agencies, NGOs and other local stakeholders like Union Ministers, Deputy Chief Minister and Ministers of States/UTs, Secretaries of Union Ministries, Chief Secretaries, Director General of Police, Relief Commissioners, Secretaries of the States/UTs, Members of District Disaster Management Authorities, Senior functionaries of Zilla Parishads, Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils and experts in the field of disaster management etc. also attended the Conference.

The theme of AMCDRR 2016 was “Risk Sensitive Development for Community Resilience”. The Conference had 6 Technical Sessions, 3 Featured Events, 3 Ministerial Sessions and 22 Thematic Events on various cross-cutting and impinging issues such as strengthening community resilience, risk resilient critical infrastructure, implementing the health aspects of Sendai framework, promoting educational continuity and resilience

of children and communities, disaster risk identification and financing solutions etc. During the conference, the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced his 10-point agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Conference concluded with (i) a Political Declaration, reaffirming the government and stakeholders' commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction, and (ii) Adoption of Asia Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to review the National Disaster Management Policy.

### **Action against culprits involved in lynching**

406. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of lynching have increased in the last three months;

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

(c) whether action against culprits have been initiated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) "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. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data on the cases of lynching.

### **Terrorist attack on security personnel in Jammu and Kashmir**

407. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of attacks on the security forces and police personnel in the State of Jammu and Kashmir by terrorists have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year;

(c) the number of security personnel killed in these attacks and also number of terrorists killed by security personnel during the above period; and

(d) the details of concrete steps taken by Government to check infiltration of terrorists from the Pakistani side?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The details of terrorists violence incidents including Security Forces Personnel and terrorists killed during the year 2016 and the current year, upto 09.07.2017 are as under:

Description	Year	
	2016	2017 (Upto 09.07.2017)
No. of terrorists incidents	322	172
No. of Security Forces Personnel killed	82	38
No. of Terrorists killed	150	95

(d) 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.

#### **Regulation of NGOs through legislative measures**

408. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that guidelines prepared by Government may not be truly systematic and sufficient with regard to the entire process of accreditation and the manner of utilization of funds and audit of the NGOs;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to regulate the NGOs through legislative measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Act (FCRA, 2010) and Rules (FCRR, 2011) dealing with foreign contributions, which have been in force since September, 2010 and April, 2011 respectively, comprehensively deal with all aspects of registration, utilization of foreign contribution and audit of NGOs.



(c) and (d) The FCRA, 2010 and FCRR, 2011 are legislative measures which are already in force for regulating foreign contribution to NGOs.

### **Deteriorating condition of jails**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of deteriorating conditions of jails in the various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the appalling conditions of jails in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Prisons is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India has been providing support and guidance to the States in efficient prison management through various advisories issued from time to time. The Government of India brought out the Model Prison Manual 2016 in May last year, which has dedicated chapters on Custodial Management, Maintenance of Prisoners, Medical Care, Welfare of Prisoners, Staff Development etc. The guidance provided in the Prison Manual is intended to improve the condition of prisons and prison inmates. The Prisons Manual was forwarded to all States and Union Territories in May 2016 and is intended to serve as a guide for the States to draw from and adopt best practices provided in the Manual.

### **Assets bought by naxalites**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that movable and immovable assets have been bought by the naxalites in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States along with locations therein where assets have been bought, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken over/ would take over the assets of naxalites; and

(d) if so, the assets which have been taken over or proposed to be taken over, if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As informed, properties of LWE cadres amounting to the tune of approximately ₹ 6.44 crore and ₹ 1.38 crore have been seized in Bihar and Jharkhand respectively.

The list of cases of seizure/attachment of properties u/s 25 UAP Act as well as sealing of house by the State Governments is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Seizure/attachment of properties u/s 25 UAP Act.*

Sl. No.	District	PS case no.	Property seized (Value approx.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurangabad	Goh (Aurangabad) PS case no. 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	7,500,000.00
2.	Munger	Naya Ramnagar PS case no. 93/12 dt. 26.07.12	7,100,000.00
3.	Jamui	Chandramandi (Dist.-Jamui) PS case no. 34/13 dt. 11.04.13	5,050,000.00
4.	Sitamarhi	1. (Siramarhi) PS case no. 90/13 2dt. 12.07.12, 2. Sitamarhi PS case no 450/13 2dt. 03.07.12 and 3. Runni Sadpur (Sitamarhi) PS case no. 178/12 2dt. 20.06.12	4,000,000.00
5.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad nagar PS case no. 115/12 dt. 26.03.12	3,100,000.00
6.	Jehanabad	Jehanabad PS case no. 206/12 dt. 02.06.12	2,750,000.00
7.	Aurangabad	Pauthu (Aurangabad) PS case no. 14/10 dt. 16.04.10	2,500,000.00
8.	Aurangabad	Goh (Aurangabad) PS case no 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	2,500,000.00
9.	Aurangabad	Goh PS (Aurangabad) PS case no 140/13. dt. 18.07.13	2,500,000.00
10.	Aurangabad	Goh (Aurangabd) PS cse no. 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	2,000,000.00

1	2	3	4
11.	Munger	Kharagpur (Munger) PS case no. 265/10 dt. 26.10.10	1,900,000.00
12.	Gaya	Rampur PS case no. 68/13 dt. 14.04.13	1,500,000.00
13.	Aurangabad	Goh PS (Aurangabad) case no. 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	1,200,000.00
14.	Aurangabad	Pauthu (Aurangabad) PS case no. 14/10 dt. 16.04.10	1,000,000.00
15.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad Town PS case no. 115/12 dt. 26.03.12	900,000.00
16.	Munger	Kharagpur (Munger) PS case no. 242/09 dt. 09.12.2009	900,000.00
17.	Sitamarhi	Riga (Sitamarhi) PS case no. 98/12 dt. 12.07.12	880,021.00
18.	Munger	Dharhara PS case no. 74/11 dt. 02.07.11	800,000.00
19.	Aurangabad	Pauthu (Aurangabad) PS case no. 14/10 dt. 16.04.10	700,000.00
20.	Aurangabad	Pauthu (Aurangabad) PS case no. 14/10 dt. 16.04.10	600,000.00
21.	Aurangabad	Goh (Aurangabad) PS case no. 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	250,000.00
22.	Aurangabad	Goh PS (Aurangabad) PS case no. 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	180,000.00
23.	Munger	Muffasil PS case no. 28/14	102,800.00
24.	Jehanabad	Hulasganj PS case no. 44/12 dt. 05.07.12	74,000.00
25.	Patna	Paliganj PS case no. 113/12 dt. 25.02.12	68,000.00
26.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad Nagar case no. 115/12 dt. 26.03.12	50,000.00
27.	Aurangabad	Goh (Aurangabad) PS case no 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	50,000.00
28.	Aurangabad	Goh (Aurangabad) PS case no 140/13 dt. 18.07.13	25,000.00
29.	Munger	Kharagpur PS case no. 189/12 dt. 18.10.12	12,250.00
30.	Aurangabad	Khudwa PS case no. 47/13 dt. 18.10.13	1,700,000.00

1	2	3	4
31.	Sitamarhi	Riga (Sitamarhi) PS case no. 98/12, Sitamarhi PS Case no. 450/12, Runnisaidpur case no. 178/12	10,000,000.00
32.	Jamui	Laxmipur PS case no. 137/11 dt. 11.09.11	2,493,123.00 64,385,194.00

### **Seized properties of LWE cadre in Jharkhand**

1.	Hazaribagh	Amar Singh Bhokta @ Laxaman @ Kohram @ Ibrahim	House sealed in Shivdayal Nagar under Police Station Katkamdag, Hazaribagh on 06.03.2017.
2.		Rohit Yadav S/o Nandu Yadav	25,15,000/-
3.		Kamlesh Ganjhu S/o Mahabir Ganjhu	36,14,000/-
4.	Chatra	Aakarman ji @ Ravindra Ganjhu @ Ramvinayak Singh Bhokta	House in Lawalong, Chatra, worth 58,50,000/-
5.	Ranchi	Dinesh Gope S/o Kameshwar Gope	i) Khata No. 171, Plot No. 177, area 38.3.6 sq.ft. at Hehal, Ranchi ii) Khata No. 188, Plot No. 1479, 4.80 area 9 dic, iii) Vehicle Scorpio, and Car Santro and JCB- 01, Flat No. 4/D, Brij Vinay Apartment, Hehal, Ranchi
6.	Giridih	Nunuchand Mahto @ Numa @ Gandhi	Two houses at Pirtand in Giridih costing ₹ 6,29,500/-
7.		Ranvijay Mahto @ Nepal Mahto @ Sanjay	Plot No. 3204, area 2 dic and constructed house costing ₹ 11,48,047/-.

### Vacant posts of Presiding Officers in Labour Courts

411. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present a number of posts of Presiding Officers are lying vacant in Labour Courts across the country, particularly, in the backward tribal areas;

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

(c) the Dates since when these posts are lying vacant along with the details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes posts out of the same; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Five (05) posts of Presiding Officers are lying vacant in the 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. The details of vacancies are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The post of Presiding Officers is filled up in terms of provisions contained in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and can be held by a judicial officer who is, or has been, a judge of a High Court or who has rendered not less than three years' service as Additional District Judge or District Judge. These posts are open to all categories.

The Government has already initiated the process to fill up the vacancies.

#### *Statement*

*List of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) and National Industrial Tribunals (NITs)*

Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-LC	State/UT	Vacancy position of Presiding Officer	Date of vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mumbai I	Maharashtra	0	*
2.	Mumbai II	Maharashtra	0	
3.	Dhanbad I	Jharkhand	0	
4.	Dhanbad II	Jharkhand	1	01.10.2015
5.	Asansol	West Bengal	0	
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1	02.06.2016
7.	Chandigarh I	Chandigarh	1	04.09.2016

1	2	3	4	5
8.	New Delhi I	Delhi	0	
9.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	0	
10.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	0	
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	0	
12.	Bangalore	Karnataka	0	
13.	Hyderabad	Telangana	0	
14.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	1	14.03.2016
15.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0	
16.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	0	
17.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0	
18.	New Delhi II	Delhi	1	27.06.2017
19.	Guwahati	Assam	0	
20.	Ernakulam	Kerala	0	
21.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	0	
22.	Chandigarh II	Chandigarh	0	
TOTAL			5	

Mumbai I National Industrial Tribunal

Kolkata National Industrial Tribunal

\*The incumbent has tendered his resignation with effect from 17.07.2017.

**Impact of Demonetisation and Meat Ban on workers  
of unorganised sector**

†412. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slow pace of Industry-business and traditional employment has shown negative impact on workers of unorganised sector after demonetisation and meat ban and they have to face difficulties in getting employment and the opportunities of employment have decreased after the above steps;

(b) the details of steps taken to create employment after negative impact on Industries post November, 2016 *i.e.* after demonetization and meat ban;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of steps taken to enable Industry-business to recover from demonetisation and meat ban; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) There is no data available for the period of demonetisation or after it for employment/unemployment.

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.

Government has taken several steps for employment generation including reforms in labour laws as 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 Ministry has implemented the Shram Suvidha Portal that facilitates inspection of establishments in a scientific and transparent manner. It also provides for a common registration under Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and facilitates submission of monthly Electronic-Cum-Challan Receipt (ECR). The Ministry has also rationalized the 56 register/forms maintained under 9 central labour laws to 5 register/forms. In addition for 3 labour laws applicable to both States and Centre the forms have been reduced from 36 to 12. These reforms will facilitate compliance to labour laws.

### **Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh due to Demonetisation**

413. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after effect of demonetisation on unemployment in Uttar Pradesh is visible now; and

(b) if so, the steps Government wish to take to improve employment situation in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is not data available for the period of demonetisation for Uttar Pradesh. Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Therefore, Government has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16. Government announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores 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.

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 fund 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 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.

#### **Scheme for Single Earning Mothers**

414. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes provided by Government to the Single Earning Mothers to sustain their family;

(b) what steps Government has taken to provide professional/vocational training to such mothers; and

(c) if so, the details of such professional courses being imparted thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) There is no specific



scheme targeted at single earning mothers. However, the Government runs various employment generation schemes for various beneficiaries 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.

In addition, the government has a network of Industrial Training Institutes and Vocational Training Programmes under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship that offer vocational courses under various trades which can also be availed of by women.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyaan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is already implementing Trade Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Development (TREAD) Scheme which envisages economic empowerment of women.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers including single earning mothers.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs various programmes to promote economic empowerment of women including single earning mothers to sustain their family through policies and programmes cutting across sectors. Important programmes in different areas are: Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh-(National Credit Fund for Women), Hostel for Working Women, Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme.

Further, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is undertaking Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), thereby enabling the trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise.

**Creation of employment opportunities**

†415. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering about the status of creation of employment in various sectors of the economy and collecting reliable data regarding jobs in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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.

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.

A taskforce has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to address the issue of timely, periodic and reliable data on job creation. The report has been placed in the public domain.

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 & 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.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

### **Mechanism to assess job demand**

416. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers that the employment exchanges truly reflects the job demand in the country; and

(b) if not, what steps are proposed to create a mechanism to measure/assess job demand across sectors, particularly under-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from State Governments, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country were 4.48 crore in 2012, 4.68 crore in 2013 and 4.82 crore in 2014.

To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts labour force surveys on employment and unemployment in the country. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conduct Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually.

Further, the Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from

multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

A Task Force on improving employment data was constituted and has recommended having regular surveys of establishments and households. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is also conducting periodic labour force surveys to yield quarterly estimates on employment and unemployment.

### **Employment in organized and unorganized sectors**

417. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of employment in the country in the organized and unorganized sectors;

(b) what is the criterion adopted to assess the employment in the unorganized sector; and

(c) what is the effect of demonetisation in the unorganized sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the NSSO survey results, the distribution of these workers during 2011-12 is given below:—

(Figures in %)

Worker	Industry Sector		
	Unorganized	Organised	Total
Informal	82.6	9.8	92.4
Formal	0.4	7.2	7.6
TOTAL	83.0	17.0	100.0

The household survey are conducted by trained personnel of the NSSO and detailed questions are asked on the nature of economic activities undertaken by the household members. The schedule had questions relating to employment size of the employer and access to social security benefits which assisted in tabulating information on informal employment.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security

benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised by the Ministry is around 1.66 lakhs and over 53.6 lakh bank accounts of labourers were opened to facilitate payment of wages.

**Settlement of PF/EPF, etc. on retirement**

418. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to settle the PF/EPF, Gratuity etc. of retiring person on the day of retirement itself; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Directions have been issued by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to all its field offices to make the payment of Provident Fund and Pension to members of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 and Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 on the date of retirement itself.

As regards settlement of Gratuity, as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the employer shall arrange to pay the amount of Gratuity within thirty days from the date it becomes payable to the person to whom the Gratuity is payable.

**Number of employees in small and medium sized enterprises in the country**

419. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and medium sized enterprises in the country having less than 50 employees;

(b) the number of women in the country, as per the Ministry data who are currently working in enterprises with less than or equal to 50 employees;

(c) how will the Ministry ensure that the employment preferences for women would not reduce with reference to the new Maternity Bill coming into force; and

(d) whether Government is planning to draft a Paternity Bill too, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per 'Udyog Aadhar

Memorandum' under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), it is estimated that there are 32.46 lakh registered MSMEs having less than 50 employees. However, specific data on number of women who are currently working in enterprises with less than or equal to 50 employees is not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) The Government is of opinion that with enforcement of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, more and more women workers would be inclined to seek employment which will lead to increase in employment preferences for women. There are stringent provisions under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 as well as in the Equal Remuneration Act, 1974 for prevention of discriminatory practices against women work force.

(d) No, Sir.

### **Number of unemployed persons**

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

(a) the details of the number of unemployed and under employed work force in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of rural and urban unemployment in the country as on date, State-wise;

(c) the details of employment provided by Government during 2015, 2016 and 2017, till 30th June, 2017, year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for failure of Government to provide adequate employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the State-wise details of the estimated unemployment rate and under-employed workforce for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the result of survey on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated workforce for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2015-16 was 46.76 crore. In addition, Labour Bureau, has been conducting Quarterly Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors. The coverage of the survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. As per the results of survey, the change in employment in eight selected sectors was 2.31 lakh workers during April-December, 2016.

Statement

State-wise details of unemployment rate and under-employed workforce for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2015-16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Distribution of workers available for 12 months but actually worked					Unemployment Rate		
		Worked for 12 months	Worked for 6-11 months	Worked for 1-5 months	Did not get any work	Rural	Urban	Persons	Persons
		3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	2								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.7	37.8	0.4	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1	43.3	3.7	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9
3.	Assam	67.9	25.6	1.7	4.9	3.3	8.5	4.0	4.0
4.	Bihar	46.9	47.5	1.2	4.4	4.2	6.2	4.4	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.2	61.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	5.7	1.2	1.2
6.	Delhi	91.7	5.3	0.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.1
7.	Goa	83.7	6.5	0.2	9.6	13.8	5.6	9.0	9.0
8.	Gujarat	80.7	18.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
9.	Haryana	76.5	18.7	1.3	3.5	2.6	4.9	3.3	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	5.4	0.3	11.5	11.2	2.3	10.2	10.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.3	33.6	0.5	6.6	7.8	3.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	49.9	40.6	5.8	3.7	1.2	7.9	2.2
13.	Karnataka	70.8	27.8	0	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.4
14.	Kerala	63.4	24.7	1.5	10.4	10.2	11.0	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.6	53.1	1.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	68.6	29.4	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5
17.	Manipur	36.1	57.5	2.2	4.1	2.1	6.1	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	60.2	34.1	0.7	5	2.5	10.7	4.0
19.	Mizoram	57.3	39.4	1.3	1.9	0.3	3.1	1.5
20.	Nagaland	64.6	26.4	2.3	6.7	4.6	8.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	45.9	49	0.9	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.8
22.	Punjab	63.6	30.4	0.1	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	64	28.9	3.9	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.5
24.	Sikkim	58.8	27.6	2.2	11.4	8.4	10.7	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	70.7	25.2	0.2	4	3.9	3.5	3.8
26.	Telangana	57.4	39.3	0.1	3.2	1.2	6.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	48.9	29.4	7.9	13.9	8.8	15.6	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	69	24.3	0.6	6.1	7.1	2.7	6.1



29.	Uttar Pradesh	55.8	36.5	1.4	6.3	5.6	6.5	5.8
30.	West Bengal	61.2	33.9	1.2	3.7	3.0	5.4	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71.3	16.7	0.5	11.4	12.9	10.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	96.6	0	-	3.4	4.9	3.4	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	7.6	-	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	91.6	8.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	72	13.2	11	3.8	0.0	4.9	4.3
36.	Puducherry	75.8	19.1	-	5	5.3	4.5	4.8
ALL INDIA		60.6	34.4	1.1	3.9	3.4	4.4	3.7

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau.

**Substantive reforms in labour sector**

421. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes for substantive reforms in labour sector; and
- (b) if so, the details of the proposals therein and the benefits for the labourers thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. 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 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. Ministry of Labour and Employment has also 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 prescribed under 9 Central Laws and Rules made thereunder into 5 common Registers/Forms. This will save efforts, costs and lessen the compliance burden by various establishments. These legislative initiatives will not only streamline compliance for establishments but also improve the wage security, job security and social security of the workers.

**Benefit for contractual workers of ECHS under Social Security Scheme**

422. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bring in the contractual workers of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) for ex-servicemen under the ambit of Social Security Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to bring many other workers falling in various other segments under the ambit of Social Security Scheme; 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 contractual workers working in the establishment of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) may avail the benefits of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Social Security Schemes under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 depending upon their eligibility.

The Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

### **ILO Convention on Child Labour**

423. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ratified International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions on Child Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the punishment provisions made under the amended law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) After the enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, Government has recently ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138 concerning minimum age for employment and No. 182 concerning prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labour.

(c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for stricter punishment and cognizable offence for employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act. The penalty provisions against violation of the Act are as under:—

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

**Establishment of 500 bedded ESI Hospital at Visakhapatnam**

424. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on establishing a 500 bedded ESI Hospital at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any funds have been earmarked and the status of the project as of now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal to establish a 500 bedded Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh has been approved. Land for the hospital has been identified. The project is at pre-construction planning stage.

**Number of Call Centres and Helpdesks under NCS Project**

425. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) State/UT-wise details of the Call Centres and Helpdesks that are established under the National Career Service (NCS) Project to support the employment aspirants; and
- (b) the State/UT-wise details regarding the counseling carried on by NCS during 2014-15 and 2015-16 for employment aspirants along with the online registrations during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services. The NCS is an online portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) for providing employment services like registration of candidates and employers, posting of vacancies, job matching etc. The NCS is supported by a centralized multi lingual helpdesk (1800-425-1514) with 100 seats. The NCS presently has over 3.86 crore job-seekers and 14.8 lakh employers on the portal. The NCS centres for SC/ST and differently abled have provided counselling and guidance to 2.10 lakh candidates during 2015-16. The State/UT-wise registration of candidates during 2015-2016 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise registration of the jobseekers on the NCS portal  
for the year 2015-16*

State/UT	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39,180
Arunachal Pradesh	900
Assam	76,811
Bihar	131,751
Chandigarh	7,136
Chhattisgarh	1,985,549
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,965
Daman and Diu	513
Goa	122,247
Gujarat	3,584,834
Haryana	220,296
Himachal Pradesh	54,049
Jammu and Kashmir	38,656
Jharkhand	731,814
Karnataka	1,065,481
Kerala	81,991
Lakshadweep	20,420
Madhya Pradesh	1,855,248
Maharashtra	4,027,999
Manipur	310,742
Meghalaya	29,650
Mizoram	1,274
Nagaland	8,621
NCT of Delhi	1,016,033
Odisha	122,827
Puducherry	228,950
Punjab	82,034
Rajasthan	170,358

State/UT	2015-16
Sikkim	2,200
Tamil Nadu	8,538,818
Telangana	856,421
Tripura	8,987
Uttar Pradesh	290,672
Uttarakhand	69,337
West Bengal	8,052,244
ALL INDIA	36,255,582

**Safety of labourers working at construction sites**

426. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of construction workers in the country at present;
- (b) whether deaths of workers at construction sites are increasing in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of guidelines issued to private and public construction majors on the safety and security of construction labourers at construction sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per estimates of National Sample Survey (2011-2012), there are about 50.22 million building and other construction workers in the country.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and rules made thereunder provide adequate provisions for safety and security of construction workers. These provisions are enforced by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of workers injured and died during three years and the current year (up to 30th June, 2017)  
on construction sites in central sphere*

Sl. No.	State	2014		2015		2016		2017 (up to 30th June, 2017)	
		Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Karnataka	-	02	-	02	-	04	01	01
2.	Gujarat	-	01	-	03	-	17	-	01
3.	Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	05	-	03	-	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	02	-	03	-	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Kerala	01	04	-	19	04	11	-	01
7.	Rajasthan	02	02	-	01	-	03	-	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bihar	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	-
10.	West Bengal	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Maharashtra	01	10	-	05	02	06	01	03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	08	-	03	-	02	-	01
13.	New Delhi	-	-	-	-	03	06	-	-
14.	Assam	-	-	-	02	01	02	-	-
15.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	02	-	01	-	-	-	-
17.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		05	36	-	49	11	58	02	07



**Proposal to bring Private Provident Fund Trusts under EPFO**

427. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring about hundreds of Private Provident Fund Trusts under Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Private Provident Fund Trusts which have taken exemption under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 are under monitoring and control of Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO).

**Review of draft Labour Code on Social Security, 2017**

428. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering the concern raised by trade unions about the proposal to cut down the maternity benefits mentioned in the draft Labour Code on Social Security, 2017; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering review of the current draft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has prepared a preliminary draft on Labour Code on Social Security and Welfare, 2017 and placed on the website of the Ministry on 16.03.2017 inviting comments of the public/stakeholders. However, there is no such proposal in the draft Code placed on website, for cutting down the maternity benefits and therefore, questions of raising concern by trade unions on this does not arise.

**Growth in rate of unemployment**

429. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rate of unemployment grew steadily from 3.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5 per cent in 2015-16; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of

labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:—

Years	Unemployment Rate (in %)
2011-12	3.3
2012-13	4.0
2013-14	3.4
2015-16	3.7

**Employment in the country**

430. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who got employment in the last three years;
- (b) how many people lost employment during the same period;
- (c) what has been the number of those who gained employment and those who lost employment in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors; and
- (d) what have been these figures for 2016-17?

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 three years are given in the Statement-I and II.

**Statement-I***Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly Quick Employment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau.**(Figures in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan., 13 to Dec., 13	Jan., 14 to Dec., 14	Jan., 15 to Dec., 15
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
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**

*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		(Figures in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates (First Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd and 4th Round)			
		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

### Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils

431. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils have been established in all States and Union Territories as on date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of delayed payment cases filed with the said Councils have been disposed of so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for speedy disposal of delayed payment cases by the Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As on 14.07.2017 out of the 4249 cases filed in the said Councils, 985 cases have been disposed of.

(d) The Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) are quasi judicial bodies in whose matters the Government of India does not directly intervene. However, the Government continuously follows up with the State Governments/UT Administrations for timely disposal of such cases. The Ministry of MSME has also developed a MSEFC Delayed Payment Monitoring System (MDPMS) for monitoring the disposal of the cases filed with MSEFCs.

#### *Statement*

*Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) established in States and Union Territories as on date*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of MSEFCs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of MSEFCs
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	1
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	1
17.	Karnataka	4
18.	Kerala	1
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1
21.	Maharashtra	7
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Odisha	1
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	1
29.	Rajasthan	1
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	4
32.	Telangana	1
33.	Tripura	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1
35.	Uttarakhand	1
36.	West Bengal	1

### Self Employment Scheme of KVIC

432. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched a scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and persons living below poverty line in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government/Khadi and Village Industries Commission has not launched any scheme to provide self-employment to the disabled, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and persons living below poverty line. However, Ministry of MSME is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. 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 SC/ST/OBC/minorities/women, Ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. KVIC, Khadi and Village Industry Boards (KVIB) and District Industry Centres (DIC) are the implementing agencies in the States. Financial assistance/loans is provided through Banks, Government pays margin money subsidy to the beneficiaries through KVIC at the above mentioned rates for different categories.

The details of the number of projects set up by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, OBC, Physically Handicapped, Minority and employment created for them during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 are as follows:—

Year	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	PHC	Minority
2014-15	Projects set up (in Nos.)	5606	5069	16064	267	5553
	Margin Money subsidy (₹ in lakhs)	10703.43	7390.10	41191.26	561.11	11942.60
	Employment (in Nos.)	35273	27669	129980	2220	39055

Year	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	PHC	Minority
2015-16	Projects set up (in Nos.)	5127	4941	15014	290	4951
	Margin Money subsidy (₹ in lakhs)	9809.88	6910.81	38830.82	645.41	11506.98
	Employment (in Nos.)	33219	32004	114760	2262	35679
2016-17 (Provisional)	Projects set up (in Nos.)	6135	5239	16403	317	5250
	Margin Money subsidy (₹ in lakhs)	12222.33	8547.13	47394.72	794.18	8779.12
	Employment (in Nos.)	39877	34053	131224	2536	41366

### **Scheme for setting up small industry for rural women**

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

(a) whether Government/Khadi and Village Industries Commission is implementing/ proposes to implement any scheme for setting up small industry for rural women and whether markets are being established for their products in co-ordination with the Ministry of Women and Child Development so that social and economic condition of rural women specially those living below the poverty line can be improved;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the above scheme in the country including Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of MSME is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. 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 SC/ST/OBC/ minorities/women, Ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. KVIC, Khadi and Village Industry Boards (KVIB) and District Industry Centres (DIC) are the implementing agencies in the States. Financial assistance/loans is provided

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



through Banks, Government pays margin money subsidy to the beneficiaries through KVIC at the above mentioned rates for different categories.

The Ministry of MSME through Coir Board is implementing the Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) scheme which is exclusively for rural women. Under MCY, training is given in spinning of coir yarn/various coir processing activities to rural women in regions producing coir fibre in the country, through all training centres of the Coir Board. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts/motorized traditional ratts and other coir processing equipments at 75% subsidy subject to a maximum of ₹ 7500/- to set up their coir unit which can be operated by women after completion of the 2 months training programme. During the training period, the women artisans are given stipend amounting ₹ 1000 per month.

The Ministry has not yet associated with the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the marketing of Khadi and Village Industry (KVI) and Coir products.

Number of beneficiaries/units benefited by financial assistance under MCY, DPI and CUY Schemes in Coir Industry during the last three years given in the Statement-I (See below). Details of the number of projects set up by women entrepreneurs and employment created for women under KVIC during the last years are given in the Statement-II (See below).

KVIC also extend marketing support by way of advertisement, organizing exhibitions. These entrepreneurs can also sell their products through more than 7050 Bhavan/Bhandars run by different Khadi institutions and also through Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) of KVIC/KVIB in the country.

The other steps being taken by the Government to encourage and promote women entrepreneurs in the country are as follows:—

- (1) Awareness camps about KVI Scheme at district level and State level are being organized, so that unemployed youth and women can get the benefit of scheme.
- (2) Publicity through print and electronic media about PMEGP schemes is made.
- (3) District, State and National level exhibitions are organized where the entrepreneurs can sell their products.
- (4) To increase the registration of MSMEs, the Government has undertaken measures that the PMEGP units can adopt the Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) to register online for filing for industrial land application for credit, pollution clearance etc.
- (5) An online grievance handling system for PMEGP is set up to provide prompt and online redressal.

- (6) KVIC brought out a booklet “Celebrating the spirit of women entrepreneurship” Road to pride and progress, highlighting the success stories of some of the women entrepreneurs under PMEGP during 2014-15.
- (7) KVIC published a book “PMEGP success stories of entrepreneurs” of National Awardees and Successful entrepreneurs of PMEGP during 2014-15.
- (8) Under Khadi activity 80% women are Khadi artisans. Under the Skill Development Programme, KVIC has focused on women oriented training courses like Beautician, Baking, Tailoring, Cooking etc. The number of women trained under Skill Development Programme is given as below:—

Year	Total Number of women trained	No. of women trained in Maharashtra
2014-15	55634	12838
2015-16	45135	8923
2016-17 (Provisional)	47123	11051

***Statement-I***

*Number of beneficiaries/units benefited by financial assistance under Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY), Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI) and Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) Schemes for commencement enterprises in Coir Industry during the last three years*

(Figure in numbers)

State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	MCY	DPI	CUY	MCY	DPI	CUY	MCY	DPI	CUY
Kerala	188	02	86	531	2	291	137	-	243
Tamil Nadu	38	33	95	-	22	159	-	17	136
West Bengal	128	-	-	65	-	8	-	-	12
Odisha	-	-	21	-	1	65	-	-	42
Andhra Pradesh	-	02	28	-	-	74	-	-	77
Karnataka	-	06	38	-	-	1	-	-	42
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gujarat	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	23
TOTAL	354	44	268	596	25	611	137	17	586

**Statement-II**

*Details of the number of projects set up by women entrepreneurs and employment created for women during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17*

**All India Performance**

Year	No. of Projects setup by Women	MM Subsidy (₹ in lakh) to women	No. of Employment provided to women under PMEGP
2014-15	13394	33918.06	101885
2015-16	11356	27504.40	83433
2016-17 (P)	12565	32476.16	942375

**Maharashtra State**

Year	No. of Projects setup by Women	MM Subsidy (₹ in lakh)	No. of Employment provided to women under PMEGP
2014-15	1195	2570.12	8584
2015-16	678	1534.43	4225
2016-17 (P)	690	1896.67	5520

\*(P)-Provisional.

**Anti-India slogans raised during funeral of militants**

434. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently militants were present with arms during the funeral of other militants killed by armed forces in Kashmir valley raising anti-India slogans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action 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) As per the report of State Government, a few instances of militants making brief appearance in large gathering of the funeral of militants have been observed. In these instances, the militants after making brief appearances disappear taking advantage of large gathering.

(c) In order to prevent such activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. Further, the intensity of Counter Insurgency operations have been increased, resulting in neutralization of several militants.

### **LPG connections to Uttarakhand under PMUY**

†435. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas connections have been distributed to the BPL card holders under Prime Minister's ambitious Ujjwala Scheme in Uttarakhand;

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

(c) the amount spent on publicity of the Ujjwala Scheme so far, the details thereof from April, 2014 to April, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) LPG connections to the eligible women of BPL families under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have been released across the country including the State of Uttarakhand. District-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY in the State of Uttarakhand as on 14.07.2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the PMUY Scheme, there is a provision for 2% expenditure for Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Project Management Expenses (PME) (which includes the cost of administration, evaluation, technology support, etc.) expenses. So far, since the launch of PMUY in May, 2016, Oil Marketing Companies have booked ₹ 55 crore towards IEC and PME expenses.

### ***Statement***

*District-wise details of PMUY connections released as on 14.07.2017  
in the State of Uttarakhand*

District	Connections released
Almora	6,273
Bageshwar	3,133
Chamoli	1,807
Champawat	1,869
Dehradun	13,761

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

District	Connections released
Garhwal	4,031
Haridwar	47,440
Nainital	9,648
Pithoragarh	3,187
Rudraprayag	731
Tehri Garhwal	6,685
Udham Singh Nagar	20,063
Uttarkashi	6,131
TOTAL	1,24,759

#### **Auction process for fresh hydrocarbon fields**

436. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start auction process for fresh hydrocarbon fields, to augment capacity, in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be conventional and non-conventional oil and gas exploration, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how the contractors would be selected and on what basis the fields will be offered to them, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The auction process for fresh hydrocarbon fields under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) has been started. The recently launched Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) allows investors to view the data related to the sedimentary basins of India at the National Data Repository housed at the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons. Based on the review of such data investors can carve out blocks of their choice and submit their Expression of Interest for either (i) Petroleum Operations Contract for Exploration, Appraisal, Development and Production or (ii) Reconnaissance for Exploration only. The contracts will be finalized through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process. The EoI will be accepted throughout the year in two windows. The deadline for submission of EoI for the first window would be 15th

November and for second window it would be 15th May of the respective year. The bidding process will be repeated every six months.

(c) and (d). The Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) framework provides for a Unified License covering both conventional and unconventional oil and gas. The contractors would be selected through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process.

### **Shifting of IOC's Lubrication oil Company to Chennai**

437. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IOC's Lubrication Oil Company at Tadepalli in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh is being shifted to Chennai;

(b) whether it is also a fact that undeclared lockout has been declared since more than two months now;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for shifting this company and causing an undeclared lockout;

(d) whether local people, public representatives, State Government have been requesting not to shift the company; and

(e) if so, why IOC has taken a decision to close the company in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that no such decision has been taken till date.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) IOCL has received a letter from a local person and reply in the matter has been sent by IOCL to the said person *vide* their letter dated 21.06.2017.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

### **Illegal use of chips by petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh**

438. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of petrol theft by petroleum dealers have been found, who have been using some digital chip in petrol vending machines in Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the number of such cases reported so far;
- (c) the details of action taken by Government;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that hard and quick action against such dealers have not been taken due to some reasons; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to check all petrol pumps in the country to ensure that they are not cheating the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that so far, 93 retail outlet dealerships in Uttar Pradesh have been found indulging in malpractices/irregularities pertaining to manipulation of fuel deliveries to customers. OMCs have informed that action has been taken as per provisions of the agreement subsisting between OMC and RO dealerships and 44 dealerships have been terminated so far.

(d) The Government has directed OMCs that there should be absolute zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. This Ministry has been monitoring the joint operation across the country. The OMCs have also been instructed to take strict action against the Retail Outlets, resorting to such malpractices including exploring the option of terminating the contract.

(e) To ensure correct quantity is delivered to consumers, Chief Secretaries/Administrator of States/UTs have been advised 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.

#### **Status of LNG pipeline in Kerala**

439. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of laying the LNG pipeline in Kerala;
- (b) whether Government has noticed the agitation by the local public against the Gas Tower at Puthuvype in Kochi; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government to the anxiety expressed against the security of the local population living there in thousands around the LNG Terminal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Kochi-Koottanad-Bengaluru/Mangaluru natural gas pipeline (KKMBPL) is passing through the State

of Kerala. The project is to be completed in two phases, out of which first phase for supplying Natural Gas to the Industries in and around Kochi city has been commissioned in August, 2013 and the phase II work is under progress.

(b) and (c) An agitation in the form of “Strike and Sit-in protest” by the local people against the construction work at Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Terminal of IOC was noticed at Puthuvype in Kochi. Due to protest of the local people, all construction activities have been suspended since 16.02.2017. When the works were resumed on 18.06.2017, the protesters protested again. The Government of Kerala had convened a meeting on 21.06.2017 to resolve the issue wherein it was decided to form an expert committee to examine the issue.

### **Actual savings under ‘Give it Up’ campaign**

440. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the claim of Government of saving ₹ 22 thousand crores due to the ‘Give it Up’ campaign is not factually correct;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual saving due to the ‘Give it Up’ campaign is only ₹ 1764 crores as per the CAG’s report; and

(c) if so, whether Government has issued a corrective statement in this regard, if not, by when does Government plan to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) So far, more than one crore LPG consumers have given up their LPG subsidy under the ‘Give it Up’ campaign. The estimated annual subsidy savings for the Financial Year 2016-17 on this count is ₹ 1357 crore (approx.), assuming an average subsidy of ₹ 108.78 for 12 subsidized cylinders.

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on Implementation of PAHAL (DBTL) Scheme (Report No. 25 of 2016) had estimated savings in subsidy of ₹ 714.72 crore on account of ‘Give it Up’ campaign as a result of 67.27 lakh domestic consumers, voluntarily giving up their subsidy, as on 29th February, 2016.

### **Increasing commission for Petroleum/LPG Distributors**

441. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many number of petroleum and LPG distributors are surrendering their dealership due to low commission;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the commission for petroleum/LPG distributors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), have informed that there are no cases of any retail outlet dealerships and LPG distributorships having been surrendered due to low commission.

(c) and (d) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on Dealer Commission for Petrol and Diesel.

As regards Dealer/Distributors Commission for Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene/Subsidized Domestic LPG, the same is revised periodically.

### **New Open Acreage Licensing Policy**

442. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced a new open acreage licensing policy for oil and gas exploration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new policy will allow bidders to carve out areas where they want to drill as the energy hungry country looks at greater foreign investment to boost output;

(c) whether the country will conduct auction of oil and gas blocks under the new open acreage licensing policy twice a year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The new Open Acreage Licensing Policy under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) has been operationalised. The new policy allows bidders to view the data at the National Data Repository (NDR) and carve out areas of their choice and submit their Expressions of Interest for blocks. On the basis of Expression of Interest (EoI)

received, the contract will be awarded through an open, transparent and competitive bidding process. The EoI will be accepted throughout the year in two windows. The deadline for submission of EoI for the first window would be 15th November and for second window it would be 15th May of the respective year. The bidding process will be repeated every six months.

### **Steps to reduce hydrocarbon imports**

443. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to focus on reducing its hydrocarbon imports by 10 per cent by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 31 contract areas awarded recently by Government would yield 40 million tonnes of oil and 22 billion cubic metres of gas over a period of 15 years;

(d) whether these fields were discovered by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Oil India but could not be explored due to various hurdles, reasons such as isolated locations, small size of reserves, high development cost, technological constraints and fiscal regime, among others; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry is working in collaboration with various Central Government Ministries to achieve a goal to reduce the dependency on import in energy from oil and gas by 10% by 2021-22. The Ministry has prepared a roadmap with a five-pronged strategy which broadly comprises of:—

- (i) Increasing domestic production of oil and gas;
- (ii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures;
- (iii) Giving thrust on demand substitution;
- (iv) Capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables and;
- (v) Implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

An Integrated Monitoring and Advisory Council (IMAC) has also been constituted under the chairmanship of MOS (I/C), PNG along with the representatives of other Ministries/Departments as Member of IMAC to oversee effective implementations of the roadmap proposed under the five pronged strategy.

(c) 30 contracts were awarded under the Discovered Small Fields (DSF) Policy by the Government. Total Hydrocarbon, in-place, of awarded contract areas is 24.8 MMT of Crude Oil and 19.9 BCM of Natural Gas. The actual production will depend on investment made and technology used in conducting seismic survey and drilling of wells during exploration and development phase.

(d) and (e) The fields awarded through DSF Bid Round-2016 were originally discovered by National Oil Companies (ONGC and OIL). These discoveries were identified for DSF Bid Round, as these fields had discovery vintage of more than 5 years and ONGC and OIL had not been able to develop these discoveries due to isolated locations, small size of discoveries, fiscal regimes, etc.

#### **Clearance to ONGC for drilling wells in KG Basin**

444. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has received environmental clearance for drilling wells to explore shale gas and oil in the KG Basin in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total project cost estimated and the details of blocks in various districts of Andhra Pradesh where drilling is proposed; and

(d) to what extent, it is proposed to augment domestic requirements of gas in the country over the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has received the Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) for drilling of 5 wells to explore shale oil/shale gas in KG basin.

(b) and (c) Details of blocks and cost of drilling of wells are as under:—

Block	Cost of drilling (₹ crore)
West Godavari, Krishna District	35
Bantumillin Extn., Krishna District	45
Suryaraopeta, West Godavari District	47
Mahadevapatnam, West Godavari District	46
Mandapeta, Eastt Godavari District	44
TOTAL	217

(d) Presently, ONGC is in the preliminary assessment stage. After getting success in the planned exploration campaign, drilling of more wells—mainly horizontal well—multi-stage hydro-fracturing, is required to establish the production potential of shale reservoirs and their commerciality.

### **MoU with Oil Companies for Extraction of Hydrocarbons**

445. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed any MoU with public sector and private sector companies in the last three years for the extraction of hydrocarbons in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof and location-wise revenue to be generated in this regard;

(c) whether Union Government has taken keen notice of the ongoing agitation of farmers against the hydrocarbon project to be implemented at Neduvasal and its surrounding villages in Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government to withdraw implementation of the said project at Neduvasal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has signed MoU with National Oil Companies for monitoring of their performance which includes various parameters like exploration, survey, drilling, production etc as per DPE guidelines. The MoU is signed with the objective of achieving specified production and exploration targets. The crude oil and natural gas production targets and achievement in respect of ONGC and OIL as per MoU signed with Union Government is given below:—

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual
<b>ONGC</b>						
Oil Production (MMT)	27.140	25.943	26.000	25.927	25.726	25.534
Gas Production (BCM)	25.340	23.524	25.100	22.530	23.839	23.270

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual
<b>Oil India Ltd.</b>						
Oil Production (MMT)	3.630	3.440	3.630	3.247	3.500	3.277
Gas Production (MMSCM)	2838	2722.21	3010	2837.94	2950	2936.56

Location-wise revenue details in respect of ONGC and OIL are given in the Statement (*See below*). Union Government does not sign MoU with private companies. However, in the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Production Sharing Contracts are signed between government and private/joint venture companies including PSUs and foreign companies.

(c) and (d) Some local people/organizations, have submitted representations and also filed 2 petitions in National Green Tribunal (NGT) Southern Zone, Chennai objecting to the award of some discovered small fields, expressing apprehension regarding possible environmental impact. No Exploration and Production (E&P) activity is going on there.

### ***Statement***

*Location-wise revenue details in respect of ONGC and OIL*

#### **(A) Revenue from Operations of ONGC Ltd.**

(₹ in crore)

State	Unit	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Maharashtra	Western Offshore	51,782.29	53,051.51	55,518.60
	Retailing and Trading	3.08	8.41	6.01
		51,785.37	53,059.92	55,524.61
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Asset and IRS	2,941.96	2,685.36	1,440.05
	Ankleshwar Asset	2,770.63	2,525.58	1,858.35
	Vadodara Basin and RO	1,268.75	279.43	-
	Cambay Basin	435.83	333.04	201.79
	Mehsana	4,521.11	4,067.47	2,424.69
		11,938.28	9,890.88	5,924.88

State	Unit	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Assam	Arokkan-Jorhat	318.07	322.00	406.76
	Assam Asset+RO	1,974.44	1,865.94	2,413.36
	Arokkan-Cachar	0.48	0.93	0.99
		2,292.99	2,188.87	2,821.11
Tripura	Tripura Asset	959.42	1,045.34	869.12
Rajasthan	Jodhpur Basin	1.72	2.92	3.47
Tamil Nadu	Karaikkal+Chennai RO	1,345.91	1,739.90	2,216.83
Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1,642.66	1,445.08	1,325.50

**(B) Revenue from Operations of OIL**

(₹ in crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Crude Oil*</b>			
Assam	6888.79	6737.9	7194.54
Arunachal Pradesh	14.9	11.4	17.44
TOTAL	6903.68	6749.3	7211.98
<b>Natural Gas</b>			
Assam	1504.86	1719.69	1260.18
Rajasthan	88.79	93.55	71.15
TOTAL	1593.65	1813.24	1331.33

\*Excluding JVs.

**Holiday Scheme for Petrol Pumps**

446. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come up with a policy that petrol pumps which are performing below their potential will have to shore up their sales or else they would be taken over and handed to newly appointed dealers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has outlined a Holiday Scheme under which pumps operating under the banner of State run Oil Marketing Companies would be appraised every six months and a list prepared to isolate those that are selling less than 50 per cent of the sales target outlined by the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Based on the proposal received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has approved “Holiday Scheme” for retail outlet dealers. The salient features of the Holiday Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Retail Outlets performing less than their sales potential are to be reviewed by each Oil Company every 6 months and the details of counseling/guidance and action plan are given to the dealer and his signature obtained. In case the dealer is not complying with the guidance/action plan suggested and sales continue to be less than the potential after 3 months of 2nd meeting, the dealer is to be given an option for going on a holiday for 2 years as per “Holiday Scheme” mentioned above.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Salient features of the Holiday Scheme***

1. Whenever a Retail Outlet remains closed/low selling due to various reasons such as temporary financial problems of the dealer, dispute among family members/partners after the death of proprietor/partner(s), etc., the dealership may be taken over and sales be restored by appointing an *Ad-hoc* dealer, as per the extant policy. This will provide reasonable time to the concerned dealer to overcome/resolve the issues to resume dealership operation. The dealership shall be put on “Holiday” and shall be given specific time bound target for working on the plans which should result into normal operation of the RO by him/her, on mutually agreed terms.
2. In case of “A” site/CC site RO, the site is already in the name/possession of the OMCs as a leased site/outright purchase and the site can be straight away taken over in the event of Dealer availing the Holiday Scheme. However no compensation shall be payable to the dealer based on Sales Volume.
3. In case of “B” site/“DC” site RO, negotiation can be done with the dealer/landowner to provide lease of the RO premises as is done for any site being taken on lease/leave and license by Corporation only with the exception that the lease/leave and license can be short term depending upon the period for which the RO is being handed over to OMC. However no compensation shall be payable to the dealer based on Sales Volume.
4. A Statement of Account of the dealership shall be prepared by the OMCs and any outstanding amount shall be recovered from the dealership/Security Deposit available with OMCs. The existing dealer shall be explained the reasons for Holiday in writing and the proposed action plan with timelines

for restoring/proposed handing over the RO to the dealer upon overcoming of the financial problems/dispute.

5. The *Ad-hoc* dealer shall be appointed as per prevailing guidelines with the exception that the tenure of ad-hoc dealership shall be upto 2 years *i.e.* in line with the tenure of Holiday extended to the closed RO/low selling RO dealer. However, it can be extended further, in case the dealer on Holiday resigns or does not come forward to take over after holiday period by 4 months or till such time the RO is divested, whichever is earlier.
6. In case the original dealer or the Legal heirs/Partner(s) of “B” (DC sites) do not resolve the issues and do not take up the management/operation of the RO dealership after completion of the Holiday period, OMCs may look into their commercial interest and extend the holiday scheme by exploring the option of long lease. However, a new adhoc dealer shall be appointed after every 2 years as per prevailing ad-hoc dealership selection policy.
7. The dealer on Holiday shall be allowed reconstitution of the dealership as per the prevailing guidelines at the time of taking back the dealership.
8. The RO will be restored to the Original or to the Reconstituted (wherever applicable) dealer at the end of the Holiday time period.
9. The period for a dealer to be put on/avail the Holiday scheme shall be up to 2 years, unless extended as mentioned above. However, the dealer shall have the option to seek restoration of the RO before 2 years with an undertaking that after restoration the RO shall sell to the potential/target set by the OMC.
10. This opportunity under “Holiday” Scheme would be available to the dealers only once.

### **CSR activities by Oil Companies in Chhattisgarh**

†447. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether GAIL and Oil India Limited carry out/propose to carry out activities related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for public welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the activities carried out as CSR in Chhattisgarh and the effect thereof on the people of the State; and

(c) the project and the campaign proposed to be started in the form of CSR in Chhattisgarh and the steps taken/being taken to promote the expenditure on CSR?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Oil India Limited (OIL) carry out their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and programmes in line with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and their CSR policy across the country. Presently, GAIL and OIL do not have any CSR activity in Chhattisgarh.

**Reduction in import of oil from Iran**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Iran has proposed to reduce Iranian oil exports to India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Iranian Government has also reduced the payment window to 60 days time therein;

(c) the reasons behind such contention and the reply from ONGC Videsh Ltd. therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government with the counterpart to conclude the attrition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil PSUs import crude oil as per commercial and operational considerations. Accordingly, in their strategy for import of crude oil in 2017-18, Oil PSUs have reduced import of Iranian crude oil in comparison to 2016-17. Free credit period for the current financial year is 60 days. OVL, being an upstream company, does not deal in imports of crude oil.

(d) As stated above, Oil PSUs have been authorised to formulate policies for import of crude oil in their best commercial and operational interest.

**Investment by ONGC to develop hydrocarbon fields**

449. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has approved investment worth of ₹ 7,327 crores to develop five hydrocarbon fields and notified two new discoveries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fresh investment in the fields are likely to see 14,969 million tonnes of oil and 2.972 billion cubic metres of gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) has approved investment of ₹ 7195.45 crore in five development/redevelopment projects as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Investment (₹ crore)	Estimated Oil Production (incl. condensate) (MMT)	Estimated Gas Production (BCM)
1.	Development of R-Series Fields, including Revival of R-12 (Ratna)	4006.83	7.030	0.881
2.	Redevelopment of Santhal Field	1162.56	3.440	-
3.	4th Phase Development NBP Field	968.61	2.080	-
4.	Development of B-147 Field	546.15	0.489	0.708
5.	Development of BSE-11 Block	511.30	0.570	0.568
TOTAL		7195.45	13.609	2.157

#### **‘Give it Up’ campaign for LPG subsidy**

450. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of LPG connections across the country, the total number of LPG connections who receive subsidy under the DBTL Scheme, the details thereof;

(b) amount of money which has been transferred to LPG consumers as subsidy under DBTL Scheme for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, the details thereof; and

(c) with the new campaign launched by Government to give up the subsidy if LPG consumers are not in dire need of it, how many LPG consumers have so far given it up, the details of amount of money Government saved through this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 14.07.2017, out of total 20.75 crore LPG consumers, 18.18 crore consumers are getting subsidy in their bank account under DBTL Scheme.

(b) Total subsidy transferred to consumers registered under DBTL Scheme for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was ₹ 16074 crore and ₹ 12133 crore respectively.

(c) So far, more than one crore LPG consumers have given up their LPG subsidy under the 'Give it Up' campaign. The estimated annual subsidy savings for the Financial Year 2016-17 on this count is ₹ 1357 crore (approx.), assuming an average subsidy of ₹ 108.78 for 12 subsidized cylinders.

#### **Under measurement of petrol by petrol pumps**

†451. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that less quantity of petrol was being dispensed to the customers with the help of a chip at various petrol pumps of the country;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to identify the defaulter petrol pumps;

(c) the number of petrol pumps found guilty of under measurement so far; and

(d) the action taken against such defaulters?

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, some retail outlet dealerships in Uttar Pradesh were found to be dispensing less quantity of petrol/diesel to the consumers by manipulating the dispensing units (DUs).

The Government has directed OMCs that there should be absolute zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers.

To ensure correct quantity is delivered to consumers, Chief Secretaries/Administrator of States/UTs have been advised 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.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that so far, 93 retail outlet dealerships in Uttar Pradesh have been found indulging in malpractices/irregularities pertaining to manipulation of fuel deliveries to customers.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The OMCs have been instructed to take strict action against the Retail Outlets, resorting to such malpractices including exploring the option of terminating the contract. OMCs have informed that action has been taken as per provisions of the agreement subsisting between OMC and RO dealerships and 44 dealerships have been terminated so far.

**Status of PNG facility in cities and towns**

452. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current status of introduction of PNG facility for the domestic consumers, specifically the names of cities and towns in the country where it has already been introduced; and

(b) which are the cities and towns where Government proposes to introduce PNG facility in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government had set up the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in the year 2007 under the PNGRB Act, 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grants authorization to the entities for developing a CGD network and natural gas pipeline infrastructure through a bidding process. The Geographical Areas (GAs) are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country. The names of cities and towns in the country where it has already been introduced are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). PNGRB has identified 228 probable GAs for future round of bidding which are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Names of cities and towns in the country where PNG facility  
has already been introduced*

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area	PNG connection (Domestic) as on 01.5.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	Sonepat, Faridabad, Gurgaon	58,312
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, Vijayawada	3,967
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2,771

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	30,095
5.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Karjan-Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Bharuch and surrounding areas, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Vapi, Anand	16,62,162
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampur	15,180
7.	Rajasthan	Kota	187
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	10,11,939
9.	Tripura	Agartala	29,324
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Gautam Budh Nagar (Noida), Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Meerut, Khurja, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, Mathura, Allahabad	2,75,368
11.	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	5,24,000
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2,446
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2,350
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam	102
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73
TOTAL			36,18,276

***Statement-II****List of probable GAs for CGD bidding by 2022*

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Ennore-Nellore pipeline	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Limited
2.	Nellore		Ennore-Nellore pipeline	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Limited
3.	Srikakulam		Kakinada-Srikakulam pipeline	APGDC
4.	Vishakhapatnam		Kakinada-Srikakulam pipeline	APGDC
5.	Vizianagaram		Kakinada-Srikakulam pipeline	APGDC
6.	Cachhar	Assam	ONGC Gas Source	ONGC
7.	Aurangabad	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
8.	Begusarai		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
9.	Gaya		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
10.	Gopalganj		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
11.	Kaimur		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
12.	Nalanda		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
13.	Nawada		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
14.	Patna		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
15.	Rohtas		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
16.	Saran		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
17.	Shekhpura		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
18.	Siwan		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
19.	West Champaran		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
20.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
21.	Mahasumund		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
22.	Raipur		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
23.	Rajnandgaon		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
24.	Bilaspur		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
25.	Tapi	Gujarat	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
26.	The Dangs		GSPL High Pressure Network/Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline	GSPL/GAIL
27.	Gir Somnath		GSPL High Pressure Network	GSPL
28.	Diu	UT of Dadara and Nagar Haveli	GSPL High Pressure Network	GSPL
29.	Bhiwani	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
30.	Fatehabad		Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/ Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited/GSPL India Gasnet Limited
31.	Jhajjar		Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
32.	Jind		Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/ Dadri-Panipat pipeline	GAIL/IOCL

Sl. No.	District	GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
33.	Kaithal			Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/ Dadri-Panipat pipeline	GAIL/IOCL
34.	Mahendragarh			Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
35.	Mewat			Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
36.	Palwal			Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
37.	Sirsa			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
38.	Una		Himachal Pradesh	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
39.	Anantnag		Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
40.	Jammu			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
41.	Kathua			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
42.	Pulwama			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
43.	Ramban			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
44.	Samba			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
45.	Srinagar			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
46.	Udhampur			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
47.	Bokaro		Jharkhand	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
48.	Dhanbad			Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
49.	Hazaribagh			Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited



Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
50.	Ranchi	Karnataka	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
51.	Ballari		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
52.	Chamrajanagar		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
53.	Chikkaballarpura		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
54.	Chitradurga		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
55.	Dakshin Kannada		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
56.	Davanagari		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
57.	Gadag		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
58.	Gulbarga		East-West pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
59.	Haveri		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
60.	Kolar		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
61.	Mandya		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
62.	Ramanagara		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
63.	Uttar Kannada		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
64.	Mangaluru	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
65.	Alappuzha		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	District	GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
66.	Kannur			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
67.	Kasaragod			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
68.	Kottayam			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL
69.	Kozhikode			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
70.	Mallapuram			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
71.	Palakkad			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
72.	Thrissur			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
73.	Salem			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
74.	Vellore			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
75.	Erode			Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
76.	Ashok Nagar		Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
77.	Betul			Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited

Sl. No.	District	GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
78.	Bhopal			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
79.	Datia			HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
80.	Guna			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
81.	Hoshangabad			Mallavaram-Bhopal- Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
82.	Jabalpur			CBM Block	Reliance Industries Limited
83.	Jhabua			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
84.	Mandsaur			Mallavaram-Bhopal- Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
85.	Morena			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
86.	Neemuch			Mallavaram-Bhopal- Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
87.	Rajgarh			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
88.	Ratlam			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
89.	Rewa			CBM Gas Source/ Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RIL/RGPL
90.	Sagar			Mallavaram-Bhopal- Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited

Sl. No.	District	GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
91.	Satna			Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RGPL
92.	Sehore			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
93.	Shahdol			CBM Gas Source/ Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RIL/RGPL
94.	Shajapur			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
95.	Shivpuri			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
96.	Sidhi			Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RGPL
97.	Vidisha			HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
98.	Akola		Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
99.	Amravati			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
100.	Bhandara			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
101.	Bidar			East-West pipeline	RGTEL
102.	Buldhana			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
103.	Chandrapur			Mallavaram-Bhopal- Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
104.	Dhule			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
105.	Gondiya			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
106.	Jalgaon			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
107.	Latur		East-West pipeline	RGTIL
108.	Nagpur		Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
109.	Nashik		Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline/East-West pipeline	GAIL/RGTIL
110.	Osmanabad		East-West pipeline	RGTIL
111.	Sangli		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline/Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline	GAIL
112.	Satara		Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline	GAIL
113.	Sindhudurg		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
114.	Solapur		East-West pipeline	RGTIL
115.	Wardha		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
116.	Anugul	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
117.	Balangir		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
118.	Bargarh		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
119.	Boudh		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
120.	Cuttack		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
121.	Dhenkenal		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
122.	Jagatsinghpur		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
123.	Jajpur		Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	District	GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
124.	Kendrapara			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
125.	Khordha			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
126.	Nayagarh			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
127.	Nuaparha			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
128.	Puri			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
129.	Sambalpur			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
130.	Subarnapur			Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
131.	Bhubaneswar			Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
132.	Barnala		Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
133.	Faridkot			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
134.	Firozpur			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
135.	Gurdaspur			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
136.	Hoshiarpur			Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
137.	Kapurthala			Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
138.	Mansa			Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/ Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline/Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited/GSPL India Gasnet Limited/GAIL (India) Limited
139.	Moga			Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
140.	Patiala	Rajasthan	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
141.	Sangrur		Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
142.	SBS Nagar		Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
143.	Ajmer		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
144.	Alwar		Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
145.	Baran		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
146.	Bharatpur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
147.	Bhilwara		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
148.	Bundi		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
149.	Chittorgarh		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
150.	Churu		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
151.	Dholpur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
152.	Dungarpur		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
153.	Hanumangarh		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
154.	Jaipur		Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
155.	Jaisalmer		Dedicated pipeline + Gas Sources	GAIL/OIL/ONGC/ Focus
156.	Jhalawar		HVJ-GREP-DVPL/ DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
157.	Jhunjhunu		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
158.	Jodhpur		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
159.	Nagaur		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
160.	Pali		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
161.	Pratapgarh		Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
162.	Rajasmand		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
163.	Sikar		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
164.	Sirohi		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
165.	Udaipur		Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
166.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
167.	Coimbatore		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
168.	Cuddalore		Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ONGC
169.	Dharampuri		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited



Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
170.	Dindigul		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
171.	Kancheepuram		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
172.	Krishnagiri		Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
173.	Madurai		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
174.	Nagapattinam		Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ONGC
175.	Pudukkottai		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
176.	Ramanathapuram		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
177.	Sivaganga		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
178.	Sri Perambudur		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
179.	Thanjavur		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
180.	Thiruvallur		Ennore-Nellore pipeline	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Limited
181.	Thiruvarur		Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ONGC
182.	Thoothukudi		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
183.	Tiruchirapalli		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
184.	Tirunelveli		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
185.	Tiruppur		Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
186.	Tiruvanamalli	Telangana	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
187.	Tuticorin		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
188.	Villuppuram		Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
189.	Adilabad		Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
190.	Karimnagar		Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
191.	Khammam		East-West pipeline	RGTEL
192.	Medak		East-West pipeline	RGTEL
193.	Nalgonda		East-West pipeline	RGTEL
194.	Rangareddy		East-West pipeline	RGTEL
195.	Mahe	UT of Puducherry	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
196.	Puducherry	UT of Puducherry near Andhra Pradesh	K G Basin pipeline network/East-West pipeline/Gas Sources	GAIL/RGTEL/ONGC/RIL/GSPC
197.	Karaikal	UT of Puducherry near Tamil Nadu	Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ONGC
198.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
199.	Amethi	Uttarakhand	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
200.	Auraiya		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
201.	Badaun		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
202.	Etawah		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
203.	Farukhabad		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
204.	Fatehpur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
205.	Gorakhpur		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
206.	Jalaun		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
207.	Jaunpur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
208.	Kannauj		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
209.	Kaushambi		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
210.	Mainpuri		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
211.	Mirzapur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
212.	Pilibhit		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
213.	Pratapgarh		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
214.	Raebareilly		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
215.	Rampur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
216.	Sant Ravidas Nagar		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
217.	Shahjahanpur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
218.	Sultanpur		HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
219.	Varanasi		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
220.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
221.	Nainital		Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
222.	Bardwan	West Bengal	CBM Blocks	GEECL/Essar
223.	East Singhbhum		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
224.	Murshidabad		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
225.	Purba Mednipur		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
226.	Purulia		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
227.	Durgapur		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
228.	Haldia		Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

### **LPG connections to poor families under PMUY**

453. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many poor families have been provided free LPG connections throughout the country, State-wise under the Pradhan MantriUjjwalaYojana till now;

(b) how many families have been deprived from getting the LPG connections since the launch of this scheme and Government's move towards providing the same to the eligible families; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY Scheme as on 17.07.2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme, all households belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category identified under the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, are eligible to get a connection, subject to the condition that no LPG connection should already exist in the name of any family member of the household and after carrying out de-duplication process.

### **Statement**

#### *State/UT-wise LPG connections released as on 17.07.2017*

Sl. No.	State	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,376
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77,213
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24

Sl. No.	State	Connections released
4.	Assam	50,251
5.	Bihar	35,33,720
6.	Chhattisgarh	13,72,958
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,556
8.	Daman and Diu	196
9.	Delhi	517
10.	Goa	972
11.	Gujarat	9,79,909
12.	Haryana	3,02,831
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9,587
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,21,799
15.	Jharkhand	7,08,588
16.	Karnataka	1,59,477
17.	Kerala	13,642
18.	Madhya Pradesh	25,30,548
19.	Maharashtra	12,46,375
20.	Manipur	4,901
21.	Meghalaya	1,222
22.	Nagaland	1,193
23.	Odisha	13,63,740
24.	Puducherry	977
25.	Punjab	2,86,360
26.	Rajasthan	20,30,599
27.	Tamil Nadu	4,18,108
28.	Telangana	41
29.	Uttar Pradesh	58,48,536
30.	Uttarakhand	1,24,960
31.	West Bengal	39,51,357
TOTAL		253,52,533

**Guidelines for allotment of petrol pumps/gas agencies**

†454. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that norms have been set up by Government for the allotment of LPG agencies, petrol pumps and CNG pumps in the country;

(b) whether reservation quota has been followed by Government in the allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies and CNG pumps; and

(c) if so, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Eligibility norms and reservation in allotment of LPG distributorship and retail outlets are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

City Gas Distribution (CGD) Companies are authorised by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). They set up CNG stations with their own selection guidelines. CNG Dispensing Units are also set up in existing Retail Outlets of Oil Marketing Companies.

***Statement-I******Norms/Criteria/Reservation for Selection of LPG Distributorships***

The main norms/criteria laid down in the revised guidelines, namely, Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016, are as under:—

- (i) Applicant shall be an Indian citizen and be a resident of India.
- (ii) Should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognised Board. The criterion of educational qualification is not applicable for applicant belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.
- (iii) Applicant shall be of 21 years and not more than 60 years in age as on the date of advertisement.
- (iv) There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.
- (v) Shall not be a family member of employee of Oil Marketing Company(OMC) as on date of application.
- (vi) Shall fulfil Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norms.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vii) Shall not be a signatory to distributorship/dealerships agreement, terminated on account of proven cases of malpractices/adulteration.
- (viii) Shall own a plot of land of minimum dimensions for construction of LPG godown or own a ready LPG cylinder storage godown as on the last date for submission of application.

### **Reservation**

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:—

A	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:—

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved-Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories will be SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (PH)-1%, SC/ST (W)-7%, SC/ST-12.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (PH)-1%, OBC (W)-9%, OBC-15%, Open (GP)-4%, Open (PH)-1%, Open (CC)-1%, Open (W)-17%, Open-27.5%.

### **Reservation for North Eastern States**

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:



State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

The detailed guidelines namely “Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships” is available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines*

Dealer Selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21-05-2014 have provision for 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories *i.e.* SC/ST, OBC and Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:—

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 1 (CC1)	2%	2%	4%	8%
Comprising of:—				
(i) Defence Personnel and				
(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/ State Government and Central/ State PSU employees				
Combined Category 2 (CC2)	1%	1%	2%	4%
Comprising of:—				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)				
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP and NG earlier:—

State	Percentage of Regular and Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women Category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do

not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

### **Draw of Lots/Bidding process:**

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/ area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group – 2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST-₹ 500/-)	₹ 100/- (SC/ST-₹ 50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/ Highway	Except on NH/SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A- Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	₹ 30.0 Lac {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 1.5 Lacs}	₹ 10.0 Lacs {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 0.5 Lacs}
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B- Site RO	₹ 15.0 Lacs	₹ 5.0 Lacs

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹ 5.0 Lacs	₹ 0.5 Lacs
Nationality/ Residency criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.

### **Impact of daily revision of petrol and diesel prices**

455. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that now petrol and diesel prices will change daily;

(b) if so, what were the result of the pilot undertaken to determine the impact of daily change, the details of savings for customers, retailers and oil companies as demonstrated by the pilot;

(c) whether retail petrol pumps have raised concerns about logistic difficulties in changing to new prices every night during which they might have to shut down the petrol pump for a few hours; and

(d) if so, how is this concern being addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel in the entire country effective 16th June, 2017. This has been done after successful implementation of the same on pilot basis in five cities.

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).

(c) and (d) Based on the representation of RO dealers expressing difficulty to change the Retail Selling Price in midnight on daily basis, it was agreed by Public Sector OMCs to effect the changes at 06.00 AM every day morning. The average time taken for changing the prices in a dispensing unit is only a few minutes and hence petrol pumps need not shut down for longer period.

#### **Fake websites operating under PMUY**

456. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is the scheme which is providing LPG gas connections to the weaker sections, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are fake websites which are promoting PMUY, the details thereof along with the complaints filed in this regard and action taken; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology was asked to block the fake websites, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) With a view to provide LPG connections to poor BPL families, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by the Government. Under PMUY, 5 crore deposit free 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 are being released. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY Scheme as on 17.07.2017 are

given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 453 {Part (a)}].

(b) and (c) The Government have received information about fake websites relating to PMUY. Government has issued press release from time to time cautioning general public about such websites. Further, the issue of fake websites was also taken up with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to take appropriate action at their end.

### **Disputes on pricing of gas**

457. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of existing formula to determine price of gas produced in the Country;

(b) the details regarding cases of disputes between Government and gas producing companies on pricing;

(c) the company-wise details of such disputes along with their status;

(d) whether Government has maintained a balance between profitability of companies and the need to insulate common man from undue burden of gas price rise after revision of the said formula; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The formula to determine the price of domestic natural gas notified under the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 include the following:

(i) Prices prevailing in HH (USA), NBP (UK), Alberta (Canada) and Russia are used as inputs to determine the price of domestic natural gas, as per the following formula:

$$P = \frac{(V_{HH} * P_{HH} + V_{AC} * P_{AC} + V_{NBP} * P_{NBP} + V_R * P_R)}{(V_{HH} + V_{AC} + V_{NBP} + V_R)}$$

Where,

P= Wellhead gas price

$V_{HH}$  = Total Annual volume of Natural Gas consumed in United States and Mexico

$V_{AC}$  = Total Annual volume of natural gas consumed in Canada

$V_{\text{NBP}}$  = Total Annual volume of natural gas consumed in EU and FSU excluding Russia

$V_{\text{R}}$  = Total Annual volume of natural gas consumed in Russia

$P_{\text{HH}}$  = Annual average of daily Henry Hub prices

$P_{\text{AC}}$  = Annual average of monthly Alberta Market Price

$P_{\text{NBP}}$  = Annual average of daily NBP UK prices

$P_{\text{R}}$  = Annual average of monthly prices of Russia

$P_{\text{HH}}$ ,  $P_{\text{AC}}$ ,  $P_{\text{NBP}}$  and  $P_{\text{R}}$  shall be calculated after deducting the US\$ 0.50/MMBTU towards transportation and treatment charges.

- (ii) Domestic price of natural gas is linked to the prices at major international hubs and tries to balance the interests of producers as well as consumers;
- (iii) Determination of domestic natural gas pricing based on the aforesaid formula on six monthly basis;

Guidelines on domestic natural gas price are available on this Ministry's website.

(b) and (c) There was one arbitration on the issue of gas pricing, initiated by the consortium of RIL, BP Exploration Alpha Limited, Niko (NECO) Ltd. for the Block KG-DWN-98/3, which has been withdrawn by the contractor in June, 2017.

(d) and (e) Through the New Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, Government has tried to maintain a fine balance between interests of gas producing and consuming sectors. To incentivize domestic production of natural gas, Government notified a policy on 21.03.2016 to grant marketing including pricing freedom with a cap on the price to the discoveries made in deep water, ultra deep water and high pressure-high temperature reservoirs.

#### **Policy measures for usage of natural gas in power generation**

458. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes policy measures for usage of natural gas in power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the power generating stations do not prefer gas as a fuel for power generation;

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

(e) the details of availability of natural gas in the country and the number of households which use natural gas for cooking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Domestic natural gas has been allocated and is being supplied to various sectors including power sector as per the Gas Utilization Policy framed from time to time.

(c) and (d) The demand of gas in Power Sector is being made through domestic gas and Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG). Domestic gas is cheaper than RLNG.

(e) The domestic natural gas production in the year 2016-17 was 87 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter (MMSCMD). As per available information, as on 1st May, 2017 about 36.18 Lakh households have Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections.

#### **Action against errant petrol pump owners in Uttar Pradesh**

459. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what mechanism is in place to ensure that petrol pumps dispense correct amount of fuel to customers;

(b) how many petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh were involved in cheating customers in the recently detected case;

(c) what action has been taken against the errant petrol pump owners; and

(d) whether any such incident has been reported from any other part of the country in the last three years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has directed OMCs that there should be absolute zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there are various mechanisms in place at retail outlets to ensure correct dispensation of fuel to customers as per detail given below:

- (i) All nozzles of dispensing units (DUs) are checked by RO dealership for correct delivery on daily basis before commencement of sales.
- (ii) Dealer checks the seal of W&M deptt. in the metering unit/totalizer of the DUs for correctness/validity on daily basis.



- (iii) Availability of filter paper, calibrated density equipment (hydrometer/ thermometer) and 5 litre calibrated measure for checking purity and correct measurement of petrol/diesel.
- (iv) 'Zero' setting is shown to the customer, before start of each delivery by the pump attendant.
- (v) All DUs are duly calibrated and sealed by W&M dept. as per the laid down guidelines/schedule.
- (vi) Regular inspections are carried out by the company officials as per the laid down guidelines/schedule.
- (vii) Surprise inspections are also carried out by Quality Control Cell (QCC) team of OMC.
- (viii) Surprise inspections are also carried out by Mobile labs of OMCs and samples from petrol pumps are drawn and tested.
- (ix) Third party audit of retail outlets is also a part and parcel of OMCs' commitment to highest standards of quality, quantity and service standards for their customers.

(b) OMCs have reported that so far, 93 retail outlet dealerships in Uttar Pradesh have been found indulging in malpractices/irregularities pertaining to manipulation of fuel deliveries to customers.

(c) The Ministry has been monitoring the joint operation across the country. The OMCs have been instructed to take strict action against the Retail Outlets, resorting to such malpractices including exploring the option of terminating the contract. Action has been taken as per provisions of the agreement subsisting between OMC and RO dealerships and 44 dealerships have been terminated so far.

(d) OMCs have reported that 170 cases of manipulation of fuel deliveries to customers have been detected at retail outlet dealerships in the country including Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years and current year (April-June, 2017).

### **Acquisition of HPCL by ONGC**

460. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC may acquire India's third biggest fuel retailer HPCL in an about ₹ 44,000 crores deal as part of Government's plan to create an integrated oil giant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC is also considering to buy other public sector Oil Marketing Companies as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & 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 has forwarded a proposal to acquire HPCL. Process for in-principle approval for this proposal has been initiated.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

### **Recovery of value of gas stolen from KG Basin**

†461. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arbitrator appointed to recover the price of gas stolen from Krishna-Godavari Basin has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the percentage of amount which has been decided to be recovered out of an amount of ₹ 30,000 crores worth value of gas; and

(c) the amount recovered by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Regarding the issue of gas migration from KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML, Government has issued a notice claiming US\$ 1.55 billion towards unjust enrichment on account of extraction of migrated gas by contractor of KG- DWN-98/3. Contractor disputed the notice and initiated arbitration. The arbitration proceedings are underway. The arbitrators have not yet announced the arbitral award. No amount has been recovered so far as matter is under arbitration.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Pilot project for promoting steel research**

†462. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started/proposes to start any pilot project/scheme for promoting steel research in the country;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof and the locations selected for above projects/schemes; and

(c) the number of steel research projects running in Maharashtra at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Ministry of Steel is perusing Research and Development (R&D) scheme for iron and steel sector with financial assistance from Government Fund and also from Steel Development Fund (SDF).

(b) The R&D projects pursued are spread across the length and breadth of the country, and include states of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland etc.

(c) The operational steel research projects in the state of Maharashtra are given below:—

- Development of Microwave Assisted Iron Making Process at Industrial Microwave Research Center (IMRC), Navi Mumbai
- Centre of Excellence in Steel Technology (CoEST) at IIT by IIT, Bombay.

**Corruption cases in SAIL**

463. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of corruption in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and its ancillary companies have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has ordered an enquiry on the said corruption cases; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the basis of the enquiry report on guilty persons?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) During 2014, 2015 and 2016 *i.e.*, last three years, 53 complaints have been received by the Government from different sources on various allegations pertaining to Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), out of which action on 49 complaints have been completed. Disciplinary action is taken by the concerned disciplinary authority based on the investigation/enquiry in the cases.

### **National steel policy**

464. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to launch National Steel Policy;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed steel policy includes the establishment of steel plants in the States of Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) National Steel Policy 2017 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 8th May, 2017.

(c) and (d) National Steel Policy 2017 anticipates that a crude steel capacity upto 300 MT will be required by 2030-31. Government will facilitate setting up of SPVs *inter alia* in the mineral rich state of Jharkhand.

### **PSUs Lagging behind international benchmarks**

465. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked Public Sector Undertakings including SAIL to perform or perish saying complacency can not be tolerated at a time when private players are excelling on various parameters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the PSUs were not only lagging behind on international benchmarks but were also behind their private counterparts and complacent in ramping up capacities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Government from time to time reviews projects of Public Sector Undertakings including SAIL with a view to increase their performance.

(c) and (d) The parameters relating to the new facilities installed by SAIL under Modernization and Expansion Plan are state-of-the-art and have their own design parameter. The ramp up of production and capacity utilisation from new facilities has improved substantially during 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16.

#### **Joint Venture of SAIL with private firm**

466. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL is considering to put up a joint venture initiative with a private firm in India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether SAIL had signed a deal in May, 2015 to set up a plant for automotive grades to tap rising demand in one of the world's fastest growing steel markets and a major car export hub;

(d) whether it is also a fact that now there are some disagreements between SAIL and the private firm on some of the key terms of the said signed agreement; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Arcelor Mittal (AM) have signed an MoU on 22.05.2015 to explore the possibility of setting up an automotive steel manufacturing facility under a Joint Venture (JV), in India.

(d) and (e) A task force team comprising representatives from both SAIL and AM has been working on detailed due diligence and preliminary feasibility study and all other issues for setting up a JV Company.

#### **Cruise Tourism Policy**

467. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to come out with Cruise tourism policy to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey report on Cruise Tourism in India has been prepared by experts, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cruise vessels operating at present in various ports and the expected increase in the next five years; and

(e) the estimated number of cruise passengers and job creation in the next five years due to steps being taken to boost infrastructure for cruise terminals along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Shipping has brought out a Vision Document with a view to develop India as a Cruise Shipping destination. The vision document envisaged to develop supporting infrastructure for cruise tourism at ports, give special focus on developing the domestic cruise industry through policy supports, incentives and port infrastructure development.

(c) Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Tourism have jointly appointed the consortium of three expert companies for 'Preparation of an Action Plan for the Development of Cruise Tourism in India'. The consortium members are (i) M/s. Bermello Ajamil and Partners (ii) M/s. Ernst and Young India and (iii) M/s. Finance for Cruise Destinations, to prepare the action plan for development of cruise tourism in India. The Consultant has submitted a draft report.

(d) In the year 2016-17, total 158 Cruise Ships visited India at five major ports namely Mumbai Port Trust, Mormugao Port Trust, New Mangalore Port Trust, Cochin Port Trust and Chennai Port Trust. As per the estimates given by the Consultant in the Draft Report for various scenarios in case of low growth, mid growth and high growth, the number of cruise ship calls in the country are estimated at 219, 579 and 955 respectively by the year 2042-43.

(e) 1,91,725 cruise passengers visited India during the year 2016-17 at five major ports namely Mumbai Port Trust, Mormugao Port Trust, New Mangalore Port Trust, Cochin Port Trust and Chennai Port Trust. As per the estimates given by the Consultant in the Draft Report for various scenarios, in case of low growth, mid growth and high growth, the cruise passengers numbers are likely to be 4.72 lakhs, 27.18 lakhs and 39.41 lakhs respectively by the year 2042-43.

Cruise tourism is a high-end luxury tourist segment of tourism sector. Home port operations augment local economic activities as business opportunities arise for supply for provisions, transport, hotels, bunkering etc. to cruise ships which generate direct and indirect employment. The local economy also gains from the spending by cruise tourists during land excursions.

**Helpline Number for international tourists**

468. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced helpline number for international tourists who are visiting India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the helpline number, date of its introduction, number of complaints received and number of complaints resolved during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether introduction of helpline number, if any, for international tourists has helped the country in projecting itself as a favoured destination for international tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Help Line in 12 Languages including Hindi and English on 08.02.2016.

The languages handled by the Tourist Helpline include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. This service is available on the toll free number 1-800-11-1363 or on a short code 1363 and operational 24X 7 (all days) in a year offering a “multi-lingual helpdesk” in the designated languages.

In the Multi-Lingual Tourist Help Line a total number of 287988 queries were received and handled from February, 2016 till June, 2017.

So far no complaint from the tourists regarding the helpline number has been received in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The objective of this multi-lingual helpline is to provide the support service in terms of providing information relating to travel and tourism in India to both domestic and international tourists in the designated languages and also to advise the callers with advice of action to be taken during the times of distress while travelling to India and if need be alert the concerned authorities. Hence this tourist helpline number is an unique endeavour to project the country as a favoured destination and give the foreign tourists a sense of safety and security while travelling in India.

**Development of tourism spots along Yamuna river**

†469. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop tourism spots along Yamuna river;

(b) if so, whether Government has so far formulated any plan in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories, including the Government of NCT of Delhi.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has directed Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation to prepare a plan to develop 5 kms. Stretch of the Yamuna River on the upstream of Wazirabad.

No other proposal has been received for development of the banks of the Yamuna river as tourism centres.

**Objectives of Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

470. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives of Swadesh Darshan Scheme;

(b) details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance and how many of them are functional;

(c) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last two years and how many of them were female tourists;

(d) details of arrangements made by Government for the safety of female tourists; and

(e) how many foreign female tourists have been abducted, raped and killed during the last three years and whether the culprits involved in those crimes have been arrested and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits in the country on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.

Under the scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely: Heritage Circuit, North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit. Since its launch the Ministry till 30th June, 2017 has sanctioned 63 projects worth ₹ 5309.95 crore.

(b) The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance since its launch are given in the Statement (See below). The work on all the projects is going on.

(c) The gender-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during the last two years is as under:

Year	Male FTAs	Female FTAs	Total
2015	4760090	3267043	8027133
2016	5229820	3574591	8804411

(d) The measures taken by Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including female foreign tourists are as given below:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (ii) Ministry of Tourism has launched an initiative of presenting pre-loaded SIM Cards at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi and Cochin Airport to foreign tourists arriving in India on e-Visa with the objective of providing instant connectivity.
- (iii) A Welcome card with “Tips to enjoy your stay” is being handed over to foreign tourists on arrival to make the visit of tourists a memorable experience.

(iv) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

(v) The Ministry of Tourism has launched Social Awareness Media Campaigns with the objective of sensitizing stakeholders in the tourism industry as well as the masses and general public about the importance of good conduct and behaviour towards tourists and to reinforce the spirit of 'Atithidevo Bhava'.

(e) As informed by National Crime Record Bureau, the details of crimes against foreign tourists are as under:

	Reported cases	Registered Cases	Persons Arrested
<b>2014</b>			
Rape	21	17	34
Murder#	4	4	9
Abduction/ Kidnapping#	1	1	1
<b>2015</b>			
Rape	7	7	4
Murder#	4	4	5
Abduction/ Kidnapping#	4	4	0
<b>2016*</b>			
Rape	14	14	13
Murder#	6	6	5
Abduction/ Kidnapping#	3	3	2

*Note:* \*data for the year 2016 is provisional.

#Data on other crimes committed on female foreign tourists is not maintained separately.

Data on reason of non-arrest of accused under such crimes is not maintained by the Bureau separately.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan  
Scheme with central financial assistance*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL of 2014-15				119.6
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
3.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
4.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)- Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung- Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-Tumin Lingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism	80.37

1	2	3	4	5
			related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
12.	Mizoram	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan – North East Circuit at Thenzawl	94.91

1	2	3	4	5
			and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
16.	Tripura	North-East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-	99.94

1	2	3	4	5
			Nathyanawagaon-Jagdarpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
TOTAL of 2015-16				1512.93
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur – Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit—Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple—Shri Gopinath Temple—Shri Bungshibodon Temple—Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot- Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam—Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung–Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region–Katarmal–Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama Under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in	98.70



1	2	3	4	5
			Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-RanjitSagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island- Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	93.90

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
TOTAL of 2016-17				3191.38
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur.	99.60

1	2	3	4	5
			(Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)—Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)—Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)—Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
TOTAL				486.04
GRAND TOTAL				5309.95

#### Release of funds to tourism projects of Telangana

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Telangana requesting for release of funds to the tune of ₹ 400 crores for the development of tourist spots and historical monuments like Golkonda fort, Nagarjuna hill—a Buddhist place, Salarjung museum Charminar, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has taken by Government on such request, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government of Telangana has submitted a project proposal on Development of Forts Circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for an estimated cost of ₹ 94.75 crore. The various forts identified by the State Government for development under this circuit include Bhongir Fort, Devarakonda Fort, Rachakonda Fort, Shi Khilla Fort and Quileshpur Fort.

The projects under Swadesh Darshan 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.

Based on proposals received from the State Government, the following projects have so far been sanctioned in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana. (2015-16)	91.62	41.33
2.	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana. (2016-17)	84.40	16.88
3.	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. (2017-18)	99.42	19.88

#### **Generation of employment through tourism sector**

472. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to generate employment through tourism sector in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has demanded any financial assistance for development of new tourism spots in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Tourism has the capacity to create large scale employment and Ministry of Tourism is taking the following steps to boost tourism in the country, including Uttar Pradesh:

- (1) Developing theme based tourist circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- (2) Developing identified pilgrimage destinations under the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme.
- (3) Creating employable skills amongst youth under the special initiative 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak'.

(b) and (c) Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh is are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh*

#### **(A) Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2016-17</b>					
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	“Development of Buddhist Circuit—Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-	76.00	15.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).		
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96	12.59
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51	8.30
TOTAL				349.89	69.97



**(B) PRASAD Scheme**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
<b>2014-15</b>				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
TOTAL			24.29	4.75
<b>2015-16</b>				
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	10.20
TOTAL			20.40	10.20

**Development of cultural hubs**

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

(a) what action plan Government has formulated to give virtual push to cultural tourism in the country;

(b) how many cultural hubs have been identified by Government for development during the last three years; and

(c) the physical progress so far made at the locations identified, including any new heritage site which could be taken as model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The tourist potential of India stems from its rich cultural, religious, historical and natural heritage. To harness the capability of these attributes, the Government of India in January, 2015 launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme to develop tourist circuits around 13 specific themes including 'Heritage Circuit'.

(b) and (c) The list of destinations identified under heritage circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is in the Statement (*See below*). All these sites are being developed with world class infrastructure and work is still under progress at all these locations in the heritage circuit.

**Statement***List of Projects Sanctioned for Heritage Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.*

(Amt. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit and Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit (2016-17)	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
3.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-evidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51
5.	Assam	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	98.35

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
7.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
8.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
9.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
TOTAL				780.23

**Promotion of rural tourism**

474. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of villages identified by Government to promote Rural Tourism in the country;

(b) the total amount of funds allotted by Government for the promotion of Rural Tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the execution of work have begun in these villages for improving the surroundings and roads, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Rural Circuit is one of the theme-based circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism.

The projects under the 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 Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project for Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in June 2017 with the central financial assistance of ₹ 44.65 crore.

**Disinvestment of ITDC hotels**

475. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved disinvestment of hotels and properties of ITDC;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the value of properties approved for disinvestment and minimum reserve price for auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India, which envisages that running and managing hotels on professional lines is not the work of Government or its entities, has decided to transfer to the State Governments/other Central Ministry (ies) or go in for joint leasing with the State Government in respect of 14 hotels/properties of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) Ltd.

(c) The hotels/properties are to be transferred to the State Governments/other Central Ministry(ies) or to be jointly leased out with the concerned State Government

based on valuation worked out in consultation with the State Government and ITDC and hence, no reserve price has been fixed.

Details of the consideration amount for the following properties of ITDC, which have already been transferred to the concerned State Governments, are given as under:

- (i) Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal has been transferred to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh at an amount of ₹ 12.59 crore as the consideration for ITDC's 51% equity stake.
- (ii) Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati, Assam has been transferred to the State Government of Assam at an amount of ₹ 2.14 crore as the consideration for ITDC's 51% equity stake.

### **Development of Dudhsagar Waterfalls in Goa**

476. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to develop Dudhsagar waterfalls in Goa from tourist point of view;

(b) whether the State Government has sought any financial assistance for the purpose;

(c) whether Union Government proposes to increase transport and stay facility at the waterfalls; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development any spot from the tourist point of view is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories, including the State Government of Goa.

No proposal has been received from the State Government of Goa for development of Dudhsagar waterfalls in Goa.

### **Regulation of service providers in tourism sector**

477. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps for proper regulation of service providers in tourism sector;

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

(c) the details of existing mechanism for protection of tourists from unscrupulous elements operating in tourism sector;

(d) whether there are any guidelines for protection of foreign tourists against being fleeced by unscrupulous tour and travel operators, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any mechanism to monitor that such guidelines are adhered to by State administration, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has schemes for classification of operational hotels under one to five star deluxe categories and heritage hotels and approving travel agents, tour operators, adventure tour operators and tourist transport operators. The idea is to encourage quality, standard and service to tourists so as to promote tourism in India. These are voluntary schemes open to all bonafide agencies and operational hotels.

All the approved service providers are required to adhere to the terms and conditions laid down in the relevant guidelines. Ministry of Tourism (MoT) also takes the appropriate action after investigation including cancellation of MoT's recognition as approved service providers.

The Ministry of Tourism has set up multilingual tourist helpline (1-800-11-1363) which allows the tourists including the foreign tourists to seek assistance during time of distress and give the foreign tourists a sense of safety and security while travelling in India.

(e) These guidelines are not applicable to the State administration.

#### **Underutilisation of funds for welfare schemes for tribals**

478. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of under utilisation of funds of many welfare schemes for tribals in recent years;

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

(c) if so, whether misappropriation of funds has taken place in the schemes; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) There have been very few instances of underutilization of funds in some of the schemes of the Ministry. The details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No instance has come to the notice of this Ministry with regard to misappropriation of funds under any Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

### **Statement**

*Details of funds allocated and utilized during the last three years*

(₹ in crores)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	RE	Exp.	RE	Exp.	RE	Exp.
Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1134.68	1132.64	-	-	-	-
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSP to TSS)	1040.03	1039.61	-	-	-	-
Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	-	-	217.35	213.54	-	-
Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce funds released to TREFED	35	30.82	35.00	30.26	-	-
Grant-in-aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations	-	-	5.00	4.59	-	-
Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	-	-	143.00	106.73	3.00	2.00

### **Funds for tribal schemes in Rajasthan**

†479. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various programmes being run in tribal areas in the State of Rajasthan with the assistance of Central Government;

(b) the details of the funds released to the State Government under these programmes by the Central Government during the last three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of spent and unspent funds under the head of above schemes during these three years by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including State of Rajasthan, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. A list of Schemes/Programmes administered by the Ministry is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of funds released/utilized by State Government of Rajasthan under Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

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

#### *List of schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1.	Girls and Boys Hostels for STs
2.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area
3.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
4.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
6.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
7.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
8.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
9.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
10.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
11.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
12.	Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)
13.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
14.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce



Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
15.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
16.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
17.	Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations
18.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

### Statement-II

*Details showing funds released and utilized during last three years to the State Government of Rajasthan*

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Released	Utilization Reported	Released	Utilization Reported	Released	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Art. 275(1) of the Constitution	9755.92	9755.92	11000.00	11000.00	10341.39	2028.28
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme	8822.04	8822.04	10190.00	10190.00	11072.90	1582.82
Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs	0.00	0.00	3393.97	1427.65	595.35	0.00
Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups under CCD Annual Plan for the State of Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	1076.09	1076.09	1331.00	Utilization report is yet to be received from State Government
Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce.	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	43.43	Utilization Certificate not due
Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST students	6440.00	6440.00	10890.00	10890.00	9800.00	8381.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in Classes IX and X.	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### **Constitution of Forest Rights Committees**

480. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States wherein Gram Sabhas have constituted/have not constituted Forest Rights Committees under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 till date;

(b) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for early constitution of these committees in those States where Gram Sabhas have not constituted the said committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006' (in short FRA) and rules there under, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. As per information received from the State Governments, upto 30.04.2017, Gram Sabhas have constituted Forest Rights Committees under FRA in all the States, except (i) Arunachal Pradesh (ii) Manipur (iii) Meghalaya (iv) Mizoram (v) Nagaland (vi) Sikkim.

(b) and (c) As already stated in reply to part (a) above, the responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh State Governments reported that they feel that the FRA is not so relevant in their State because of the prevalent customary community ownership of forest land. Mizoram reported that they have notified its adoption in the entire State in 2010. Sikkim reported that there are no forest dwelling STs and Other Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the term and most of STs of Sikkim hold revenue land in their own name and they are not solely dependent on the forests for their livelihood. Nagaland has informed that the land holding system and the village system of Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the landowners.

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

*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**REGARDING THE DEMAND MADE BY THE OPPOSITION FOR  
SEEKING A PROPER REPLY ON THE DEBATE FROM THE  
LEADER OF THE HOUSE OR FROM THE MINISTER  
OF HOME AFFAIRS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Short Duration Discussion on the Situation arising out of the reported increase in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and dalits across the country. Today is the discussion. Shri Husain Dalwai. One second. Oh! LoP will raise.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I will start from my party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आज का जो विषय है, वह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है। इस सदन में बहुत सारे मुद्दे चर्चा के लिए आए। सर, एक मिनट, सबसे पहले तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इसका जवाब कौन दे रहा है?

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مان ئے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آج کا جو وشئے ہے، وہ بڑا گمبھیر وشئے ہے۔ اس سدن میں بہت سارے مدّے چرچا کے لئے آئے۔ سر، ایک منٹ، سب سے پہلے تو میں پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ سرکار کی طرف سے اس کا جواب کون دے رہا ہے؟

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): यहां पर गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर जी हैं, वे जवाब देंगे। जैसा आपको मालूम है कि जो ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर हैं, he is not well.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इस सदन में जो चर्चा होने वाली है और यह जो चर्चा मैं कर रहा हूँ, वह directly law and order से संबंधित है। Ministry of Social Welfare या किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय का इसमें कोई खास रोल नहीं है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اس سدن میں جو چرچا ہونے والی ہے اور یہ جو چرچا میں کر رہا ہوں، وہ directly law and order سے سمبندھت ہے۔ Ministry of Social Welfare یا کسی دوسرے منترالیہ کا اس میں کوئی خاص رول نہیں ہے۔

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : He is Minister of State for Home Affairs.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ठीक है, मुझे आशा है कि बाद में गृह मंत्री जी भी जवाब देंगे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ٹھیک ہے، مجھے آشا ہے کہ بعد میں گرہ منتری جی بھی  
جواب دیں گے۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: नहीं, गृह राज्य मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: देखिए, अगर खानापूरी के लिए यह चर्चा करनी है, तब तो ठीक है।  
†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: دیکھئے، اگر خانہ پوری کے لئے یہ چرچا کرنی ہے، تب  
تو ٹھیک ہے۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ऑनरेबल एलओपी साहब, आपको जानकारी होगी कि गृह मंत्री  
जी का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सुनिए, या तो गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें या लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस  
जवाब दें।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سنئیے، یا تو گرہ منتری جی جواب دے دیں یا لیڈر آف دی  
ہاؤس جواب دے دیں۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप अपनी बात रखिए, आपको जवाब मिल जाएगा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं, नहीं, तीन आदमी जवाब दे सकते हैं। सबसे पहले तो प्रधान  
मंत्री जी, दूसरे नम्बर पर गृह मंत्री जी और तीसरे नम्बर पर लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस। अब यह  
आप ही डिसाइड करिए कि कौन जवाब देंगे।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: نہیں، نہیں، تین آدمی جواب دے سکتے ہیں۔ سب سے پہلے تو  
پردھان منتری جی، دوسرے نمبر پر گرہ منتری جی اور تیسرے نمبر پر لیڈر آف دی  
ہاؤس۔ اب یہ آپ ہی ڈسائڈ کرئیے کہ کون جواب دیں گے۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप चिंता मत करिए, आपको माकूल जवाब मिलेगा। आप चर्चा  
में इंटरेस्टेड हैं या जवाब में? जवाब आपको मिलेगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह क्या बात हुई? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, they should decide. Please don't take this...  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है, इसको इतना हल्का न दिखाएं। पूरे देश के अंदर जो माहौल बना हुआ है, उससे पूरी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर खराब हुई है। आज सदन इस पर चर्चा कर रहा है और कल ही यह तय हो गया था कि आज सदन में पहला विषय यह लिया जाएगा। कायदे से इस विषय की गंभीरता को देखा जाना चाहिए। देश के अंदर इसको लेकर व्यापक चिंता है। नेता सदन भी आ गए हैं। अगर गृह मंत्री नहीं हैं, तो नेता सदन इस चर्चा पर उत्तर दें, लेकिन इस गंभीर विषय पर गृह राज्य मंत्री उत्तर दें, यह स्वीकार नहीं हो सकता है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे बीच में नेता सदन आ गए हैं, जो बातों को घुमाने में एक्सपर्ट भी हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस विषय को गंभीरता से लें। इसका जवाब गृह राज्य मंत्री जी की जगह या तो गृह मंत्री जी दें या स्वयं नेता सदन दें, तो ज्यादा उचित होगा। यह विषय बड़ा गंभीर है, इसको लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिए, लेकिन श्रीमन्, इसको बहुत लाइटली लिया जा रहा है, जो उचित नहीं है। अगर आप जवाब नहीं दे सकते, गृह मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं दे सकते, तो फिर आज सदन पोस्टपोन कर दीजिए। जब वे आ जाएं, तभी इस पर डिस्कशन कर लीजिएगा। फिर सदन की जरूरत ही क्या रह गई है? यह खाली lynching का मामला नहीं है। यह कानून-व्यवस्था का मामला है। जान बूझकर इसे मोड़ा जा रहा है। सरकार अपनी असफलता छुपाने के लिए mind divert कर रही है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यदि नेता सदन यह कह दें कि वे जवाब दे देंगे, तो फिर हम लोगों को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मुझे यह देखकर बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है कि यह चेयर अपने को क्यों इतना असहाय समझ रही है? हम सब आपके साथ हैं। आप मानकर चलिए, हम आपके साथ हैं और आपका काम विपक्ष को संरक्षण देना है। इस चेयर से तो अब तक डायरेक्शन हो जाना चाहिए कि नेता सदन इसका जवाब दें।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** महोदय, अभी नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा और हमने यह बात उठाई है। वित्त मंत्री जी, नेता सदन हैं। ये इस बात से भली-भांति परिचित हैं। यह केवल कानून-व्यवस्था की बात नहीं है। यह केवल राज्यों की बात नहीं है। यह बात भारत गणराज्य में जो व्यापक भय और आतंक का वातावरण है, उससे संबंधित है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें देश की economy से जुड़े हुए प्रश्न हैं। आज जिन लोगों का कारोबार खत्म हो गया, उनका सवाल है। आपके व्यापार की बात है, आपके उद्योग की बात है, आपकी लैदर इंडस्ट्रीज़ की बात है और आपके exports की बात है। आप कैसे गृह राज्य मंत्री से इतने गंभीर विषयों पर जवाब देने की आशा कर सकते हैं? इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार इसे गंभीरता से नहीं ले रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हम चाहते हैं कि पीठ की तरफ से आदेश हो। सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में आश्वासन दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Opposition, since yesterday, has been trying to start this debate, and the Government is telling us that we are not interested in the debate. We are serious about the debate, and we are here, but the Government has sent, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with all due respect to the

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

gentleman, the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Twelve Opposition parties have signed these notices. This is a serious issue. The Leader of the House is here. Wonderful! He would listen to us. Let him, very generously, make a reply. We have been reasonable. We are not saying that the Prime Minister has to come here and speak. Let the Leader of the House or the Home Minister come and answer, because this is not about one party or two parties. The entire Opposition, with about 130 MPs, has given these notices. So, let us be very clear as to who is serious. We want this discussion, but we want a meaningful discussion with action. Otherwise, these would be just words.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't think the Government won't lend seriousness to this discussion. I am sure the Government would respond seriously.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the perception that we are serious also has to be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion is very serious. I hope the Government would pay serious attention to it and a proper reply would be made.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The hon. Leader of the House is here. I hope he would be giving a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. The Government would give a serious reply.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Not Government, Sir, but the Leader of the House. We respect the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. He is from the Government. He is also the Finance Minister. ..*(Interruptions)*... In any case, this is an approval for the Finance Minister and the Leader of the House; everybody wants him to reply. So, he should be complimented for the fact that all of you want him to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, he is also the Defence Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is also the Defence Minister. That is good. So, don't worry; you would get a proper reply from a proper person.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he should also defend India's internal security.

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## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Re. The situation arising out of the reported increase in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and dalits across the country

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, मैं अब अपना भाषण शुरू करता हूँ। Leader of the House, श्री अरुण जेटली जी आ गए हैं। विषय गम्भीर है और यह हमारा अंदरूनी मामला है। इसमें पाकिस्तान का दखल नहीं है और न चीन का दखल है। यह हमें मिलकर सुलझाना है। मैं शुरू करता हूँ:—

"मेरा अजम है इतना बुलंद कि पराए शोलों का डर नहीं।  
मुझे खौफ है, आतिशे गुल से, कहीं ये चमन को जला न दे।"

सर, आज बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है। जो आज का सब्जैक्ट है, उसके अनुसार हम lynching, दलित और अल्पसंख्यकों के उत्पीड़न और अत्याचार के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कभी-कभी किसी विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए बड़ी खुशी होती है, लेकिन यह बड़ी दुखद बात है, अफसोस की बात है कि भारत को आज़ाद हुए 70 साल हो गए और इस स्वतंत्र देश, जिसमें राम पैदा हुए हों, जिसमें गौतम बुद्ध पैदा हुए हों, जिसमें लॉर्ड महावीर पैदा हुए हों, जिसमें गुरु नानक जी पैदा हुए हों, जिसमें गांधी जी पैदा हुए हों, इन सबने सत्य और अहिंसा के बारे में बात की और उन धर्मों के मानने वाले, जिनके ये गुरु थे, सबके धर्म गुरु अपने-अपने धर्म को मानने वाले और गांधी जी तो राष्ट्रपिता हैं, इसके अलावा क्रिश्चियनिटी और इस्लाम को मानने वाले भी सोशललिज्म की बात करते हैं, सत्य और अहिंसा की बात करते हैं, उस देश में आज़ादी के 70 साल के बाद अगर हम आज चर्चा करेंगे कि इस देश में हमारा ही एक भाई, उसका धर्म, जाति कुछ भी हो, अभी जो कश्मीर में लिंगिंग हुई, मुसलमानों ने एक मुसलमान ऑफिसर की लिंगिंग कर दी, अब तो धर्म से इसका कोई संबंध भी नहीं रहा, लेकिन देश में जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, वह चिंता का विषय है।

रुलिंग पार्टी के लोगों को अखबारों पर पढ़ने की कितनी फुर्सत मिलती होगी, क्योंकि कोई भी जब सत्ता में होता है, तो उसका सत्ता में ज्यादा ध्यान होता है और विशेष रूप से एनडीए को कभी बीच-बीच में ही सत्ता में आने का मौका मिलता है, तो अगली-पिछली सब कसर निकाल देते हैं। पेपर पढ़ने या लोगों का दुख और दर्द महसूस करने में शायद समय लगता है, जानकारी नहीं होती है। मैं पिछले कुछ महीनों से इस पर काम कर रहा था। कुछ साल पहले जब झारखंड में घटना हुई थी, जहां दो बच्चों को पेड़ पर लटकाया था, यह medieval ages में होता था, तब से मैं झारखंड पर नजर बनाए रखे हुए हूँ कि वहां पर क्या-क्या घटनाएं होती हैं और देश भर में क्या-क्या घटनाएं होती हैं।

सर, मैं पहले दलित से शुरू करूंगा और उस पर लिंगिंग पर आऊंगा। जो atrocities on dalits होती हैं, हरियाणा... हम लोगों ने भी हुकूमत की है, लेकिन कभी ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई थी। वहां दो साल का बच्चा और नौ साल का बच्चा, उनको जिंदा जला दिया जाता है और वे मर जाते हैं। यह घटना 21 अक्टूबर, 2015 को फरीदाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हुई। मध्य प्रदेश के सिंहपुर में एक दोस्त अपने दो दोस्तों की हत्या कर देता है। राजस्थान के बीकानेर में 2015 में एक दलित लड़की का रेप होता है और उसके बाद उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। वहीं नागौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 16 जून, 2015 को तीन दलितों को ट्रैक्टर के नीचे कुचल दिया जाता है।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

4 अक्टूबर, 2015 को जोधपुर में एक दलित की पिटाई की जाती है, उसकी लिंगिंग होती है, क्योंकि उसने मिड-डे मील की जो प्लेटें थीं, उनको साफ किया था। इसी तरह से 21 मई, 2017 को अलवर में जो हुआ, किस बेदर्दी से पुलिस ने एक बीजेपी के एमएलए के कहने पर एक दलित विडो और उसके बच्चे को पुलिस स्टेशन पर लाया और नंगा करके उनकी पिटाई की। उनकी फोटोज मेरे पास थीं, जिनमें यह दिख रहा था कि उनके हाथ-पांव पर किस तरह से पट्टियां बंधी हुई थीं। गुजरात में 12 जुलाई, 2016 को गिर सोमनाथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट की एक घटना वायरल हुई थी, जिसमें 4-5 दलित लड़कों की पिटाई हुई थी। उनको गाड़ी में बांध कर, उनका मुंह गाड़ी की तरफ करके किस तरह से उनकी रॉड से पिटाई हुई थी, वह तभी पूरे देश में वायरल हुआ था। वह घटना पूरे देश में वायरल हुई। इसी तरह, उसी जिले में, 20 जुलाई, 2016 को और 7 दलित लड़कों की पिटाई की गई, क्योंकि वे मरी हुई गाय का चमड़ा निकाल रहे थे। इसी तरह, 25 सितम्बर, 2016 को बनासकांठा जिले में एक गर्भवती दलित महिला को पीटा गया, क्योंकि वह मरी हुई गाय को साफ नहीं कर रही थी। कहीं दलितों की इसलिए पिटाई की जाती है कि वे मरी हुई गाय का चमड़ा निकाल रहे थे और कहीं दलितों की इसलिए पिटाई की जाती है क्योंकि मरी हुई गाय को उठाया नहीं जा रहा था। बहाना कोई एक हो या दूसरा हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर में हमने देखा, जिसका कल मायावती जी यहां उल्लेख कर रही थीं कि किस तरह से वहां दंगे हुए, किस तरह दलितों के घर जलाए गए, किस तरह वहां दलितों के लड़कों को पकड़ा गया, जिनका अभी तक कोई अता-पता नहीं है कि वे जिन्दा हैं या मुर्दा हैं? यह काम वहां और किसी ने नहीं, बल्कि वहां के Member of Parliament ने किया। वहां के, Ruling Party के Member of Parliament ने, खुद SSP के घर जाकर उसके परिवार पर हमला किया। उस वक्त SSP का परिवार अकेला था। उसके परिवार के लोग शायद भागकर, जो पीछे cow shed बना था, उसमें छिप गए। जब SSP ने इसकी रिपोर्ट की, तो बजाय M.P. के खिलाफ action लेने के, SSP को ही हटा दिया गया। इसी तरह, हमीरपुर में 5 अक्टूबर, 2015 को एक घटना हुई, जिसमें 90 साल के दलित को कुल्हाड़ी से मारकर जिन्दा जला दिया गया, क्योंकि वह एक विशेष मंदिर में जाने की कोशिश कर रहा था। आज तक, पिछले 70 सालों में हमने दलितों की सुरक्षा के लिए जितने कानून देश में बनाए, उनके होते हुए भी आज 90 साल के बूढ़े दलित को मंदिर में जाने से रोका जाता है। उसे कुल्हाड़ी से मारकर जिन्दा जला दिया जाता है। तमिलनाडु में 14 मई, 2016 को तिरुनेलवेली district में इसी तरह से एक आदमी को मार दिया गया क्योंकि उसने upper caste ... (व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، میں اب اپنا بھاشن شروع کرتا ہوں۔

لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، شری ارون جیٹلی جی آگئے ہیں، وشئے گمبھیر ہے اور یہ ہمارا اندرونی معاملہ ہے۔ اس میں پاکستان کا دخل نہیں ہے اور نہ چین کا دخل ہے۔ یہ ہمیں مل کر سلجھانا ہے۔ میں شروع کرتا ہوں:—

"میرا عزم ہے اتنا بلند کہ پرائے شعلوں کا ڈر نہیں"  
"مجھے خوف ہے، آتش گل سے، کہیں یہ چمن کو جلا نہ دے"



سر، آج بڑا گمبھیر وشے ہے۔ جو آج کا سبجیکٹ ہے، اس کے مطابق ہم lynching دلت، اور اقلیتوں کے اٹیپڑن اور اتیاچار کے اوپر چرچا کر رہے ہیں۔ کبھی کبھی کسی وشے پر چرچہ کرتے ہوئے بڑی خوشی ہوتی ہے، لیکن یہ بڑے دکھ کی بات ہے۔ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ بھارت کو ۱۰۰ سال ہوئے ستر سال ہوئے اور اس ۱۰۰ سال دیش، جس میں رام پیدا ہوئے ہوں، جس میں گوتم بُد پیدا ہوئے ہوں، جس میں لارڈ مہاویر پیدا ہوئے ہوں، جس میں گرونانک جی پیدا ہوئے ہوں، جس میں گاندھی جی پیدا ہوئے ہوں، ان سب نے ستیہ اور انسا کے بارے میں بات کی اور ان دھرموں کے ماننے والے، جن کے یہ گرو تھے، سب کے دھرم گرو اپنے اپنے دھرم کو ماننے والے اور گاندھی جی جو راشٹریتا ہیں، اس کے علاوہ کرشچینیٹی اور اسلام کو ماننے والے بھی سوشلزم کی بات کرتے ہیں، ستیہ اور انسا کی بات کرتے ہیں، اس دیش میں ۱۰۰ زادی کے ستر سال کے بعد اگر ہم آج چرچہ کریں گے کہ اس دیش میں ہمارا ہی ایک بھائی، اس کا دھرم، ذات کچھ بھی ہو، ابھی جو کشمیر میں Lynching ہوئی، مسلمانوں نے ایک مسلمان ۱۰۰ فیسر کی Lynching کردی، اب تو دھرم سے اس کا کوئی سمبندھ بھی نہیں رہا، لیکن دیش میں جو گھٹنائیں ہو رہی ہیں، وہ چنتا کا وشے ہے۔

رولنگ پارٹی کے لوگوں کو اخبارات پڑھنے کی کتنی فرصت ملتی ہوگی، کیوں کہ کوئی بھی جب ستہ میں ہوتا ہے، تو اس کا ستہ میں زیادہ دھیان ہوتا ہے اور وشیش روپ سے این ڈی اے کو کبھی بیچ بیچ میں ہی ستہ میں آنے کا موقع ملتا ہے تو اگلی پچھلی سب کسر نکال دیتے ہیں۔ پیپر پڑھنے یا لوگوں کا دکھ اور درد محسوس کرنے میں شاید وقت لگتا ہے، جانکاری نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ میں پچھلے کچھ مہینوں سے اس پر کام کر رہا تھا۔ کچھ سال پہلے جب جھارکھنڈ میں گھٹنا ہوئی تھی جہاں دو بچوں کو پیڑ پر لٹکایا تھا، یہ medieval ages میں ہوتا تھا، تب سے میں جھارکھنڈ پر نظر بنائے رکھے ہوئے ہوں کہ وہاں پر کیا کیا گھٹنائیں ہوتی ہیں اور دیش بھر میں کیا کیا گھٹنائیں ہوتی ہیں۔

سر، میں پہلے دلت سے شروع کرنا اور اس پر Lynching پر ۱۰۰ ٹونگا۔ جو atrocities on dalits ہوتی ہیں، بریانہ۔۔۔ ہم لوگوں نے بھی حکومت کی ہے، لیکن

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کبھی ایسی گھنٹا نہیں ہوئی تھی۔ وہاں دو سال کا بچہ اور نو سال کا بچہ، ان کو زندہ جلادیا جاتا ہے اور وہ مرجاتے ہیں۔ یہ گھنٹا 21 اکتوبر 2015 کو فریدا باد ڈسٹرکٹ میں ہوئی۔ مدھیہ پردیش کے سنگھپور میں ایک دوست اپنے دو دوستوں کی ہتیا کردیتا ہے۔ راجستھان کے بیکانیر میں 2015 میں ایک دلت لڑکی کا ریپ ہوتا ہے اور اس کے بعد اس کی ہتیا کردی جاتی ہے۔ وہیں ناگور ڈسٹرکٹ میں 16 جون 2015 کو تین دلتوں کو ٹریکٹر کے نیچے کچل دیا جاتا ہے۔ 4 اکتوبر 2015 کو جودھپور میں ایک دلت کی پٹائی کی جاتی ہے، اس کی Lynching ہوتی ہے، کیوں کہ اس نے مڈڈے میل کی جو پلیٹیں تھیں، ان کو صاف کیا تھا۔ اسی طرح سے 21 مئی 2017 کو الور میں جو ہوا، کس بے دردی سے پولیس نے ایک بی جے پی کے ایم ایل اے کے کہنے پر ایک دلت بیوہ اور اس کے بچے کو پولیس اسٹیشن پر لایا اور ننگا کرکے ان کی پٹائی کی۔ ان کی فوٹوز میرے پاس تھیں، جن میں یہ دکھ رہا تھا کہ ان کے ہاتھ پاؤں پر کس طرح سے پٹیاں بندھی ہوئی تھیں۔ گجرات میں 12 جولائی 2016 کو گر سومناٹھ ڈسٹرکٹ کی ایک گھنٹا وائرل ہوئی تھی، جس میں 4-5 دلت لڑکوں کی پٹائی ہوئی تھی۔ ان کو گاڑی میں باندھ کر ان کا منہ گاڑی کی طرف کرکے کس طرح سے ان کی راڈ سے پٹائی ہوئی تھی، وہ تبھی پورے دیش میں وائرل ہوا تھا۔ وہ گھنٹا پورے دیش میں وائرل ہوئی۔ اسی طرح اسی ضلع میں، 20 جولائی

2016 کو اور 7 دلت لڑکوں کی پٹائی کی گئی، کیوں کہ وہ مری ہوئی گائے کا چمڑہ نکال رہے تھے۔ اسی طرح 25 ستمبر 2016 کو بناس کانٹھا ضلع میں ایک حاملہ دلت مہیلا کو پیٹا گیا کیوں کہ وہ مری ہوئی گائے کو صاف نہیں کر رہی تھی۔ کہیں دلتوں کی اس لیے پٹائی کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ مری ہوئی گائے کا چمڑہ نکال رہے تھے اور کہیں دلتوں کی اس لیے پٹائی ہوتی ہے کیوں کہ مری ہوئی گائے کو اٹھایا نہیں جا رہا تھا۔ بہانا کوئی ایک ہو یا دوسرا ہو۔ اترپردیش کے سپارنپور میں ہم نے دیکھا، جس کا کل مایاوتی جی یہاں ال یکھ کر رہی تھیں، کہ کس طرح سے وہاں دنگے ہوئے، کس طرح سے دلتوں کے گھر جلائے گئے، کس طرح سے وہاں دلتوں کے لڑکوں کو پکڑا گیا، جن کا ابھی تک کوئی اتاپتا نہیں ہے کہ وہ زندہ ہیں یا مردہ ہیں؟

یہ کام وہاں اور کسی نے نہیں، بلکہ وہاں کے ممبرا ف پارلیمنٹ نے کیا۔ وہاں کی رولنگ پارٹی کے ممبر ا ف پارلیمنٹ نے خود ایس ایس پی کے گھر، اس کے پریوار پر حملہ کیا۔ اس وقت ایس ایس پی کا پریوار اکیلا تھا۔ اس کے بعد شاید وہ بھاگ گیا اور باقی لوگ جو پیچھے cow shed تھا، اس میں چھپ گئے۔ جب ایس ایس پی نے اس کی رپورٹ کی، تو بجائے ایم پی کے خلاف ایکشن لینے کے ایس ایس پی کو ہی ہٹادیا گیا۔ اسی طرح سے حمیرپور میں 5 اکتوبر 2015، کو ایک گھٹنا ہوئی جس میں ایک 90 سال کے دلت کو کلہاڑی سے مارکر زندہ جلادیا گیا کیوں کہ وہ ایک ویشیش مندر میں جانے کی کوشش کر رہا تھا۔ آج تک پچھلے 70 سالوں میں ہم نے دلتوں کی سرکشا کے لیے جتنے قانون دیش میں بنائے، ان کے ہوتے ہوئے بھی آج 90 سال کے ایک بوڑھے دلت کو مندر میں جانے سے روکا جاتا ہے اور اسے کلہاڑی سے مار کر زندہ جلادیا جاتا ہے۔ تامل ناڈو میں 14 مئی 2016 کو تیرنلویلی District میں اسی طرح سے ایک آدمی کو مار دیا گیا کیوں کہ اس نے upper caste --- (مداخلت) ---

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, Sir ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is not about you. It is not about your Government. It is happening in my Government also. These are some individuals who are doing it. I am not casting any aspersions on a political party. These are being done by individuals.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Why are you not casting aspersions?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Government has to take the action. Wherever any party is involved and I have the proof, I have stated that. Wherever I do not have the proof, I am not going to say as to which political party was responsible. But wherever I have the proof, I have stated that an MP was involved because I know and everybody knows. It was shown 24X7 on television, and even the SSP gave the statement on television. So, don't make it a prestige issue when I talk about States.

इसी तरह का एक वाकया 13 मार्च, 2016 को तिरुपुर district में हुआ। वहां भी एक व्यक्ति मारा गया। केरल के तिरुवनंतपुरम में 23 साल की एक दलित lady के साथ rape किया गया और बाद में उसे मार दिया गया। कर्णाटक में, Now, it is my Government in Karnataka, but that does not mean that they have the licence to kill. Nobody has a licence to kill. वहां तकरीबन 100 बच्चों ने, कोल्लम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, खाना खाने से refuse कर दिया,

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

क्योंकि एक दलित ने प्लेटें साफ की थीं। ये atrocities या नफरत, जो आज भी एक particular caste का होने की वजह से होती हैं, इसके खिलाफ हमें लड़ना है। तेलंगाना में रोहित वेमुला कांड की चर्चा यहां कई बार हो चुकी है, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन national level पर आज भी दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों को बैंकों से कोई loan, माफ कीजिए माननीय Finance Minister साहब, नहीं मिलता।

अब मैं lynching की बात करता हूँ। Lynching की कहानी इतनी लम्बी है कि अगर मैं एक-एक आदमी का नाम लूंगा, तो कई घंटे लग जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं खाली यहां संख्या बताना चाहूंगा। सर, झारखंड lynching का अखाड़ा बन गया, loot and arson का अखाड़ा बन गया। जैसा मैंने कहा, पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से, जब से झारखंड में दो लड़कों की हत्या की गई, तब से मैं यहां की इंफॉर्मेशन कलैक्ट करता हूँ। 18 मार्च, 2016 को धनबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मजलूम अंसारी (35 साल) और इनायतुल्ला खान (12 साल), ये दोनों भेड़, बकरियां, गाय, बैल आदि 30-35 जानवर लेकर जानवरों के मेले में जा रहे थे। उन्होंने गाय काटी नहीं थी और न ही कोई जानवर काटा था, क्योंकि दो आदमी इतने जानवरों को नहीं काट सकता, जिनमें हर किस्म के जानवर हों, लेकिन रास्ते में गौरक्षकों ने उनको पकड़ा। उन्होंने पहले उन दोनों को लाठियों से मारा और उसके बाद उनके मुँह और आखें बन्द कर उनको रस्सियों से बांधकर पेड़ से नंगा लटका दिया। इसकी कॉपीज मैं आप लोगों के लिए लाया हूँ। मैं इसको यहां बांटना नहीं चाहता हूँ, बल्कि मैं आप लोगों के लिए इसकी कॉपीज लेकर आया हूँ। ऐसा medieval age में होता था, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में यह होता था। आज क्या आप किसी को व्यापार नहीं करने देंगे? आप जान से भी मारेंगे और व्यापार से भी मारेंगे?

इसी तरह, 9 अक्टूबर, 2016 को जामताड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मिन्हाज अंसारी को किसी बहाने से यह कहते हुए रात में अरेस्ट किया गया कि तुमने व्हाट्सएप पर कोई मैसेज दिया है। फिर तो व्हाट्सएप के कारण हम सब लोग जेल के अंदर जाएँगे! व्हाट्सएप पर सबसे ज्यादा आपकी पार्टी चली जाएगी और आपके परिवार के लोग जाएँगे। वे लोग इस तरह के व्हाट्सएप देश में चलाते हैं कि उसे आदमी देख नहीं सकता, सोच नहीं सकता। नफरत का पैगाम। यह ज्यादा एक परिवार से होते हैं, हमारे से नहीं होते हैं। उसको पुलिस ले जाती है और सुबह उसकी लाश भेज देती है। मैं यह 9 अक्टूबर, 2016 को जामताड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बात कह रहा हूँ।

इसी तरह, 2 मार्च, 2017 को गढ़वा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक दूसरी माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी की लड़की को उठाकर ले जाया जाता है और पुलिस थाने में उसकी लाश वापस की जाती है। ऐसा तो हमने ह्यूमन राइट्स की शिकायतों में भी नहीं देखा है। कश्मीर, जहां आतंकवाद चल रहा है, वहां शुरू-शुरू में ह्यूमन राइट्स की बड़ी शिकायतें आईं, लेकिन वहां भी इस तरह की शिकायतें नहीं आई थीं। वहां इलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट नहीं थी, लेकिन यह इलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट के अंदर हो रहा है। आप किस दुनिया में रहते हैं?

इसी तरह, 9 अप्रैल, 2016 को गुमला डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मोहम्मद शकील नामक एक और लड़के को भी इसलिए मार दिया जाता है, क्योंकि उसे एक अन्य धर्म की लड़की से प्यार था। 18 मार्च, 2017 को जमशेदपुर में चार लड़कों की mob lynching होती है। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि फिर यह कम्युनल हो जाता है। इसी तरह, 22 मई को ईस्ट सिंहभूम में विकास,

गौतम वर्मा और गणेश गुप्ता को child lifting में lynch किया जाता है। 24 जून, 2017 को छपरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में फिर एक मोहम्मद सलमान को घर से drag out करके बंदूक से गोली मार दी जाती है। 27 जून, 2017 को गिरिडीह में एक घटना हुई, जो अभी कुछ दिन पहले वायरल हो गयी, उसमें कलीमुद्दीन नामक व्यक्ति पर हमला हुआ था, जिसकी कल मौत हो गई। गिरिडीह का यह दूसरा केस है। तीसरा, 15 मार्च, 2017 को एक क्रिश्चियन के साथ यह वारदात होती है। एक क्रिश्चियन कम्युनिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर के पास जाती है और कहती है कि टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट ने हमारे चर्च के लिए 40 लाख रुपया मंजूर किया है, वह आप हमें दीजिए। वह उनको मैनहैंडल करता है और कहा कि हमारा प्रोग्राम तो चर्च को साफ करने का है, तुम उसको ठीक करने के लिए आए हो। उन्हें निकाल दिया जाता है और टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट से जो 40 लाख फंड मंजूर हुआ था, वह भी कैंसल करा देता है।

इसी तरह से 11 अप्रैल, 2017 को रांची, माफ कीजिए परिवार का नाम लूंगा तो बहुत गुस्सा होंगे, लेकिन आपके परिवार के लोगों ने क्या हरकत मस्जिद के अंदर और बाहर की। 13 जुलाई को दूसरे Pakur डिस्ट्रिक्ट में और 4 अप्रैल को दूसरे Deoghar डिस्ट्रिक्ट में परिवार के लोगों ने जो हरकतें कीं, उनका मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं इस हाउस में वह माहौल पैदा नहीं करना चाहता हूं कि जो एक रूलिंग पार्टी ने झारखंड के अंदर पैदा किया है, जो भय, डर, खौफ और आतंक का माहौल है।

सर, हरियाणा के अंदर जैसा मैं कह रहा था कि हरियाणा हमेशा से माना जा रहा था कि वहां का एक इतिहास है, लेकिन बल्लभगढ़ में 22 जून को हमने जो देखा कि ईद का सामान लेने के लिए एक बच्चा जुनैद घर से गया था और किस तरह से ट्रेन में मार दिया गया और उसके दोनों भाइयों को जख्मी कर दिया, लेकिन कोई बचाने सामने नहीं आया। यहां इसी से कनेक्टेड जिन गुरुओं के मैंने नाम लिए, उनको हम सब मानते हैं, आदर करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में उस ट्रेन में एक आदमी भी उसको बचाने के लिए नहीं था। कितने अफसोस और शर्म की बात है। मैंने तभी अमेरिका के एक अंग्रेजी के एक पेपर के हवाले से पढ़ा था, जिसको आज सुबह तलाश किया और फिर मैंने आनन्द जी को कहा कि मुझे मिल नहीं रहा था, लेकिन फिर मुझे वह बाद में मिल गया। यह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स 27 मई, 2017 का था, जिसमें इसी तरह से एक ट्रेन में एक अंग्रेज क्रिश्चियन लड़का जोसेफ जा रहा था, जो करीब 35 साल का था। उस पोर्टलैंड, यूनाइटेड स्टेट में एक ट्रेन में दो मुस्लिम लड़कियां घुसीं। एक बुर्के में थी और दूसरी बुर्के के बगैर थी। यह क्रिश्चियन लड़का उन पर कमेंट्स करने लगा, इस्लाम के बारे में कुछ बोलने लगा और मुस्लिमों को कहा कि “Muslims are criminals.” यह तीन पेज का है, जो मैं लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को दे दूंगा। लेकिन तभी तीन अंग्रेज आदमी निकलते हैं, चाहे उसमें एक अंग्रेज न हो, क्योंकि नाम से भी नहीं लगता है, मिक्स है। लेकिन ये लोग उन लड़कियों को चलती हुई ट्रेन में बचाते हैं और बाद में उस क्रिश्चियन लड़के ने चाकू निकाला तो पहले एक अंग्रेज का गला काट दिया तो वह वहीं पड़ गया। फिर दूसरे आदमी ने उन लड़कियों को बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसको भी उसने स्लिट कर दिया। फिर तीसरा 21 साल का जो अंग्रेज बच्चा था, उसके साथ इसकी झपट हुई, वह भी जख्मी हुआ, फिर जाकर यह भागा। उस लड़के के लिए जो तीसरा बचा था, पहले दो मर गए थे, उसके लिए कुछ मिलियन पैसे जमा किए और कहा कि इसको इनाम देंगे। तो इसने इनाम लेने से रिफ्यूज किया कि मैंने अपना कर्तव्य किया, यह उन लड़कियों को जरूरत है जो अपने देश से आई हैं। तो अमेरिका में अभी कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं और अपने

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

देश में हम पालन नहीं करते। हम देखेंगे कि who will bell the cat? सब मेरे सामने मिसाल है, सात-सात हजार लोगों के सामने lynching हुई है, साथ-साथ सौ लोगों के सामने लिंगिंग नहीं हुई है, लेकिन हम बचाने की ज़रूरत नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह बड़े दुख और अफसोस की बात है कि हम किस दिशा में इस मुल्क में जा रहे हैं। यह बड़े दुख और अफसोस की बात है कि हम इस मुल्क में किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं। गुरुग्राम में 16 अगस्त, 2014 को एक घटना घटी, 25 दिसम्बर, 2015 को पलवल में और दिसम्बर, 2015 को करनाल में एक घटना हुई, जिसमें खुश नूर को cow vigilantes ने मार दिया। फिर मार्च, 2016 को सोहना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तीन लोगों ने beef carry करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति को thrash किया। अप्रैल, 2016 को कुरुक्षेत्र डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ताहिर हसन के बेटे को गौरक्षकों ने मार दिया। जून, 2016 को फरीदाबाद में फिर दो लड़कों को lynch किया। सितम्बर, 2016 को गुरुग्राम में फिर दो लोगों को cow vigilantes ने lynch किया। जुलाई, 2017 को हिसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट में फिर इसी तरह की घटनाओं की खबर आयी।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस तरह की चार घटनाएं हुईं। 24 जून, 2016 को खिरकिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गौरक्षकों ने ऐसी ही घटना को अंजाम दिया। 7 मई, 2017 को भोपाल में, मई 2017 को उज्जैन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में और जुलाई, 2016 को मंदसौर में इसी तरह की घटनाएं हुईं।

राजस्थान में 30 मई, 2016 को चित्तौड़गढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इसी तरह से cattle traders की नंगी परेड करायी गयी और उसके बाद उन्हें lynch किया। 1 अप्रैल, 2016 को अलवर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में lynching की घटना हुई — मैं पहलू खान के बारे में दुबारा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, उस पर पूरे देश में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। 16 जून, 2017 को प्रतापगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक लड़के को मार दिया। वे लोग एक लड़की की फोटो खींच रहे थे जो बाहर defecating कर रही थी। वह उनको रोक रहा था तो उसको मार दिया। इसी तरह से मार्च, 2016 को डेढ़ सौ लोगों के द्वारा तीन लोगों की lynching हुई। जून, 2017 को जब तमिलनाडु के सरकारी मुलाजिम बाड़मेर में नयी नस्ल की गाय लेने के लिए जा रहे थे, तो तमिलनाडु के उन सब ऑफिसर्स की पिटाई हुई।

गुजरात में 12 सितम्बर, 2016 को आनन्द डिस्ट्रिक्ट में Mohammad Ayyub was assaulted by cow vigilantes. बाद में उसकी मौत हो गयी। अक्टूबर, 2014 में सूरत में cow slaughter पर crackdown के दौरान mob ने attack कर दिया। मार्च, 2016 में रूपनगर में इसी तरह से buffalo को काटने पर लोगों को lynch किया गया। सितम्बर, 2016 को अहमदाबाद में Mohammad Ayyub was attacked by gaurakshaks and brutally beaten. Ultimately उसकी death हो गयी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अगस्त, 2015 में दादरी के तीन लड़के, जिस ट्रक में वे लड़के थे, उस ट्रक को ही आग लगा दी, जिसमें वे जलकर मर गए। 28 सितम्बर, 2015 को मोहम्मद अखलाक को lynch किया गया। मैं उस पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं, उस पर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। अक्टूबर, 2015 को मैनपुरी में फिर lynching की घटना हुई। दिसम्बर, 2015 को दादरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में फिर इसी तरह की घटना हुई। जुलाई, 2016 को डिस्ट्रिक्ट सहारनपुर में भी एक लड़के को इसी तरह से cow protectors ने मार दिया। मई, 2017 में नोएडा में two farmers were beaten by gaurakshaks. मई, 2017 को अलीगढ़ में five people thrashed and lynched for slaughtering a buffalo. जून, 2017 को एटा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में cow vigilantes strip, tie and beat cattle traders.

जम्मू-कश्मीर का देखिए। पिछले साल, मेरे ख्याल से 2015 में, वहां नयी-नयी सरकार बनी है तो सबसे पहले एक मिनिस्टर की constituency में गुज्जर ट्राइबल्स, जो 6 महीने जम्मू रहते हैं और 6 महीने पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं, administration रात को ट्रेक्टर लेकर गया और उनके तमाम कोठे गिरा दिए और उनमें आग लगा दी। जब उन्होंने resist किया तो एसएचओ ने रिवाॅल्वर निकाला, दो गोलियां चलीं, एक on the spot मर गया और दूसरा जख्मी हुआ। एक हफ्ते के लिए SHO सस्पेंड हुआ और उसके बाद उसको दूसरी अच्छी जगह पर लगा दिया। उसके बाद भी 18 अक्टूबर, 2015 को, नक्शा अच्छी तरह से माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस जानते हैं, जम्मू से परिवार के लोग उधमपुर में दूसरे परिवार के लोगों को टेलिफोन करते हैं कि एक ट्रक आ रहा है और इस ट्रक में गाये हैं। इसलिए परिवार के लोग उधमपुर में तैयार रहते हैं और परिवार के लोग पेट्रोल लेकर तैयार रहते हैं, ट्रक के दरवाजे बंद कर दिए, उसमें ड्राइवर और क्लीनर दोनों कश्मीरी थे। उसमें आग लगा दी, आगे से आग लगा दी और पीछे से so-called गायों को बचाने के लिए जब दरवाजा खोला, तो उसमें कोयला कश्मीर जा रहा था। कोयला भी गाय बन गई और मुफ्ती साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उन दोनों को दूसरे दिन हेलिकॉप्टर से सफदरजंग अस्पताल, दिल्ली लाया गया। मैं उन दोनों को देखने गया। एक 80 प्रतिशत जल गया था, इसलिए वह मर गया और दूसरे का मुझे अभी तक पता नहीं है। जम्मू में जो हालात हो रहे हैं, वे भी उसमें कंट्रीब्यूट कर रहे हैं। श्रीनगर के अंदर जो 22 जून, 2017 को घटना हुई, मोहम्मद अयूब पंडित, डी.एस.पी. की जिस तरह से शहर में lynching हुई, यह एक शर्मनाक बात है। यह भी उतनी ही शर्मनाक बात है जितनी देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में होती है। यह इंसानियत के खिलाफ है। अप्रैल, 2017 को गुज्जर ट्राइबल्स, जो हमेशा छह महीनों के लिए पहाड़ों पर जाते हैं, वे गाय-भैंस लेकर जाते हैं, ऐसा हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के पहाड़ों में भी होता है, उनकी लड़कियों की पिटाई होती है, क्योंकि अमूमन मर्द लोग घर से सामान लाने के लिए या घास लाने के लिए जाते हैं, उनकी पिटाई होती है। यह हालात तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी हो रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र के अंदर 2 जून, 2014 को पुणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में क्या हुआ? एक आदमी skull cap पहने हुए था, उसे मार दिया। 10 जून, 2017 को नंदुबार डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक और आदमी को जिंदा ही जला दिया। मई, 2017 को दो आदमियों की lynching एक और डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हुई। केरल के अंदर 31 जनवरी, 2016 को Attingal district में इसी तरह से एक आदमी को hockey sticks से lynch किया गया। अप्रैल, 2017 को Ernakulam District में भी इसी तरह की घटना हुई। 7 अप्रैल, 2016 में इम्फाल के अंदर दो लड़कों की कम्युनल टेंशन में lynching की गई। असम के अंदर 30 अप्रैल, 2017 को Nagaon District में इसी तरह की lynching गाय चुराने पर हुई। दिल्ली में अप्रैल, 2017 को एक आदमी की lynching की गई। उसने अपने आप को कह दिया कि मर गया, इसलिए वह बच गया। आंध्र प्रदेश में विजयवाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अंदर इसी तरह की घटना हुई है। कोई स्टेट बचा नहीं है, चाहे तमिलनाडु हो, पंजाब हो, ओडिशा हो, नागालैंड हो। मैं कहूंगा कि कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक कोई न कोई घटना हुई है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पहले lynching नहीं होती थी, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पहले बुरा सलूक नहीं होता था, लेकिन अगर कोई lynching होती थी, तो कोई एक individual करता था, चाहे उसका धर्म कुछ भी होता था। आप माफ कीजिए, आपको अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, लेकिन इस वक्त जितनी भी lynching हैं, उनमें रूलिंग पार्टी के संघ परिवार का कोई न कोई आदमी involved है। यह religious नहीं है, यह धर्म की लड़ाई नहीं है, यह हिंदू-मुस्लिम का

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झगड़ा नहीं है, यह upper caste और दलित की लड़ाई नहीं है। यह परिवार against everybody की लड़ाई है। उनको संरक्षण मिलता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने statement दिया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी ने statement दिया है, लेकिन मुझे और विपक्ष को शक है कि यह understanding से हो रहा है कि तुम अपना काम करो, हम अपना काम करेंगे। हम statement देंगे, तुम जो करते हो, करते रहो। अगर understanding नहीं होती, तो देश में हर स्टेट में आज 15-20 लोग जेल में होते। क्यों कोई नहीं पकड़ा जाता? यह कैमरों के सामने होता है, इस की videos बनी हैं। हमें जिस तरह के WhatsApp मिलते हैं, मैं यहां बैठकर सैकड़ों लोगों को identify कर सकता हूँ। यह local police और local media persons को मालूम है। मैं आज उन 2-4 channels को बधाई देता हूँ, जो अभी भी यह दिखाते हैं। मैं बधाई देता हूँ, विशेष रूप से पत्रकारों और अखबार वालों को, जो field में जान की परवाह न करते हुए धमकियां बर्दाश्त करते हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म के क्यों न हों। वे सब majority community के हैं, मैं उन्हें अपनी तरफ से और पूरे विपक्ष की तरफ से और पूरे भारत की जनता की तरफ से salute करता हूँ कि वे इस लोकतंत्र को जिंदा बनाए हैं, वरना तो पता ही नहीं चलता। पहले तो television से पता चला, लेकिन उनका तो गला घोट दिया गया। वे तो एक ही राग अलापते हैं, लेकिन कुछ अखबार, पत्रकार हैं, जो यहां भी और field में हैं, वे स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं और सत्य और असत्य में अभी भी फर्क जानते हैं। यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है क्योंकि इस lynching से किसी भी विपक्षी पार्टी को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, एक ruling political party है, जिस को यह फायदा हो रहा है। यह political harvesting के लिए हो रहा है।

माफ कीजिए, यह देश हम सब का है। आपकी जिम्मेदारी हम सब से ज्यादा बनती है। आपको सरकार चलानी है, Law and Order कायम रखना आपका काम है। हम देश में एकता और अखंडता बनाने में आप को सहयोग देंगे, अपने खून की बाजी लगा देंगे, लेकिन lead आपको लेनी होगी। हम माहौल बनाने में आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप खुद ही माहौल बिगाड़ेंगे तो कौन मदद करेगा? देहात में जब गाय, भैंस या बकरी फसल खाती है, धान और मक्की की फसल खाती है तो उसके लिए बाड़ लगायी जाती है, कांटे की बाड़ लगायी जाती है, इसलिए कि कोई जानवर खेत के अंदर न जाने पाए। लेकिन यहां ऐसी सरकार है जिसका काम गरीबों, दलितों, मजदूरों, किसानों और आम आदमी को protect करना है, पर ये बाड़ खुद ही फसल खा रही है। तो इस बाड़ का क्या फायदा? जिस देश और गांव में बाड़ खुद फसल खाए, तो वह फसल बच नहीं सकती। आज यह देश ऐसा है, जहां कि जानवर फसल नहीं खा रहा है, बाड़ फसल खा रही है। इसलिए आप सब का आदर करते हुए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय Leader of the House, जोकि बड़े सुलझे, समझे व्यक्ति हैं, वकील भी हैं और लीडर भी हैं, इस की गंभीरता को समझें। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि यह धर्म की लड़ाई नहीं है, यह upper caste और दलित की लड़ाई नहीं है, यह हम सब की लड़ाई है। यह इंसानियत की लड़ाई है, यह humanity की लड़ाई है। हम मुसलमान होकर कश्मीर में लड़ते हैं। वहां यह लड़ाई हमारे बीच की है, मुसलमानों-मुसलमानों की लड़ाई है। जो mainstream party है और extremist parties हैं, non-stream many parties, उनकी और हमारी लड़ाई है, वहां हिन्दू और मुसलमान की कोई



لड़ाई نہیں ہے! یہ لڑائی ہمیں لڑنی ہے، کیونکہ اس سے آپ پاکستان کے front پر لڑیں گے، چائنا کے front پر لڑیں گے، آپ external threat کریں! جب ہمارا اپنا گھر کمزور ہوگا، تو پھر ہم کہاں لڑیں گے؟ یہ گھر ہمیشہ مضبوط رہا ہے، please ووٹ کے لیے اس گھر کو مت توڑیں! ....(توضیح).... ملک کی رक्षा کے لیے ملک کی یکتہ کے لیے، ملک کی اखंडتہ کے لیے विपक्ष کا ہر व्यक्ति جان دینے کے لیے تैيار ہے، لیکن آپ ووٹ کی راجنیتی چوڑیں! ماننیی ڈیپٹی چیئرمین ساحب، میں انہی شब्दों کے ساتھ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद!

†جناب غلام نبی ا زادہ: اسی طرح کا ایک واقعہ 13 مارچ 2016 کو تیرپور District میں ہوا۔ وہاں بھی ایک شخص مارا گیا۔ کیرل کے تیروانت پورم میں 23 سال کی ایک دلت لیڈی کے ساتھ ریپ کیا گیا اور بعد میں اسے مار دیا گیا۔ کرناٹک میں Now, it is my Government in Karnataka, but that does not mean that they have the licence to kill. Nobody has a licence to kill. وہاں تقریباً 100 بچوں نے کیولون ڈسٹرکٹ میں جب انہوں نے کھانا کھانے سے refuse کر دیا، کیوں کہ ایک دلت نے پلیٹیں صاف کی تھیں۔ یہ atrocities یا نفرت جو ا ج بھی ایک particular caste کا ہونے کی وجہ سے ہوتی ہیں، اس کے خلاف ہمیں لڑنا ہے۔ تلنگانہ میں روہت ویمولہ کانڈ کی چرچہ یہاں کئی بار ہو چکی ہے، میں اسے دوبرنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں، لیکن نیشنل لیول پر ا ج بھی دلتوں اور اقلیتوں کو بینکوں سے کوئی لون، معاف کیجیئے، مانیئے Finance Minister صاحب، نہیں ملتا۔

اب میں Lynching کی بات کرتا ہوں۔ Lynching کی کہانی اتنی لمبی ہے کہ اگر میں ایک ایک کا نام لونگا، تو کئی گھنٹے لگ جائیں گے، اس لیے میں خالی تعداد بتانا چاہوں گا۔

سر، جھارکھنڈ lynching کا اکھاڑہ بن گیا، loot and arson کا اکھاڑہ بن گیا۔ جیسا میں نے کہا، پچھلے ایک-ڈیڑھ سال سے جب سے جھارکھنڈ میں دو لڑکوں کی ہتھیہ کی گئی، تب سے میں وہاں کی انفارمیشن کلیکٹ کرتا ہوں۔ 18 مارچ، 2016 کو دھنباڈ ڈسٹرکٹ میں مظلوم انصاری (35 سال) اور عنایت للہ خان (12 سال)، یہ دونوں بھیڑ، بکریاں، گائیں بیل وغیرہ 30-35 جانور لے کر جانوروں کے میلے میں جا رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے گائیں نہیں کاٹی تھی اور نہ ہی کوئی جانور کاٹا تھا، کیوں کہ دو آدمی اتنے جانوروں کو نہیں کاٹ سکتا، جن میں ہر قسم کے جانور ہوں، لیکن

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

راستے میں گٹورکشکوں نے ان کو پکڑا۔ انہوں نے پہلے ان دونوں کو لاٹھیوں سے مارا اور اس کے بعد ان کے منہ اور آنکھیں بند کر کے ان کو رسیوں سے باندھ کر پیڑ سے ننگا لٹکا دیا۔ اس کی کاپیز میں آپ لوگوں کے لئے لایا ہوں۔ میں اس کو یہاں بانٹنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں، بلکہ میں آپ لوگوں کے لئے اس کی کاپیز لے کر آیا ہوں۔ ایسا medieval age میں ہوتا تھا، انگریزوں کے زمانے میں یہ ہوتا تھا۔ آج کیا آپ کسی کو ویپار نہیں کرنے دیں گے؟ آپ جان سے بھی ماریں گے اور ویپار سے بھی ماریں گے؟

اسی طرح، 9 اکتوبر، 2016 کو جام-تاڑا ڈسٹرکٹ میں منہاج انصاری کو کسی بہانے سے یہ کہتے ہوئے رات میں اریسٹ کیا گیا کہ تم نے وہاٹس-اپ پر کوئی میسیج دیا ہے۔ پھر تو وہاٹس -اپ کے کارن ہم سب لوگ جیل کے اندر جائیں گے۔ وہاٹس-اپ پر سب سے زیادہ آپ کی پارٹی چلی جائے گی اور آپ کے پریوار کے لوگ جائیں گے۔ وہ لوگ اس طرح کے وہاٹس -اپ دیش میں چلاتے ہیں کہ اسے آدمی دیکھ نہیں سکتا، سوچ نہیں سکتا۔ نفرت کا پیغام۔ یہ زیادہ ایک پریوار سے ہوتے ہیں، ہمارے سے نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کو پولیس لے جاتی ہے اور صبح اس کی لاش بھیج دیتی ہے۔ میں یہ نو اکتوبر، 2016 کو جام-تاڑا ڈسٹرکٹ کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔

اسی طرح، دو مارچ، 2017 کو گڑھوا ڈسٹرکٹ میں ایک دوسری مائٹارٹی کمیونٹی کی لڑکی کو اٹھا کر لے جایا جاتا ہے اور پولیس تھانے میں اس کی لاش واپس کی جاتی ہے۔ ایسا تو ہم ہیومن رائٹس کی شکایتوں میں بھی نہیں دیکھا ہے۔ کشمیر، جہاں آئینک واد چل رہا ہے، وہاں شروع شروع میں ہیومن رائٹس کی بڑی شکایتیں آئیں، لیکن وہاں بھی اس طرح کی شکایتیں نہیں آئی تھیں۔ وہاں الیکٹڈ گورنمینٹ نہیں تھی، لیکن یہ الیکٹڈ گورنمینٹ کے اندر ہو رہا ہے۔ آپ کس دنیا میں رہتے ہیں؟

اسی طرح، نو اپریل، 2016 کو گملہ ڈسٹرکٹ میں محمد شکیل نامی ایک اور لڑکے کو بھی اس لئے مار دیا جاتا ہے، کیوں کہ اس ایک دوسرے دھرم کی لڑکی

سے پیار تھا۔ 18 مارچ، 2017 کو جمشید پور میں چار لڑکوں کی mob lynching ہوتی ہے۔ میں ان کا نام نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں، کیوں کہ پھر یہ کمیونل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح، 22 مئی کو ایسٹ سنکھہ-بھوم میں وکاس، گوتم ورما اور گنیش گپتا کو child lifting میں lynch کیا جاتا ہے۔ 24 جون، 2017 کو چھپرہ ڈسٹرکٹ میں پھر ایک محمد سلمان کو گھر سے drag out کر کے بندوق سے گولی ماردی جاتی ہے۔ 27 جون، 2017 کو گریڈیہہ میں ایک گھٹنا ہوئی، جو ابھی کچھ دن پہلے وائرل ہو گئی، اس میں کلیم الدین نامی شخص پر حملہ ہوا تھا، جس کی کل موت ہو گئی۔ گریڈیہہ کا یہ دوسرا کیس ہے۔ تیسرا، 15 مارچ، 2017 کو ایک کرشچن کے ساتھ یہ واردات ہوتی ہے۔ ایک کرشچن کمیونٹی ڈسٹرکٹ ڈیولپمنٹ کمشنر کے پاس جاتی ہے اور کہتی ہے کہ ٹورزم ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے ہمارے چرچ کے لئے 40 لاکھ روپیہ منظور کیا ہے، وہ آپ ہمیں دیجئے۔ وہ ان کو مین-ہینڈل کرتا ہے اور کہا کہ ہمارا پروگرام تو چرچ کو صاف کرنے کا ہے، تم اس کو ٹھیک کرنے کے لئے آئے ہو۔ انہیں نکال دیا جاتا ہے اور ٹورزم ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے جو 40 لاکھ فنڈ منظور ہوا تھا، وہ بھی کینسل کر دیتا ہے۔

اسی طرح سے 11 اپریل، 2017 کو رانچی، معاف کیجئے پریوار کا نام لونگا تو بہت غصہ ہوں گے، لیکن آپ کے پریوار کے لوگوں نے کیا حرکت مسجد کے اندر اور باہر کی۔ 13 جولائی کو دوسرے پاکور -ڈسٹرکٹ میں اور چار اپریل کو دوسرے دیوگرہہ-ڈسٹرکٹ میں پریوار کے لوگوں نے جو حرکتیں کیں، ان کا میں نام نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں، کیوں کہ میں اس ہاؤس میں وہ ماحول پیدا نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو ایک رولنگ پارٹی نے جھارکھنڈ کے اندر پیدا کیا ہے، جو، بھے، ڈر، خوف اور آتک کا ماحول ہے۔

سر، ہریانہ کے اندر جیسا میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ ہریانہ ہمیشہ سے مانا جا رہا تھا کہ وہاں کا ایک اتھپاس ہے، لیکن لہہ گڑھہ میں 22 جون کو ہم نے جو دیکھا کہ عید کا سامان لینے کے لئے ایک بچہ جنید گھر سے گیا تھا اور کس طرح سے ٹرین میں مار دیا گیا اور اس کے دونوں بھائیوں کو زخمی کر دیا، لیکن کوئی بچانے سامنے نہیں آیا۔ یہاں اسی سے کنیکٹڈ جن گروں کے میں نے نام لئے، ان کو ہم سب مانتے

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ہیں، آدر کرتے ہیں، لیکن ہمارے دیش میں اس ٹرین میں ایک آدمی بھی اس کو بچانے کے لئے نہیں تھا۔ کتنے افسوس اور شرم کی بات ہے۔ میں نے تبھی امریکہ کے ایک انگریزی کے ایک پیپر کے حوالے سے پڑھا تھا، جس کو آج صبح تلاش کیا اور پھر مں آنند جی کو کہا کہ مجھے نہیں رہا تھا، لیکن پھر مجھے وہ بعد میں مل گیا۔ وہ نیویارک ٹائمز 27 مئی، 2017 کا تھا، جس میں اسی طرح سے ایک ٹرین میں ایک انگریز کرشچئن لڑکا جوڑف جا رہا تھا، جو قریب 35 سال کا تھا۔ اس پورٹ-لینڈ، یونائیٹڈ اسٹیٹ میں ایک ٹرین میں دو مسلم لڑکیاں گھسیں۔ ایک برقعہ میں تھی اور دوسری برقعہ کے بغیر تھی۔ یہ کرشچئن لڑکا ان پر کمیٹس کرنے لگا، اسلام کے بارے میں کچھ بولنے لگا اور مسلموں کو کہا کہ “Muslims are criminals” یہ تین پیج کا ہے، جو میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کو دے دوں گا۔ لیکن تبھی تین انگریز آدمی نکلتے ہیں، چاہے اس میں ایک انگریز نہ ہو، کیوں نام سے بھی نہیں لگتا ہے، مکس ہے۔ لیکن یہ لوگ ان لڑکیوں کو چلتی ہوئی ٹرین میں بچاتے ہیں اور بعد میں کرشچئن لڑکے نے چاقو نکالا تو پہلے ایک انگریز کا گلا کاٹ دیا تو وہ وہیں پڑ گیا۔ پھر دوسرے آدمی نے ان لڑکیوں کو بچانے کی کوشش کی، تو اس کو بھی اس نے سلٹ کر دیا۔ پھر تیسرا اکیس سال کا جو انگریز بچہ تھا اس کے ساتھ اس کی جھپٹ ہوئی، وہ بھی زخمی ہوا، پھر جاکر وہ بھاگا۔ اس لڑکے کے لئے جو تیسرا بچا تھا، پہلے دو مر گئے تھے، اس کے لئے کچھ ملین پیسہ جمع کئے اور کہا کہ اس کو انعام دیں گے۔ تو اس نے انعام لینے سے رفیوز کیا کہ میں نے اپنا کرتوئے کیا، یہ ان لڑکیوں کو ضرورت ہے جو اپنے دیش سے آئی ہیں۔ تو امریکہ میں ابھی کرتوئے کا پالن کرتے ہیں اور اپنے دیش میں ہم پالن نہیں کرتے۔ ہم دیکھیں گے کہ who will bell the cat؟ سب میرے سامنے مثال ہے سات سات ہزار لوگوں کے سامنے lynching ہوئی ہے، سات-سات سو لوگوں کے سامنے lynching نہیں ہوئی ہے، لیکن ہم بچانے کی جرت نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ یہ بڑے دکھ اور افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ہم کس دشا میں اس ملک میں جا رہے ہیں۔ یہ بڑے دکھ اور افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ہم اس ملک میں کس دشا میں جارہے

ہیں۔ گروگرام میں 16 اگست 2014 کو ایک گھٹنا گھٹی، 25 دسمبر 2015 کو پلول میں اور دسمبر 2015 کو کرنال میں ایک گھٹنا ہوئی، جس میں خوش نور کو cow vigilantes نے مار دیا۔ پھر مارچ 2016 کو سوہنا ڈسٹرکٹ میں تین لوگوں نے beef carry کرنے کے لیے ایک شخص کو thrash کیا۔ اپریل 2016 کو کروکشیتر ڈسٹرکٹ میں طاہر حسن کے بیٹے کو گتورکشکوں نے مار دیا۔ جون 2016 کو فرید آباد میں پھر دو لڑکوں کو lynch کیا۔ ستمبر 2016، کو گروگرام میں پھر دو لوگوں کو cow vigilantes نے کیا۔ جولائی 2017، کو حسار ڈسٹرکٹ میں پھر اسی طرح کی گھٹناؤں کی خبر آئی۔

مدھیہ پردیش میں اس طرح کی چار گھٹنائیں ہوئیں۔ 24 جون 2016 کو کھڑکیہ ڈسٹرکٹ میں گورکشکوں نے ایسی ہی گھٹنا کو انجام دیا۔ 7 مئی 2017 کو بھوپال میں مئی 2017 کو اجین ڈسٹرکٹ میں اور جولائی 2016 کو مانسور میں اسی طرح کی گھٹنائیں ہوئیں۔

راجستھان میں 30 مئی، 2016 کو چت وڑ گڑھ ڈسٹرکٹ میں اسی طرح سے cattle traders کی ننگی پریڈ کرائی گئی اور اس کے بعد انہیں lynch کیا۔ 1 اپریل کو الور ڈسٹرکٹ میں 2016 lynching کی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ میں پہلوخان کے بارے میں دوبارہ نہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں، اس پر پورے دیش میں بہت چرچہ ہوئی ہے۔ 16 جون 2017 کو پرتاپ گڑھ ڈسٹرکٹ میں ایک لڑکے کو مار دیا۔ وہ لوگ ایک لڑکی کی فوٹو کھینچ رہے تھے جو باہر defecating کر رہی تھی۔ وہ ان کو روک رہا تھا تو اس کو مار دیا۔ اسی طرح سے مارچ، 2016 کو ڈیڑھ سو لوگوں کے ذریعہ تین لوگوں کی lynching ہوئی۔ جون 2017 کو جب تامل ناڈو کو سرکاری ملازم باریڈر میں نئی نسل کی گاٹی لینے کے لیے جارہے تھے، تو تامل ناڈو کے ان سب فیسرز کی پٹائی ہوئی۔

گجرات میں 12 ستمبر 2016 کو نندنگر ڈسٹرکٹ میں Mohammad Ayyub was assaulted by cow vigilantes. بعد میں اس کی موت ہو گئی۔ اکتوبر 2014 میں سورت میں cow slaughter پر crackdown کے دوران mob نے attack کر دیا۔ مارچ 2016 میں روپ نگر میں اسی طرح سے buffalo کو کاٹنے پر لوگوں

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

Mohammad Ayyub was lynched 2016 کو احمد اباد میں attacked by gaurakshaks and brutally beaten. اس کی death ہو گئی۔

اترپردیش میں اگست 2015 میں دادری کے تین لڑکے، جس ٹرک میں وہ لڑکے تھے، اس ٹرک کو ہیا گ لگادی، جس میں وہ جل کر مر گئے۔ 28 ستمبر 2015 کو محمد اخلاق کو lynched کیا گیا۔ میں اس پر چرچہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں، اس پر بہت چرچہ ہو چکی ہے۔ اکتوبر 2015 کو مین پوری میں پھر lynching کی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ دسمبر 2015 کو دادری ڈسٹرکٹ میں پھر اسی طرح کی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ جولائی کو ڈسٹرکٹ سہارنپور میں بھی ایک لڑکے کو اسی طرح سے 2016 cow protectors نے مار دیا۔ مئی 2017 میں نوٹیڈا میں two farmers were beaten by gaurakshaks - مئی 2017 کو علی گڑھ میں five people thrashed and cow lynched for slaughtering a buffalo. 2017 جون کو ایٹا ڈسٹرکٹ میں vigilantes strip, tie and beat cattle traders.

جموں وکشمیر کا دیکھئیے۔ پچھلے سال 2015 ، میرے خیال سے میں وہاں نئی نئی سرکار بنی ہے تو سب سے پہلے ایک منسٹر کی constituency میں گجگر، ٹرائبلز، جو چھ مہینے جموں رہتے ہیں اور چھ مہینے پہاڑوں پر رہتے ہیں، ایڈمنسٹریشن رات کو ٹریکٹر لے کر گیا اور ان کے تمام کوٹھے گرا دیئے اور ان میں گ لگادی۔ جب انہوں نے resist کیا تو ایس ایچ او نے ریوالور نکالا، دو گولیاں چلیں، ایک on the spot مر گیا اور دوسرا زخمی ہوا۔

ایک ہفتے کے لئے ایس۔ایچ۔او۔ سسپینڈ ہوا اور اس کے بعد اس کو دوسری اچھی جگہ پر لگا دیا۔ اس کے بعد بھی 18 اکتوبر، 2015 کو، نقشہ اچھی طرح سے مان گئے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس جانتے ہیں، جموں سے پریوار کے لوگ ادھم پور سے دوسرے پریوار کے لوگوں کو ٹیلی فون کرتے ہیں کہ ایک ٹرک آ رہا ہے اور اس ٹرک میں گائیں ہیں۔ اس لئے پریوار کے لوگ ادھم پور میں تیار رہتے ہیں اور پریوار کے لوگ پیٹرول لے کر تیار رہتے ہیں، ٹرک کے دروازے بند کر دئے، اس

میں ڈرائیور اور کلیئر دونوں کشمیری تھے۔ اس میں آگ لگا دی، آگے سے آگ لگا دی اور پیچھے سے so-called گائیوں کو بچانے کے لئے جب دروازہ کھولا، تو اس میں کوئلہ کشمیر جا رہا تھا۔ کوئلہ بھی گائیں بن گئی اور مفتی صاحب چیف منسٹر تھے، ان دونوں کو دوسرے دن بیلی کاپٹر سے صفدر جنگ اسپتال، دہلی لایا گیا۔ میں ان دونوں کے دیکھنے گیا۔ ایک اس ی فیصد جل گیا تھا، اس لئے وہ مر گیا اور دوسرے کا مجھے ابھی تک پتہ نہیں ہے۔ جموں میں جو حالات ہو رہے ہیں، وہ بھی اس میں کنٹریبیوٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ سری نگر کے اندر 22 جون، 2017 کو گھٹنا ہوئی۔ محمد ایوب پنڈت، ڈی۔ایس۔پی۔ کی جس طرح سے شہر میں lynching ہوئی، یہ ایک شرمناک بات ہے۔ یہ بھی اتنی ہی شرمناک بات ہے جتنی دیش کے دوسرے حصوں میں ہوتی ہے۔ یہ انسانیت کے خلاف ہے۔ اپریل، 2017 کو گجر ٹرائبلس جو ہمیشہ چھ مہینوں کے لئے پہاڑوں پر جاتے ہیں، وہ گائیں، بھینس لے کر جاتے ہیں، ایسا ہماچل پردیش اور اتراکھنڈ کے پہاڑوں میں بھی ہوتا ہے، ان کی لڑکیوں کی پٹائی ہوتی ہے، کیوں کہ عموماً مرد لوگ گھر سے سامان لانے کے لئے یا گھانس لانے کے لئے جاتے ہیں، ان کی پٹائی ہوتی ہے۔ یہ حالات جو جموں کشمیر میں بھی ہو رہے ہیں۔ مہاراشٹر کے اندر دو جون، 2014 کو پونے ڈسٹرکٹ میں کیا ہوا؟ ایک آدمی skull cap پہنے ہوئے تھا، اسے مار دیا۔ دس جون، 2017 کو نندوبار ڈسٹرکٹ میں ایک اور آدمی کو زندہ ہی جلا دیا۔ مئی، 2017 میں دو آدمیوں کی Lynching، ایک اور ڈسٹرکٹ میں ہوئی۔ کیرل کے اندر 31 جنوری 2016 کو Attingal district میں اسی طرح سے ایک آدمی کو hockey sticks سے lynch کیا گیا۔ اپریل، 2017 میں Ernakulam District میں بھی اسی طرح کی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ 7 اپریل، 2016 میں امپھال کے اندر دو لڑکوں کی کمیونل ٹینشن میں lynching کی گئی۔ آسام کے اندر 30 اپریل، 2017 کو Nagaon District میں اسی طرح کی lynching گائیں چرانے پر ہوئی۔ دہلی میں اپریل 2017 کو ایک آدمی کی lynching کی گئی۔ اس نے اپنے آپ کو کہہ دیا کہ مر گیا، اس لئے وہ بچ گیا۔ آندھرا پردیش میں وجے واڑہ ڈسٹرکٹ کے اندر اسی طرح کی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ کوئی اسٹیٹ بچا نہیں ہے، چاہے قتل ناڈو ہو، پنجاب ہو، اوڈیشہ ہو، ناگالینڈ ہو۔ میں کہوں

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

گا کہ کشمیر سے لے کر کنیا کماری تک کوئی نہ کوئی گھٹنا ہوئی ہے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ پہلے lynching نہیں ہوتی تھی، میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ پہلے برا سلوک نہیں ہوتا تھا، لیکن اگر کوئی lynching ہوتی تھی، تو کوئی ایک individual کرتا تھا، چاہے اس کا دھرم کچھ بھی ہوتا تھا۔ آپ معاف کیجئے، آپ کو اچھا نہیں لگے گا لیکن اس وقت جتنی بھی lynching ہیں، ان میں رولنگ پارٹی کے سنگھہ پریوار کا کوئی نہ کوئی آدمی involved ہے۔ یہ religious نہیں ہے، یہ دھرم کی لڑائی نہیں ہے، یہ ہندو-مسلم کا جھگڑا نہیں ہے، یہ upper caste اور دلت کی لڑائی نہیں ہے۔ یہ پریوار against everybody کی لڑائی ہے۔ ان کو سنرکشن ملتا ہے۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ مان گئے پردھان منتری جی نے اسٹیٹمینٹ دیا ہے، میں مانتا ہوں کہ گرہ منتری جی نے اسٹیٹمینٹ دیا ہے، لیکن مجھے اور وپکش کو شک ہے کہ یہ understanding سے ہو رہا ہے، کہ تم اپنا کام کرو، ہم اپنا کام کریں گے۔ ہم اسٹیٹمینٹ دیں گے، تم جو کرتے ہو، کرتے رہو۔ اگر understanding نہیں ہوتی تو دیش میں ہر اسٹیٹ میں آج 20-15 لوگ جیل میں ہوتے۔ کیوں کوئی نہیں پکڑا جاتا؟ یہ کیمروں کے سامنے ہوتا ہے، اس کی ویڈیوز بنی ہیں۔ ہم جس طرح کے WhatsApp ملتے ہیں، میں یہاں بیٹھ کر سیکڑوں لوگوں کو Identify کر سکتا ہوں۔ یہ لوکل پولیس اور local media persons کو معلوم ہے۔ میں آج ان دو - چار چینلس کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں، جو ابھی بھی یہ دکھاتے ہیں۔ میں بدھائی دیتا ہوں، خاص طور سے پترکاروں اور اخبار والوں کو، جو فیلڈ میں جان کی پرواہ نہ کرتے ہوئے دھمکیاں برداشت کرتے ہیں، چاہے وہ کسی بھی دھرم کے کیوں نہ ہوں، وہ سب majority community کے ہیں، میں انہیں اپنی طرف سے اور پورے وپکش کی طرف سے اور پورے بھارت کی جنتا کی طرف سے سیلوٹ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس لوک تنتر کو زندہ بنائے ہوئے ہیں، ورنہ تو پتہ ہی نہیں چلتا۔ پہلے تو ٹیلی ویژن سے پتہ چلا، لیکن ان کا تو گلا گھونٹ دیا گیا۔ وہ تو ایک ہی راگ اپتے ہیں، لیکن کچھ اخبار، پترکار ہیں، جو یہاں بھی اور فیلڈ میں ہیں، وہ سوتنترتا کی لڑائی لڑ رہے ہیں اور سچ اور جھوٹ میں ابھی بھی فرق جانتے ہیں۔ یہ اس لئے کیا جا رہا



ہے کیوں کہ اس lynching سے کسی بھی وپکشی پارٹی کو فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ ایک ruling political party ہے، جس کو یہ فائدہ ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ political harvesting کے لئے ہو رہا ہے۔

معاف کیجئے، یہ دیش ہم سب کا ہے۔ آپ کی ذمہ داری ہم سب سے زیادہ بنتی ہے۔ آپ کو سرکار چلانی ہے، لاء اینڈ آرڈر قائم رکھنا آپ کا کام ہے۔ ہم دیش میں ایکتا اور اکھنڈتا بنانے میں آپ کو سہیوگ دیں گے، اپنے خون کی بازی لگا دیں گے، لیکن lead، آپ کو لینی ہوگی۔ ہم ماحول بنانے میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتے ہیں، لیکن آپ خود ہی ماحول بگاڑیں گے تو کون مدد کرے گا؟ دیہات میں جب گائیں بھینس یا بکری فصل کھاتی ہے، دھان اور مکّی کی فصل کھاتی ہے تو اس کے لئے باڑ لگائی جاتی ہے، کانٹے کی باڑ لگائی جاتی ہے، اس لئے کہ کوئی جانور کھیت کے اندر نہ جانے پائے۔ لیکن یہاں ایسی سرکار ہے جس کا کام غریبوں، دلتوں مزدوروں، کسانوں اور عام آدمی کو Protect کرنا ہے، پر یہ باڑ خود ہی فصل کھا رہی ہے۔ تو اس باڑ کا کیا فائدہ؟ جس دیش اور گاؤں میں باڑ خود فصل کھائے، تو وہ فصل بچ نہیں سکتی۔ آج یہ دیش ایسا ہے، جہاں کہ جانور فصل نہیں کھا رہے ہیں، باڑ فصل کھا رہی ہے۔ اس لئے آپ سب کا آدر کرتے ہوئے میں امی د کرتا ہوں کہ مان گئے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، جو کہ بڑے سلجھے، سمجھے آدمی ہیں، وکیل بھی ہیں اور لیڈر بھی ہیں، اس کی گمبھیرتا کو سمجھیں۔ میں نے پہلے ہی کہا کہ یہ دھرم کی لڑائی نہیں ہے، یہ upper caste اور دلت کی لڑائی نہیں ہے، یہ ہم سب کی لڑائی ہے۔ یہ انسانیت کی لڑائی ہے، یہ humanity کی لڑائی ہے۔ ہم مسلمان ہوکر کشمیر میں لڑتے ہیں۔ وہاں یہ لڑائی ہمارے بیچ کی ہے، مسلمانوں-مسلمانوں کی لڑائی ہے۔ جو mainstream party ہے اور extremist parties ہیں، non-stream many parties، ان کی اور ہماری ہے، وہاں ہندو اور مسلمان کی کوئی لڑائی نہیں ہے۔ یہ لڑائی ہمیں لڑنی ہے، کیوں کہ اس سے آپ پاکستان کے فرنٹ پر لڑیں گے، چائنا کے فرنٹ پر لڑیں گے، آپ external threat کرئیے۔ جب ہمارا اپنا گھر کمزور ہوگا، تو پھر ہم کہاں لڑیں گے؟ یہ گھر ہمیشہ مضبوط رہا ہے، پلیز ووٹ کے لئے اس گھر کو مت توڑئیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ دیش کی رکشا کے لئے دیش

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

की अिकता के लै, दलश की अकहण्टा के लै वुपकश का ढर आदमी जान दलने के लै तलर ढे, ललकन आढ वुठ की सलसत ङुहुरलै- ढान लै डुषुी ङुलुढलन सलक, ढुलन अनललन शुकुदुन के सलतुह अनल बलत कुरुत ढुन, ढुलत ढुलत दहुनलुद-

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अलुससंखुत कलरु ढंनुललत के रलकु ढंनुी; तथल संसदीत कलरु ढंनुललत ढें रलकु ढंनुी (शुी ढुखुतलर अबुलस नकुवी): आदरणीत उडसढलडतल ढहुदत, वलसे तुु हढलरी डलरुी के अनुत वरलषु लीडर इस वलषत डर ढुललेंगे, लेकलन ढें अनडी बलत केवल डलंङ-ऑ: ढलनट ढें ही कहकर खतुढ करनल ङलहुंगल।

गुललढ नढी आज़लद सलहब ङब ढुल रहे थे, तब उनुहुोंने अक ढहुत अङुकी बलत कही। उनुहुोंने ङुु बलत कही कल ये ङुु आडरलधलक घटनाएं हुई हैं, ये कलसी डलरुी, कलसी सरकलर से संबंधलत नहीँ बलुकल वुखुतललुं से संबंधलत हैं। ढें इस बलत से सहढत हुूं कल ये शुदुध रूड से अडरलध से संबंधलत हैं, शुदुध रूड से crime है और खुदल के ललए ङुु crime है, उसकुुु communalism ढें ढत ढदललल। ङुु इस तरह के heinous crimes हैं, इस तरह की ङुु आडरलधलक व शैतलनी गतलवलधलतलं हैं, तदल आड उनकुुु सलंडुरलतलक रूड देंगे, तुु इससे आडरलधलक डुरवुतल के लुगुं कुु ढदद ढललेगी, ङुु तह ङलहते हैं कल उनके अडरलध कुु अक सलंडुरलतलकतल कल सुरकुशल कवङ ढलल आल, इसलललए तह उनकी ढदद हुुगी। तह तुु अक ङीङ है और दुूसरी ङीङ तह है ...*(वुतुवधलन)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): The point is, who is instigating that crime. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: One minute. I am not yielding. उडसढलडतल ढहुदत, अभी गुललढ नढी आज़लद सलहब ने दुु बलतें कहीँ। उनुहुोंने कलहल कल रलङरथलन ढें ङुु घटना हुई, उस डर कुुई कलरुवलई नहीँ हुई, हरलतलणल ढें कुुई घटना हुई, उस डर कुुई कलरुवलई नहीँ हुई, झलरखंड ढें ङुु घटना हुई, उस डर कुुई कलरुवलई नहीँ हुई और नलगडुर ढें ङुु घटना हुई, उस डर कुुई कलरुवलई नहीँ हुई। ढें केवल इसकुुु correct करनल ङलहतल हुूं, तलकल इसके बलरे ढें कुुई message गलत न आल। अलवर ढें ङुु घटना 1.04.2017 कुु हुई, तुु उसी सढत उस घटना कल case register हुआ तथल ततुकल 11 लुगुं कुु गलरडुतलर कलतल गतल और अब वे लुगुु जेल ढें हैं। हरलतलणल के बलुलढगद ढें 22.06.2017 कुु ङुु घटना हुई, इससे संबंधलत सढी लुगुं कुु ततुकल गलरडुतलर कलतल गतल और 6 लुगुु जेल ढें हैं, उनके खलललल कड़े से कड़े कलनुनी डुरलवधलनुं के तहत कलरुवलई हुु रही है। झलरखंड के रलढगद ढें 29.06.2017 कुु ङुु घटना कल ङलकुर कलतल गतल है, उसढें ततुकल कलनुनी कलरुवलई की गई, FIR लुऑ की गई और 24 घंटे के अंदर 12 लुगुं की गलरडुतलरी हुई तथल अब उनके खलललल कलनुनी डुरकुरलतल शुरु हुु रही है। ढलहलरलषु के नलगडुर ढें 12.07.2017 कुु ङुु घटना हुई, उसढें ततुकल case register कलतल गतल और ततुकल लुगुं कुु जेल ढेङल गतल। ...*(वुतुवधलन)*...

शुी नरेश अगुरलल (उतुतर डुरदेश): ये तुु ङवलब दे रहे हैं। ...*(वुतुवधलन)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह जवाब नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जवाब सुनिश्चिता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अभी हम सबको बोलना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो केस का जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये जवाब नहीं दे सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): परिवार को भी नामजद किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: پریوار کو بھی نامزد کیا گیا ہے ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is speaking on behalf of his party.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन इन्होंने जवाब दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जिनको गाय के बारे में पता ही नहीं, वे भैंस के बारे में क्या बताएंगे? ....*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can reply.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक tolerance का सवाल है, भाईचारे का और सद्भाव का सवाल है, तो tolerance हमारे देश के लोगों का DNA है और जो सद्भाव है, वह हमारी संस्कृति और संस्कार है। भारत के लोगों के सद्भाव, संस्कृति और संस्कार का नतीजा है कि तमाम ताकतों के शैतानी षड्यंत्रों के बावजूद हमारा देश मजबूत है, एक है और एक होकर उन तमाम ताकतों को चुनौती दे रहा है जो भारत की तरफ दुश्मनी की आँखें दिखाते हैं। इसलिए अभी ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग हुई थी। उस ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब भी थे, उस ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में तमाम माननीय वरिष्ठ नेता थे, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही, मैं उसको संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में कहा कि, "गौ-रक्षा को कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों ने अराजकता फैलाने का माध्यम बना लिया है। इसका फायदा देश के सौहार्द को बिगाड़ने में लगे लोग भी उठा रहे हैं। देश की छवि पर भी इसका असर पड़ रहा है। राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे असामाजिक तत्वों पर कठोर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। गाय को हमारे यहां मां माना जाता है। लोगों की भावनाएँ गाय से जुड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन लोगों को यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि गाय की रक्षा के लिए कानून है, कानून तोड़ना कोई विकल्प नहीं है। कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और जहां भी ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, वहां राज्य सरकारों को इस पर सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों को यह

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

भी देखना चाहिए कि कहीं कुछ लोग गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर अपनी व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी का बदला तो नहीं ले रहे हैं?"

उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह किसी जन सभा में नहीं कहा था, उन्होंने यह ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में कहा था। उन्होंने लास्ट में यह कहा कि, "हम सभी राजनैतिक दलों को गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर हो रही इस गुंडागर्दी की कड़ी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।"

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसको इसलिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की, हमारी पार्टी की जो नीति है, जो नीयत है, वह बहुत साफ है। हम डेवलपमेंट के एजेंडे पर किसी भी डिस्ट्रक्टिव एजेंडे को डॉमिनेट नहीं करने देंगे। अगर कुछ लोग यह सोचते हैं कि हम इन तीन सालों में मोदी सरकार के खिलाफ करप्शन का कोई चार्ज नहीं लगा पाए, अगर कुछ लोग यह सोचते हैं कि इन तीन सालों में हम देश और दुनिया को यह नहीं बता पाए कि हमने भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों की जो विरासत दी थी, उस विरासत को एक किनारे करके ...(व्यवधान)... मोदी सरकार पारदर्शिता और सुशासन के रास्ते पर तेजी से चल रही है ...(व्यवधान)... अगर वे यह नहीं बता पाए कि आज पूरी दुनिया में भारत की जो तस्वीर थी, वह तस्वीर मजबूत हुई है, दुनिया के लोग नतमस्तक होकर भारत को सलाम कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आज ...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं बता पा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हुई है और देश के गांव, गरीब किसान तक विकास की रोशनी भी पहुँच रही है। आज गरीबी और गरीब हमारी सरकार के एजेंडे के एक केंद्र बिंदु में भी हैं, यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं। जब यह बात जानते हैं तो अब किस तरह से सरकार को बदनाम करो, किस तरह से सरकार के एजेंडे को डायवर्ट करने की कोशिश करो और किस तरह से ये कभी टॉलरेंस के नाम पर, कभी मोहनजोदड़ो और हड़प्पा की खुदाई से निकालकर अवार्ड वापसी हो जाती है। कहते हैं कि हमें अंग्रेजों ने सन् 1920 में अवार्ड दिया था, हम 2016 में, मोदी जी, आपको वापस करने आए हैं। अरे भैया, मोदी जी ने न तुमको अवार्ड दिया था, न तुमसे वापस लेंगे। यह जो एक पूरा का पूरा षड्यंत्र है, वह षड्यंत्र कोई भी कर रहा हो ...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी कांग्रेस ...(व्यवधान)... या किसी और का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... जैसे आपने तमाम नाम लिए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप चाहें ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उस कंपीटीशन में भी नहीं जाता ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उस कंपीटीशन में भी नहीं जाता ...(व्यवधान)... सुनो भैया ...(व्यवधान)... हम दिन-भर आपकी बहुत सुनते हैं। 2010 में ...(व्यवधान)... 2008 में ...(व्यवधान)... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद ने जो पढ़ा था ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उस कंपीटीशन में नहीं जाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... 2008 में असम में ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह की घटनाओं में ...(व्यवधान)... कितने लोगों की हत्या हुई थी, महाराष्ट्र में कितनी हुई, बंगाल में कितनी हुई, आंध्र प्रदेश में कितनी हुई, मिजोरम में कितनी हुई, बिहार में कितनी हुई, ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे पास इसकी पूरी लिस्ट है। मेरे पास पूरी लिस्ट है, जो इस तरह की लिविंग जैसी घटनाओं से जुड़ी हुई है, लेकिन मैं उस कंपीटीशन में नहीं जाता। यह चाहे उस समय हुई हो, चाहे अभी हो रही हो, जो भी ताकतें इस काम को कर रही हैं, उन पर कड़े कानूनी प्रावधानों के तहत कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें और जहां पर भी राज्य सरकारें — यहां पर जो राजनैतिक पार्टियां हैं, जिनकी वहां राज्य सरकारें हैं, उन राज्य सरकारों को हमने, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अगर इतनी मजबूती के साथ कहा है, इतनी मजबूती

के साथ संदेश दिया है, तो वह उन राज्य सरकारों के लिए है, जो हमारी राज्य सरकारें भी हैं, यह उन राज्य सरकारों के लिए भी है, जो दूसरी पार्टियों की भी राज्य सरकारें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस कंपीटीशन में इसलिए नहीं जाता, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि जितना दुख गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब को होगा, जितना दुख राम गोपाल जी, सीताराम येचुरी जी और शरद यादव जी को होगा जितना दुख आनन्द शर्मा जी को होगा, जितना दुख देरेक ओब्राईन जी को होगा, उससे ज्यादा दुख हम लोगों को भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम कभी नहीं कहेंगे कि मेरे देश का जो एजेण्डा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे भारत की जो संस्कृति है, मेरे देश का जो संस्कार है, उस संस्कृति और संस्कार को कोई भी ताकत नुकसान पहुंचाए और कोई भी ताकत उसको बिगाड़े।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक बात और मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, जो उन लोगों को साफ संदेश है और बहुत स्पष्ट संदेश है, जो ताकतें यह सोचती हैं कि हम इस तरह के फेब्रिकेटेड इश्यूज के माध्यम से, इस तरह की आपराधिक घटनाओं को लेकर एक बड़ा बतंगड़ बनाकर, इस तरह की आपराधिक और जघन्य आपराधिक घटनाओं को सांप्रदायिकता का रूप देकर मोदी सरकार के एजेण्डे को नुकसान पहुंचाएंगे, यह उनकी गलतफहमी है और मुझे लगता है कि यह मुंगेरी लाल के हसीन सपने से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। हम सब आज एक हैं। हम ऐसी घटनाओं की निंदा करते हैं और निंदा ही नहीं करते बल्कि हम यह भी कहते हैं कि ऐसी जो ताकतें हैं, जो इस काम में लगी हुई हैं, उन ताकतों के खिलाफ, उनके खात्मे के लिए, उनको परास्त करने के लिए, उनको आइसोलेट करने के लिए हमें एकजुट होकर एक आवाज में एक स्वर में बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं फिर कहूंगा कि इस तरह की जो जघन्य आपराधिक घटनाएं हैं, उसको खुदा के लिए सांप्रदायिकता का रूप मत दीजिए। आप यदि सांप्रदायिकता का रूप देते हैं, तो ऐसी ताकतों की आप मदद करते हैं, जो ताकतें चाहती हैं कि इस तरह के जो अपराध हैं, इस तरह के जो क्राइम हैं उनको कम्युनिलिज्म का जामा मिल जाए। बार-बार यह कहा जाता है— गोरक्षक। क्या इस तरह के जिसने क्राइम किए हैं, उसने बोर्ड लगा रखा था कि मैं गोरक्षक हूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उसने कहा था कि मैं गो-रक्षा का ठेकेदार हूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरे, अगर कोई भी अपराधी कह दे, जिसने अपराध किया है और वह यह कह दे कि मैं कांग्रेस का हूँ, तो क्या हम कांग्रेस कहने लगेंगे? हमने तो कभी नहीं कहा। यह 2010, 2005, 2004, 2006, 2011, 2012, इतनी लंबी लिस्ट है, हमने यह नहीं कहा कि कांग्रेस का व्यक्ति कर रहा था। हमने यह नहीं कहा कि फलां पार्टी का व्यक्ति कर रहा था। इसलिए मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा, फिर एक बार कहूंगा कि इस मुद्दे पर जितना चिंतित हम हैं, उतने ही चिंतित आप भी हैं, उतना ही चिंतित पूरा देश है। अगर ऐसी घटनाएं कहीं हो रही हैं, तो उन घटनाओं के खिलाफ हमें सख्ती के साथ, मजबूती के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ कदम उठाने चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात यह कहकर खत्म करूंगा—

"खुला है झूठ का बाजार आओ सच बोलें।

न हो बला से खरीदार आओ सच बोलें।

हमें गवाह बनाया है वक्त ने अपना

पुकार कर सरेबाजार आओ सच बोलें।"

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

3.00 P.M.

तो कम से कम आप इस मामले में सच बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"दौर है संग आजमाई का और हम आईना सजाते हैं।

तुम हवाओं को हौसला बख़्शो, हम चिरागों की लौ बढ़ाते हैं।"

शुक्रिया।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने और माननीय संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री ने अपनी बात कही। हम सभी सांसद इसको लेकर चिंतित हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी के बयान के बाद गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री जी का जो बयान आया, शायद वह बयान एक-दूसरे का कंट्राडिक्टरी है। कल ही गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री ने बयान दिया कि हम तो गाय की रक्षा करने के लिए नहीं, हम तो गाय का मांस खाएंगे, हमारे गोवा में गाय पर कोई बैन ही नहीं है और बीफ की कमी नहीं होने देंगे। तो मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि आप तो वही काम कर रहे हो कि मुंह में राम, बगल में छुरी। श्रीमन्, संविधान के निर्माताओं ने कभी नहीं सोचा था या देश की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वालों ने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि हमारा देश धर्म, जाति, क्षेत्र के नाम पर बंटेगा, हमारे देश के सामने ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा होगी, नहीं तो संविधान को बनाते वक्त उन्होंने उन चीजों पर बंदिश लगा दी होती। लेकिन है दुर्भाग्य, जो है! कुछ लोग हिन्दू धर्म के ठेकेदार हो गए। मुझे याद है कि 1991 में जब राम जन्मभूमि का आन्दोलन चल रहा था, तो उस समय हम लोगों को भी सफाई देनी पड़ती थी। हम एमएलए का चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, तो मुझे जनता में सफाई देने के लिए, जनता में बीजेपी के कुछ ठेकेदार थे, जो अपने को बीजेपी या विश्व हिन्दू परिषद या तमाम नाम, ये कहते थे कि जो हमारा सर्टिफिकेट लेकर नहीं आएगा, वह हिन्दू नहीं है। यह भी परिस्थिति देश में पैदा हुई। जब यह अभियान चल रहा था, उस समय मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार थी, उस समय हम कांग्रेस में थे। आपके तमाम हिन्दू भक्त, राम भक्त जेलों में गए। स्कूलों को जेल बना दिया गया। एक जेल हम भी गए, जहां क्षेत्र के लोग थे, उनसे मिलने, तो वहां आप लोगों ने चार पंक्तियां लिख रखी थीं कि \* सियावर रामचंद्र की जय। श्रीमन्, चार लाइनें इन राम भक्तों ने लिख रखी थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

#### REGARDING A DEROGATORY STATEMENT MADE BY A MEMBER

**श्री श्वेत मलिक** (पंजाब): यह तो भगवान राम का अपमान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): इन लोगों ने अपमान किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लाइनें इन लोगों ने लिखी थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, मैं कह रहा था ये भगवान के ठेकेदार हो गए, हम तो ठेकेदार ही नहीं हैं। आप गौदान मांगते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप गौदान मांगते हैं, हम सौ गायें मेनका जी को दे रहे हैं और एक-एक गाय आप सबको दे रहे हैं, पालो सबको। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding to him? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, सदन में अपना कोई भी विषय रखते समय सदन के किसी भी सदस्य द्वारा किसी भी व्यक्ति की धार्मिक भावनाओं को, आस्थाओं को, जो किसी व्यक्ति की मूल धार्मिक भावनाओं और आस्थाओं से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है, उस पर ऐसी टिप्पणी करना, जिससे किसी व्यक्ति की धार्मिक भावनाएँ आहत होती हों, वह expunge होना चाहिए और उन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए। यह भी lynching है।

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा कुछ हो गया! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह mobocracy है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आपने क्या कहा? ...(व्यवधान)... आपने ऐसा कुछ कहा! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर से बोल दें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will go through the record and expunge if there is anything objectionable. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने जो कहा, बिल्कुल सही कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... उस धर्मशाला में ये चार लाइनें लिखी हुई थीं और जो भगवान राम के, उस समय धर्म के नाम पर कथित ठेकेदार थे, जो अपने को राम भक्त कह रहे थे... अच्छा, गाय हमारी माता है, तो बैल हमारा क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)... इसका जवाब दे दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: नरेश जी, आप गलत भी कह रहे हैं और आप उसको दोहरा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप गलत भी कह रहे हैं और दोहरा भी रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अच्छा, बछड़ा और सांड हमारा क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will go through the record and expunge if there is any such thing. ...(Interruptions)...

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अनंत कुमार): सर, यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह इन्होंने लिखा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, he has hurt the sentiments of a majority of the people. This cannot be tolerated. He cannot hold the House to ransom. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I will go through the records. If there is anything which is said that has hurt the sentiments of any community, I will expunge it.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: He has made some comments. He has hurt the sentiments of a majority of the people. He should apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, if you have said anything which has hurt the feelings of any community, majority or minority, you kindly withdraw it. I will have to go through it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, आप देख लीजिएगा, अगर इसमें कुछ असंसदीय है, तो आप खुद तय कर लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर आपका अधिकार है, इसमें हम क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through it and then take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, probably you were speaking to one of the Members. You have not heard the gravity of what he has said. He has linked up each of the Hindu Gods with a brand of alcohol. That is the statement which he has made. If he had made this statement outside this House, he would be liable for prosecution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, you would be liable for prosecution if you had made this statement outside and then to take it in this manner. Do you have the audacity of speaking this in relation of any other religious denomination? Would you ever do this? Sir, you have not realized the gravity of what he has done. Please pick up the proceedings. You immediately expunge it and ask him to apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनंत कुमार: सर, इतना दुर्हकार नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will get the details. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will sort it out. Nareshji, if you have linked the name of a God with alcohol it is *per se* defamatory and *per se* unparliamentary. I will go through it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप देख लीजिएगा, अगर वह असंसदीय है, तो उसको निकालने का अधिकार आपको है। मैंने इस चीज के लिए कब मना किया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: It is unparliamentary. It is hurting the sentiments of the Hindu community which is a majority community in this country. He has no business, Sir. He cannot take the country to ransom. He has to apologise. ....*(Interruptions)*... The nation outside. ....*(Interruptions)*... ये कैसी बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह



अनपार्लियामेंटरी या पार्लियामेंटरी का विषय नहीं है, इन्होंने पूरे देश का अपमान किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने हिन्दू समाज का अपमान किया है, इस देश के बहुसंख्यकों का अपमान किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसकी कड़ी निंदा करेंगे, इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए आप क्षमा याचना करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will solve it. I have called for the records. The person who has noted has got up. He is being called back. I will go through it and solve it. Sit down. ....**(Interruptions)**...

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, please go through the records. Till then, you adjourn the House. It is not possible to run the House. Till then, you adjourn the House and see the proceedings and then take action. ....**(Interruptions)**... Till then, you adjourn the House, please.

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** सर, जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा, यदि ये किसी और के लिए ऐसा बोलते, जो इन्होंने यहां संविधान के प्रोटेक्शन में, हाउस के प्रोटेक्शन में बोला है, अगर इस बात को ये सदन के बाहर बोलते, तो इनके ऊपर मुकदमा हो जाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह कहीं भी बोला जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम कहीं भी बोल देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपने लिखा है, हमने नहीं लिखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please sit down. ....**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए। I have gone through the records. The statement made by Shri Naresh Agrawal is *per se* derogatory and hurts the sentiments of a particular community. Therefore, he should not have made that statement. What do you have to say, Mr. Naresh Agrawal?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने जो कहा था, वे मेरे विचार नहीं थे, कहीं क्वोट था। लेकिन अगर उससे हमारे धर्म को, वैसे हमारे धर्म के ठेकेदार बहुत हैं, हम भी उसी धर्म में हैं। गाय सबसे ज्यादा वैश्य समाज पालता है। यहां हर्ष वर्धन जी बैठे हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** जितनी गौशालाएँ चल रही हैं, उन गौशालाओं को वैश्य समाज चलाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even then. ....**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन अगर उससे ठेस पहुँची है ...(व्यवधान)... अगर उससे ठेस पहुँची है, तो मैं उसे वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Those remarks are being expunged.

श्री अनंत कुमार: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह थोड़ा ज्यादा हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनंत कुमार: क्या ज्यादा हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't create problem on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. I don't approve of. ...(Interruptions)... This is not an issue to be fought about. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I have already disapproved and condemned it. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't fight on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... I have already condemned it. ...(Interruptions)... Please let me listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। First of all, my humble request is not to fight over this issue. I have already said that the statement was derogatory, hurting the sentiments of the people. He should not have made such a statement. I have condemned that statement. He has withdrawn it. I have also expunged it. It is not on record at all. I think that is sufficient. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, please react to it and solve the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने उसको विदड़ों कर लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसको सॉल्व कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने कह दिया कि मैं उसको वापस लेता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप खेद भी एक्सप्रेस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने कहा कि इस देश में जितनी गौशालाएं चलती हैं, उनमें से 99 परसेंट गौशालाएं हमारा समाज चलाता है, आप नहीं चलाते हो। ...(व्यवधान)... गौशालाएं हम चलाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... 99 परसेंट गौशालाएं हम चलाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... गायें हम पालते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can express your regret and solve the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लिविंग एक बहुत खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति है और ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** सर, ये क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या जो मन में आएगा, वह बोल देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, यहां एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ने मां को वेश्या कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, यहां यह तक कहा गया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(Interruptions)... Please express the regret and solve the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, ये जवाब नहीं देना चाह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mr. Naresh Agrawal has withdrawn his statement and you have also expunged it from the record. ...(Interruptions)... So, let the matter rest here. ...(Interruptions)... It is finished. ...(Interruptions)... Let us continue with the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... He has withdrawn what he had said and you have also expunged it from the record. ...(Interruptions)... You have also expressed that his statement ...(Interruptions)... It is on record. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let the matter end here and we should resume the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जब नरेश अग्रवाल इसको विदड़ों कर चुके हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, जब नरेश अग्रवाल इसको विदड़ों कर चुके हैं और कहा कि ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश अग्रवाल कभी माफी नहीं मांगेंगे, चाहे सदन का पूरा सत्र ऐसे ही निकल जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... माफी मांगने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I just want to appeal to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Mr. Naresh Agrawal has said something offensive. That is something that he has withdrawn. You have expunged that. You have gone on record saying that what he said was wrong. It hurt the sentiments of a certain section and it should not have been said. You, in fact, used the word 'condemnation'. That is all there on the record. So, once that is all on the record, my appeal is, let the House function now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, I don't understand the arrogance of the hon. Member in not expressing the regret and apology. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not insulted a single person; he has insulted the whole community. ...*(Interruptions)*... As our Leader of the House said, if he had done this of anybody else or towards any other denomination, it would not have been tolerated. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not ready to regret. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not ready to apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be done like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not accept this position. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should not be so arrogant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Isn't this mob lynching of Parliamentary democracy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Mr. Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, yesterday, we all met and decided that the House must function. Everybody said that they would cooperate. Now, Mr. Agrawal has said something, which has hurt the sentiments of the Members of this side. He has apologised. But, since, he has apologised ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not apologised.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Okay. He has withdrawn his remarks. But, since, they are not satisfied, I have a solution. Why don't we send this matter to the Privileges Committee of Rajya Sabha? Let them decide about this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you bring a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की पीठ के प्रति आस्था है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the solution?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इसीलिए जो बात यहां उठी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात कही, उन शब्दों को उन्होंने वापस लिया और पीठ से भी आपने उसे खत्म किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सत्ता दल के माननीय सदस्यों को एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ज़रा इस चीज़ को भी सुनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई, आप ज़रा सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बात तो सुन लो! वे आपके ही देव नहीं हैं, हमारे भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तुम्हारे पास हिन्दू धर्म की ठेकेदारी नहीं है। धर्म के ठेकेदार मत बनो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, इसी सदन के अंदर पिछले साल एक घटना हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, पिछले साल इसी सदन के अंदर एक बड़ी गंभीर बात हुई थी। जब जेएनयू में आन्दोलन चल रहा था, तो वहां के एक pamphlet का जिक्र इस सदन में किया

**4.00 P.M.**

गया था। वह pamphlet, जिसमें मां दुर्गा के बारे में अपशब्द कहे गए थे, जिसमें उनका अपमान किया गया था, उसको केंद्र की एक मंत्री ने सदन में पढ़कर सुनाया था, जिस पर सदन स्थगित हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका समाधान हमने निकाला था, लेकिन मंत्री ने माफी नहीं मांगी। आपकी मंत्री, आपके ही एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन के अंदर, इसी सदन में — उस दिन सदन नहीं चला था, उस दिन हमारी तरफ से विरोध हुआ था। नरेश जी ने कहा, इन्होंने शब्द वापस लिए। भावनाएँ सबकी हैं, भावनाओं को चोट पहुँचाने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है। जहां तक धर्म की बात है, आस्था हम सबकी है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसा प्रतीत न हो कि धर्म में विश्वास करने वाले लोग उधर हैं और इधर के सब लोग धर्म-विरोधी हैं। यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। इसका समाधान निकले। विषय गंभीर है, विषय एक टिप्पणी से बड़ा है। जो बहस का विषय है, वह व्यक्ति तक सीमित मत करें, बल्कि इसका समाधान निकालें। हमारे जो संसदीय कार्य मंत्री हैं, संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री हैं, वे सदन के नेताओं के साथ बैठकर इसका समाधान निकालें, ताकि चर्चा आगे चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** राम गोपाल जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राम गोपाल जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर ये ऐसे ही जिद करते रहेंगे, तो हम एक बिल भी पास नहीं होने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप जिद करोगे, तो मैं एक बिल भी पास नहीं होने दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बिल पास नहीं होने दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** शरद यादव जी, सॉल्यूशन बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शरद यादव जी, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** ऐसे बात करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the only way. I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... What do I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned up to 4.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past three of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at four of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** महोदय, कई बार हमने उनको आग्रह किया है, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी एक समझदार और बहुत एक्सपीरिएन्स सदस्य हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसे क्यों हिन्दू देवी-देवताओं को अपमानित किया, मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। घोर अपमान किया इसलिए उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ, वे खड़े होकर क्षमा याचना कर दें और वे यह कह दें कि वे विदड़ों कर रहे हैं, लेकिन विदड़ों करना और क्षमा याचना करने में फर्क है, यह वे भी जानते हैं। यह कोई प्रेस्टीज का मामला नहीं है, प्रेस्टीज का इश्यू नहीं है। हम भी हाउस चलाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस हाउस के बाहर करोड़ों लोग हैं, हमारे मालिक हैं, हमारी जनता है, सवा सौ करोड़ जनता है, उनके जो आस्था

[श्री अनंत कुमार]

के केंद्र हैं भगवान विष्णु, मां जानकी, भगवान राम और बजरंग बली हनुमान जी, उनका घोर अपमान हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** हमारे लीडर ने बोल दिया है कि कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अनंत कुमार:** मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सदन चलाना चाहती है, लेकिन अग्रवाल जी के मन में इस विषय के बारे में कोई प्रतिष्ठा, कोई अहंकार नहीं होना चाहिए। उन्होंने जब विदड़ों किया और आपने जब रूलिंग दी, उनको समझ में आ गया कि यह बहुत बड़ी गलती हो चुकी है, तो उन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, एक ही बात के लिए दो मापदंड नहीं हो सकते। इसी सदन में हमारी एक केंद्रीय मंत्री ने जो पेम्पलेट पढ़ा था, उसमें मां दुर्गा के लिए जिस तरह के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया था, वह सब की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने वाला था। अगर उस मंत्री ने माफी मांगी हो इस इश्यू पर, तो नरेश अग्रवाल जी माफी मांग लेंगे, आप रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, हर मुद्दे को राजनीतिक मुद्दा नहीं बनाना चाहिए, हमारे भाई अनंत कुमार जी तो बहुत समझदार हैं, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री हैं, वे सदन के महत्व को समझते हैं। मैंने कहा था कि किसी दीवार पर यह लिखा हुआ था, मैंने अपने आप क्वोट नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने जो शब्द कहे, आपने एक्सपंज कर दिया। हमने कहा ठीक है। आपने एक्सपंज किया और हमने वापस ले लिया। हमारी भी आस्था है, ऐसा नहीं है कि आपकी ही ज्यादा है हमारी नहीं है। हमने भगवान राम को कभी राजनीतिक नहीं बनाया, हमने उनको तम्बू के नीचे नहीं रखा है। मैं इसी को कहता हूँ, इन्टॉलरेंस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इतना कह देता हूँ, चलिए मैं इतना कह देता हूँ कि अगर राजनीतिक रूप से किसी की भावना को ठेस पहुंची हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** सर, मैंने मालूम किया कि उन्होंने क्या बोला है। नरेश अग्रवाल जी एक अनुभवी नेता हैं, सांसद रहे हैं, प्रदेश के मंत्री रहे हैं। जो उन्होंने कहा है, वह किसी भी तरीके से उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** हम क्या यहां भाषण सुनने के लिए बैठे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** वे खेद प्रकट करें। मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। अगर उन्होंने अनचाहे भी बोला है तो उन्हें खेद प्रकट करके matter को खत्म करना चाहिए, यह मैं उनसे आग्रह करता हूँ।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** खेद तो वे प्रकट कर चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने कहा कि कभी मेरी यह इच्छा नहीं थी कि मैं किसी की भावना को ठेस पहुंचाऊँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** फिर वही बात!

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैंने कभी यह नहीं चाहा। मेरा राजनैतिक जीवन 40 साल का हो गया है, मैंने कभी किसी धर्म, किसी जाति, किसी क्षेत्र को आघात नहीं पहुंचाया। मैंने जिंदगी में निजी तौर पर कभी किसी पर कमेंट भी नहीं किया, मैंने आज तक किसी पर व्यक्तिगत आरोप नहीं लगाया। लोगों ने व्यक्तिगत आरोप लगाए होंगे। 1991 के चुनाव में जब हम कांग्रेस से लड़ रहे थे, उस समय लोगों ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात):** ऐसा क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उस समय लोगों ने बहुत कुछ कहा, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़:** गलत बोलने के बाद भी गलत नहीं बोला, ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** इसके बावजूद भी अगर लोगों को ठेस पहुंची है तो मैं खेद व्यक्त करता हूं, बस अब खत्म करिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ओके। खेद प्रकट कर दिया है। उन्होंने खेद express कर दिया है। I thank Mr. Naresh Agrawal for expressing regret. Thank you very much for solving the issue like that. Also, media may kindly note that whatever is expunged by me should not be published at all, either by the print media or by the channel media.

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal):** Sir, the point you made is well taken. You have requested the print media and you have requested the television media, but there is a whole world of social media where this has already gone out. So, nothing can be done. I know you have said it in a good spirit but there is an overall responsibility which all of us have.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is correct. I agree with you.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, that raises a larger issue. What Shri Derek O'Brien has just said is important so that passions are not inflamed to the electronic media and to the print media. The concerned authority, the Cyber Control Cell, must ensure that the social media also respects the verdict. The social media cannot be outside the law of the country. That also has to be told very clearly to them. We have authorities and they can stop them from spreading any hate, any rumour, or anything which can inflame passions, and that the Chair must take cognizance.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** What do you say Minister of Electronics and Information Technology? Can you say anything about this?

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** The Minister of Electronics and Information Technology should take care. He is here.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Can you say something?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is expert.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The concern that the hon. Deputy Chairman has articulated, I will convey it to the authorities. But you must kindly take note of this thing that today social media is a different medium altogether. It is the whole world. Therefore, Mr. Derek O'Brien has rightly said that all of us have to collectively ensure that these kinds of passions are not inflamed.

### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### Re. The situation arising out of the reported increase in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and dalits across the country — *Contd.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, lynching का असर क्या हुआ? हमारे एमपी सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर जी बैठे हैं। ये दिल्ली के अपने फार्म हाउस से गायों को अपने घर बुलंदशहर में ले जाना चाहते थे। कोई इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हुआ कि वह गायों को दिल्ली से बुलंदशहर लेकर चला जाए। उनको दो-दो थानों में inform करना पड़ा। नागर जी तो कहते हैं कि उनके यहां 12 बछड़े हैं, बताइए, किसे दान दे दें? वे 12 बछड़े दान देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि कोई उन्हें फ्री में ले ले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये तो कह रहे हैं, आप बताएं, किसे 12 बछड़े चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): आप भेज दीजिए, क्या दिक्कत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नागर जी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: क्या दिक्कत है? आप भेज दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप मेरे साथ चलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। आप मेरे साथ चलिए। आप बस उन्हें ले जाने की जिम्मेदारी ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भेजने की ही तो दिक्कत है, बाकी कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भेजने की ही तो दिक्कत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरे साथ चलिए। आप ले जाने की जिम्मेदारी ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भेजने की तो दिक्कत है, बाकी कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भेजने की तो दिक्कत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: हम ले जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, जब हम तीर्थ स्थान पर पूजा करने के लिए जाते हैं और जब पुजारी हमारी पूजा कराता है तब आखिर में वह कहता है कि एक गऊ दान दीजिए। नेता सदन, आप भी गए होंगे, पुजारी गऊ दान करवाता है। चलिए, हम गऊ दान करते हैं। हम सारे बीजेपी के एमपीज को एक-एक गाय देते हैं, आप लोग पालिए। अब आप लोग यहां पर एक आशवासन दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबको एक-एक गाय देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो वैश्य समाज के हैं।



सारी गौशालाएं हम लोग चला रहे हैं। देश में जितनी गौशालाएं चलती हैं, सबको अग्रवाल समाज चला रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात): मेरे पास भी 10 गौशालाएं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम गायों को पाल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या हम गौशालाएं नहीं चलाते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश को मालूम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. Don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, देशभर में lynching का असर यह हुआ है कि पहले बहुत से मवेशी बाजार लगते थे, बहुत से मेले लगते थे। गरीब लोग वहां पर अपने जानवरों को बेचते थे और खरीदते थे। पशुओं के मेले बहुत बड़े-बड़े होते थे। राजस्थान में भी ऐसे मेले लगते होंगे। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में पशु मेले लगते थे। आज इस lynching ने उन मेलों को खत्म कर दिया। जो वीकली मेले लगते हैं, उनमें लोग जाते हैं और जानवर को छोड़कर चले आते हैं, क्योंकि खरीददार कोई है नहीं। जो गाय दूध नहीं दे सकती है, उसको गरीब आदमी कैसे पाले? सरकार ने उनके खाने-पीने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। आज गांव के किसानों के लिए नीलगाय और छुट्टा गाय बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो गई है। हमारे यहां किसान लोग रोते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी पूरी की पूरी फसल ये रात को खा जाती हैं। किसान पूरी-पूरी रात जगते हैं। अगर वे कांटे के तार लगवा दें, तो गाय मुंह डालती है, तो उसका मुंह कट जाता है। उसके बाद कीड़े पड़ जाते हैं, गाय मर जाती है, जिसको हम लोग देख नहीं सकते। यह हमारे संस्कारों में नहीं है। इसका उपाय क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश में आपने एंटी-रोमियो अभियान चला दिया। एंटी-रोमियो अभियान उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रहा है। भाई-बहन जा रहे हैं, तो भी जेल में, प्रेमी-प्रेमिका जा रहे हैं, तो भी जेल में, हस्बैंड-वाइफ जा रहे हैं, तो भी जेल में, यह कौन-सा नया अभियान है, आप लोगों का? आप इसके लिए माफी मांगिए। आप लोग खड़े होकर माफी मांगिए। कहिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ, वह गलत हुआ और जो उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा, गलत होगा। आप इससे सहमत हैं? आप तो इसे सऊदी अरब बना रहे हैं। वहां एक लड़की ने छोटे कपड़े पहन कर अपनी फोटो भेज दी, तो उसको जेल भेज दिया। मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि महिला आयोग कहां है, जो इस बारे में बोल नहीं रहा है? उत्तर प्रदेश में आपने एंटी-रोमियो का एक नया आविष्कार कर लिया। आपसे उत्तर प्रदेश की कानून-व्यवस्था संभल नहीं रही है। जब हमारी सरकार थी, तो आप रोजाना यह दिखाते थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून व्यवस्था नाम की चीज नहीं है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है? ऐसा कोई दिन नहीं जाता है जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सामूहिक रेप की घटना न हो, ऐसा एक दिन भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं जाता है। खड़े होइए, एक भी बीजेपी का एम.पी. खड़े होकर कहे कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में गलत कह रहे हैं। ठीक है, मीडिया को दबा लिया है, मीडिया तमाम बातें नहीं कहेगी। जालौन में सामूहिक रेप की घटना हुई, जैसी कि बुलंदशहर में हुई थी। हमारी सरकार के समय में बुलंदशहर में सामूहिक रेप की घटना हुई थी, तो सारे देश में हल्ला मच गया था। जालौन में क्या हुआ, जेवर में क्या हुआ? कितने लोग मारे गए, कौन सा कानून बना? आज यहां पर मेरा प्रश्न लगा हुआ था। इस बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहा था। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से फिर अनुरोध करता हूं कि देश के सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाइए। मैं पूछता हूं कि ऐसा बीजेपी शासित राज्यों में क्यों हो रहा है? प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को मीटिंग में बुलाइए। सख्ती के साथ कानून का पालन होना चाहिए। इससे देश की इमेज विश्व में अच्छी नहीं बन रही है। आज विश्व में हमारी अच्छी इमेज नहीं जा रही है। क्या

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

इस देश में धर्म, जाति के नाम पर हत्याएं होंगी? माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। आप बहुत सीधे हैं। पहले इन्होंने कहा कि National Crime Records Bureau इसे register नहीं करता है। आज वे खुद बताने लगे कि किस-किस प्रदेश में कितनी lynching में मौतें हुयी हैं। इससे तो जवाब देते वक्त आप साफ-साफ कह देते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा लगता। मैं जब मंत्री था, कभी अधिकारियों की बात नहीं मानता था। वे जो लिखकर लाते थे, उसे काट देता था और जो सही होता था, उसे लिखवाता था। उन्हें बचाने का ठेका हमने थोड़े ही ले लिया है। मंत्री जी, मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि हिम्मत है, तो आप आज declare कर दें। आज यह संदेश जाना चाहिए कि सरकार इस मामले में कड़ाई से पेश आएगी क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत बार कह चुके हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहने के बाद बीजेपी के नेताओं ने उस के उलट भाषण दिए। मैंने बताया कि गोवा के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा। हम सब यह चाहते हैं। मैंने हरदम यह बात कही है कि जब राष्ट्र हित होगा, हम सब राष्ट्र के साथ खड़े होंगे और जहां राजनीतिक लड़ाई होगी, हम राजनीतिक रूप से खड़े होंगे। हम आप से अपील करते हैं कि आप lynching के संबंध में एक सख्त कानून बनाइए, लेकिन ऐसा कानून मत बनाइएगा जैसा कि आपने महिलाओं के संबंध में बना दिया है। आज भी महिलाओं पर अत्याचार नहीं रुक रहे हैं। मैं हरदम यह कहता हूं, "कम कानून और सख्त कानून हरदम प्रभावी होते हैं, कमजोर कानून कभी प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं।"

इसी के साथ मैं अपील करूंगा कि सरकार आज जवाब देते समय यह घोषणा करे और इस बात को कहे कि lynching इस देश में किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं चलने दी जाएगी और सभी मुख्य मंत्री अपने राज्यों में कड़ाई से इस के कानून का पालन करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, according to the list, next speaker is Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth from AIADMK. She is giving her place to Shri Sitaram Yechury with her consent.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Does that mean that AIADMK is not participating in this debate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. In the next round, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am asking him a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking the Chair a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: AIADMK will speak in the next round. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am only asking you a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the next round only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): There is some award function. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be speaking next to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the next round only.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am only asking you a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your chance will not be taken away. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have no problem. I am only asking you a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is only a request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She will speak or someone from AIADMK will speak in the next round. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am only asking you a simple question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have replied to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: After Samajwadi Party, AIADMK is there, and, then, Trinamool Congress. What I understand is that AIADMK is now giving its slot to the other hon. Member to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, after that, you will be called. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a special request because he has to go for some award function. We always make this kind of adjustment. After all, we are comrades; this side or that side.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am glad that you used the word 'comrades'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Comrade' in the larger sense.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am glad even if you used it in that sense. Sir, I am rising to speak with a very heavy heart and also in the background of what happened in the House just now. Sir, the sort of atmosphere that we have seen here does not augur well for our Parliamentary democracy. Since the problem is solved, I do not want to go into that.

But, actually, Sir, I am standing with my head hanging in shame. Where has our Republic come to? Seventy years earlier, we had the pride in the world to say — while no other western democracy could have the courage to say — that from day one, we shall give universal suffrage for everybody in our country. Irrespective of their religious affiliation, irrespective of their caste, irrespective of their gender, we gave universal suffrage, which was a revolutionary step at that point of time, and, its basis was recognition of equality. It is that equality today that is being questioned and is being severely trampled upon through these instances of lynching.

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My earlier speakers have listed various instances. I am not going to repeat them but just look at some of the gruesome tales. You have Akhlaq lynched at his dinner table because of the allegation that he was eating beef. It happened in 2015. Two youngsters in Latehar in Jharkhand were hanged because they were taking their cattle to a cattle fair. They were Muslim boys. You have Pehlu Khan, a dairy farmer, lynched in Alwar. In Una, there were *dalits* who were skinning the dead cows; that is the job, which, *dalits*, unfortunately are to do. You have them lynched. The boys were whipped and lynched. And that was filmed. We were just talking about the social media. It was viral on the social media. You had the case of Junaid and his brothers. You had the case of Zafar who was killed by officials in Rajasthan because he asked them to stop filming a woman defecating in the open. Look at the level of intolerance and the gruesome tales that are taking place.

Sir, I recollect the words used by Rabindranath Tagore when he returned his Knighthood. What were the words that he used? He said,

“Give me a voice of thunder,  
that I may hurl imprecations  
upon this cannibal whose gruesome hunger  
spares neither women nor children..”

That is the degree of dehumanisation that we have arrived at. Why we have arrived here is something that needs to be understood and debated. And we have to reach a conclusion on that in this august House.

Yes, we have international experiences of lynching. It comes down from medieval times during the Spanish Inquisition. How did they identify who's a Muslim and who's a Jew? By giving them a broth of soup which contained pork. Those who did not drink that soup were identified as Jews and Muslims and persecuted. One legacy that the Spanish Inquisition left behind was the triangular cap that was taken over by the Ku Klux Klan in the United States of America. Till 1940, they were persecuting the blacks saying that they were inferior human beings. I am sure some of my old colleagues still remember the famous song by Billie Holiday which is titled “Strange fruit”. The song begins by saying, what the strange fruit on the southern trees is with blood on the leaves. The ‘southern tree’ means Southern America in those days. And ‘the blood on the leaves’ means that it's the black man hanged there. During the Spanish Inquisition what they had to do to identify Muslims and Jews was, “Who eats pork?” and you have “Who eats beef?” to identify who is a Hindu and who is a non-Hindu in India in 2017. Is this what my country is

coming to? And what about the private armies which are now roaming around? The Prime Minister has said that it is a State subject and that it is a law and order problem. These private armies have to be banned by a Central order. There should be a Central order to ban private armies who are taking law into their own hands. You had the Ku Klux Klan taking law into its own hands. You had black and brown shirts of Hitler and Mussolini taking law into their own hands. They cannot be banned by any one State Government. They will have to be banned by the State and that is the Central Government. That is the only way by which you can stop the private armies trying to implement the law of the land for which they have no authority and that is why we immediately ask for a ban on these vigilante groups of all nature whether it be moral policing or whether it be cow vigilantism who are resorting to such actions. These groups must be banned by a Central order. And that is a demand my party would like to make to the Government. But why is this happening, Sir? This is not happening because we suddenly have a rise in the crime in the country. This is happening because of a certain ideological project that is at work and that is something we have to understand, Sir. Since you and I, and all of us have inherited the independent India and the Constitution. This was a product of a battle between three visions. The mainstream vision during the freedom struggle was of the Congress. They talked of future independent India being a secular democratic republic. We, the Left, had a difference with them. We said that we could not stop at that. We told them that they had to move forward to convert our political independence into economic independence and that could happen only under socialism, otherwise, the secular democratic republic could also become vulnerable. There was a third vision which had a twin expression. You had the Muslim League talking of an Islamic India and you had the RSS talking of a Hindu Rashtra. Both of them wanted the country, independent India, to be a theocracy guided by the religious affiliations of its people. Unfortunately, the Muslim League went ahead and the country was partitioned. For my generation, even for me, all that is history because we were born after that. *...(Interruptions)...* That is apart. But the point is, the religious affiliations being the basis for statehood. That is at variance with the other two visions that were there – a secular democratic republic. After Independence, India became a secular democratic country. When Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated out of that anger, when that assassination happened, after that, there was a ban on the RSS that was initiated by Sardar Patel – of all the people, Sardar Patel! What did the ban order say, which he drafted himself on the 4th of February, 1948? Sardar says – I quote – “The objectionable and harmful activities of the Sangh have however continued unabated and the cult of violence sponsored and inspired by the activities of the Sangh has claimed many victims, the latest and the most precious to fall was Gandhiji himself.” It is the cult of violence that is spread. I am not saying what

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they say that all these gau rakshaks are RSS people. They are saying they are anti-socials, they are criminals. The Prime Minister has said so. They are criminals by the night and they may be something else by the day. But why are they getting this courage to act? It is because of the spread of this cult of violence. That is what has to be contained. But the battle of the visions did not stop there. Unfortunately, many were lulled into submission thinking that that was stopped there. But, no, subsequently, what have we seen? It is the brand of nationalism that was purviewed even after Mahatma's assassination, even after adopting our Constitution. Here, Sir, I quote to you what the RSS chief at that point of time said. I quote, "What is the attitude of those who have been converted to Islam or Christianity? They are born in this land, no doubt. But are they true to its salt? Are they grateful towards this land which has brought them up? Do they feel that they are the children of this land and its tradition and to serve it is their great good fortune? Do they feel it a duty to serve her? No! Together with the change in the faith, gone are the spirit of love and devotion for the nation." If these are the values that you are spreading in ideology after Independence and after the Constitution, what does this mean? It directly contradicts with the right to equality, which we have provided in our Constitution, irrespective of caste, creed or sex. That's the word used in the Constitution. It directly contradicts that. This is a sort of an ideological position that has risen to these levels whereby nationalism is only equated as Hindu nationalism or Hindutva nationalism. This is not my *Bharat Mata* which I know of. My *Bharat Mata* has given births to Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Buddhists, Jains and to atheists. This is not the *Bharat Mata*. When we say '*Bharat Mata ki jai*', we say '*Bharat Mata ki jai*' for all these people. But, at the same time, we say '*Jai Hind*'. Why is *Jai Hind* not a patriotic slogan and why is *Bharat Mata ki jai* alone a patriotic slogan? Is there no insidious meaning in that? ...*(Interruptions)*... What about Bhagat Singh's *Inquilab Zindabad*? Is that not patriotic? Is Bhagat Singh not patriotic? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, do not distinguish on the basis of what slogans are shouted. A patriot is a patriot. It's an Indian patriot. That is why, that Indian patriotism is what we are standing for, not for Hindutva patriotism or Hindutva nationalism. It is that Indian nationalism which has to be nurtured and that is our duty, and because of not nurturing it you have these lynch mobs here today. You have these lynch mobs which come out of that hatred. This nationalism, unfortunately, I do not feel very good saying this but I want to bring to the notice of this august House that there was a nationalism of this type that was also there, that the world had seen, and that was Hitler's nationalism. What was Hitler's nationalism, Sir? He talked of German nationalism as a gigantic national organism. He talked of it as a body. If the German nationalism has to be stronger – I am quoting from the *Mein Kampf*

that he had written – this gigantic organism has to be rid of all the germs that are alien to that organism. Then, to do so, what does he say? I quote from *Mein Kampf*: “This urge for maintenance of unmixed breed (read Hindutva) which is a phenomenon that prevails throughout the whole of the natural world, results not only in sharply defined outward distinction between one species and another. The struggle for daily livelihood leaves behind in the ruck everything that is weak or diseased or wavering.” If this weak or diseased or the wavering are not removed, this organism of German nationalism cannot be strengthened and that is why he says “Since the inferior always outnumber the superior, the former would always increase more rapidly.” Recollect the multiplication of the Muslim race versus the Hindu race. “They will increase more rapidly if they possessed the same capacity for survival and for procreation of their kind. The final consequence would be that the best in quality would be forced to recede in the background. Therefore, a corrective measure in favour of better quality must intervene.” Weed away all these elements. That is how you strengthen the German nationalism. That was Hitler’s nationalism. Today, “weed away all non-Hindus, you strengthen Hindutva nationalism”. That is the philosophy that is prevailing and that is rising in our country. It is not a Hindu right. It is Hindutva nationalism. It is this, this is what is giving sustenance for such groups to continue to exercise and do what they are doing. This vigilantism, that we are seeing today, is the part of this larger effort so it is no longer just a fringe doing it. It is not some fringe or some anti-social elements or some criminals but what the Sardar himself said that the cult of violence spread by these, that is generating all these elements into action, into attacking the very foundations of our Constitutional Republican order where that basic Right to Equality is being denied. That basic right to faith and propagate each own’s faith is being denied. If that is happening, you are undermining this very Constitutional order. That is why the fight against this lynching and vigilante groups is essential to maintain our Constitutional order. Let me tell you — this is something not only me saying it — the Government’s favourites, that is, the foreign media, it is the foreign media, Sir — I quote to you *The New York Times* write is kept in very high esteem by this Government. What does *The New York Times* writes in its editorial two-three days ago? “This might seem – this means these lynch attacks — like merely a farcical move by Hindu fanatics, if it were not so in line with much else that is happening in Mr. Modi’s India, and if implications for India’s democracy weren’t so chilling! But this is where Mr. Modi has brought the nation as it prepares to celebrate 70 years of independence on Aug., 15.” It is *The New York Times* editorial. What does this week-end’s *Financial Times* say, Sir, that the Prime Minister of this Government “must stop pandering to the Hindu right. This policy comes against the backdrop of an increase in attacks by Hindu vigilantes on those suspected of trading or consuming beef; an estimated 28 or more people have



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been killed in such attacks so far.” This is your international standing today. And, they are recognizing what is happening in our country is something that is completely antithetical to the entire constitutional values and orders that we have given ourselves. Sir, you, sitting on that Chair, and all of us have come with an oath on this Constitution. We have come with an oath on this Constitution which gives me एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष जनतंत्र का गणतंत्र, a Secular Democratic Republic, that is, *Bharat*. Now, that is under question today and that is why, I say that what is happening is not my Mother India. What did my Mother India teach me, Sir, when we all grew up and what it continues to teach me today? What did Swami Vivekananda tell us, ‘Like different rivers flow in different directions in different courses to merge in the same ocean, like that, different human beings through their own faiths or even being an atheist, all merge into one ocean of humanity.’

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what *Rig-Veda* says, “एकं सिद्धिं बहुधा वदन्ति।”

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, *Rig-Veda* tells you that and even your Bhagawad Gita tells you when in the *Vishnu Avatar*, *Krishna* comes down and says, "I will protect every human being in every faith that he believes in." That is what my Mother India tells me. So, will you tell me now what I should wear? Will you tell me who will be my friend? Will you tell me what I should eat? Will you tell me, "You are killing cows and I am not"? Now, India is the second largest industry of beef exports in the world, where more than five million people are working there. All of them are what? 'Anti-national'? Are they enemies of the nation? So, that is where, please, at least, if not us — you don't take our opinion seriously — but you, at least, take the opinion of the G20 that you consider serious or at least, take the opinion of U.S.A. where you have been five times in three years. Take the opinion of New York Times' editorial. Take what they are saying. The Prime Minister *must* concentrate on reforms, economic policies and not on this *Hindutva*. So, stop the country from moving towards a Hindu right. So, these lynchings, Sir, are not isolated incidents of law and order. These lynchings are part of an ideological construct that wants to undermine the secular democratic character of modern India which is there in our Constitution and replace it by whatever they call by their concept of what is called the '*Hindutva Rashtra*'. That is why, this is a serious matter. Sir, that is why, I am beseeching you. Immediately, ban all these cow vigilante groups; ban your anti-Romeo squads. Some of us have the fortune of being educated in our mother tongue as well as in English but why do you invoke poor Shakespeare into your campaign? Call them by some other name. Why 'anti-Romeo'? Why do you insult Shakespeare? Why do you call him into this? Anyway, that is an aside. ...(Interruptions)... Apart from that, Sir, these groups must be legally banned and let us together build our



country in whichever direction we want to take. Let us discuss; let us see what is there, beat our differences. So, finally, I only beseech all of you, all of us have our beliefs; all of us have our faiths; all of us who are atheists like me, we have only to tell you, Sir, atheism in Indian *parampara* is as old as Hinduism itself. *Charvaka* was your first atheist, a *Brahman* atheist and, therefore, don't pre-decide that one is anti-Indian by being an atheist. We all have our rights. Let us all together stop this degeneration in our country. That is my message to the House and my appeal to the Government to immediately ban these organizations.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Mota Samadhiyala is a village and exactly one year ago, many Members of Parliament from different political parties visited this village. We, from Trinamool Congress, also went there. Mota Samadhiyala is actually ten kilometers from what is better known as Una. You have to drive ten kilometers from Una and then you reach here. This is where those seven *dalit* boys met their fate.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*.]

I don't want to take up more than one example because thankfully many of my colleagues before me have given you so many examples. I will give you only one example and then I will get on to the issues. Around that time in July last year, the then Chief Minister of Gujarat announced that there would be a fast-track court to examine as to what happened and reach to the truth of the seven boys. My direct charge, through you, Sir, is, why has not that special court still been set up? This is one example. I can give you another 50 examples. Sir, that is the point about words and action. That was one example. We are asking the questions, but, are we asking the right questions? The Prime Minister on 29th June, as we all know, said that killing people in the name of *gau bhakti* is not acceptable. We all know what happened a few hours later in Jharkhand. Sir, through you, let me convey this to the Prime Minister that empty words and generic comments will not work. Please name the groups. Name the groups, name the individuals, and name the organizations. Then we will take you seriously. Otherwise, we are deeply suspicious. Let us move on. That was 1<sup>st</sup> July, I wish to tell the Prime Minister. Then, let us get to 2<sup>nd</sup> July and I have a quote here. We are discussing this in all seriousness and the quote is, "There is no apprehension anywhere in the country." Who said this? This was said by the President of the BJP. There is no apprehension anywhere in the country. When I last checked, he was the President of the BJP. So, if I give him the benefit of the doubt, maybe, he is referring to *funaatu*, maybe, he is referring to *La-la* land but, I presume, if this sentence is referring to India, then, he is living in his own world because he cannot say something like this that there is no apprehension anywhere in the country.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Sir, I have a problem with this term 'cow vigilantism'. It is fine, but you are saying, to be a cow vigilante, the person committing the damage is a criminal. All the examples which the hon. Leader of the Opposition and everyone has given, they are not criminals. So cow vigilante is a pretty term. The real term is 'cow terrorism', 'cow aatank'. This is cow terrorism and I want to build on this argument because this exactly is the argument which the BJP want. They don't want to answer the real questions because once we come to the real questions, they don't have the answers. Let me give you an example. We had asked a question this morning as to how many people have died. They passed on the message to the States. The States will answer everything. The problem is, when you have something, you are lighting the fire in the States. Then, you want us to use the fire extinguisher and put off the fire. Sir, what is the issue here? Let me explain to you. This morning there was a question asked on the saving on LPG cylinders. The answer given was ₹ 25,000 crores. When you want to take the credit, then you want to take the credit; otherwise, you blame the State. We looked to their figure, Sir. It is not ₹ 25,000 crores. It is a BJP special; ₹ 23,000 crores out of that ₹ 25,000 crore is because of the oil prices. I know that this is not an economic discussion, but I want to make these points because this is the narrative and everything else is a distraction. The narrative today is that marginalised, those who are under-served, they are being killed, they are being lynched, and there are atrocities against them. Let me move away from the minorities, the dalits, to see how this Government is also engaging in terrorism against the child. Seventy per cent of those who do not have aadhaar cards today, are children below the age of twelve. These are the big questions, Sir. So, all the decorations and other narratives will not work. And once you don't have the aadhaar card, as you know, there are so many problems to do with the ICDS, the Mid-day Meal scheme.

Sir, the BJP speaker used a very nice term. My Hindi is not good, but, I noted it down. खुला है झूठ का बाज़ार, right. कौन खोला है झूठ का बाज़ार? They are the champions at it. They have even changed Facebook. We have a lot of love and respect for Facebook. They have made Facebook into Fakebook, and they made it into an art form. How do they do it? They will first get somebody to post something on Facebook; it will be a mock picture; then, they will get people to spread that; then, they will get some of their army to even spread that, and unfortunately, spread it all over. Let me give you an example. Let me talk about Bengal, and Bashirghat and Badhuria. Let me tell you. One of those pictures where they were showing communal disharmony, was shot from Kamila and Bangladesh, and now, they have even become more creative. I mean, this is serious good creativity, but, is very bad

communal inciting. Another picture was taken from a Bhojpuri film, and it was put up by the BJP followers. So, this is not any followers, these are BJP leaders. So, the issue is, we all know, that the social media is a free place; it is an expressive place, but, this is not the way to use it. Postcard news for those of you who follow this; postcard news of the BJP-RSS run website. They have also taken this step. So, why I am mentioning this because these are all related to small incidents, and they have to amplify these incidents. This afternoon, we have been discussing the marginalised, and the pain, the lynching, the suffering they are going through. But, what is even more scary is that even those who are not so marginalised, are being attacked by them. I believe they are indulging in TV terrorism; I believe they are indulging in Press terrorism. You either become our mouthpiece, or, suffer. Even there are few very good journalists who are still trying to speak the truth, but, they are reckless. Most of these television channels, two, three, I don't want to name them, and half a dozen newspapers, we know the kind of pressure on them. These are not marginalised. These are powerful media houses. It does not stop there. I don't want to use that word and undermine it. This is the lynching of a different kind. Sir, it does not stop there. It goes up to the next level. The same is the case with political parties. You will have to agree with us. If you oppose us, then, we will take up the National Herald's case; then, we will take up the Chidambaram's case; then, we will send the CBI; then, we will send the ED. This will not stop us because these Opposition parties will not cow down to your political terrorism. We will not cow down to your political vendetta. Sir, these narratives, I heard what was happening between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., about faith and words. Let us leave the narratives for a moment, and let them answer my questions. The Finance Minister is not here because they have also indulged in financial terrorism. When Dr. Manmohan Singh stood up here, and said, 'two per cent,' everyone made a noise. When my colleague, Dr. Amit Mitra, in Kolkata said, after your demonetization, two per cent drop, everyone thought, no. Please look at the numbers. They are down by 1.9 per cent. We want answers to these questions. Do not distract the narratives. Give us the answers to these questions. I make a charge against this Government. This is not an economic debate. I make a charge that they are manipulating WPICPI data to make the numbers look good. It is a challenge. Let the Finance Minister come and explain the numbers. I tell you that these numbers are not decorative. I am not using the word, 'decorative'. They are manipulative! The game here is that you manipulate the denominators. The question here is, now, Sir, that it is going beyond—financial terrorism, tax terrorism after the GST. Who are they lecturing on GST? For seven years, they stopped the GST. Now, they are having midnight reality TV shows and showing the country, 'Oh! We are for GST!' Trinamool was for GST for the last eleven years.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Sir, economically, I now come to medicines. You have killed the leather industry in West Bengal. You have killed the textile industry. My colleague was standing there for many, many minutes. You have the 'arrest clause'. There are so many, so many things. Cow is a three-letter word. There is another three-lettered word which I want to dwell on today for just one minute. The second letter of that word is also an 'o'. It is, j-o-b, job. These are the numbers, Sir. Twenty-five crore daily wage workers have lost employment. The MSME sector is in a mess. The leather industry in my State is shut down. Auto sales are at a sixty-year low. There is a 40 per cent low in FMCG. Second-hand car sales have become zero. Let us not talk about the closure of powerlooms in Maharashtra. Sir, these are the hard numbers. Reality shows at midnight will not work. The country wants answers to these questions.

Sir, we have spoken about the GST. We are all for GST. But, we were not for this rushed GST.

Sir, there is another issue. That is what is bothering me. The BJP and its Ministers say one thing. The Prime Minister says one thing and, in the evening, something happens. At least the BJP President is consistent. He says one thing and then, on that line, he goes *dhu dhu dhu dhu*, whatever that means! You have understood it, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): What does it mean?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I will tell you. The day I start interpreting the BJP President's statements, *...(Interruptions)...* Let me tell you. One thing is certain. You are welcome to come to West Bengal. We will show you and give you a class on development and communal harmony; and, polarisation will never happen in West Bengal. But, that is an aside. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister and I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* There is only one Minister! Whether there is anybody else or not, it does not matter. Sir, anyway, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, it is a technical issue.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रोक दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, please adjourn until a Cabinet Minister comes. You have to adjourn until a Cabinet Minister comes. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The Minister of State is present. He is noting down the points. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): You are insulting the other junior Minister sitting over here! It is unbecoming ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Nobody is insulting. My colleagues are only pointing out a fact.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The hon. Member has no objection; then, no problem.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Now he has come. There has to be a Cabinet Minister. That is the Parliamentary convention. अब वे आ गये हैं। अब शुरू कर सकते हैं।

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I am glad that the Minister of Health has come at an appropriate time because we were just talking about how the medicine prices have gone up after GST. Now that I have the attention of the Minister of Health, I also want him to examine and explore the great concept of giving free medicines to the under-privileged, to the poor, to the under-served which we are doing with a great success in West Bengal. It is a good model to follow, please think about it.

Sir, I know that yesterday they said so arrogantly when Bahen Mayawatiji was here, 'We have a mandate!' What do you have the mandate for?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: To govern the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, when the Ministers become a little pipsqueak, then it becomes a problem. Let me speak without interruption.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: But don't say the wrong things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let him have his say, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): The Minister is sitting in judgment. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister is sitting in judgment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, I find it very funny that a little while back he found us insignificant sitting here and the next while no matter what he is saying that even a small comment in jest which happens in Rajya Sabha ...(*Interruptions*)... I am a new politician. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him have his say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let me clarify the whole thing.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: I am not asking for clarity.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Mr. Derek never wanted the presence of any Cabinet Minister. But an objection was raised because that is the part of the parliamentary procedure that when discussion will go, one Cabinet Minister is there. That is all.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: For those who understand the politics of Bengal better, the only way to get noticed in Bengal is when you take on Trinamool. So, good attempt! ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us stay on this issue, Sir. Yesterday in all arrogance they brought this issue that we have a mandate when Behanji Mayawati was speaking. What do you have mandate for? Do you have a mandate to do what you are doing to children with the terrorism of the child and not giving them their food because of your Aadhaar card? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you have a mandate to indulge in political vendetta and terrorism? Who has given you a mandate to indulge in digital terrorism and make Facebook into 'fakebook'? Who has given you a mandate to indulge in this kind of GST which is hurting farmers? Who has given you a mandate? We will be discussing the issues of farmers next week. Who has given them this mandate, Sir? Who has given them a mandate to take away my privacy? The Minister of IT in the last Session assured this House that everyone's privacy data given under the Aadhaar cards is private. Those numbers, my personal details, my health details are available today. Who have given them this mandate? Yes, you have a mandate, and there is a mandate and that mandate works within a framework. Sir, in this great nation of our where we are 25-27 days away from our 70th Anniversary, I thought about a story which I read in school. It was a simple story which most of us have probably heard. But to me that is a great example. About 300 years ago, when Guru Gobind Singh was trying to escape and he had to disguise himself as he was held. I remember that I was in class V or class VI. He was held by two men, Nabi Khan and Gani Khan. They disguised him as a peer and that is how Guru Gobind Singh escaped. If Nabi Khan and Gani Khan were caught, then they will be in trouble. So, 20-25 days before, these are the great issues which we should be discussing because this is a country, Sir, which has this. In the last three years no matter what attempt is made by this BJP Government to change this country, we will not allow it because I have grown up in Calcutta in a Hindu majority locality named after a Muslim called Jamir Lane and we are a Christian family. Let no one ever try to destroy this. Sir,

**5.00 P.M.**

marginalized, not marginalized, nobody must destroy it. We, Mamata Di, Trinamool Congress appeal to all the opposition parties here – Mr. Yechury spoke before me, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad spoke, the SP spoke, the BSP spoke, every one – we will get together to ‘GST’, ‘growing strong together’. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is my turn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your turn will come later in the next round. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I gave my request to Mr. Deputy Chairman. He told me that after this, I will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You don't forget that your turn will come in the next round. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I gave my request to Mr. Deputy Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Sharad Yadav is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Dilip Tirkey.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is my turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is my turn, it is my right. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your turn will come in the next round.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is my right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow the other speaker. It is my right because I gave...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No; you have given up your right. Your name will come in the next round.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, you ask the Deputy Chairman. If he allows me, I will speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You can go to his Chamber and discuss about it. Now, don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: No, no; it is our right. Otherwise, the AIADMK will not get a chance. ....*(Interruptions)*... He said he will allow me to speak today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You will speak in the next round. Now, it is not your turn. I have called the name of Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Allow me to speak today. I went and asked him.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Her party comes in the first round only. Since Mr. Yechury had to go to attend a function, so she said, 'Let Mr. Yechury go to attend the function...'...(Interruptions)... It was swapped. By virtue of their numbers they come in the first round.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have no instruction about that.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: You can ask the Deputy Chairman. He said that he would allow me to speak today. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं Madam के बाद बोल लूंगा। आप पहले इन्हें बोलने का मौका दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, as you have sacrificed, he has sacrificed for you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Thank you. With the blessings of Guardian Angel, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I rise to place my views on the critical issue, the barbarian acts on the *Dalits* and minorities all over the country. Here I wanted to make a quote from *Pattinathar*. It is a Tamil quote. "*Padaitha ellam manidanukaaga, manidhan padaithaan thannai vananga.*" The meaning of this is, the creator created everything for human beings, but created human beings to worship him. This is according to the Tamil ancient poet, *Pattinathar*. Recently, so many incidents are happening in the country in the name of cow vigilantism against *Dalits* and minorities. It is shameful for a democratic country. It is very painful for the human society. I read, "The ways in which vigilante mobs operate in India today are in sync with vigilante groups operating elsewhere in the world. In India, for instance, if closely studied, these groups have a particular idiom through which they seek to carry out their activity. First and foremost, vigilante violence is brazenly open. Whether it is in Jamshedpur recently, or in Dadri, or Una, it was an open 'secret' as to who these men were, and what they were doing. Most importantly, these violent acts are coming through social media." The photos of Mohammed Naeem was going everywhere and now it is registered in the minds of all Indians. According to the Constitution of India, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, Kashmir Pandits, Buddhists,



Sikhs, Jains, Muslims, Christians, all minorities and *Dalits* have to be treated equally and they have equal rights. India is a country which got Independence. Meaning of Independence is giving equal rights to everyone, the oppressed, the marginalised. India is the highest exporter of beef. We have already heard about that. In North India, the food they eat includes chapatti, roti, sabji and everything. In South India, we eat idli, dosa, sambar, pongal etc. So, these are all delicious dishes. In some States of our country such as Kerala, Assam, Karnataka and also in Tamil Nadu, people eat beef. It depends on weather conditions and it is because of poverty. Beef is the cheapest food. Just like the poor eat tomatoes and the rich eat apples, this is the same. Hon. Prime Minister's vision is to take fruits of development to all the people of India. He wants development of everyone. That is the principle reason why GST was implemented. But, many times, our hon. Prime Minister requested cow vigilantes to maintain peace and advised them not to take law into their own hands. But, in spite of requests, we are hearing some major incidents drawing a great sense of grief among our people. It is very sad to see or hear such occurrences and happenings. If you look at Tamil Nadu, earlier there was a double tumbler system. Every tea shop used to have two tumblers — one for Dalit and one for others. It was, of course, during the ancient period. But, after Dravidian parties took over, this was abolished completely. *Dalits* are happy. Now, you can see that Tamil Nadu is a peaceful State, because nowhere we indulge in any such activities. One can find lynching of minorities and *Dalits* in other parts of the country, not in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, now I come to remedy. What is the remedy? The remedy is: When you have a natural disaster in the form of flood or drought or famine, you have the National Disaster Management Force. But, what I am saying is that it is a human disaster. He has equated it with 'terrorism.' But, I am saying that it is a human disaster. So, you make a Human Disaster Task Force in each and every district. Wherever there is a report of lynching, immediately this task force should go. Don't rely on the local people. Let the police do its work. But, actually, nothing is happening. So, you have to have Human Disaster Task Force. It should go to the place of incident. Local MLAs and local MPs should also go there. I suggest, the way the National Disaster Management Agency works, Human Disaster Task Force should also work on those lines. It has to go to the spot and immediately take action, report it to the Governor and also send on the spot Report to the Government. It has to be done. So, this is what people are expecting from this Government. This task force should go and act immediately, because the local police take a long-time. They have their own course of investigation. So, there should be a special task force — Human Disaster Task Force — which goes to the place of incident and will do on the spot review. It has to say what immediately could be done — rehabilitation or what could be done — to stop it. And, Sir, these occurrences cannot be repeated again.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

Sir, animals are created for human beings. Even Rig Veda says this so. Sir, Rig Veda says that animals are created for human beings. We all know that animals have no soul. But, human beings created by God have soul. So, human beings should be higher than animals, because they have been created only for us. So, this country should not see anything in the name of cow vigilantism. Here after this country should not see such incidents; they have to stop all these occurrences.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is giving everything for minorities and Muslims. The highest rate of enrollment of Muslims in educational institutions is in Tamil Nadu. Muslim students are highest in the country. We are educating them. Many *Dalits* are now adorning highest positions in our State and are also acquiring highest positions in the country.

Our Government, established by hon. Amma, takes very good care of *Dalits*, Muslims, Christians and others. We give them a complete protection. Muslim girls are highest in Tamil Nadu. They are very good economically, educationally and socially. Socially also they are very good. Everyone is being empowered. *Dalits* are fairly empowered. Minorities are fairly empowered. They are all devoted and giving their best for the development of this nation. But, I would like to reiterate that just like the National Disaster Management Force, the Government should take a bold step and set up, by an Act of Parliament, a Human Disaster Management Force. And, wherever any disturbance takes place, it should be rushed there in order to provide an immediate relief so that such barbaric acts may be stopped. Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी:** थैंक यू सर, अनलं मुझे आज बहुत ही इंपॉर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। आज के जो हालात हैं, उनको देखते हुए मैं अपनी बात दो पंक्तियों के साथ शुरू करना चाहूंगा।

"शेर आज सामने तो कोई बात नहीं,

चाहे पीछे से गुजर जाए तो डर लगता है।"

सर, इंडिया टुडे की एक रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से पिछले 3 सालों में 20 केसेज ऐसे आए हुए हैं, जिसमें से 30 लोगों को भीड़ द्वारा मारा गया है। उसमें से 70 परसेंट दलित और मुस्लिम भाई लोग हैं। तो इससे पता चलता है कि जो गौ-रक्षक हैं, किस तरीके से हमारे देश में डर और भय का माहौल पैदा किए हुए हैं। आपकी एक सहयोगी पार्टी शिव सेना के एक मेंबर ने कहा है कि गौ-रक्षकों के बहाने पाकिस्तान के कुछ दलाल इंडिया आकर इंडिया की छवि खराब कर रहे हैं, इंडिया में ही नहीं, विदेशों में भी इंडिया की छवि खराब कर रहे हैं। गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर देश में जो गुंडागर्दी कर रहे हैं, बेगुनाह लोगों को मार रहे हैं, वे मेरे ख्याल से हमारे देश के आतंकवादी हैं। एक इंटरनेशनल रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रिलिजियस इनटॉलरेंस के मामले में भारत

दुनिया का फोर्थ सबसे खराब देश है। सर, यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है और इसको गंभीरता से हमें लेना चाहिए।

सर, कई महीनों से हम सब देख रहे हैं कि दलितों के साथ किस तरह से अत्याचार हो रहा है। आप हिमाचल में देख लीजिए, गुजरात में देख लीजिए कि वहां दलितों को बांध कर लोग पीट रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ उसकी वीडियो बना कर पोस्ट भी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे जो कानून के रखवाले हैं, उनके द्वारा काफी देर बाद कार्यवाही की जाती है, जो कि काफी दुख की बात है। वैसे ही हमारे मुस्लिम भाइयों की कहीं ट्रेन में, भीड़ में हत्या की जा रही है। कहीं हमारे मुस्लिम भाई लाइसेंस के साथ गौ-व्यापार कर रहे हैं, फिर भी गौ-रक्षकों द्वारा उनकी हत्या की जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं, आजकल हमारे क्रिश्चियन भाइयों में भी एक डर पैदा हो गया है। ऑल इंडिया क्रिश्चियन काउंसिल के मुताबिक लास्ट ईयर 2016 में हमारे क्रिश्चियन भाइयों पर हर 40 घंटे में एक अत्याचार का केस सामने आया है। इसी महीने गोवा में 17-18 दिनों के अंदर 11 ऐसे incidents हमारे क्रिश्चियन भाइयों के ऊपर हुए हैं। वहां पर लोगों ने चर्च में जाकर तोड़-फोड़ की। इतना ही नहीं, हैदराबाद के फातिमा चर्च में 100 लोग घुस गए और वहां पर उन्होंने लोगों के साथ मार-पीट की, चर्च में तोड़-फोड़ की, मदर मैरी का statue तोड़ा, Jesus का क्रॉस तोड़ा। यह सब वहां पर चल रहा है। रूरल एरियाज में कुछ क्रिश्चियन भाई लोग शाम को mass करते हैं, प्रार्थना करते हैं, वहां पर कुछ गुंडे जाकर उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं, उनके साथ मार-पीट की जाती है। हाल ही में पंजाब में भी एक Pastor की हत्या कर दी गयी। सर, इस तरह की घटनाएं हमारे इंडिया में बार-बार हो रही हैं। इसी subject पर last year भी हम लोगों ने चर्चा की थी, लेकिन हमारे कानून की कमजोरी की वजह से ये घटनाएं और अधिक बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो अत्याचार कर रहे हैं, उन अत्याचारियों को उचित समय पर दंड नहीं दिया जाता। मेरे ख्याल से उनके खिलाफ उचित समय पर कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए ये प्रॉब्लम्स बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

सर, हम सबको यह सोचना होगा कि आखिर इसका इलाज क्या है। अभी हमारे देश में mob lynching का कोई कानून नहीं है, इसलिए संसद और सरकार द्वारा तुरंत इस बारे में कठोर कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए, ताकि mob lynching को clear way में defame किया जा सके और इसके जरिए दुश्मनों को time-bound manner में सजा दी जाए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश के youth को भी education के जरिए religious tolerance सिखाने की जरूरत है। मैं यही सलाह दूंगा कि हमारा जो education system है, उसके syllabus में इसको रख देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आनन्द शर्मा जी भी social media का जिक्र कर रहे थे, WhatsApp का जिक्र कर रहे थे। आजकल WhatsApp और social media के जरिए ही सबसे ज्यादा नफरत और असत्य का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। मेरे ख्याल से इसके जरिए भी कई बार लोग आपस में लड़ने लग जाते हैं। कई बार हम लोगों ने देखा भी है कि हमारे हिन्दू-मुस्लिम भाइयों के बीच में भी लड़ाई हुई है, mob lynching हुई है। तो मैं सरकार से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी भी हमारी social sites की कम्पनियां हैं, उनके साथ बात करके एक filter develop किया जाए, जिससे hate messages को रोका जा सके।

सर, मैं एक और जरूरी बात करना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे देश में जो भी जिम्मेदार पदों पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनमें से बहुत सारे ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जो कि कई बार भड़काऊ भाषण देते हैं और

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

उन भड़काऊ भाषणों से हमारे देश के यूथ को मनोबल मिलता है और वे इस काम में व्यस्त हो जाते हैं। हमारी पार्टी और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी हमेशा social harmony के पक्ष में रहे हैं।

महोदय, आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार को, जो कानून की situation है, उस पर ध्यान देकर, उसको improve करके किस तरह से हमारी minorities, हमारे दलित, मुस्लिम और क्रिश्चियन भाइयों में फिर से उनके प्रति विश्वास कायम हो, उस पर काम करना होगा, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इस विषय पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी की सरकार आई है, तभी से पूरे देश में और खासकर जहां-जहां बीजेपी की सरकार आज है, वहां पर गरीबों, दलितों, पिछड़ों, अल्पसंख्यकों, मजदूरों, किसानों एवं जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, इनका हर स्तर पर, बहुत कसकर, बहुत जोरदार तरीके से शोषण हो रहा है। इसी क्रम में, पूरे देश में, मैं आंकड़े इसलिए नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि हमारे पास समय कम है, हमारे श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने पूरे देश के जो आंकड़े हैं, जहां-जहां पर इस तरह के किस्से हुए हैं, जहां पर lynching हुई है, चाहे वह गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर हुई, चाहे वह lynching दलितों के साथ पूरे देश में हुई है, उसके उन्होंने आंकड़े रख दिए थे। इसी क्रम में हैदराबाद में रोहित वेमुला का मामला है, ऊना में... मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी को जरा...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please. Order in the House. Order in the House.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** शायद आपके मतलब का topic नहीं है।

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** सर, हम सुन रहे हैं।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** सरकार के मतलब का topic नहीं है। इसलिए आप लोग और चीजों में थोड़ा ज्यादा busy हैं।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम माननीय सदस्य की बात को शालीनता से सुन रहे हैं, तसल्ली और एकाग्रता के साथ सुन रहे हैं। आप क्यों ऐसे कमेंट्स कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue. आप सुनिए। Now, you please continue.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। उन्होंने कहा कि वे बहुत शालीनता से और ध्यान से बात सुन रहे हैं, इसके लिए इनका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं इसके लिए इनका बहुत-बहुत आभारी भी हूँ। मैं यही चाहूंगा कि इसी शालीनता को आप सुनने के मामले में दिखाइए और इस मामले को ध्यान में रखकर अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करिए। जिस तरीके से हैदराबाद में रोहित वेमुला का मामला हुआ, जिस तरीके से ऊना का मामला हुआ, सब लोग कहते हैं कि गाय हमारी माता है। ऊना में जब लोग मरी हुई गाय का मांस निकाल

रहे थे, तो आप लोगों ने उनको पकड़ कर के और जिस तरीके से आपने उनको गाड़ी से बांध कर कोड़े मारे और उनकी lynching की, उसे पूरे देश ने देखा है। हम लोग भी वहां पर गए थे, हमारी नेता बहन मायावती जी गई थीं, उनके साथ मैं भी गया था। हमने उनका दर्द उनकी जुबानी सुना था। किस तरीके से उनको घेर कर मारा गया, वह भी उन्होंने हमें बताया था और किस तरीके से उनका फिर ध्यान नहीं रखा गया था। जिस तरह से एक दहशत का माहौल पूरे गुजरात में, जहां-जहां पर भी इस तरह के लोग रह रहे थे, आपने फैला दिया था, वह भी देखने को मिला था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं कि आपने मारा। क्या उनको हमने मारा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** किसने मारा ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने नहीं मारा तो किसने मारा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने 'आपने' शब्द का प्रयोग किया है, इसे रिकॉर्ड से हटाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** मैं रिकार्ड देख लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** अगर आपने नहीं मारा, तो कह दीजिए कि आपने नहीं मारा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी जो संस्थाएं हैं, आप जो गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर संस्थाएं चला रहे हैं, आपके आरएसएस के लोग चला रहे हैं, अन्य लोग चला रहे हैं, उन्होंने मारा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने मारा और मारने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश में मारने का काम उन्होंने किया। इतना ही नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इतना ही नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** नहीं-नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** मान्यवर, आप अपनी सीट पर चले जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इतना तो देख लीजिए। आप अपनी सीट पर खड़े होकर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां बीच में खड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बीच में आना है, तो नीचे आ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** मान्यवर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ। I am not yielding. I am not yielding. नहीं-नहीं, ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): He is not yielding.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** यह मेरा मुकाबला नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)** ... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** जब उनकी स्पीच कम्प्लीट हो जाएगी, उसके बाद आप बोलिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरीके से ये यहां पर कर रहे हैं, इसी तरीके से पूरे देश में कर रहे हैं, पूरे देश में आतंक फैला रखा है। जहां-जहां पर भी इनकी सरकार है, जहां-जहां भी बीजेपी की सरकार है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके साथियों ने पूरे देश को आतंकित कर रखा है, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे वह हरियाणा हो, चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश हो, चाहे वह गुजरात हो। जहां-जहां पर भी इनकी सरकारें हैं, वहां पर ये काम कर रहे हैं। अगर यह बात इनसे कही जाती है, तो ये सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज उत्तर प्रदेश में सहारनपुर जिले के सब्बीरपुर गांव में इन्होंने लोगों को आपस में लड़ाने का काम किया। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी बहन मायावती जी की सरकार थी, हम सारे वर्गों को लेकर साथ चलते थे, लेकिन इन्होंने उस माहौल को बिगाड़ने के लिए लोगों को आपस में लड़ाने का काम किया। सर, ये class war करा रहे हैं, ये caste war करा रहे हैं और ये inter-religion war भी करा रहे हैं। आखिर ये क्या करना चाहते हैं? जहां-जहां इन की सरकारें हैं, वहां आप ये काम कर रहे हैं। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. कल जब सहारनपुर जिले के सब्बीरपुर गांव की बात को लेकर और दलितों की बात को लेकर हमारी पार्टी लीडर, हमारी पार्टी की National President, जोकि 4 बार उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री रह चुकी हैं, वे विधान सभा में रही हैं, विधान परिषद में रही हैं, राज्य सभा में रही हैं और लोक सभा में भी रही हैं, जब उन्होंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस देकर बोलना शुरू किया, तो पूरे मंत्रीगण, चाहे वे नरकवी साहब हों और चाहे उनके साथी हों — उन सब ने खड़े होकर अवरोध पैदा किया क्योंकि वे सुनना नहीं चाहते थे। वे सुन नहीं सकते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि इन लोगों की आवाज दबायी जाए, लेकिन उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए कि बहन मायावती जी उनमें से हैं, जिन की बात आप दबा नहीं सकते हैं। उन्होंने कल यहां पर अपना इस्तीफा इसलिए दिया कि आप उन्हें यहां बोलने से रोक सकते हैं, यहां दबाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यहां से बाहर उन्हें रोक नहीं सकते। आप इस का नतीजा देखेंगे जब वे पूरे देश में आप के बारे में खुलकर बोलेंगी और आप उनकी आवाज बंद नहीं कर पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नए-नए आए हैं, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये आप को अभी मंत्री नहीं बनाएंगे। आप चाहे जितना उछलिए, जितना कूदिए, अभी ये मंत्री नहीं बनाएंगे। अभी बहुत से और लोग मंत्री बनने की लाइन में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप से पहले से लोग मंत्री बनने की लाइन में लगे हैं, इसलिए आप चाहे जितनी झूमेबाजी यहां कर लें, उस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप से वरिष्ठ लोग अभी मंत्री बनने के इंतजार में बैठे हैं। इसलिए आप जरा थमिए और बात सुनने की हिम्मत रखिए।

हमारी नेता ने कल यह बात यहां कही कि जब मैं दलितों के बारे में बात उठाना चाहती हूं, तो उसे उठाने नहीं दिया जा रहा है और माननीय मंत्रीगण खुद हाथ हिलाकर लोगों से कहते हैं कि शोर मचाओ। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसी जगह जहां मैं बोल नहीं सकती हूं, मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है! वे 2 मिनट 9 सेकंड बोली थीं, उसके बाद घंटी बज गयी और कहा गया कि आपकी बातें रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएंगी, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस्तीफा देती हूं। आप अल्पसंख्यक विभाग के मंत्री हैं और पूरे देश में अल्पसंख्यकों का नरसंहार हो रहा है, उनकी lynching हो रही है। मंत्री जी, अगर हिम्मत है, तो या तो आप उनकी lynching के विरोध में बोलें या ऐसी हिम्मत करिए और इस्तीफा दे दीजिए और कहिए कि मैं बाहर बोलूंगा क्योंकि मुझे पार्टी के अंदर नहीं बोलने दिया जा रहा है, मुझ से सिर्फ जय-जयकार करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। अगर ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं है, तो आप में दूसरे लोगों को बोलने देने और सुनने का मादा होना चाहिए। मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले के सब्बीरपुर गांव में, मैं भी साथ में गया था। मान्यवर,

उत्तर प्रदेश में बीजेपी की सरकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** मिश्रा जी, एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA:** Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** यह सरकार समाज में भाईचारे और सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द के साथ चल रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और देश के सौहार्द को कोई बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है।

*(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)*

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** आप को वहां जनाधार मिल गया है, तो यह जनाधार आपको दलितों व अल्पसंख्यकों का उत्पीड़न करने के लिए नहीं मिला है। आपको जनाधार देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास के लिए मिला है, वहां पर विनाश कराने के लिए नहीं मिला है। सर, हम भी वहां पर अपनी नेता के साथ गए थे, वहां बुरी तरह से उनके मकानों को जला दिया गया। आज तक वहां मुख्य मंत्री जी नहीं गए हैं और कोई लोग नहीं गए हैं। यहां मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, जो कह रहे हैं कि मैं आप की बात को बड़ी शालीनता से सुन रहा हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे ही चले जाएं और जाकर देखें कि किस तरीके से उनके मकानों को जला दिया गया, उनके बर्तन भी नहीं छोड़े, वे भी जला दिए गए। हमारी पार्टी ने कहा कि हम एक-एक व्यक्ति को, जिस की जान गयी है, 50-50 हजार रुपए देंगे और जिस का नुकसान हुआ है, उसे 25 हजार रुपए देंगे। आपने वे भी नहीं देने दिए। आपने उसे भी रोकने की कोशिश की और आपने कहा कि हम नहीं बांटने देंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश में भाजपा की सरकार है, जबकि भाजपा के Member of Parliament के द्वारा यह हुआ। एस.एस.पी. का धन लूट लिया गया। उनको दौड़ाया गया और उनको अपना घर छोड़ना पड़ा, क्योंकि उन्होंने हिम्मत की और कहा कि इसके पीछे बीजेपी के मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट का हाथ है और इनके ऊपर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। आपने जिस तरह से उनको दौड़ाने का काम किया है, तो इसी तरह का काम आप पूरे देश में कर रहे हैं। आपको क्या सुबूत चाहिए? कितनी बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं। आपके सामने ये सब चीजें हैं। आपकी दलितों के प्रति जो मानसिकता है, वह भी किसी से छिपी नहीं है। आपने अब तो दलितों के अलावा औरों को भी पकड़ लिया है। अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति जो आपकी मानसिकता थी, आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जो माहौल है, वहां तो class war, caste war और हर तरह का वार शुरू हो गया है, आज वहां पर ब्राह्मणों को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक मंत्री हैं, वहां पर जिन लोगों ने पांच ब्राह्मणों की हत्या की और उनके हाथ-पैर काट कर उनको जला दिया, वे मंत्री उन हत्यारों के पक्ष में खड़े हो गए और उनकी दलील देने लगे, तो ऐसी जगह न्याय क्या मिलेगा? आप जब वहां पर किसी को भी नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं और class war, caste war करना चाहते हैं, तो मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आज पूरे देश में जिस तरह का माहौल बना है और जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश का माहौल बना है, वह यह दिखाता है कि इनका गुरुर कहां तक पहुंच गया है। इनको घमंड है और इसी घमंड के कारण मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमको जनादेश मिला है। मैं इनको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आप यह मत समझिए कि हमारे पास जनादेश नहीं है। ठीक है, लोक सभा में हमारी एक भी सीट नहीं आई, लेकिन आप पिछले वोट देख लीजिए, दो करोड़ बासठ लाख लोगों ने वोट बीएसपी को दिया है। यह पूरे देश में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

पार्टी है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 19 सीटें मिली होंगी, जैसा कि आप बता रहे थे, लेकिन आप देख लीजिए अभी भी एक करोड़, बयानवे लाख लोग खड़े हैं। पिछली बार से पैंतीस लाख ज्यादा लोगों ने वोट दिया है। लोक सभा में पैंतालीस लाख लोगों ने ज्यादा वोट दिया है, इसलिए इस गलतफहमी में मत रहिए। आपको जिस तरह का घमंड आ गया है, आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है और आप लोग सुबह बहुत चिल्ला रहे थे, इसी तरह का घमंड रावण को भी आ गया था। वह सबसे विद्वान आदमी था, सबसे बाहुबली आदमी था, लेकिन उसको अपने ऊपर घमंड आ गया था। आपको मालूम है कि घमंड आने पर उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ और कै से उसका घमंड चकनाचूर हुआ, आपने यह भी देखा। आप कहते हैं कि आपका जनाधार 125 करोड़ का है, तो आपको यह भी बताना चाहिए कि आपके पास अब 39 per cent, 40 per cent का जनाधार है, 60 per cent के लोगों ने आपको reject किया है और आपके खिलाफ वोट दिया है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं बैठ रहा हूं और मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी उठाना चाहूंगा और मैं इसके बाद अपनी बात कहूंगा। आपने कल भी घंटी बजाई थी और आपने दो मिनट व नौ सेकंड में ही रोक दिया था और कहा था कि मैंने तीन मिनट का समय दिया था। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने हमें नौ मिनट ज्यादा ही दे दिए, लेकिन सीताराम येचुरी जी बोले। उनके बोलने का टाइम पांच मिनट था, तो आपने उनको 21 मिनट तक सुना और एक बार भी घंटी नहीं बजाई। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only a warning; it is not stopping.  
**...(Interruptions)...**

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: अब बहुजन समाज पार्टी के लिए घंटी बज गई है **...(व्यवधान)...** इसलिए मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूं।

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

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इतना बताते हुए कि आप लोग **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, first bell is not a stopping bell.  
**...(Interruptions)...**

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप लोग मीडिया में कह रहे थे **...(व्यवधान)...** बहन मायावती जी ने **...(व्यवधान)...** ऐसा इस्तीफा दिया है, जो स्वीकार नहीं हो सकता। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, एक मिनट। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: जिस तरह का इस्तीफा इनको चाहिए **...(व्यवधान)...** उस तरह का इस्तीफा वे दे रही हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** वे उनमें से नहीं हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** आप लोगों की तरह आज कुछ और कल कुछ। **...(व्यवधान)...** अब वे अपनी बात बाहर रखेंगी **...(व्यवधान)...** लोगों के बीच जाकर रखेंगी। **...(व्यवधान)...** आज पूरे देश में 25 करोड़ दलित लोग उनकी आवाज सुनने के लिए इंतजार कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** वे उनको सुनाने का काम करेंगी और बाकी लोगों को भी सुनाने का काम करेंगी, मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।



**REGARDING RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER AND NOTICES  
UNDER THE RULE 267**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, first bell is only an indication; it is not stopping. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only an indication that is always done. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken more than twelve minutes. But there is nothing to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): The Chair has been very indulgent to all the speakers so far. I hope this indulgence will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am indulgent to everybody. There is so much time. Everybody is given maximum time. Of course, some indication is always given, but I am very liberal.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): अब तो इनको खुश होना चाहिए, अपने-अपने यहां जाकर मिटाई बांटिए, आप लोग तो खुश हैं। She has resigned. ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वे इस्तीफ़ा वापस ले लेंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, since you have raised the matter in your speech and referred to what happened yesterday, I am only saying that yesterday, there was no notice from Km. Mayawati.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There was a notice. आप पढ़ लीजिए। मेरा नोटिस है, उस नोटिस में यह लिखा हुआ है। I have said in my notice that she will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह उस नोटिस में लिखा हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, allow me to say.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: उस नोटिस में लिखा हुआ है। उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I had stated that she would speak as the leader of our Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me explain. That is what you have to understand also. I have nothing against anybody. I have never been discriminatory towards anybody, but the fact is that yesterday, I had the list of about 8 or 9 notices under Rule 267. In that list of notices, Km. Mayawati's name was not there. However, the House should also know as to what happened. When I entered the House, I found Km. Mayawati standing. Therefore, since Km. Mayawati was standing, I allowed her three minutes. I did not say that it was under Rule 267 notice. That is what I said. It is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Please, also give me an opportunity to explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you have to listen to me also. I heard you in full. I heard sitting there also, but now, since you have referred to this matter, I want to set the record straight. To set the record straight, I am saying this. I came with a list of notices under Rule 267. In that list, Km. Mayawati's name was not there. That is number one.

Number two, yet, when I came, I found her standing. Therefore, I thought that I should give her three minutes. I said, 'three minutes' because it was not under Rule 267. It was not there. So, I was to take notices under Rule 267 after Km. Mayawati had completed. Then, the LoP also wanted to intervene. He being the LoP, it is my duty to allow him whenever he asks, but I bypassed the LoP and allowed Km. Mayawati. So, I am only saying what happened yesterday. As per the practice, I should have called the LoP. I did not do that. I thought since Km. Mayawati was standing ...(Interruptions)... So, understand my position.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, kindly allow me also to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you, but let me complete. Since you referred to what happened yesterday and what you said is on record, I have to set the record straight. Let me complete. When I came, the LoP wanted to intervene. As per practice, I should have allowed the LoP, but when I found Km. Mayawati standing, I thought I would call her first and allow her. I said, "three minutes". After three minutes, I was to call the LoP. It is only after that, I was to take notices under Rule 267. That was the position. I had not taken up notices under Rule 267. Even when I was calling for Rule 267 notices, it was okay for Misraji to stand up and say that in his place, Km. Mayawati would speak. That did not happen. I only said that I would allow Km. Mayawati for three minutes.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, हमें भी मौका दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was no notice and, therefore, you cannot claim like this.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, since you have said so, please let me also have my say. To set the record straight, you would recollect that even inside, when the meeting was held, I said that a notice under Rule 267 had been given on this issue and Km. Mayawati would speak on this and kindly permit her to speak on this issue when she makes a request. Of course, I will not say that any commitment was given. It is always our duty to inform in advance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I go by the list.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: In the House, I again said that my notice — kindly just see the notice if it is available here — was on this issue. My signatures were there. It stated that Km. Mayawati, my Party President, would be speaking. This is mentioned there in that notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is exactly what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... That would be only when I would call notices under Rule 267.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, please, let me say. My notice was under Rule 267 itself. It had stated that on her behalf, I had given this notice and she would speak. Now when she stood to speak on the issue, she said “on Rule 267”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I did not call for Rule 267. That is what I am saying.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Then the Chair said that it would give her three minutes’ time. She said that the notice was under Rule 267 and no time was fixed for that. It was not a Zero-Hour Notice. The notice was under Rule 267 and time-limit should not have been there. Thereafter, when she started speaking..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: She would have even finished within three minutes. The entire Treasury Benches were instructed to stand as soon as she started speaking and they were asked to create ruckus over here and not allow her to speak. That’s what agitated her. Otherwise, she would have finished that within three minutes’ time which was given to her and not beyond that. But they did not allow her to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is on record.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: She spoke between breaks and that too a total of two minutes and nine seconds. Record can be checked. For two minutes and nine seconds she spoke between breaks. But when they did not allow her to speak and they stood on this issue then she said that if she was not going to be allowed by them to even speak on the topic of this nature in the House, then there would be no use of her sitting and remaining in the House. Then she said that she was going to resign. The notice mentioned her name, Sir. Kindly recheck it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: None of us, least of all myself, was happy about what had happened, especially when she said that she was resigning. She is a Member we respect very much. I have a lot of respect for her. I always allow more time to her. If you go through the record, you can see that I always allowed her. But yesterday it was only a procedural matter. I did not call for Rule 267.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

I did not say that I was taking up the notice under Rule 267. If you go through the record, Misraji, you will find that there is some kind of communication gap. If you go through the record, you can see that I did not say that I was going to take up the notice under Rule 267. Had I taken up the notice under Rule 267 and called the names, then your point would have been okay. But I said that since Mayawatiji was standing, I would give her three minutes. That's all what had happened. It was just a misunderstanding. We all have a lot of respect for her. We all regard her as a very senior leader. We have a lot of respect for her. I don't know if I can say this. The House can ask her to reconsider her decision. That is the view of the House. I have no doubt about that. This is exactly a communication gap. I was not taking up the notice under Rule 267. I was giving her three minutes as a special case. That's what happened.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I totally support hon. Deputy Chairman on this. We should request her to take back her resignation letter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is our request. I tell you that all of us have a lot of respect for her. We all respect her. If you go through the proceedings of the last couple of years, you would see that whenever she stood up, we allowed her more time. I have done that. I can be called to be partial there. But I have done that. It was that consideration which made me call her first even though the request of the Leader of the Opposition was there. Actually that was what happened. The Leader of the Opposition had asked me to call him. Even then I had called her first. This was what happened. I tell you there was absolutely nothing against her. There was no feeling against her. There is a lot of respect for her. Misraji, through you, I am conveying the desire of the House to Kumari Mayawatiji that she should take back her resignation letter.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we also join you in the request.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We also...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I believe the Minister also agrees to it. ...(Interruptions)... I think all of you agree to it.

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, that is a party affair.

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**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION****Re. The situation arising out of the reported increase in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and dalits across the country — *Contd.***

**श्री माजीद मेमन** (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सबसे पहले मुझे सदन में यह कहना है कि देखिए, कितनी बड़ी irony है कि cow is considered a symbol of peace. हिन्दी में एक मुहावरा है कि कोई व्यक्ति बड़ा ही मासूम, बड़ा ही बेचारा, बड़ा ही सीधा है, तो हम लोग उसे कहते हैं कि 'यह तो गाय है', 'गौ समान'। 'गौ समान' यानी बहुत ही सीधा, बहुत ही peaceful. उसको आतंक के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है। एक तरफ extreme peace और दूसरी तरफ extreme terrorism. Now, two things have come together and we are discussing this. I want to point that out. Fortunately, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. Kindly note that murders in the country are taking place in ordinary times also in different parts in different States. I am not distinguishing between BJP-ruled States and non-BJP-ruled States. I am concerned with my country as a whole and I am shocked. I must share this with the House that I was embarrassed when a foreign dignitary and a legal luminary asked me something on telephone some days before and I had no answer. What he said is this. He said, "What kind of a system, Mr. Memon, do you have in your country as far as dispensation of criminal justice is concerned because if people kill the cow, the result is instant death; and if you kill a human, you have to wait for twenty years?"

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair.*]

The problem is, what is this instant death? This instant death for doing whatever – be it killing cow or anything else – is lawlessness. It is outlawed act. It's an act which only reflects a society which is certainly not governed by rule of law. Now, we are requesting the Government that the Government must not lose sight of the fact that when we talk of the Constitution of India, we take oath of preservation of Constitution of India. We must understand that in the whole of the Constitution of India, there is one foundational provision, that is, Article 21 of the Constitution of India. It is the right to life and the right to life is the paramount provision under the Constitution. Anything else would follow. Nothing would survive if right to life does not survive. Hon. Minister, please note that the Supreme Court in a series of judgments has educated us. Let us not be ignorant about it. The Supreme Court keeps on repeatedly reminding us as to what right to life is. Right to life includes within its fold right to live with a sense of security, right to live peacefully and right to live fearlessly. This is the duty of the State and if the State fails in discharging its duty for a certain section of the people, who are deprived of this benefit of right to live fearlessly, Article 21 is violated. Now, what is happening in these murders? As

[श्री माजीद मेमन]

I said, there are murders taking place for property; there are murders taking place for personal enmity; there are murders taking place for women, for land and for what not. But, look, here is a danger. All these murders that have taken place in different parts of the country have a common link. There is a common thread and that thread endangers India's integrity. That thread threatens India's unity, India's sovereignty and India's integrity. I am afraid that the motive behind a murder is very significant in any criminal trial. We have conducted a large number of murder trials in our career. We know that the learned Judge while doing justice to the matter has to first question as to why that murder has taken place. Now, remember that these murders have taken place in various States – BJP and non-BJP – but majority of them are BJP-ruled States. There is a common motive and what is that common motive? It is done in the name of cow, but the latent motive behind all these murders is to create religious disharmony, to create communal hatred and to create communal tension in the society. *...(Time-bell rings)...* These are divisive forces which have been doing so. So, kindly see that this is no less than terrorism and if this terrorism is not cured by effective hand of law by the ruling people, it would certainly become a menace and it would probably threaten our existence, our unity, etc. I would request the hon. Home Minister that kindly do not treat this as an ordinary murder case leaving it to the Police, as Madam from the AIADMK rightly said that we need a special task force for all these cow lynching cases. These are not the cases which have happened just off hand. These are all with larger criminal conspiracy. We will have to go deep into what is that criminal conspiracy. The criminal conspiracy is to threaten the minorities. The criminal conspiracy is to threaten *dalits* and a large weaker sections of people, eliminate them, deter them, make them understand that this is not your land probably. It is very unfortunate. It is contrary to the Constitution of India. The Constitution grants Article 14, Right to Equality to everybody. How can any section of the people *...(Interruptions)...*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री माजीद मेमन:** सर, बाकी लोगों ने बीस-बीस मिनट बोला है, जिनका टाइम सिर्फ तीन या चार मिनट था। मुझे दो-तीन मिनट और बोलने दें, I will just take. *...(Interruptions)...* I am just concluding. *...(Interruptions)...*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल):** ठीक है, आप अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म कीजिए।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: What I was, therefore, suggesting was that in the morning also whilst a question was raised by our friend Shri Naresh Agrawal, the reply came from the hon. Minister of State for Home that FIRs have been registered. Now, please understand that FIRs are automatic course under Code of Criminal

Procedure. It is not the act of the Government. It is there. The local court will do it. The local Magistrate will do it. What has happened to those FIRs? Are they gathering dust? The House is entitled to know that if the first lynching case appeared in 2014, how far the investigation has proceeded. On two sides we have to see, if you want to satisfy this House and the people of this country through this House, that you are doing justice to it. You mean business. You want to stop it by your action, not by mere words. But in that event, you must place before the House as to what is happening in the progress of all lynching cases which are separate from other murder cases. Please prepare a list of all the lynching cases in the country and see who the victims are. Have you done anything for those victims? Have you provided any compensation or relief to them? Have you told them: 'Do not worry. This has happened. Now, it will not happen. You can live happily in this country and fearlessly you can continue to follow your pursuit.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing of that kind has happened. You have neither taken effective steps to eliminate this menace, nor have you taken any effective steps, which is to our knowledge that the victims would feel safe hereafter. So, my request to them is that it is not the question of BJP or any other political party. I am prepared, we are all prepared to help the Government in ensuring that this terror must stop hereafter and there is absolutely no grievance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Thank you. Shri K. T. S. Tulsi, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you very much for giving me the time although I know it is all, you know, on the last legs of this. Sir, we have heard the entire chronology of the dastardly acts which have happened. I think, at the end of the day, all sections of the House, despite the change, the shift in their rhetoric, will agree on a few things and have agreed on a few things. One is that the rule of law must always prevail in India.

Secondly, I think, everybody agrees without hesitation that there is no space for extra judicial killings whether they come in the form of lynching or whether they come in the form of mob violence or what had you.

Thirdly, I think, at the end of the day, we also seem to agree that many of what took place in the past few months, few years, some of them, at least, were definitely hate crimes. I think, on all these, there is a measure of agreement. I think, where that agreement stops is on the question of attribution, of who is responsible. Now, the Leader of the Opposition was very kind and he was very precise in saying in a sense that these were the acts of individuals. In his intervention to the Leader of the AIADMK, he said that these were the acts of individuals. But he went on then

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

to add a political complexion to it. A political complexion which was exacerbated by the intervention of Shri Sitaram Yechury, who quoted generously from German history and who sought to link everything to a sort of Hitlerian regime which has suddenly come about. Now, a certain question arises: Has India changed fundamentally? Has the character of India changed fundamentally since May, 2014? The Leader of the Opposition said that it is a matter of great shame that nobody in that train came forward to help the boy in Ballabgarh station. And, at the same time, he quoted a New York Times' piece suggesting that in the United States, people act differently. Now, are we to conclude from there that India has suddenly become a lesser sort of human being? That, suddenly, all humanity in India has been taken out and that, what they used to say, Indians don't deserve Independence because we are lesser beings. Is that what has happened to India? Take the case. Is violence, political violence or anything, something new which has happened since 2014? I think we all of us remember the name of a police station in Uttar Pradesh called *Chauri Chaura*.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Gorakhpur.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Yes, Gorakhpur, thank you Mr. Tiwari. *Chauri Chaura* incident was famous for one thing that it was a crowd of Indian nationalists carrying Congress flags, shouting, "*Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai*" who burnt 24 policemen. Gandhiji called off the movement after that. A lot of people said that he was a betrayal. Now, the point is, are we going to tar the entire nationalist movement because of what happened in *Chauri Chaura*. It is a question we should ask ourselves. A lot of aberrations took place.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): What Gandhiji did, you should also do. He stopped the freedom movement and said, 'No'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Gandhiji said, "It was a '*Himalayan* blunder.'" It was a *Himalayan* blunder. Sir, Gandhiji withdrew the movement and a lot of people opposed it. A lot of Congressmen opposed it. ...(*Interruptions*)... They opposed it. ...(*Interruptions*)... In 1857, we saw a lot of violence. Violence has been an unfortunate part of Indian history. It has been an unfortunate part. Does that make us lesser human beings? To say that suddenly humanity has been taken away from India is, to my mind, shameful. And, if tomorrow, we start feeding into the New York Times and the prejudice, I don't think we do ourselves any credit. I think what people have to realize is that while extra-judicial killings are out of order, unacceptable and should be met with the strongest opposition, strongest action, it has



**6.00 P.M.**

also to be recognized that beef is a very, very sensitive subject in India. You have to acknowledge that because you have to acknowledge that there must have been compelling reasons as to why in the Directive Principles, there is a clause about cow slaughter. You have to also recognize as to why so many legislations since Independence have been passed against cow slaughter and alas, they weren't passed by the BJP, they were passed by the Congress Governments. So, there is a certain degree of intense sensitivity. The question is how do we manage that sensitivity and, yet, prevent this sort of vigilantism. I think that is the real challenge which faces us. It is not an issue which should divide the House. It is a common project. It really is a common project. I find it very peculiar that a lot of people are trying to use this vigilante killing into saying, "You know the whole thing is that there should be an absolute food freedom." In that case, they will say that there should be absolute drink freedom and Bihar should take back its prohibition laws. So, there is no such thing as 'absolute'. There are certain sensitivities which had to be recognized. I believe that the Government and the Opposition must sit together to find out as to how best to manage such things. That is the real crucial thing. We have to get around over this कू-कू, बें-बें issue, while taking into account that law has to be respected. Sir, I think we need to recognize that this is an issue which has tarred the name of India. It has been deliberately done and it has been done with a certain sense of purpose and there are people who, in terms of trying to be more cosmopolitan, more enlightened, have tried to suggest that somehow they are lesser beings, who protect the cow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Swapan Dasji, your time is over.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I am just finishing. One last sentence. Certainly, everybody has political differences and these must be there. I think there is no reason to suggest that just because you are anti-lynching, you have to be anti-GST, you have to be anti-something else and this has to be connected with economy, etc. This is a separate problem. Address it, because if we don't address it, we are going to tar the name of India. Thank you very much.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now, the Special Mentions. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem; not present. Shri Vivek Gupta; not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan; not present.

**Demand to exempt yarn from GST**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the intention of the GST is to give a boost to trade and business. The Minister of Finance said that the GST Council would consider if there are any genuine demands. And, true to his statement, 65 items were exempted by the Council and just hours before launching, the GST was reduced on fertilizers and tractor parts, which indicates that doors are not shut.

By providing more than 45 million direct, 60 million indirect jobs and 10 per cent of manufacturing, textile industry is the second largest employer, after agriculture. So, it is the Government of India's duty to address genuine problems of this sector. Under the GST regime, 5 per cent tax is imposed on man-made yarn, fabric and readymade garments. But, small traders are agitating because there was no VAT on hank yarn and handloom fabric, thus, this 5 per cent GST rate would make the yarn expensive for the handloom weavers.

The House is aware that majority of handloom weaver families eke out their livelihood by working on handlooms, that too for 15-18 hours/day. Imposing 5 per cent GST on yarn that they buy will cut into their meager earning.

Secondly, they sell fabric through informal business, and hence they cannot file GST returns to claim input credit. Even though they fall under exempted category as their income is less than ₹ 20 lakhs, they have to pay 5 per cent GST on yarn that they purchase. This will push them to further agony and debt trap. Hence, I request the Finance Minister and the GST Council to exempt yarn, man-made yarn used in handlooms, fabric including saris woven on handlooms and readymade garments made of handloom fabric from the GST.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda; not present. Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, निर्भया कांड के बाद महिला अपराध कम होने की बजाए बढ़ रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Just lay it on the Table.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, it was agreed that if a Member wants to read the Special Mention, he or she should be allowed. If they want to lay, they can lay. But it is not right to force a Member to lay a Special Mention. It was not the agreement. She should be allowed to read her Special Mention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): I have just requested her. If she wants to read, she can read.

**Demand to take effective steps to check the increasing number of crimes against women in the country, particularly in Delhi**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, निर्भया कांड के बाद महिला अपराध कम होने के बजाय बढ़ रहे हैं, जबकि इस कांड के बाद कठोर कानून बना, कई घोषणाएँ हुई और माना गया कि महिला अपराध घटेंगे। मगर हकीकत यह है कि पिछले तीन साल में महिला अपराध तीन गुना से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं।

देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में महिलाओं पर अपराध सबसे अधिक हैं। दिल्ली में अपहरण के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं। वर्ष 2013 में 3286, 2014 में 3604, 2015 में 3738 व 2016 में 3423 वारदातें हुई और अभी गत 31 मई से 15 जून के बीच 136 महिलाओं का अपहरण हुआ, जो चौंकाने वाली बात है।

दिल्ली में महिलाओं पर अपराधों में वृद्धि हो रही है। राजधानी दिल्ली में 10 से 15 महिलाएँ हर रोज विभिन्न अपराधों का शिकार हो रही हैं। कुछ ऐसा ही आंकड़ा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में महिलाओं के अपहरण का है, जो कई वर्षों से नितांत अत्यधिक बना हुआ है।

लगता है कि दिल्ली अपराधियों के लिए जन्नत है। अपराधी सुनियोजित तरीके से अपराध करते हैं और ज्यादातर मामलों में बच निकलते हैं। इस बात पर गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त कानून होते हुए, प्रशासनिक खामियों के चलते महिलाओं की सुरक्षा तार-तार होती है और बाद में अपराधी भी बच कर निकल जाते हैं।

मेरा आग्रह है कि महिलाओं पर बढ़ते अपराध को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिससे अपराध का ग्राफ कम हो और महिलाएँ अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस करें, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri P. L. Punia; not present.

**Demand to expedite the completion of construction of Railway over bridge at 33B Railway crossing in Sultanpur**

**डा. संजय सिंह** (असम): महोदय, मेरे अनुरोध पर वर्ष 2010-11 के रेल बजट में सुल्तानपुर शहर स्थित रेलवे गेट सं. 33बी पर फ्लाईओवर के निर्माण की घोषणा की गई थी। कुछ विसंगतियों के कारण कार्य काफी विलम्ब से वर्ष 2013 में शुरू हो पाया, किन्तु इस फ्लाईओवर का निर्माण अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं किया जा सका है। कुड़वार नाका पर स्थित यह रेलवे क्रॉसिंग शहर के प्रमुख मोहल्ले करौंदिया, निराला नगर और विवेक नगर को जोड़ती है तथा कुड़वार जाने के लिए प्रमुख मार्ग है। लगभग 5 लाख की आबादी के आवागमन का यह प्रमुख मार्ग है। लगभग 4 वर्षों से चल रहे इस निर्माण कार्य के कारण स्थानीय निवासियों को काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बरसात के मौसम में तो निर्माणाधीन पुल के नीचे गड्ढा युक्त सड़क एवं जलभराव के कारण चलना दूभर है तथा आए दिन राहगीर दुर्घटना का शिकार हो रहे हैं, जिसके कारण क्षेत्रवासियों में रोष व्याप्त है। कई बार नागरिकों द्वारा धरना प्रदर्शन कर निर्माण कार्य को यथाशीघ्र पूर्ण किए जाने तथा वैकल्पिक मार्ग की व्यवस्था किए जाने की मांग की जाती रही है।

[डा. संजय सिंह]

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि 33बी रेलवे फाटक पर ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूर्ण कराने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए, आवागमन की समस्या को देखते हुए कार्य पूर्ण होने तक उचित वैकल्पिक मार्ग की व्यवस्था की जाए तथा पुल के नीचे के मार्ग को गड्ढा मुक्त करते हुए जलनिकासी की उचित व्यवस्था तत्काल की जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri T. Rathinavel; not present.

**Demand to take early steps to check terrorist and other anti-national activities in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, recently one person was arrested in Tamil Nadu for actively participating in ISIS activities. It appears that around 25 persons have cooperated with him. The enquiry is on.

The activities of an individual or organization inspired by foreign countries cannot be considered as a mere law and order problem. The Centre should *suo motu* take action with the cooperation of the State Government and see to it that such efforts are curtailed in the beginning stage itself.

In my opinion, the activities are not new. The banner only is new. Activities of a section of the people inspired by outside force are going on since 1980s. Shri Jana Krishnamurthy was the first person attacked. Terrorism which began with stray killings of people changed as targeted killings. Many eminent prominent nationalist workers and leaders were eliminated.

One among them is Shri Ramesh, a gentleman to the core, a leading auditor who was brutally murdered in front of his house on 19th July, 2013. Yes, today is his *balidan divas*.

On this day, my humble request to the Government at the Centre, particularly the Home Ministry, is to intervene, stop and curtail this indirect patronage of terrorists and anti-national forces in Tamil Nadu. This is the right time for the Central Government to act with the cooperation of the State Government.

**Demand to frame rules for proper disposal of the impounded vehicles in various police stations in the country**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, पूरे देश में यदि किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन का अवलोकन किया जाए, तो पाया जाता है कि अधिकांश स्थान बेकार वाहनों के भंडारण के कारण भरे पड़े हैं। विभिन्न कारणों यथा दुर्घटना, कागजातों का अद्यतन नहीं होने के कारण इन्हें पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ा जाता है एवं बाद में लंबी कानूनी प्रक्रिया के कारण इनके मालिक के द्वारा इसे मुक्त नहीं कराया जाता है। इन वाहनों का कोई दावेदार नहीं रह जाता है। जो सक्षम हैं, वे निश्चित रूप

से नए वाहन खरीद लेते हैं। कालांतर में ये सड़ कर बेकार हो जाते हैं। इससे बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय क्षति हो रही है। इस प्रकार के वाहनों में लाखों टन लोहा एवं अन्य धातु समाहित हैं। वाहन किसी भी व्यक्ति विशेष का हो, किसी भी कारण से रखा गया हो, लेकिन यह क्षति राष्ट्रीय क्षति तो निश्चित रूप से है। मान लिया जाए कि वाहन से किसी प्रकार की कोई दुर्घटना ही की गई, तो भी सजा किसी निर्जीव वस्तु को नहीं दी जा सकती। इसमें इनका (वाहनों का) कोई दोष नहीं है।

अतः इस संबंध में ऐसा कानून बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि इनका संरक्षण हो सके, राष्ट्रीय क्षति को रोका जा सके। एक अवधि निर्धारित की जाए कि यदि इस अवधि में किसी के द्वारा वाहन पर अपना दावा नहीं किया जाता, तो उसे नीलाम करने अथवा रिसाइकिल करने का सरकार को अधिकार होगा। इसके लिए कानूनी प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri K. Rahman Khan, not present. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, not present.

**Demand to take strict action against people involved in the attack against dalits in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw the attention to the murderous attacks on *dalits* in Saharanpur which has resulted in a *dalit* youth being killed and many seriously injured. Certain elements sporting the colours of the Hindu Yuva Vahini launched these attacks on people.

These attacks have come in the wake of the earlier assaults on *dalits* in Shabbirpur in which houses were burnt, property was destroyed and many persons were injured.

The steady deterioration in the situation is a result of the support the perpetrators of violence are receiving and the lack of will displayed by the administration for taking action against them.

We demand firm action against all those involved in the atrocities against the *dalits*. The administration has to provide full protection to the vulnerable people. Adequate compensation must be paid to those who have suffered losses. The administration must withdraw false cases against *dalits* and their leaders.

The Government must ensure that the rule of law prevails in Saharanpur District in Uttar Pradesh. Thank you.

**Demand to expedite the release of funds sanctioned for Centrally sponsored schemes in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu had sought an early release of ₹ 16,959 crore pending from various ministries of the Central Government to Tamil Nadu. The pending releases were for expenditure

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

incurred towards the implementation of various Centrally sponsored schemes and arrears of other dues.

About ₹ 1546.88 crore towards disbursement of post-matric scholarship schemes for the Scheduled Caste students, ₹ 1312.10 crore towards implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and ₹ 1588.11 crore towards the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are still pending. Also the release of pending claims under the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), National Project for Improvement and Rehabilitation of Irrigation systems in Cauvery Basin, inter-linking of Peninsular Rivers (Pamba-Achankoil-Vaippar link) are to be expedited.

The Centre has to reimburse Tamil Nadu to the extent of ₹ 542 crore for building infrastructure for the Judiciary. Sir, ₹ 602.02 crore under the Swatchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is still pending from the Government. Under the revised restructured Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS) to entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu, ₹ 1500 crore is yet to be released. Then ₹ 280.30 crore are required to put in place the necessary facilities for the additional 345 MBBS seats in four Government Medical Colleges at Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madurai from the academic year 2017-18. This is still pending for Tamil Nadu.

Sir, any delay in the release of funds sanctioned for the projects will adversely affect the success of the Centrally sponsored schemes. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to expedite the release of ₹ 16,959 crore due to Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th July, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 20th July, 2017.*

Regarding resignation of a Member and notices under the Rule 267  
(pages 379-382)

Special Mentions —

Demand to exempt yarn from GST — *Laid on the Table* (page 388)

Demand to take effective steps to check the increasing number of crimes against women in the country, particularly in Delhi (page 389)

Demand to expedite the completion of construction of Railway over-bridge at 33B Railway crossing in Sultanpur — *Laid on the Table* (pages 389-390)

Demand to take early steps to check terrorist and other anti-national activities in Tamil Nadu — *Laid on the Table* (page 390)

Demand to frame rules for proper disposal of the impounded vehicles in various police stations in the country (pages 390-391)

Demand to take strict action against people involved in the attack against *dalits* in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh — *Laid on the Table* (page 391)

Demand to expedite the release of funds sanctioned for Centrally-sponsored schemes in Tamil Nadu (pages 391-392)

