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Wednesday

26 July, 2017

4 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 26th July, 2017/4th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

OBITUARY REFERENCES

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. I have Obituary References to make. Please sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria** and **Shrimati Mohinder Kaur**, former Members of this House.

Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria passed away on the 20th of July, 2017, at the age of 82 years.

Born in December, 1934, at Anantnag District of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Salaria was educated at the Amar Singh College, Srinagar, and the Aligarh Muslim University.

An advocate by profession, Shri Salaria served as the Standing Counsel for the Union of India, from 1973 to 1976 and as the Advocate-General of Jammu and Kashmir, from 1981 to 1984. He was the President of the Legal Aid Association, Jammu, and Vice-President of Jammu Wakf Committee. He strived for the rehabilitation of displaced persons during the 1965 Indo-Pak War.

Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria represented the State of Jammu and Kashmir in this House from September, 1989 to October, 1992.

In the passing away of **Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria**, the country has lost a noted lawyer and a distinguished parliamentarian.

Shrimati Mohinder Kaur passed away on the 24th of July, 2017, at the age of 94 years.

Born in 1922 at Ludhiana in Punjab, Shrimati Kaur was educated at the Queen Mary's College, Lahore.

Shrimati Kaur was actively involved in several social and philanthropic activities throughout her life. She organized camps for refugees from West Pakistan in 1947 and worked for the recovery of abducted women in PEPSU from 1947 to 1949. She served as the Chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Indian Section) and as the World President of the International Abolitionist Federation, Geneva. She also served as the Vice-President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and Vice-Chairman of the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation.

Shrimati Mohinder Kaur represented the State of Punjab from 1964 to 1967 and the State of Himachal Pradesh, from April, 1978 to April, 1984, in this House. She was also a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of **Shrimati Mohinder Kaur**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated philanthropist.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria** and **Shrimati Mohinder Kaur**.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, इनके साथ-साथ ही प्रो. यशपाल जी की भी obituary करा लीजिए।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of MGIRI, Wardha and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7131/16/17]

MoU between Government of India and NSTFDC

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Ministry of Tribal Affairs) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7132/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Report (2015-16) of EPFO, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 294 (E), dated the 28th March, 2017, publishing the Rationalisation of Forms and Reports under Certain Labour Laws Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; sub-section (3) of 35 the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; and under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7245/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 12th April, 2017, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7134/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 1955 (E), dated the 20th June, 2017, amending item 29

of the First Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to substitute certain entries therein, under sub-section (5) of Section 38 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7135/16/17]

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

- (a) Sixty-third Annual Report of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7133/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. MoU between Government of India and M/s Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R 173 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Annual Statement of Accounts and Records) Rules, 2017, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7247/16/17]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. J-25021/3/2015 - Gen., dated the 25th April, 2017, publishing the RIGPT General Service Rules, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7248/16/17]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. S.O. 1358 (E), dated the 28th April, 2017, making Aadhaar mandatory for availing benefit under Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7136/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding

between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., for the year 2017-18.

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 427 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2017 publishing the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 28 of the Boilers Act, 1923. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7138/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (1) S.O. 1718 (E), dated the 30th May, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1105 (E), dated the 11th October, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7254/16/17]

- (2) S.O. 1415 (E), dated the 5th May, 2017, regarding establishing and composition of a Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries under Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7253/16/17]

- (3) S.O. 1861 (E), dated the 9th June, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 1105 (E), dated the 11th October, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7254/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, Asiatic Society, Kolkata and CIHCS, Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):

Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7139/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7140/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7141/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014:—
 - (1) No. 232/2016/F. No. 3-131/2014-UD, dated the 26th December, 2016, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016.

- (2) No. UD/DMN/SVA/68 (Part - I)/2016/484, dated the 31st August, 2016, publishing the "Daman and Diu the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016.
- (3) No. TPS/107(121)/SVACT-2014/298, dated the 13th October, 2016, publishing the "Dadra and Nagar Haveli the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016.
- (4) No. 6/1/203-FII (8)-2016/9199, dated the 7th June, 2017, publishing the Chandigarh Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7160/16/17]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1948:—

- (1) No.F.16/1/2016/HP-1/Estt/6796-6798, dated the 21st March, 2017, publishing the Delhi Police, Group "C" "Multi Tasking Staff" (Civilian) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (2) F.No.16/3/2014/HP-1/Estt/7031-7034, dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) F.No.1/7/2016/HP-1/Estt/302 to 309, dated the 20th April, 2017, notifying Jurisdiction of 16 Metro Police Stations.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7305/16/17]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 185 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayats) Regulations, 1994:—

- (1) G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 9th June, 2017, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Election Commissioner's Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (2) G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 8th June, 2017 (in Hindi only).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7159/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs and related papers**II. Reports (2013-14 and 2014-15) of NHRC, New Delhi and the Department of official language, Ministry of Home Affairs and related papers**

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 535 (E), dated the 31st May, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Headquarters, Senior Gestetner Operator (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 532 (E), dated the 31st May, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force Engineering Set up (Civil) Combatant (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 533 (E), dated the 31st May, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Proof Reader Combatised Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 12th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Headquarters, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Draftsman Grade-III) Operational Directorate (Combatised) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7309/16/17]
- (5) G.S.R. 558 (E), dated the 7th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Motor Transport Workshop (non-Gazetted) Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 572 (E), dated the 12th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Water Wing, Group 'A' (Technical Staff) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 12th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Inspector (Librarian) (Combatised, Non-Gazetted, Group 'B' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (8) G.S.R. 725 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Group 'A' (General Duty Officers) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
 - (9) G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, (Combatised Stenographers Cadre), Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (10) G.S.R. 534 (E), dated the 31st May, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Combatised (Hindi Translators) Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (11) G.S.R. 656 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'B' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7309/16/17]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—
- (1) G.S.R. 595 (E), dated the 16th June, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Financial Adviser, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7165/16/17]
 - (2) G.S.R. 513 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 508 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Constable (Bandsman-cum-GD) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (4) G.S.R. 511 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Executive) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
 - (5) G.S.R. 512 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Sub-Inspector (Executive) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (6) G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force Security Wing (Subordinate Ranks) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Constable (Driver) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 510 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Fire Wing, Constable (Driver-cum-Pump Operator) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7165/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, framed under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Order No. 1948:—

- (1) S.O. 1988 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2017, appointing the Senior Immigration Officer, Bureau of Immigration, New Mangalore Seaport Immigration Check Post as the Civil Authority for the purposes of the said order for the Seaport Immigration Check Post located at Dakshina Kannad District of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7166/16/17]

- (2) S.O. 316 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Haridaspur as the Civil Authority for the purposes of the said Order for the Jurisdiction of the Immigration Check Post at Petrapole Railway Station under district of North 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal.

- (3) S.O. 317 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, hereby designating Petrapole Railway Station under district of North 24 Parganas in the State of West Bengal State as an authorized Immigration Check Post (ICP) for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7167/16/17]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 530 (E), dated 30th May, 2017, publishing the

National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor (Academic Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2017, framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7311/16/17]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 586 (E), dated March 14th June, 2017, regarding discontinuation of the practice of filling up of the Departure Card by Indians at all International Airports w.e.f. July 1st, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7168/16/17]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7062/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-seventh Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7585/16/17]

MoU between Government of India and various companies

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साइ): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MECON Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7281/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the NMDC Limited, for the year 2017-18
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7149/16/17]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7147/16/17]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7145/16/17]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7148/16/17]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7146/16/17]

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

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Nineteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Deployment of Contract/Casual/Sanitation Workers for Perennial Nature of Jobs in MTNL' pertaining to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

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

श्री राजकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग) के संबंध में "सरकार द्वारा संचालित विद्यालयों में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना में

अस्पृश्यता के निवारण" संबंधी तीसवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय I और V में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई अंतिम कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2016-17), (Demand No. 12), pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साइ): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उनतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य देता हूँ।

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE RUBBER BOARD

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

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947) read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Rubber Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, is it true that the Government is trying to close some of the offices of the Rubber Board and abolishing the aid to the farmers? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please; I want to know it. You keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keep quiet. Keep quiet. This is for me. You can listen to that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there is no plan to close the Board.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COFFEE BOARD

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

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 and sub-rule (2) of Rule 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to serve as member of the Coffee Board till 14.12.2018 or till he/ she ceases to be Member of the House, whichever is earlier, with effect from the date of issue of the Gazette Notification of his/her election."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REGARDING DISCONTINUANCE OF 2000 RUPEES CURRENCY NOTES

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा point of order है।

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I too have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you accept his point of order, you have to accept mine too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, this is under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन की यह परंपरा रही है कि जब सत्र चल रहा हो, तो सरकार जब नीतिगत निर्णय लेगी, तो उसे सदन में इसकी घोषणा करनी पड़ेगी। श्रीमन्, इस सरकार ने दो हजार रुपए के नोट बंद करने का दोबारा निर्णय लिया है और रिजर्व बैंक को ऑर्डर दिया है कि अब वह दो हजार रुपए के नोट नहीं छापेगा। रिजर्व बैंक ने अब तक दो हजार रुपए के 3.2 लाख करोड़ रुपए छापे हैं, अब उसने इसे छापना बंद कर दिया है। सरकार ने कहा है कि अब वह दो हजार रुपए के नोट न छापे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the Reserve Bank of India...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: रिजर्व बैंक को अभी decision लेना है। यह रिजर्व बैंक की कोई * थोड़े ही है। एक नोटबंदी हो चुकी है, दूसरी नोटबंदी फिर से चालू करना, वित्त मंत्री जी इसके बारे में बताएं। वित्त मंत्री जी इसके बारे में क्यों नहीं बताते? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, you are in the habit of raising a point of order every day, but you should say which rule of the House is being violated or which provision of the Constitution is being broken. You are not saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसका जवाब सुनिए। नोटबंदी का जो पहला आदेश हुआ, वह रिजर्व बैंक ने नहीं लिया, वह सरकार ने लिया। सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक के कहने पर निर्णय नहीं लिया। रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर ने इसका विरोध किया, लेकिन निर्णय सरकार का था। अगर पहला निर्णय सरकार का है, तो यह दूसरा निर्णय भी सरकार का है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से इसका जवाब चाहूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, it is a 'hoarder' rather than a point of order! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. It is an attempt at disorder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, it is on procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have something to say on this very point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Swamy, I would call you; please wait.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, in response to what my colleague, Shri Naresh Agrawal, said, you said that it is the prerogative of the Reserve Bank of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; it is that of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, why did the Prime Minister make the announcement in the month of November last year? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I talked about the. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, was there some reason for that? Secondly, I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister, who is present here — every day, we read in the newspapers that a coin of 1,000 rupees, a coin of 100 rupees or 200 rupees or a note of the same is about to come. What is the reality? Are we to go by what the media is writing, or is the House going to be enlightened by the hon. Finance Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should not go by the media. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब है, 'No' ...(व्यवधान)... यह गवर्नमेंट का निर्णय था।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Does that mean the Government has no role? So, we go by the media, and there is no Government? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जो मीडिया में छपता है, जनता तो वही मानती है। गवर्नमेंट इसको deny नहीं करेगी, तो कैसे होगा? मीडिया में जो लिख दिया जाता है, वही हो जाता है। मीडिया ने हमारे लिए लिख दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we must know. ...(Interruptions)... We really want to know what the truth behind this is. If we are going to have coins of 1,000, that would mean that just to carry ₹ 10,000, you would have to carry a bag. We must know, so that we purchase bags to carry ₹ 10,000. Our sisters carry purses. Now, we shall also have to carry a purse to carry 10,000 rupees! ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वित्त मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does the Finance Minister want to react?
...(Interruptions)... The Finance Minister does not wish to react. So, I cannot do anything.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब सही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But, Sir, what do we do? How do we come to a conclusion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't be guided by the media. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is no politics in it whatsoever. We just want to know the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we should not go by the media, but we have to rely upon the media. We cannot be in a state of confusion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every day, some news is coming. As the Leader of the Opposition said, we must be enlightened because we have to tell the people whether the news is correct or not. So, we have to rely upon the media; we cannot totally dispense with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो 2000 के नोटों की चर्चा आई है, जो नरेश अग्रवाल जी और एलओपी ने की, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस पर तत्काल सफाई दी जानी चाहिए, नहीं तो अफवाह फैलेगी। यह देश अफवाहें खाता है, अफवाहें पीता है और अफवाहें ओढ़ता है। सबसे ज्यादा हमारे देश में अफवाहों को absorb किया जाता है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि यह गंभीर मामला है, इसके ऊपर आपको साफ-साफ बात बता देनी चाहिए, नहीं तो अफवाहें फैलेंगी और कई तरह से लोग 2000 का नोट वापस करने लगेंगे। आपको इस अफवाह को फैलने से रोकना चाहिए और एलओपी ने जो कहा, इस बात के बारे में आपको सदन में बताना चाहिए। अब्बल तो यह मामला उठना ही नहीं था, लेकिन यदि उठ गया है, तो इस पर आपको कुछ कहना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, what is your point of order?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is well established that you have residuary powers for taking extraordinary decisions. Now, the procedure you are following here in the Zero Hour is first-come, first-served. The first-come, first-served principal is modified by your discretionary power occasionally when something very important comes like Samjhauta Express tapes where the Congress Party had suppressed tapes and created a massive * on the nation. We want a discussion on that first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order; that is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I come to notices under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Rewati Raman Singh's notice under Rule 267 is not permitted because it is a very general subject; Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth's notice is not permitted because that is a matter you can raise in Zero Hour or as a Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a subject which you can raise in Zero Hour or as a Special Mention. Shri Naresh Agrawal's notice is not permitted because the subject is very general. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, unemployment जनरल सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यदि आप चाहें तो इसको शॉर्ट क्लियरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I read your subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your subject is 'Concern over rising number of unemployed youth in the country.' On that, you can try for a discussion. The next one is by Sambhaji Chhatrapati regarding construction of a bridge. It is not permitted because it can be raised as a Special Mention. Now, Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your issue under Rule 267? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमने जो सब्जेक्ट दिया है, वह जनरल नहीं है। पूरे एजुकेशन सिस्टम के ऊपर सरकार की जो पॉलिसी है, उसकी बाबत हमने यह दिया है। Primary School, High School, Higher Secondary and Intermediate, इससे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट और कोई सब्जेक्ट हो ही नहीं सकता।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी, हां, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आप खुद दे लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that you give another notice for a discussion like Calling Attention or some other. But how can we have it under Rule 267? Education system is in a pathetic condition. So, a lot can be said about it. There is no doubt about it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या हम other sections में इस विषय पर नोटिस दे दें? Unemployment पर हमारा जो नोटिस है, यदि आप कहें, तो हम other sections में इस सब्जेक्ट पर दूसरा नोटिस दे दें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you can try another notice, not under Rule 267.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: But without your help, I can't try. I want your help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I always help the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I want your commitment and everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am always for helping the Members. You can give notice and we will select according to the priority and according to the time available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REGARDING ISSUES NOT TO BE RAISED UNDER RULE 267

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, नियम 267 में issue तभी raise किया जा सकता है, जब चेयरमैन की consent हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हाउस में नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत तभी issue raise किया जा सकता है, जब hon. Chairman की consent हो। इस हाउस में नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत मुद्दा तभी raise करना चाहिए, जब चेयरमैन की consent हो, otherwise Rule 267 को लेकर कई बार हम हाउस को disturb कर देते हैं। इससे अच्छा है कि ऐसे विषयों को आपको पहले Zero Hour में allow करना चाहिए और without consent, रूल 267 में मुद्दा raise नहीं होना चाहिए, इस पर मेरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, यह कैसे हो सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, please give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, with folded hands, we are requesting you that there are many new Members here and we have been repeatedly giving some notices for Zero Hour mentions, and they are being denied; whatever maybe the reasons; they may not be finding them meritorious. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, कुछ लोगों के गले में माइक लगा है। इसलिए आवाज को दबाना उचित नहीं है। हमें बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें बोलने दीजिए। मेरा आपसे करबद्ध निवेदन है कि केवल पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर के नाम से इस सदन का बहुमूल्य समय अगर बेकार जा रहा है, तो उस पर हमें आपको संरक्षण देना चाहिए। It is your duty to protect our right to raise the issues in the Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Sahasrabuddheji...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: We are being disadvantaged for no fault of ours. कुछ माननीय सदस्य सामने बैठते हैं और issue raise करते हैं और सदन की पूरी कार्यवाही को यहां-वहां कर देते हैं। क्या यह कोई तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा आपके हाथ में है। आपको हमें संरक्षण देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सर, इस प्रकार से हमेशा वेल में आना अच्छा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, what I observe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, sit down. I want the hon. Members to know that any Member can raise a point of order, and if any Member raises a point of order, the Chair is duty-bound to listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये भी दे सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen, Mr. Sahasrabuddhe. You should understand the procedure. Any Member can raise a point of order. It is not that only Mr. Naresh Agrawal, or 'X' or 'Y' can raise it. Today, Mr. Naresh Agrawal and Dr. Subramanian Swamy raised the points of order. I heard both. You understand this. Any Member can raise it. If a point of order is raised, the Chair is duty bound to listen to that. But, after listening to that, the Chair may rule it out depending upon the merit of the case which has been raised. That is a different matter. Therefore, I cannot pre-judge, I cannot prevent anybody from...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: I do not want to enter into ...*(Interruptions)*... But if somebody habitually does it ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sahasrabuddheji, you know the rules. I am talking. Please sit down. Such a senior Member should not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sahasrabuddheji, you are a senior Member, a well-behaved Member. I allowed you. You should know that the moment you stood up, I allowed you. Even then you are saying that it is not allowed. It is not proper. Let me say. Please understand the procedure. As far as the Chair is concerned, it is an indirect insinuation on the Chair. So, I have to explain it.

As far as the Chair is concerned, every Member is equal to the Chair. That is number one. Secondly, any Member can raise a point of order. Simply because someone raised a point of order on the other day, I cannot say that today, he cannot be allowed. That is the

position. But, I have to listen to the point of order. Then only I can rule it out or accept it. Today, I listened to Mr. Naresh Agrawal and Dr. Subramanian Swamy. I ruled out both the points of order. In spite of your case not being a point of order, I allowed you also. Therefore, don't think that the Chair is partial. That is the position.

Now, with regard to the suggestion made by Mr. Bhupender Yadav regarding Rule 267, I would like to clarify that if there is notice under Rule 267, it has precedence over Zero Hour. It has precedence and it has to be disposed of first because it comes under Rule 267 which is specifically mentioned in the Rules Book. Zero Hour is not like that. For Zero Hour, there is no rule. It is only hon. Chairman's discretion to allow Zero Hour. Now, once a notice under Rule 267 is received, it is for the Chair to consider and dispose it. So, to consider it, sometimes, the Chair may need the assistance of the person who gave the notice. So, the Chair will allow him to speak. After listening to that, the Chair may reject it. Here, we have a number of notices under Rule 267, and usually, the Treasury Benches should know that...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. The Treasury Benches should know that the Treasury Benches cannot, will not and should not move notice under Rule 267 because notice under Rule 267 is for the suspension of particular day's Business, which is mostly Business agreed to between the Government and the Chairman.

So, it is the duty of the Treasury Benches to ensure that the House runs smoothly as per the List of Business. Therefore, the Treasury Benches cannot give notice for motion under Rule 267 as they cannot give Adjournment Motion in the other House, and, to say that motion under Rule 267 should be stopped means that the Member of the Treasury Benches is saying, 'block the Opposition from raising their view.' It is not possible. Rule 267 has precedence. ...(Interruptions)... I will listen to you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I ruled that out. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point under Rule 267? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. What is your notice under Rule 267? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have given my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion. Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I need a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want further clarification, please come to me later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरा नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे बुला लिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... On Rule 267, I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं अपनी बात आरम्भ करने जा रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to move it under Rule 267, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only said that the Treasury Benches do not do that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have already called me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have called me more than once, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. If you give notice for motion under Rule 267, I have no problem. Let it come; I will examine it. But I only said that as a matter of practice and procedure, the Treasury Benches never do that. On that ground, I cannot block the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, what is your point, Mr. Anand Sharma?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आप उनको बिठा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप जल्दी बोलिए। What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आप ही देखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस तरह से अगर होगा तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point, Mr. Anand Sharma?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, हर देश और हर समाज अपने राष्ट्र के नेताओं, राष्ट्र के निर्माताओं और राष्ट्र पर कुर्बानी देने वालों का सम्मान से स्मरण करता है। भारतवर्ष में भी यही परम्परा रही है। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महानायक, राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी को सम्मान से स्मरण किया जाता है। भारत में सबसे ऊपर दर्जा महात्मा गांधी का है। उन्होंने उस समय हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को हिम्मत दी...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? Nobody is questioning that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे पूरा तो करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरा तो करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विषय बीच में आपने रोका। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, उसके साथ-साथ आज़ादी के संग्राम के एक महान नायक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे, जो हिन्दुस्तान के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री थे, अंग्रेजों की जेल में 14 साल रहे थे। तीसरे, स्वर्गीय इंदिरा गांधी जी 17 साल प्रधान मंत्री रहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए शहीद हुईं। आज सरकार की तरफ से एक सुनियोजित तरीके से महात्मा गांधी के कद को छोटा दिखाना, उनके योगदान को छोटा करना, पंडित नेहरू का नाम नहीं लेना, इंदिरा गांधी के 100 साल...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the issue? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इंदिरा जी की centenary ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल महात्मा गांधी जी की तुलना पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी से की गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't raise that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का स्मरण ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनकी centenary मनाएंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed, not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इंदिरा जी की centenary नहीं मनाएंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed; ...**(Interruptions)**... not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप अपमानित करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. I am not allowing that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing that.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह इस देश का अपमान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कोई इस तरह का अपमान नहीं करता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपके नेता हो सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. I am not allowing that under Rule 267. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, what do you wish to say?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman; Sir, normally, the Chair uses its own discretion and allows the points of order, which in most cases, are not points of order to be raised in the Zero Hour. The Chair is also using its discretion for allowing Members to raise motions and propose motions under Rule 267 but in every case, we have found that these are not motions under Rule 267, and, therefore, it is a practice which is being grossly abused. The Chair must also be guided by the principle that you cannot have a Zero Hour run only for the benefit of television cameras. That is something which is happening here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, they want to muzzle the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is our right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

क्या आप यह तय करेंगे कि हमें क्या बोलना है और क्या नहीं बोलना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या आप चेयर को बताएंगे कि क्या कहा जाएगा और क्या नहीं कहा जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने यह अधिकार आपको नहीं दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Can we take what Mr. Anand Sharma has said today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The whole speech has to be expunged ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The whole speech has to be expunged for even the Chair is bound by a rule which says that you do not refer to high constitutional authorities and what they have said in a debate in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did he do that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is the purpose behind what he said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What is the point in dragging. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have not referred to. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House has not even heard me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have not referred to any high constitutional authority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We know the spirit of what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We know the spirit of what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is what your Government is doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not mentioning Nehru...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot tell me what to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am sorry, I have a right to raise this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members have a right...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You agree...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing Anand Sharmaji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What wrong have I said? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I tell you this. I agree with the hon. Leader of the House that many of the issues referred. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many of the issues referred here under Rule 267 are not relevant. That is why I am not allowing them. I have not allowed Rule 267 discussion till now. I have heard it all and discussion under Rule 267 has been rejected because the subjects are not relevant according to me also. But for the Chair to decide whether to accept or not, the Chair has to listen to them. That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is number one. Number two, I have to go through the record and if Mr. Anand Sharma has referred to any high constitutional authority, the whole thing will be expunged. You cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do that.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने किसी भी highest या high constitutional authority का नाम सदन में नहीं लिया है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آند شرمہ جی نے کسی بھی

highest یا high constitutional authority کا نام سدن میں نہیں لیا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Directly or indirectly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: लेकिन गांधी जी का अपमान बराबर यह सरकार करती रही है।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : لیکن گاندھی جی کا ایمان برابر یہ سرکار کرتی رہی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नेहरू जी का अपमान यह सरकार बराबर करती रही है।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : نہرو جی کا ایمان برابر یہ سرکار کرتی رہی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप ऐसा कैसे बोल सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, ऐसे लोगों की centenary मनाई जा रही है, जिनका भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से कोई लेना-देना नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान जेलों में सड़े, उनको इस सरकार में भुला दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर हमें घोर आपत्ति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، ایسے لوگوں کی centenary منائی جا رہی ہے، جن کا بھارت کی جنگ آزادی سے کوئی لینا دینا نہیں تھا۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔ جو دیش کی آزادی کے لئے جنگ آزادی کے دوران جیلوں میں سڑے، ان کو اس سرکار میں بھلا دیا گیا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔ اس پر ہمیں گہور آپتی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? कहां अपमान हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुलाम नबी जी, कहां अपमान हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ज़ीरो ऑवर लेना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ज़ीरो ऑवर, श्री श्वेत मलिक। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये पिक एण्ड चूज करके राजनीति कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مہاتما گاندھی، جواہر لال نہرو، اندرا گاندھی۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔ یہ 'پک اینڈ چوز' کر کے سیاست کر رہے ہیں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: कोई अपमान नहीं हो रहा है, आप यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, they don't want Members to take up Zero Hour.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is all being enacted because they don't want a particular reference being made in Zero Hour by some Members who have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I strongly object to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are questioning the integrity of my statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is most unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, the Chair must protect the rights of other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : श्वेत मलिक जी, कृपया आप बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for a National Policy for old parents neglected by children

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, मैं एक भावनात्मक विषय के ऊपर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह विषय यह है कि हमारी संस्कृति में माता-पिता को भगवान का दर्जा दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माता-पिता को भगवान का दर्जा दिया गया है, पर अफसोस है कि आज के समय में माता-पिता को तिरस्करित किया जाता है। उनकी संतान वृद्धावस्था में उनका त्याग कर देती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भगवान राम ने अपने पिता की आज्ञा मानते हुए, 14 साल का बनवास स्वीकार किया था। इस देश में श्रवण कुमार अपने माता-पिता को 40 तीर्थों की यात्रा कराने के लिए ले गया था और इसी दौरान उसने अपने प्राण न्यौछावर कर दिए। परन्तु अफसोस है कि आज माता-पिता का तिरस्कार उनकी संतानों द्वारा किया जा रहा है, माता-पिता का त्याग किया जा रहा है। जो माता-पिता पहले उन्हें उँगली पकड़कर चलना सिखाते हैं, उसके बाद शिक्षा देते हैं, उसके बाद उन्हें आत्म-निर्भर बनाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाद में वही संतान वृद्ध माता-पिता का त्याग कर देती है, तिरस्कार करती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सदन में क्या विषय चल रहा है? What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, इस तरह हमारी आवाज को दबाया नहीं जा सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: जब माता-पिता वृद्ध हो जाते हैं, उनका बुढ़ापा आता है, old-age आती है, तो उनका त्याग कर दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने इस संबंध में कानून बनाया है, परन्तु

कानून को सरल बनाकर और ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाना चाहिए। आज देश में लगभग 10 लाख लोग, जो 70 वर्ष से अधिक हैं, उनकी health services को और उनकी social security को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। मैं पूरे सदन से मांग करूंगा कि जब हमारे देश में Old Age Centres बढ़ रहे हैं, वे हमारी संस्कृति के मुंह पर कालिख हैं। देश के तमाम वृद्ध लोगों के लिए सरल कानून बनाना चाहिए। जब वे असहाय हो जाते हैं, आर्थिक रूप से, शारीरिक रूप से, उनकी security का प्रबंध करने के लिए सरल कानून होना चाहिए, जिससे उन्हें अदालतों में भटकना न पड़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, हमें इतिहास का सम्मान करना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

Fear of cancer due to illegal dyeing factories in Delhi

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, ये लोग यहां जो बातें कर रहे हैं, 'हिन्दू टैररिज़्म' की बात कर रहे हैं, वह इस देश का अपमान है। * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Raise your Zero Hour matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, that is not Zero Hour matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... You mention your Zero Hour matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, आप बार-बार इन्हें समझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके सामने बस एक ही विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग बतायें, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is not Zero Hour matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Prabhat Jha, your Zero Hour matter relates to fear of cancer due to illegal dyeing factories in Delhi. ...**(Interruptions)**... You mention your Zero Hour matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: *

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Anand Sharma raised an issue for which the Leader of the House made some observations and you gave a ruling. I do not want to dispute that. But while the Leader of the House made his observation, he said that the Members raise the issues just to come on the TV. That was really hurting. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is only.....**(Interruptions)**... We do not expect that because everyone has got an issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I stand by that statement because everyday what is not a point of order is being raised as a point of

*Not recorded.

order knowing fully well that you are violating the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Raise it in a. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... We respect the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point he drew our attention to is exactly right but it was not a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Do not be sanctimonious, Mr. Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... None of us was born yesterday that we do not realise each other's game. We know that this noise is being created today only because some Members want to raise the issue of *Samjhauta*. ...*(Interruptions)*... We know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Therefore, do not provide them with an alibi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know they are your alliance partners. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not provide them with an alibi. If Members want to raise the issue of *Samjhauta*, they should be allowed to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I too have a Zero Hour mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Do not deflect the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I too have a Zero Hour mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... If everyday this happens, where can we go? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

REGARDING REMARKS BY A MINISTER MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PANDEMONIUM CAUSED BY THE OPPOSITION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 106. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चले, लेकिन इससे पहले 11 से 12 बजे के बीच ज़ीरो ऑवर में कई इश्यूज़ पर चर्चा हुई, लेकिन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، کونشن اور چلے، لیکن اس سے پہلے گیارہ سے بارہ بجے

کے بیچ زیرو اور میں کئی ایشوز پر چرچہ ہوئی، لیکن ---*(مداخلت)*---

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी साहब, क्वेश्चन ऑवर को ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने के लिए ही हम आपका रास्ता हमवार कर रहे हैं।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : کوئشنز اور چلنے کے لئے ہی ہم آپ کا راستہ ہموار کر رہے ہیں۔

श्री सभापति: बताइए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यहां चर्चा हुई थी कि विपक्ष और सत्ताधारी पार्टी के एम.पीज़. के बीच में जो बातचीत हुई, उसे मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। माननीय Leader of the House बड़े समझदार हैं, हम उनका सब आदर करते हैं उसमें कोई शक नहीं और वे हमेशा ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : یہاں چرچہ ہوئی تھی کہ وپکش اور سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کے ایم پیز

کے بیچ میں جو بات چیت ہوئی، اسے میں دوہرانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں۔ مائنٹے لیڈر آف دی

ہاؤس بڑے سمجھدار ہیں، ہم ان کا سب ادھر کرتے ہیں اس میں کوئی شک نہیں اور وہ

ہمیشہ ... (مداخلت)...

श्री सभापति: अब वे मौजूद नहीं हैं हाउस में।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं, मैं उनकी तारीफ पीछे भी कर सकता हूं। वे हमेशा तोल कर बात करते हैं और कभी भी आपत्तिजनक बात उनसे नहीं सुनी गई। हमने बाहर भी नहीं सुनी, अंदर भी नहीं सुनी। ठीक है, पार्टी की लाइन लेते हैं, सरकार की लाइन लेते हैं वह हमको पसंद हो या न हो, लेकिन कभी ऐसी भाषा का वे प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं, जिससे किसी को आपत्ति हो। लेकिन आज पता नहीं गुस्से में वह कह गए कि विपक्ष के जो लीडर्स हैं, वे टेलीविज़न के लिए यहां बात उठाते हैं। सर, यह बड़ा ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں ان کے خلاف نہیں بول رہا ہوں، میں ان کی تعریف پیچھے

بھی کر سکتا ہوں۔ وہ ہمیشہ تول کر بات کرتے ہیں اور کبھی بھی آپٹی-جنک بات ان سے

نہیں سنی گئی۔ ہم نے باہر بھی نہیں سنی، اندر بھی نہیں سنی۔ ٹھیک ہے، پارٹی کی لائن

لیتے ہیں، سرکار کی لائن لیتے ہیں وہ ہم کو پسند ہو یا نہ ہو، لیکن کبھی ایسی بھاشا کا وہ

پریوگ نہیں کرتے ہیں، جس سے کسی کو آپٹی ہو۔ لیکن آج پتہ نہیں غصے میں وہ کہہ

گئے کہ وپکش کے جو لیڈرس ہیں، وہ ٹیلی ویژن کے لئے بات اٹھاتے ہیں۔ سر، یہ بڑا

... (مداخلت)...

श्री सभापति: चलिए, छोड़ दीजिए, बात खत्म हो गई।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, अगर यह कार्यवाही से नहीं निकलेगा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विपक्ष, चाहे वह थे विपक्ष में या हम हैं विपक्ष में, जितने भी हम लोगों के जो मसले हैं गरीबों के, किसानों के, मजदूरों के, दलितों के, अल्पसंख्यकों के, पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के जो have-nots वाले हैं, उनके मसले उठाते हैं, हम टेलीविजन के लिए नहीं उठाते हैं। हमें तो मालूम है कि टेलीविजन 99 परसेंट सिर्फ सरकार को ही कवर करता है, हमें कवर नहीं करता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، اگر یہ کاروائی سے نہیں نکلے گا، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وپکش، چاہے وہ تھے وپکش میں یا ہم ہیں وپکش میں، جتنے بھی، ہم لوگوں کے جو مسئلے ہیں غریبوں کے، کسانوں کے، مزدوروں کے، دلتوں کے، اقلیتوں کے، پچھڑے ہوئے طبقے کے جو have-nots والے ہیں، ان کے مسئلے اٹھاتے ہیں، ہم ٹیلی ویژن کے لئے نہیں اٹھاتے ہیں۔ ہمیں تو معلوم ہے کہ ٹیلی ویژن ننانوے فیصد سرکار کو ہی cover کرتا ہے، ہمیں cover نہیں کرتا۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**---

श्री सभापति: अब बात खत्म हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: टेलीविजन का गला तो उन्होंने तीन साल पहले दबाया है, वह हमें कहाँ कवर करता है, लेकिन इसको सदन की कार्यवाही से निकालना चाहिए, यह विपक्ष के लीडर्स सिर्फ चेहरे के लिए करते हैं, तब सदन चलेगा, वरना मेरे ख्याल में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** ٹیلی ویژن کا گلا تو انہوں نے تین سال پہلے دبایا ہے، وہ ہمیں کہاں cover کرتا ہے، لیکن اس کو سدن کی کاروائی سے نکالنا چاہئے، یہ وپکش کے لیڈرس صرف چہرے کے لئے کرتے ہیں، تب سدن چلے گا، ورنہ میرے خیال میں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**---

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं एक दूसरा गंभीर मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। नेता सदन ने इस पीठ को स्वयं डॉयरेक्शन दिया, आप कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिए। नेता सदन ने कहा कि यह पीठ यह नहीं सुन सकती, यह पीठ यह नहीं सुन सकती, यह पीठ यह नहीं मान सकती, रूल 267 पीठ का सुनने का राइट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, वे सब अलग बातें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, कार्यवाही का अंग है। हम जो इश्यू उठा रहे हैं वह हम मीडिया के लिए उठा रहे हैं, हम * कर रहे हैं, सदन को non-serious कर रहे हैं। ये तो ऐसे शब्द हैं जो कार्यवाही का अंग नहीं हो सकते, श्रीमन्! अगर कार्यवाही का अंग हुए तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर कार्यवाही का अंग हुए तो गलत संदेश जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि Question Hour चले, तो मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि इनको देखकर निकलवाने का आप आदेश कर दीजिए। क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलेगा। लेकिन अगर नेता सदन पीठ को डॉयरेक्शन देंगे और उनके डॉयरेक्शन पर पीठ चलेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, वह डॉयरेक्शन नहीं हैं, everybody can express his or her view. ...(Interruptions).... That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: This is not a view. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this is not a view. ...(Interruptions).... This is questioning the integrity of the entire institution. ...(Interruptions).... Sir, I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: This is not a view. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): During Zero Hour, we raise issues of public importance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: And, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition cannot question the integrity of Members. ...(Interruptions).... We are all agitated what is happening outside. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; nobody's integrity is questioned.

SHRI D. RAJA: We don't speak for T.V. cameras. ...(Interruptions).... But we speak for the people. ...(Interruptions).... We speak for the country. ...(Interruptions).... That is what we are saying. We speak for the people of the country. ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Fair enough, Rajaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me take up Question No. 106. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you can examine and take a decision on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will *See* that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us get on with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If this goes on record, it can be a black page. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are in a parliamentary democracy. If the Government has an important role and responsibility, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition also have their own position. Now, if the entire opposition is supposed to be castigated and the public is told by the Government that the opposition is frivolous, non-serious and they raise issues only for TV cameras, we do not accept it. The television which does not show the opposition's view point means total control. If in this House also, our voice is muzzled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर का assurance चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें चेयर का assurance चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That page is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. We cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This black page must be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We cannot allow this sweeping condemnation of the entire Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप record को देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप record को देख लें।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप record को देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपने अपनी बात कही, मैंने सुन ली। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please call the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...
You cannot have that page against us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप record को देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप record को देख लीजिए
और यदि record में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This we cannot accept. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot
expect that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Either that has to be taken back or ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Chairman has already said something.
...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Leader of the House must be called.
...*(Interruptions)*... We request you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him take those words back.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute.
...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Deputy Chairman has already said that he will See the record
and look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He did say it.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप कह दीजिए कि हम record देख लेंगे और जो गलत होगा, उसे
expunge कर देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आपके ऊपर छोड़ रहे हैं कि आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Chairman was in the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप यही direction ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are losing precious time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप यही direction डिप्टी चेयरमैन को दे दीजिए कि वे record देख लें और जो गलत है, उसे expunge कर दें। आप कह दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): विधान सभा में भी यही बोला जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं तो यही कह रहा हूँ कि आप उपसभापति जी के जिम्मे कर दीजिए, वे record को देख लें और जो गलत है, उसे expunge कर दें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह बहुत ही serious issue है। यहां से कोई अगर बोलेगा तो टीवी के लिए बोलेगा। पीयूष गोयल जी बोलते हैं तो वे टीवी के लिए नहीं बोलते, वे हाउस के लिए बोलते हैं। वे मंत्री होते हुए Zero Hour में खड़े होकर हल्ला करते हैं, उनकी कोई बात नहीं आती। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: वे आपके दोस्त हैं, आप उनके दोस्त हैं - क्या प्रॉब्लम है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उनको क्यों नहीं बोलते, यह भी तो बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कपिल सिब्बल जी, बोलिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we are extremely cognizant of the fact that the most telegenic person in this country is Mr. Arun Jaitley. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Therefore, obviously, we need to stand up to be telegenic on television. I never expected the Leader of the House to denigrate the Opposition in this fashion, to destroy the sanctity of discourse in this House. And the level of arrogance that I am now Seeing in the Treasury Benches, I have never Seen before ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. Now, one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Therefore, ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute. I want to finish, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let me get on with the Question Hour now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... One second. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us hear the hon. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us hear the hon. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): चेयरमैन सर, आज हाउस में किसी के खिलाफ ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं
कहा। कपिल सिब्बल जी arrogance की बात कर रहे हैं, कपिल सिब्बल जी के मुंह से arrogance की
बात आना अपने आप में थोड़ा आश्चर्यजनक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Unless an assurance is given in this House ...*(Interruptions)*...
Unless an assurance is given in this House that these records will be looked at, we will be
forced to move a resolution against Mr. Jaitley ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: दूसरी चीज़, यह Question Hour है, Zero Hour में जो बात हुई थी,
उसका जवाब hon. Leader of House ने दिया, issue यहां पर क्लोज़ होता है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं होता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर Question Hour को disturb करने के लिए उन्हें यह करना है
तो उसमें हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you I want to
solve the problem or aggravate it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, my appeal is that
since the elders in the House, irrespective of their political ideologies, speak about the
sanctity and the grace of this House, I think the best dedication to it would be continuing
with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, the Deputy Chairman has
already said that he will examine the record and decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he said that about Shri Anand Sharma's
speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now that you are disputing this also, let me have a look at the
record at least. I was not here.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let us adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That cannot be done. Let us get on. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are important questions here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in this House of Indian Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the integrity of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir, the Leader of the House should take back those words. This is unacceptable to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are Members' questions. Let them be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): सर, यह सारा काम ही मीडिया में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We stand condemned. It is our right to raise issues, not to be ridiculed and be condemned. It is the integrity of the House that has been challenged by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*:

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes
past twelve of the clock.*

The House reassembled at thirty-three minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Deputy Chairman has already said, I reiterate, he will examine the record. Now, Question No.106. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, examining the record is fine. We respect the hon. Chair. Hon. Leader of the House is here. We all have goodwill and respect for him. The

question is, can there be a sweeping castigation of the Opposition raising the issues? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a fundamental issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the record be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't anticipate the result. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is the right of the Opposition to raise matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Nobody's right is being questioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If we say this, it means we are accepting that when we, all of us, raise a point of order or a Zero Hour notice, or any other subject, we are in the wrong and we are doing it in a frivolous manner just for the Press. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is attributing motives here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us get on ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is there and it should be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what we are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has all been said from the Chair is that the record will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us leave it at that and proceed. Question No.106. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless record is examined, how can one pronounce on it? Please try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't impinge on the rights of the hon. Members who have asked questions which are listed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government may disagree with what the Opposition says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be occasions for rights.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government can reject what the Opposition says. That is their right. But it does not mean that we have to accept what the Government says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is asking you to accept or reject anything.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We all have a duty here as Members, and we all have our rights. Irrespective of the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said your piece.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, दो बातें हैं और आप दोनों बातों को रिजॉल्व कर दीजिए। एक बात तो यह है कि माननीय नेता सदन ने माननीय चेयर को कुछ बातें कहीं, जिनमें उन्होंने कहा कि चेयर को यह सुनने का राइट नहीं है। आप कहेंगे तो कल हम प्रॉसिडिंग निकालकर ...(व्यवधान)... करा देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you anticipating the conclusion of an examination?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग मीडिया के लिए ये सब मुद्दे उठा रहे हैं, आप ये दोनों देख लीजिए। आप कह दीजिए कि "I will See it. I will look into it."

श्री सभापति: मैंने कह दिया है, "The record will be examined." Now, let us get on with the Question Hour.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: फाइनली ये कह रहे हैं कि हम इसको देखेंगे और अगर कोई आपत्तिजनक चीज होगी, तो उसको निकाल दिया जाएगा। कोई भी आपत्तिजनक चीज होगी, तो उसको निकाल दिया जाएगा।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : فائنلی یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم اس کو دیکھیں گے اور اگر کوئی آپتی جنک چیز ہوگی، تو اس کو نکال دیا جائے گا۔ کوئی بھی آپتی جنک چیز ہوگی، تو اس کو نکال دیا جائے گا۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Untill the record it examined, how can a conclusion be given?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम भी वही कर रहे हैं कि आप देख लीजिए, कोई आपत्तिजनक चीज हो तो आप उसको हटा दीजिएगा। हम आपसे बस इतना ही कह रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: देखने तो दीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप assurance तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... शक, शुबहा दूर कीजिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If there is anything against the rules and regulations, you can remove that, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The Government has a major responsibility to run the House.

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, शर्मा साहब। ...(व्यवधान)... आप देखने तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): सभापति जी, आप उसके आगे लगा दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: आप पहले कैसे कह सकते हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह दोनों साइड से हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम एक साइड की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इस साइड से गलत हुआ है, तो आप उसको हटवा दीजिए, अगर उस साइड से गलत हुआ है, तो आप उसको भी हटवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : فائنٹی یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم اس کو دیکھیں گے اور اگر کوئی آپنی جنک چیز ہوگی، تو اس کو نکال دیا جائے گا۔ کوئی بھی آپنی جنک چیز ہوگی، تو اس کو نکال دیا جائے گا۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे भी यही कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने भी यही कहा है कि आप देख लीजिएगा और जो आपत्तिजनक हो, उसको निकाल दीजिएगा। हम भी यही कह रहे हैं। जब दोनों लोग इस बात पर सहमत हैं तो फिर चेयर को इस बात को कहने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मैंने सबकी बात सुन ली, सबके सुझाव सुन लिए। Now, let the Chair do its own work. That is all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वही ठीक है। आप उसमें एक शब्द जोड़ दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: पहले कैसे जोड़ देंगे?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिंदी का भी एक शब्द जोड़ दीजिए कि हम इसको एग्जामिन करेंगे और जो गलत होगा, उसको निकाल देंगे।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, अंग्रेजी मेरी मदर टंग नहीं है, आपकी मदर टंग नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, अंग्रेजी मेरी मदर टंग नहीं है, मेरी मदर टंग हिन्दी है। हमारी पार्टी अंग्रेजी में सोचती नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी कहती है कि न अंग्रेजी लिखोगे, न बोलोगे।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, बात इस पर खत्म हो जाती है। देखिए, अपने देश में बहुत सारी मदर टंग्स हैं, 18, 20, 25 और जितनी भी हैं, चलिए let us get on with Question No.106.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

*106.SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total tribal population of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States, respectively, as on 31 May, 2017;

(b) how many districts have Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) operating in each of the two States, respectively;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to outbreak of diseases in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh, leading to many deaths of tribal people in June, 2017;

(d) whether Government has sent an expert team to East Godavari district to enquire into causes of deaths of tribals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) As per Census 2011, population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in (undivided) Andhra Pradesh is 59.18 lakh. As informed by the State Governments, ST population of Andhra Pradesh is 27.40 lakh and Telangana is 31.78 lakh as per Census 2011.

(b) There are 5 and 11 districts which have Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) operating in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As informed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, an outbreak of Food Poisoning was reported from East Godavari district in June, 2017. A total of 16 deaths were reported from 29th May to 21st June, 2017. A field investigation and appropriate action has been taken. The village Chaparai from where the problem was reported is situated on the hill top with no proper road connectivity and communication.

As per report received from Andhra Pradesh State Government, the Hon'ble Health Minister, Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare, Additional Director of Health and Joint Director visited the village on 27th & 28th June, 2017.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the question to the hon. Minister is: Since the problem is recurring in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh every year, will the Ministry intervene by sending an official delegation and also set up integrated institutional tertiary health care services in tribal areas under Sub-Plan to be monitored by the Government of India? If not, the reasons therefor. That is my first question.

श्री जुएल ओराम: सभापति जी, यह जो गाँव है, यह गाँव हिल टॉप में है। मान्यवर सदस्य जो बोल रहे हैं, मैं उस पर उनसे सहमत हूँ कि वहाँ पर रास्ता नहीं है। हम भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर ग्रांट देते हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार का जो लिखित उत्तर आया है, उसके हिसाब से उस एरिया में 10 करोड़ रुपये का काम करने के लिए, हेल्थ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने के लिए, आंध्र प्रदेश मेडिकल सर्विस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन को ग्रांट दी है। और उसमें प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ आंध्र प्रदेश को 28/06/2017 को उस एरिया में मेडिकल की जितनी वेकेन्सीज़ हैं, उनकी पूर्ति करने के लिए आदेश किया है। सर, हम पैसा देते हैं। अगर आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार इस सात किलोमीटर के लिए अपना प्रोजेक्ट बना कर देगी, तो हम धन आबंटित कर सकते हैं।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I have a great respect towards the senior most Minister. But the answer that has been tabled by the Minister is factually incorrect and it is quite misleading for the simple reason that 16 people have died in Chaparai village of East Godavari District between May and June of 2017. The Minister has stated in his reply that they have died due to food poisoning. But it is factually incorrect. Not only now in 2017, but 30 tribals had also died in 2016, and in 2015, about 27.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, in 2015, about 27 people had died. Therefore, it is not on account of food poisoning, but for different reasons. The reason being, -- Sir, give me a little time -- there is no road connectivity to reach the village. One has to walk 7 kilometers on foot to reach the village and there is no drinking water in the village. There are no borewells. They take drinking water from talab, that is, stream. There is no agriculture, there are no foodgrains there, and nothing is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You had asked a question. It has been answered. Please ask your supplementary on the answer.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is that he cannot simply wash off his hands by throwing the responsibility on the State Governments.

Sir, my second question is, even after three years, more than three years of coming into power, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has so far not constituted the Tribal Advisory Council which is gross violation of para 4, sub-para 1 of Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. In fact, I have asked the same question to the Minister and he has responded to me in writing also earlier, and he has assured the House that he would persuade the State Government to set up the Tribal Advisory Council as early as possible and such an assurance has been given. Despite the fact that an assurance came from the Minister, no such Tribal Advisory Council has been constituted even after three years.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will personally intervene and ensure that the Tribal Advisory Council is constituted as per the Constitution and find out as to why there is a delay in this.

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, ट्राइबल एडवायजरी काउंसिल के चेयरमैन चीफ मिनिस्टर होते हैं और इसको कंस्टीट्यूट करने का अधिकार उनका है, हमारा नहीं है। उनको हम एक बार एडवायजरी इश्यू कर चुके हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य के उद्देग को समझ रहा हूँ, मैं पर्सनली बात करूंगा और वहां ट्राइबल एडवायजरी काउंसिल हो, इसके लिए काम करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, he has already given you the answer. Please. Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, our nation is known to protect the aboriginals. We used to have serious protective welfare measures even before Independence. In our Nizam State, the then Government had invited Prof. Haimendorf to look into the issues of the tribal habitations and to advise in the policy framing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: During Pandit Nehru's time, we had invited Prof. Irwin to look into it and to advise about the welfare of the tribals and that created the Tribal Sub Plan. After that Tribal Sub-Plan, this is the latest situation to do away with the protection of Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes! With this, the 2017-18 Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am coming to that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; do come to the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: In the 2017-18 Budget, the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan have been done away with and very small amounts are being allocated for the welfare of the tribal programme and to protect them. That is why, throughout the country, not just in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, the tribals are in distress.

In this backdrop, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that with the cutting down of the budgetary allocation for the tribal welfare, what problems his Ministry is facing in alleviating the conditions of the tribal people.

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के बजट में कोई कटौती नहीं हुई है। मुझे आपको यह सूचित करने में खुशी है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down now. ...(Interruptions)... You have asked your question. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, सेंट्रल बजट को प्रीपोन करने के कारण 40 परसेंट पैसा अभी तक हम लोग राज्य सरकार को आबंटित कर चुके हैं। उनको अब इसमें काम करने में भी आसानी होगी। राज्य सरकार जो पैसा मांगती है, उसको हम देते हैं। उसमें से हम यह तय नहीं करते कि क्या काम होगा? मान्यवर सदस्य राज्य सरकार से बात करके अगर कोई काम करवाना चाहते हैं तो उसको प्रपोजल के रूप में भेज सकते हैं।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is grossly inadequate. Not only around 16 tribals have died in Godavari district but more than 50 have also been affected. Moreover, this isn't an isolated case. Several States are facing similar problems like tribals in Badnel, Dasmantapur and Ranipanga Village in Odisha, Bhil tribals in Rajasthan, Othana tribals in Tamil Nadu and there are many more cases coming across throughout our country. The hon. Minister's reply talks of food poisoning as being the main reason. Actually, Sir, the common thread that connects all these incidents is not food poisoning but contamination of drinking water and water borne diseases. The question is this: Does the Ministry maintain any tribal-specific record of such cases which usually go unnoticed and, two, have the Ministry created and implemented any action plan to avoid such incidents?

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, यह प्रश्न East Godavari district के ऊपर था, इसलिए East Godavari के एक गाँव में जो 16 आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई, उसके बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। हम

community-wise, area-wise record रखते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जैसा पूछा है, जब ऐसा कोई हादसा होता है या ऐसी कोई घटना होती है, तो मंत्रालय उसको संज्ञान में लेता है और बीच-बीच में हम राज्य सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क करके उसको सुलझाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, under our Constitution, the welfare of tribal people is the responsibility of the Government of India. I have written many letters to the Ministry on displacement of tribals from tribal villages like Devargondi, a part of Andhra Pradesh, but, so far, there has been no proper response from the Government. Under tribal laws, every displaced tribal family must be given one job. Why is the Government neglecting this law in the case of thousands of displaced tribals at Polavaram? Why does the Government hesitate in responding to the demand for a team to visit the displaced tribal settlements at Polavaram and enforce this law of one job per displaced family?

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, यह प्रश्न East Godavari district में food poisoning से death के ऊपर है। अगर माननीय सदस्य अलग से इसके बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो हम उन्हें इसके बारे में information दे देंगे।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is a part of the question involving tribals.

SHRI D. RAJA: Polavaram is in the Godavari basin. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please stick to the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Why don't they send a delegation to the affected region? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 107.

Directions to tackle racial attacks and hate crimes

*107.SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has given directions to tackle racial attacks and hate crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the progress in setting up of a three member panel as recommended by the said directions;

(d) what is the status of implementation of recommendations made in the M.P. Bezbaruah Committee Report; and

(e) whether the Ministry has undertaken enumeration of hate crimes and racially induced crimes in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per Supreme Court judgement dated 14.12.2016 in case of W.P. (Civil) No. 103 of 2014 Karma Dorjee and Ors. Vs. UOI & Ors. with W.P. (Civil) No. 111 of 2014, proactive steps need to be taken to enhance sense of security and inclusion, the Union Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs should monitor the redressal of issues pertaining to racial discrimination faced by citizens of the nation drawn from North East.

(c) The monitoring committee recommended by the Supreme Court has been setup.

(d) In order to deal with the concerns of persons hailing from the North eastern States and residing in different parts of the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities, the Union Government (MHA) constituted the Bezbaruah Committee on 5 February, 2014. The Committee submitted its report on 11 July, 2014. The Committee made recommendations for (a) immediate measures to be implemented within six months to one year; (b) short term measures to be implemented within a period of one to one and a half years; and (c) long term measures to be implemented within a period of one and a half to two years. Implementation of the recommendations of the Committee relates to Central Government Ministries and State Governments and is in different stages of implementation. In the Ministry, implementation of recommendations has been reviewed by MoS (Home) in the years 2015 and 2016.

(e) National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) maintains data of cases registered under Sections 153A and 153B of IPC which deal with offences promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony and imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration. As per the recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee there is a proposal under examination of the Ministry for amendment of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) by insertion of two new provisions - Section 153C and Section 509A. These amendments deal with offences involving racial matters and word, gesture or act intended to insult a member of a particular racial group or of any race. Since the subject falls in the

Concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, consultations with the State Governments/law agencies are being undertaken before bringing out any amendment to the existing law.

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यह आदेश दिया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में protective steps लेने चाहिए। Discrimination होता है, सिक्योरिटी के बारे में बड़ी problem होती है और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो स्टूडेंट्स यहां आते हैं, उनको बहुत ही तकलीफ होती है। मंत्री महोदय भी नॉर्थ ईस्ट के हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की एक औरत के दिल्ली गोल्फ क्लब में आने पर बंदिश लगाई गई, क्योंकि उसके कपड़े अच्छे नहीं थे। इस तरह ही तकलीफ कश्मीर के लोगों को भी हो रही है तथा अन्य प्रांतों से आने वाले लोगों को भी हो रही है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: मेरा कहना है कि जुनैद का केस आप सबको मालूम है। वहां मुस्लिम होने के नाम पर लोगों को तकलीफ देने का काम हुआ है। अगर किसी ने सिर पर टोपी डाली हुई है और उसकी दाढ़ी है, इसलिए उसे तकलीफ दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मारवाह कमीशन की रिकमंडेशंस के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है? सरकार इसके ऊपर कुछ कर रही है या ऐसे ही सो रही है? आपकी सरकार आने के बाद हर दिन इस तरह की घटनाएँ सामने आ रही हैं। अफ्रीकन लोगों के ऊपर, तिब्बती लोगों के ऊपर, हर जगह इस तरह के केसेज होने लगे हैं। इस तरह के केसेज बढ़ गए हैं, इसका कारण क्या है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मूल question पूछा है, वह racial discrimination के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो directive आई है, उसके बारे में है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद चाहे वह पूर्वोत्तर का हो, चाहे जम्मू-कश्मीर का हो या किसी भी हिस्से का कोई छात्र हो या कोई अन्य व्यक्ति हो, जो इस देश में किसी भी जगह काम करता है या वह शिक्षा के माध्यम से कहीं अपना करियर आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम कर रहा है या पढ़ रहा है, तो उसको सुरक्षित रखने के लिए समय-समय पर हमने कार्रवाई की है। यहाँ पर इसके बारे में detail में बताने का समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इतना बता सकता हूँ कि हमने पिछले तीन सालों में जितने active कदम उठाए हैं, उतने कभी नहीं उठाए गए थे। गोल्फ क्लब का जो इश्यू आपने बताया, जब मीडिया के माध्यम से वह केस आया, तो दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर को मैंने खुद कहा कि तुरन्त आप इसकी जांच करके हमें रिपोर्ट दीजिए और इस पर कार्यवाही भी करिए। इस बारे में उस कम्युनिटी के कुछ लोगों ने और दो-तीन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भी हमें फोन किया था और हमने उनसे कहा कि हम इस केस को जरूर आगे बढ़ाएंगे, लेकिन जो फॉर्मलिटीज़ पूरी की जानी चाहिए, वे नहीं हुईं। जैसा अभी बताया कि जो खासी लेडी है, वह मेघालय से आती है और गोल्फ क्लब में उनका जो कल्चर रहा है, उस कल्चर के मुताबिक जो उनके पहनने के वस्त्र हैं, उनको लेकर वहां पर यह कहा गया कि आप यहां से बाहर जाइए। इस तरह यह सीरियस मामला है, इसलिए हमने इस पर कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन आज तक भी उसकी formal complaint lodge नहीं की गई है। मेरे कार्यालय से एसटी कमिशन को भी यह बताया गया कि आपके माध्यम से भी इस केस को देख सकते हैं कि इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

नियम के मुताबिक, अगर वह केस रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है और खुद complainant नहीं आता है, तो उस पर अपने आप *suo motu* action लेने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। आज भी मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर दिल्ली पुलिस के पास formally complaint lodge की जाएगी, तो मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूँ कि उस पर हम कार्यवाही करेंगे।

सर, इसके अलावा, इन्होंने कश्मीर के बच्चों के बारे में कहा है, हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी राज्य हैं, गृह मंत्रालय ने उन सभी राज्यों के चीफ सेक्रेटरीज़ को यह एडवाइज़री जारी की है कि कश्मीर के बच्चों को कहीं भी, किसी प्रकार की भी तकलीफ नहीं पहुंचनी चाहिए। हम लोगों ने सभी राज्यों को यह निर्देश जारी किया हुआ है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Bora. ...(Interruptions)... This is not your question. ...(Interruptions)... He is asking his second supplementary.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपना उत्तर देते हुए बहुत सारी बातें बताईं, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के समय में जो मॉब लिंग्विग हो रही है, वह तो आपके जामाने में ही हो रही है। बेजबरुआ समिति ने यह सूचित किया है कि इस देश में अलग-अलग संस्कृतियाँ हैं, अलग-अलग भाषाएँ हैं, अलग-अलग रंग के लोग रहते हैं और अलग-अलग तरह का खाना खाते हैं। इस तरह के लोगों में सारे कल्चर्स को एक करके शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण निर्मित हो सके, इसके लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ कर रही है? अभी तक हमें तो कुछ दिखाई नहीं दिया है, लेकिन अगर कुछ कर रही है तो बताइए।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, अगर आप हमसे बात करेंगे या जमीन पर जा करके पूछताछ करेंगे तो आपको जरूर दिखाई देगा। आपने बेजबरुआ कमेटी की बात की, बेजबरुआ कमेटी ने जो रिकमंडेशन किया है, उसमें short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions की बात की गई है। हमने अपने स्तर पर सभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों के सेक्रेटरी लेवल ऑफिसर्स, सभी अथॉरिटीज़ के चेयरमैन, सीबीएससी, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन, इन सब लोगों के साथ दो बार स्वयं रिव्यू मीटिंग ली है। इसमें long-term implementation के लिए कार्यवाही भी चल रही है। Short-term implementation में पुलिस की कार्यवाही इत्यादि आते हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस ने पिछले तीन सालों में जो कदम उठाए हैं, वह एक तरह से मॉडल है। अगर आप इसके फिगर देखेंगे, तो देखेंगे कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने इतनी स्विफ्ट कार्यवाही की है कि कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि जो particular case आया है, उसमें कहीं लापरवाही हुई है। इस तरह आपने जो बेजबरुआ कमेटी के बारे में बात कही है, हमारे पास सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डायरेक्टिक्स हैं, रिकमंडेशंस हैं और हमने उसी के अनुसार कार्यवाही की है।

इसके बाद आपने मॉब लिंग्विग की बात की, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि आपको यह गलत जानकारी प्राप्त हुई कि हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद से मॉब लिंग्विग हुई है। यह गलत बात है। अगर आपको मैं तथ्य दूंगा तो आपको खुद मालूम चलेगा। मैं पिछले साल के रिकॉर्ड की बात करता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, तेलंगाना, ये सब राज्य टॉप फाइव में आते हैं, जहां communal clashes या दो कम्युनिटीज़ के बीच जो enmities होती हैं, सबसे ज्यादा होती हैं। जब भी कोई मॉब लिंग्विग का इश्यू होता है, उस संबंध में ये राज्य सबसे ज्यादा सेंसिटिव हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे

समय में ही यह सब हुआ हो, ऐसा नहीं है। आप 2010 से 2016 तक का रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए, आप स्वयं देखेंगे कि इसके फिगर्स में कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। उस दिन आप लोग हाउस में यह चर्चा लाए थे, उस समय भी मैं आपको यह जानकारी देता, तो आपको पता चलता कि यह पूरा स्टेट का मामला है। आप रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हमारी केन्द्र सरकार की इस मामले में कोई दखलअंदाजी नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को स्वयं अपने तरीके से इस पर काम करना चाहिए।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: The Government of India has set up the Bezbaruah Committee in 2014. Now, the Committee has suggested amendment of Sections 153 and 509 of the IPC. According to that, it is expected that the Government of India will consult the State Governments as it is in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Now, we have observed that the progress in such consultations, regarding the intention to make amendments, is taking a lot of time. What we need is concerted action against those people who disrupt communal harmony and spark racial tension. Is there any other plan or any other scheme to buttress this act of the Central Government so that this kind of activity is reduced to a great extent?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the matter is related to the amendment of the IPC to deal with the racially-motivated crimes. The Home Ministry has proposed to amend two provisions in the IPC, that is, Section 153A and Section 509A. These are proposed to be inserted into the IPC sections. As the hon. Member has rightly said, since this matter comes under the Concurrent List, we have to obtain the opinion of the State Governments. We have written to all the State Governments and, for the information of this House, I would like to mention that we have received a positive response from seven States and Union Territories. We are waiting for more responses, as the provision is well-known to the House that we need opinion of a majority of the States in favour of a particular amendment of the law which is in the Concurrent List. We are very much concerned and I do admit that it has taken some time, but it is our commitment and we are following the commitment which we have given to the country.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी answer दिया है कि Supreme Court की guidelines के मुताबिक advisory issue कर दी गई है और Act में amendment भी कर दिया गया है। मैं आपके ज़रिए मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि वे यह भी देखें कि जब तक किसी कानून पर अमल नहीं होगा, तब तक कानून क्या और कैसे काम करेगा? देश में जो वर्ष 1984 में कत्लेआम हुआ था, वह community clash नहीं था, बल्कि कत्लेआम था, लेकिन अब तक उसके दोषियों को कोई सज़ा नहीं मिली है।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह रवायत कायम रहेगी, तो देश में कैसे अमन रहेगा और कैसे लिंगिंग खत्म होगी तथा जिस प्रकार से ट्रेनों में लोगों को पकड़ कर मारने के मामले सामने आए हैं, वे कैसे रुकेंगे? इसलिए मैं आपके ज़रिए

मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश में racial attack खत्म करने हैं, तो वर्ष 1984 के कत्लेआम में जो दोषी हैं, उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए, इस बारे में वे क्या कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वह तो यूनियन गवर्नमेंट के अंडर में हैं।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने वर्ष 1984 के riots के बारे में कहा ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, riots नहीं, कत्लेआम कहिए।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: आप अपनी जगह ठीक हैं। कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन इस घटना पर सब अफ़सोस जताते आए हैं। आपको पता ही है कि हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, हमारी सरकार ने इसके लिए एक कमेटी गठित कर के इस पर एक तरफ कार्यवाही करने का काम किया है और दूसरी तरफ compensation देने का काम भी शुरू किया है। हमारी सरकार ने इन दोनों मुद्दों पर ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। इस बारे में भी आप सबको मालूम ही है कि इस घटना की गंभीरता का संज्ञान लेते हुए कोर्ट की तरफ से जो भी directions समय-समय पर आती हैं, उनके मुताबिक हमारी सरकार की तरफ से तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इस संबंध में कोई विलम्ब नहीं किया गया है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि वर्ष 1984 में जो कत्लेआम हुआ है, उसके दोषियों को सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए। हमारी सरकार की भी यही इच्छा है।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the question is on racial attacks and hate crimes. Now, my supplementary arises from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the Home Ministry or the police cannot take suo motu cognizance of a case. Sir, in these racial and hate crimes, in most of the cases, the victim cannot go to the police for there are some difficulties. But *suo motu* cognizance by the police is also a process of criminal justice, and this is not the first case. What I am referring to is the Delhi Golf Club case. So many things have been written about that. The police has interrogated the Secretary of the Club, but even after that, the case is not registered because *suo motu* cognizance has not been taken as because the FIR has not been filed. I do not think that FIR should be a hurdle in recognizing a case or taking cognizance of such cases. What is the answer of the Minister?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, regarding what I had stated earlier, nobody is undermining the grave case which it makes out to be. Any kind of discrimination on the basis of racial or cultural affiliation is serious. But the law has to take its own measures as per the guidelines framed by the legislature. I cannot create my own law. Sir, we are intending to insert two specific provisions in the IPC so that in the future, if such cases come and if we have those proposed laws in our Statute book, it will be easier for the police to act. Right now, there is no provision based on which the police can act.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Development works in Haryana**

†*108. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works from Government of Haryana during the last three years alongwith the scheme-wise details of their amount and the action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for pendency of proposals received from the State Government;

(c) whether any time-limit has been prescribed to dispose of these proposals; and

(d) whether due to long delay in disposing of the proposals there occur problems regarding development works and the manner in which the amount of escalated cost is adjusted and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Only one proposal has been received by Ministry of Culture for development works from Government of Haryana during the last three years. The details of the proposals are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No time limit can be prescribed in view of the reply of part (a) and (b).

(d) Not applicable in view of reply of part (a), (b) and (c).

Statement

A site was proposed by Haryana Government for setting up of a Science City which was not found suitable. Thereafter, in a meeting with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana, it was agreed in-principle to set up a Science City in NCR in Haryana. The State Government has been requested to give the list of shortlisted sites. The same is awaited from the State Government of Haryana.

Guidelines to States on crimes

†*109. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of crimes in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttarakhand is on the rise day-by-day;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has issued guidelines to States to bring down the crimes;

(c) if so, the dates on which such guidelines were issued and whether this has yielded positive outcomes; and

(d) if so, the details of crimes committed during the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and till April, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The details of total number of crimes in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttarakhand reported under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The detail of Advisories issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to all the States/Union Territories is available at the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. www.mha.nic.in and the detail of some of these advisories are given in Statement-II (*See below*). '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.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered under various cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2014-2016

Sl. No	State/UT	Indian Penal Code (IPC)		
		2014	2015	2016*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114604	110693	106774
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2843	2968	2534
3.	Assam	94337	103616	102250
4.	Bihar	177595	176973	164163
5.	Chhattisgarh	58200	56692	55029
6.	Goa	4466	3074	2692
7.	Gujarat	131385	126935	129253

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	79947	84466	88527
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14160	14007	13386
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23848	23583	24501
11.	Jharkhand	45335	45050	40710
12.	Karnataka	137338	138847	148402
13.	Kerala	206789	257074	260097
14.	Madhya Pradesh	272423	268614	264418
15.	Maharashtra	249834	275414	261714
16.	Manipur	3641	3847	3170
17.	Meghalaya	3679	4079	3366
18.	Mizoram	2140	2228	2425
19.	Nagaland	1157	1302	1376
20.	Odisha	74569	83360	81460
21.	Punjab	37162	37983	40007
22.	Rajasthan	210418	198080	180398
23.	Sikkim	1065	766	809
24.	Tamil Nadu	193200	187558	179896
25.	Telangana	106830	106282	108977
26.	Tripura	5499	4692	3933
27.	Uttar Pradesh	240475	241920	282086
28.	Uttarakhand	9156	10248	10867
29.	West Bengal	185672	179501	176569
TOTAL STATE(S)		2687767	2749852	2739789
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	746	862	802
31.	Chandigarh	3221	3248	2996
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	269	244
33.	Daman and Diu	233	302	271

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi UT	155654	191377	209519
35.	Lakshadweep	81	50	36
36.	Puducherry	3584	3440	4086
TOTAL UT(s)		163796	199548	217954
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2851563	2949400	2957743
PERCENT (Increase)			3.430995563	0.282871092

Note: * provisional.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Details of some of the Advisories issued by Ministry of Home Affairs

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Issue
1.	Advisory on Crime against Women - Measures needed to curb.	04-09- 2009
2.	Advisory on Crime Against children.	14-07-2010
3.	Advisory on Human Trafficking as organized crime.	30-04-2012
4.	Advisory on increasing the number of women in Police forces in the States.	22-04-2013
5.	Advisory on mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children	25-06-2013
6.	Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors.	30-08-2013
7.	Advisory on Compulsory Registration of FIR u/s 154 Cr. P.C. when the information makes out a cognizable offence.	05-02-2014
8.	Ensuring quality of investigation of crime.	24-03-2014
9.	Advisory on Comprehensive approach to crimes against women.	12-05-2015
10.	Advisory on compulsory registration of FIR for cognizable offence, irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and making available copy of FIR.	03-10-2016
11.	Actionable points on recommendations of the DsGPIIsGP Conference-2016 held on 25-27 Nov. 2016 at NPA Hyderabad, Separation of law and order duty from investigation- Regarding.	23-05-2017

Credit Guarantee Fund to facilitate 'Startups'

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to approve and allocate ₹2000 crore Credit Guarantee Fund to facilitate 'Startup' business in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the financial support is restricted to Indian entrepreneurs and/or foreign joint ventures also thereof;
- (c) the proposal details of 'Startup' project with foreign countries and the funding norms therein; and
- (d) which other projects/businesses come under the 'Startups' thereof apart from bio-technology and eco-friendly technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A proposal for Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) is under consideration of the Government. It will provide credit guarantee for loans provided to Startups recognised as per Notification G.S.R. 501 (E) dated 23rd May, 2017. As per this notification, an entity is considered as a Startup, if it is incorporated as a private limited company (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under Section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership (under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008) in India.

(c) Under the Startup India initiative, an India Portugal Startup Hub (IPSH) was setup and launched during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Portugal in June, 2017. The IPSH enables Startups, investors, incubators and aspiring entrepreneurs of both countries to connect with one another and provide them with resources to expand and become globalised Startups. The IPSH is an extension of Startup India Hub, and hence there is no financial implication.

Further, during the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to Israel in July, 2017, a bilateral innovation challenge was announced inviting Israeli and Indian Startups to submit their solutions to challenges in agriculture technology, water technology and digital health sectors. The winners of the challenge will receive awards, incubation

support from incubators in India and Israel and the opportunity to showcase their solutions in the two countries. Both the countries shall bear the expenses in respect of their Start-ups.

(d) Start-ups can work in project/businesses pertaining to any sector, including bio-technology and eco-friendly technology.

Increase in domestic LPG sales

*111. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic LPG sales have jumped by 9.8 per cent in the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 2017, after Government gave a record number of cooking gas connections, most of them to poor households;

(b) whether Public Sector fuel retailers sold 18.9 million tonnes of packed domestic LPG in year 2016-17;

(c) whether the packed LPG growth in year 2015-16 was 7.1 per cent;

(d) whether the growth rate assumes significance considering that petroleum products' sales have stagnated at 4-6 per cent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Domestic LPG sales have registered annual growth of 9.8 % in Financial Year 2016-17 against the growth rate of packed domestic LPG during the year 2015-16 which was 7.1 %. Further, during Financial Year 2016-17, OMCs have sold 18.9 Million Metric Tonne of packed Domestic LPG. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 3.31 crore new LPG connections during 2016-17 including 1.98 crore connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

(d) and (e) The growth rate of domestic LPG in FY 2016-17 was 9.8% against the overall growth rate of all petroleum products which was 4.64%. The higher growth rate of domestic LPG assumes significance in view of addition of more than 3.3 crore new LPG connections during FY 2016-17.

Price of imported steel and Indian steel

*112. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of steel being produced in the country, how less or more is it in comparison to its demand, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that steel products are being imported in huge quantities from China, if so, the percentage thereof out of the country's total imports, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the difference in the price of imported steel and Indian steel; and

(d) whether 'Make in India' has succeeded in protecting the Indian steel producers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Data on Crude Steel production and consumption of total finished steel for the last three years and the current year is given below, which indicates that production for sale has exceeded domestic consumption of the same in each of these periods:—

Year	Crude Steel Production(MT)	Total Finished Steel Consumption (MT)
2014-15	88.98	76.99
2015-16	89.79	81.52
2016-17*	97.49	83.65
April-June, 2017*	24.56	21.01

*Provisional

MT=Million Tonnes

Source: JPC

(b) Details of Import of total finished steel from China for the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and April-June, 2017 are given below:—

Year	Import of total finished steel from China (MT)	Total finished steel imported (MT)	% share of China
2014-15	3.60	9.32	39
2015-16	4.13	11.71	35
2016-17*	2.16	7.23	30
April-June, 2017*	0.405	1.71	24

*Provisional

MT=Million Tonnes

Source: JPC

(c) Data on prices of imported steel (Landed Cost) and domestic retail market price (Delhi market) of items of non-alloy finished steel along with their difference for 2016-17 is shown below:—

Year: 2016-17	Items (₹/t)		
	(a) Landed Cost	(b) Retail market price (Delhi market)	Difference between (a) and (b)
TMT 10 mm	35,830	35,237	593
HRC 2.0 mm	39,577	38,825	752
Wire Rods 6mm	35,830	34,915	915

Source: JPC.

(d) "Make in India" is comprehensive programme of policy initiatives, actions, investments etc. across a very large area of the industrial economy. The Government of India has been actively supporting the programme for different sectors, including the steel sector. The Government has notified the National Steel Policy, 2017 and Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) on 08.05.2017, to create a conducive environment for sustained growth of the steel sector.

Increase in losses of PSUs

*113. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL's revenue declined by ₹ 7,064.61 crore or an average ₹19 crore every single day of last fiscal, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for BHEL's revenue loss of ₹ 4,382.52 crore in last fiscal;

(c) whether losses of loss making CPSEs have increased by 4.75 per cent in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Government has considered National Institute of Public Finance and Policy's 10 year plan to divest at least 50 per cent PSU assets, if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has chalked out any plans to help ailing PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT G. GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Public Enterprises Survey (2015-16), the revenue of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) for the Financial Year 2015-16 declined due to lower net sales realization, lower saleable steel production on account of adverse market conditions etc.

(b) As per information available, the reasons for the revenue loss of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) during the financial year 2015-16 *vis-a-vis* 2014-15 was mainly due to a subdued business environment, resulting in reduced level of operations and non-lifting of hold in many of the stranded projects of various customers in which the BHEL is engaged as a contractor/supplier.

(c) During 2015-16, the loss of loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has increased by 4.57% as against 2014-15. The detail of losses of loss making CPSEs for the year 2015-16 and 2014-15 is given in the Table below:—

Table

Year	Loss of loss making CPSEs (₹ in crore)	Loss making CPSEs (In numbers)
2015-16	28756	78
2014-15	27498	76

The CPSE-wise details of the above loss making CPSEs for the last two years (2014-15 and 2015-16) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) At present there is no 10 year plan of Government to divest at least 50 per cent PSU assets.

(e) DPE 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: General principles and mechanism of restructuring" to be followed by the administrative Ministries/Departments for revival/restructuring or closure of CPSEs under their administrative control. As per the guidelines, the responsibility for addressing the sickness of CPSEs lies with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. The administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for monitoring the sickness of CPSEs functioning under them and taking timely redressal measures.

The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring plans for such CPSEs on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority implement the plan.

Statement

(A) Loss of Loss making CPSEs for the year 2014-15

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-61.03
2.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-242.57
3.	Air India Ltd.	-5859.91
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-183.92
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-45.09
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.19
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-17.32
8.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-0.29
9.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-34.29
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-55.04
11.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-8234.09
12.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-15.68
13.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	-3.96
14.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-5.85
15.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	-44.61
16.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-94.94
17.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-1.39
18.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-24.66
19.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-38.99
20.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-5.07
21.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	-0.30

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
22.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	-12.72
23.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-399.91
24.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-14.47
25.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-241.69
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-70.55
27.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-932.99
28.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-380.75
29.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-3.77
30.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-7.81
31.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-215.49
32.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-331.29
33.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-2164.36
34.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-4.95
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-202.84
36.	Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.	-8.11
37.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-0.70
38.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-17.77
39.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	-49.05
40.	HMT Ltd.	-96.57
41.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-134.94
42.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-259.20
43.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-50.46
44.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-84.37
45.	ITI Ltd.	-297.12
46.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-167.21
47.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-0.14

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
48.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-13.76
49.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-1.64
50.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-141.54
51.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-0.80
52.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-134.69
53.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-2893.39
54.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	-1712.23
55.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-15.38
56.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-9.19
57..	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-.49
58.	National Research Devp. Corpn.	-.76
59.	National Textile Corpn. (Holding Co.) Ltd.	-316.25
60.	Nepa Ltd.	-48.71
61.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-4.40
62.	North Eastern Regional Agrl. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-5.89
63.	PEC Ltd.	-208.54
64.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-0.31
65.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-5.86
66.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-19.76
67.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.07
68.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-3.65
69.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-9.83
70.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	-352.07
71.	STCL Ltd.	-412.59
72.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-9.42
73.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-27.27

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
74.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-28.87
75.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-0.70 1
76.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-0.22
	TOTAL	-27497.80

(B) Loss of Loss making CPSEs for the year 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-407.10
2.	Air India Ltd.	-3836.78
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-198.75
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-49.70
5.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.55
6.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-9.13
7.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-8.43
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-913.42
9.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-6.21
10.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-54.49
11.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-75.06
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-3879.92
13.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-15.26
14.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-2.98
15.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-4.64
16.	Brahmaputra Crakers & Polymer Ltd.	-270.23
17.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-97.24
18.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-6.22
19.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-28.37

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
20.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-2.89
21.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-7.15
22.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-452.19
23.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-26.03
24.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-10.76
25.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-144.77
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-77.18
27.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-994.12
28.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-11.11
29.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-173.91
30.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-370.14
31.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-2527.91
32.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-1.13
33.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-0.63
34.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-17.77
35.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-49.05
36.	HMT Ltd.	-24.74
37.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-121.64
38.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-259.20
39.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-19.80
40.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-59.10
41.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-49.77
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-0.73
43.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-166.08
44.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-3.32
45.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-0.19

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
46.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	-104.51
47.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-2.08
48.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-170.50
49.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-1.65
50.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-58.20
51.	KIOCL Ltd.	-77.66
52.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-0.35
53.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-189.54
54.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-2005.74
55.	Mecon Ltd.	-162.41
56.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-17.39
57.	Nepa Ltd.	-70.12
58.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	-160.03
59.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-1.96
60.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-5.89
61.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	-875.35
62.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	-2093.55
63.	PEC Ltd.	-1142.02
64.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-0.21
65.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-48.87
66.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-8.92
67.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-5.99
68.	Ranchl Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.68
69.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-1420.64
70.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-10.06
71.	rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-0.41

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
72.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-8.90
73.	STCL Ltd.	-480.07
74.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	-4137.26
75.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-10.43
76.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-16.17
77.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-28.87
78.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.97
TOTAL		-28756.19

Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

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

(a) whether Government has embarked upon implementation of promises made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;

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

(c) the details of the funds released during the past three years to each institution;

(d) the status of the work of each institution; and

(e) the estimated period of completion of the same and the steps being taken by Government for early completion of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Various Ministries have to implement the projects as listed out in Schedule 13 and different Sections of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Many of the provisions of the APR Act, 2014 have already been implemented. Some of the projects as mentioned in Schedule 13 of the Act have long gestation period. Implementation of these provisions of the Act is monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh in terms of APR Act, 2014 by the Ministry of Finance during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh in terms of AP Re-organization Act, 2014 since its bifurcation by Public Finance-State Division, Department of Expenditure.

₹ in crore)					
Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases			Total upto FY 2016-17
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	3979.50
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special for backward areas	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region	350.00	350.00	350.00	1050.00
Section 6 & 94 (3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00*	550.00**	450.00***	2500.00
Section 90(1)					
Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00#	600.00^	2514.70#	3364.70
TOTAL		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	10894.20

*: Includes ₹ 1000 crore provided by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for creation of Essential Urban Infrastructure for the New Capital Region of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the projects (i) Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh and (ii) Comprehensive Under ground Sewerage Scheme at Guntur City, Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 500 crore released for construction of Raj Bhawan and Assembly.

** : For construction of new capital city (including ₹ 200 crore provided creation of essential infrastructure urban infrastructure).

***: Creation of essential facilities in new capital including Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and such other essential infrastructure.

#: Provided by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

^: Includes grant of ₹ 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

** : Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent cost of the irrigation component on that day would be provided.

Promotion of Khadi products

*115. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual turnover of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for last three years and current year;
- (b) whether KVIC has written to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to use the traditional fabric in its field operations and camps;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and objective behind the move;
- (d) the response of UNHCR to the proposal;
- (e) whether KVIC will provide Khadi products at a cost as per the UN agency's operational requirements;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the other steps taken by Government to promote use of Khadi and achieve slogan 'Khadi for Nation Khadi for Fashion'?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission promotes KVI programmes through Khadi Institutions and Entrepreneurs in the country. The production and sales effected through these KVI Institutions, entrepreneurs is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (target)(P)	2017-18* (achievement) (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Production Value (₹ in crore)						
	Khadi	879.98	1065.60	1395.94	1581.70	474.51
	Village Industries	26689.39	33424.62	41110.26	47137.20	14141.16
	TOTAL-A	27569.37	34490.22	42506.20	48718.90	14615.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(B) Sales Value (₹ in crore)						
	Khadi	1170.38	1510.00	2005.75	2680.97	804.27
	Village Industries	31965.52	40384.56	49991.61	57525.29	17257.87
	TOTAL-B	33135.90	41894.56	51997.36	60206.26	18061.85

(P) Provisional.

*upto 30.6.2017.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has written to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to use the traditional fabric in its field operations and camps on 27.10.2016.

The objective behind the move was to provide support to thousands of Khadi artisans producing cloth, blankets, carpets etc. which could be distributed to refugee camps of UNHCR. This move will not only provide convenience, comfort and health benefits to those who are displaced in alien lands, but in the same breath will support self-reliance and sustainable livelihood to millions of rural Indian artisans who live by this heritage profession of Khadi.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. KVIC will provide khadi products at a cost that is as per the UN agency's operational requirements. So far, no order has been received for khadi from UNHCR.

(g) The Ministry of MSME and KVIC have taken several initiatives to make the sector vibrant and effective. The salient among those initiatives are:-

- (1) In pursuance of the clarion call given by Hon'ble Prime Minister - "Khadi for Nation, Khadi for Fashion" to increase the use of Khadi items, KVIC launched an extensive campaign for initiating bulk supply of premium KVI products to Corporates, Corporations, PSUs and other Government Departments.
- (2) An MoU has also been signed with NIFT by KVIC which will facilitate NIFT students to work on Khadi projects at grass root level and support Khadi artisans to produce better quality and better marketable products and garments. KVIC has also taken steps to develop its market by contacting Corporates, PSUs, Ministries and bulk orders have been received. Further, to make khadi products more appealing and competitive

in the market, a designer of international fame has been appointed as "Honorary Consultant".

- (3) Youth centric Khadi products are being planned with 'design by youth for youth'.
- (4) A retail sales outlet was opened in the Parliament House Annexe at New Delhi during 2016-17.
- (5) KVIC as a part of its aggressive marketing efforts introduced "Gift Voucher Scheme" for its patrons from Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Goa, Patna, Ernakulam, Bhopal and Visakhapatnam Airport.
- (6) Exhibitions at National and State level are being organized. KVI units are extended financial support up to ₹1.25 lakh to participate in the international exhibitions.
- (7) In order to make Khadi easily available to its patrons, KVIC has taken the initiative to open premier 'Khadi Showrooms' known as Khadi Lounge to make available premier Khadi products including designer products. Khadi products may also be available through the KVIC Franchise Outlets. Khadi Lounges have already been opened in New Delhi, Jaipur and Mumbai.
- (8) Special Exhibitions have been organized for ONGC employees at Mehsana (Gujarat), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh), Shivasagar (Assam), KGB, Mumbai, KGB Delhi, Panaji, Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Vadodara (Gujarat), Nazira (Assam).
- (9) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between KVIC and Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd. (ABFRL) and Raymond for sale of Khadi fabric.
- (10) Exhibitions are also being conducted at District/State/Zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- (11) Publicity is being made through print and electronic media for the benefit of Rural and Urban areas.

- (12) Financial assistance is also being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions as well as Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs).

Action plan for Ajanta and Ellora Caves

*116. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any action plan for attracting more foreign tourists to Ajanta and Ellora Caves in Maharashtra; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that in order to promote and publicise Ajanta & Ellora Caves, Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has produced publicity literature on Aurangabad in the form of booklet, leaflet, tourist maps, etc. These are distributed to domestic and foreign tourists through Information and Booking Counters as well as domestic and foreign exhibitions. New TV commercials on tourism in Maharashtra are undertaken through Advertising Agencies in which Ajanta and Ellora Caves are also incorporated. The media plan for the year 2017-18 will promote and publicise destinations and incorporates publicity campaign *i.e.* print, TV campaign, out of home media (OOH) campaign, International and Domestic Exhibitions related to travel and trade, events/festivals, digital activities, fam tours, etc. for attracting large numbers of foreign and domestic tourists to Ajanta and Ellora Caves.

Besides, the following projects has been undertaken successfully with loan assistance from the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism:—

- (1) Ajanta and Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project -Phase I (1992-2002). The places covered under this project were Ajanta and Ellora, which was completed in 2002 at a cost of ₹ 127.50 crore.
- (2) Ajanta and Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project -Phase II (2003-2014). The places covered under this project were Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad, Daulatabad, Patnadevi, Lonar and which has also been completed at a cost of ₹ 250.30 crore.

Powers of Lt. Governor of Union Territory

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Lt. Governor of a Union Territory enjoys more powers than a Governor of a State and can act without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers; and

(b) if so, what is the Constitutional position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Provisions relating to the exercise of powers by Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi:—

- (1) As per Article 239 AA (4) of Constitution there shall be a Council of Ministers with Chief Minister as its head to aid and advise the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi has the power to make laws except in so far as he is or by or under any law required to act in his discretion.
- (2) As per Article 239 AA(3) (a) of the Constitution, the Legislative Assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi has powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List in so far as any such matter is applicable to the Union Territories except the matters with respect to Public Order, Police and Land.
- (3) As per Section 41 of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, the Lt. Governor is to act in his discretion in matters, which fall outside the purview of the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly and in such matters, in which, he is required by or under any Law to act in his discretion or to exercise any judicial or quasi judicial functions.
- (4) Under the Transaction of Business of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Rules, 1993 in case of difference of opinion between the Lt. Governor and a Minister in regard to any matter, the Lt. Governor may direct the matter to be referred to the Council. In case of difference

of opinion between the Lt. Governor and Council with regard to any matter, the Lt. Governor shall refer it to Central Government for decision of the President and shall act according to the decision of the President. Where a case is referred to the Central Government, it shall be competent for the Lt. Governor to direct that action shall be suspended, pending the decision of the President on such case and if in his opinion, it is necessary that immediate action should be taken to give such directions or take such actions in the matter as he deems necessary. Where such a direction has been given, the Minister concerned shall take action to give effect to such direction.

Provisions relating to the exercise of powers by Lt. Governor of Puducherry:—

- (1) Under the Article 239 A of the Constitution, Parliament has enacted The Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 (Act) whereby a Legislature and a Council of Ministers has been created in UT of Puducherry. Under Section 44 of the Act the Council of Minister with Chief Minister at its head aids and advises the Lieutenant Governor (LG) in exercise of functions in relation to the matter with respect to which the legislative assembly has the power to make laws except in so far as the LG is required by or under this Act to act in his discretion or to exercise any judicial or *quasi judicial* functions.
- (2) The Rules of Business of Government of Puducherry, 1963 provide for matters with respect to which the Council of Minister is required to aid and advise the LG and Rule 4(2) provides the manner in which LG's executive functions shall be disposed off. Rule 47 of Rules of Business provides that LG shall exercise powers and functions with respect to persons serving in connection with the Administration of UT as entrusted to him under the rules and orders regulating the conditions of service of such persons. In exercise of these powers and functions the LG shall act in consultation with the Chief Minister Rule 4(2).
- (3) The Rules of Business also provide that in case of difference of opinion between the LG and the Minister, the LG shall endeavour to settle the case by discussion. In case the difference of opinion persists, the LG may direct the case may be referred to the Council of Ministers. In case

of difference of opinion between the LG and the Council on a matter, the LG shall refer the matter to the Central Government for decision of the President and shall act according to the decision. Where a case is referred to the Central Government it shall be competent for the LG to direct that action shall be suspended pending the decision of the President and where the matter in his opinion is so urgent that it is necessary that immediate action should be taken he can give such directions as he deems necessary. Where such direction is given by the LG, the Minister concerned shall take action to give effect to such direction.

Multiple entry Medical Visa

†*118. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of patients coming from foreign countries to hospitals run by Indian corporates has increased massively, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether corporate hospitals have urged Government to issue multiple entry Medical Visa for follow-up treatment of patients; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure easy availability of Medical Visa for follow-up treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) There is an increase of about 45% in Medical Visas in 2016 over 2015. More than 1.78 lakh Medical Visas, granted for medical treatment, including follow up treatment, were issued in 2016 as against 1.22 lakh Medical Visas in 2015. In order to further liberalize the Visa regime, e-Medical Visa with triple entries and extendable up to 6 months has been introduced from 1st April, 2017.

Development of places under Ramayana Circuit Scheme

†*119. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has approved a scheme named Ramayana Circuit under which fifteen cities of Ramayana era have to be developed as international tourist spots by connecting all of them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether work is in progress under the target set for the Ramayana Circuit Scheme and if so, by when the work will be completed; and
- (d) whether Sitamarhi in Bihar has also been included in Ramayana Circuit Scheme and if so, the names of the places of Ramayana era situated at Sitamarhi which have been identified to be developed as international tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) For integrated development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15. Ramayana Circuit is one of the thirteen thematic circuit identified for development under this scheme.

Under the Ramayana Circuit theme, the Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations for development namely Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chattisgarh), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

(c) The Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh' under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2016-17. The work under this project is going on and is expected to be completed by September, 2019.

(d) The State Government of Bihar has submitted a project proposal for the Development of Ramayana Circuit: Sitamarhi (Haleswarsthan, Punaura Dham, Panth Pakar Dham)- Darbhanga (Ahilyasthan and Gautam Kund)- Buxar (Ram Rekha Ghat, Nadav, Bhabhwar, Badhka Nuwav, Charitrawan). The projects under the scheme are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Priority under PMEGP

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

(a) whether provision has been made for giving priority to youth committees, self-help groups, farmers' producer organisations for providing assistance under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the view of Government to accord priority to aforesaid groups in future?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme implemented by this Ministry. PMEGP aims at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

The scheme is applicable for any individual, above 18 years of age, Self Help Group, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, production Co-operative Societies and Charitable Trusts.

Farming activities do not come under the scheme. But the farmers' producers association can avail the benefit of PMEGP scheme for value addition/manufacturing of products out of farm produce.

No priority is given to any group or category of individual except the persons who have already obtained skill development/EDP training from the training institutes run by Center and State Governments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Steady drop in growth rate of GVA

1121. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steady drop in the growth rate of overall share of Gross Value Added (GVA) in manufacturing sector during the year 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to provide more policy or administrative support to manufacturing sector under the 'Make in India' vision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per CSO, the

share of Gross Value Addition (GVA) manufacturing at current prices (2011-12) stood at 16.4 per cent, 16.6 per cent and 16.5 per cent in the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(c) 'Make in India' is an initiative aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between government and industry through a positive mindset. Further, the Government is continuously taking steps to provide a push to manufacturing in India, through initiatives like 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business' along with 'Make in India'. 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.

Investment agreements with foreign countries

1122. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to enter into agreements with foreign countries especially with Russia, USA, Germany and France and for mutual investments particularly, in the area of infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how these investment agreements are beneficial to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The existing Indian Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) were largely negotiated on the basis of Model BIT text adopted in 1993, and as amended in 2003. The 1993 Model BIT text contained provisions which were susceptible to broad and ambiguous interpretations by arbitral tribunals. Further, significant changes have occurred globally regarding BITs, in general, and investor-state dispute resolution mechanism, in particular. Accordingly, India started the process for review and revision of the earlier Model BIT, and came out with a revised Model BIT version, in December, 2015. Discussion

on commencing negotiations on Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) or investment agreement based on approved Model BIT text with Russia, USA and EU are ongoing.

BITs help to project India as an attractive Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) destination, as well as protect outbound Indian FDI, by increasing the comfort level and boosting the confidence of investors by assuring a minimum standard of treatment and non-discrimination.

Amendment of Rule 47 of SEZ Rules

1123. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended Rule 47 of SEZ Rules in August, 2016 which facilitated M/s Adani Power Limited to get refund of more than ₹ 500 crore on customs duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and rationale for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No Sir. There was no provision for Refund, Demand, Adjudication, Review and Appeal with regard to authorised operation in Special Economic Zones (SEZs). In 2012, M/s. Rama Cylinders, a unit in Kandla SEZ had claimed a refund of Special Additional Duty (SAD) which could not be processed by Department of Revenue in the absence of enabling provisions in SEZs Act/Rules. Further, in 2013, High Court of Gujarat, in the case of M/s Vijay Tank and Vessels Ltd., desired a clarification from Government of India regarding authority to adjudicate refund. In the wake of these developments, Department of Commerce in consultation with Department of Revenue amended Rule 47 of SEZs Rules on 05.08.2016 incorporating provisions of Refund, Demand, Adjudication, Review and Appeal relating to authorised operations under SEZ Act, 2005.

Ventures set up under 'Startup India' programme

1124. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many ventures have been set up under the new 'Start-up India' programme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) how much amount of funds have been allocated for the said programme; and

(c) how much amount has finally been allocated to ventures set up till June 2017, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 2360 entities have been recognized as Startups by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) as on 20 July, 2017. State-wise details of the recognised Startups are give in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under the 'Startup India' initiative, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) of INR 10,000 crores has been established and is being managed by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The corpus under the same shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by 2025. As of June, 2017, SIDBI has committed INR 623.5 crores to 17 Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) under FFS. 67 Startups have received an overall investment of approximately INR 250 crores, of which INR 55.79 crores has been drawn from FFS. State-wise details of Startups funded are enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise distribution of Startups recognised under 'Startup India'

Sl. No.	State	Number of Startups
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	12
5.	Chandigarh	18
6.	Chhattisgarh	28
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1
9.	Delhi	372
10.	Goa	13

Sl. No.	State	Number of Startups
11.	Gujarat	135
12.	Haryana	105
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
15.	Jharkhand	15
16.	Karnataka	376
17.	Kerala	94
18.	Madhya Pradesh	40
19.	Maharashtra	472
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Odisha	45
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	19
24.	Rajasthan	50
25.	Tamil Nadu	160
26.	Telangana	121
27.	Uttar Pradesh	138
28.	Uttarakhand	22
29.	West Bengal	45
TOTAL		2360

Statement-II

Details of State-wise distribution of portfolio startups funded under Fund of Funds for Startups

State	No. of Startups
Delhi	10
Gujarat	1
Haryana	2

State	No. of Startups
Karnataka	23
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	20
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	2
Telangana	4
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	67

Downfall in Gross Value Addition of manufacturing

†1125. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that continuous downfall has been recorded in Gross Value Addition of manufacturing;
- (b) if so, the details of last three years thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that industries are not getting policy and administrative support at practical level and due to which industries are not able to flourish and their production is declining;
- (d) the details of the steps taken to address this problem; and
- (e) the details thereof and the reasons therefor for the decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per CSO, the Gross Value Addition (GVA) manufacturing at constant prices (2011-12) and growth

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of GVA manufacturing is given below:—

GVA Manufacturing at constant prices (2011-12)

(₹ in crores)		
Year	GVA at Basic Prices	Growth Rate (in per cent)
2014-15	16,89,504	8.3
2015-16	18,72,115	10.8
2016-17	20,19,927	7.9

(c) to (e) 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. The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity with base year 2011-12. As per IIP, the annual growth rate of industrial sector is 5.0 % in 2016-17 compared to growth of 3.4% in 2015-16.

De-notification of SEZs in States

1126. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval for de-notification of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in some States and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether in some States where SEZs were approved, land acquired for the purpose was never used for SEZs and instead has been used for real estate purpose;

(c) if so, details of such instances and whether the purpose of SEZs has been defeated by land conversion for real estate purpose;

(d) whether Government has taken any action/proposes to take any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As on 30th June, 2017, on the request of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Developers, the Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs has approved 81 cases of de-notification of SEZs subject to the refund of all duties and tax benefits availed by the SEZ Developer and on receipt of 'No-objection' from the concerned State Government. Details of the State/UT-wise number of de-notification of SEZs approved by BoA are given in the Statement (*See below*). The reasons given for these request for de-notification include economic slowdown, poor market response, lack of demand for SEZ space and change in the fiscal incentive regime for SEZs, etc.

(b) to (e) Land is a State subject. The Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs considers only those proposals for setting-up of new SEZs, which have been duly recommended by the State Governments. It is within the purview of the concerned State Government to ensure that the utilization of such de-notified land is as per their laws/guidelines. However, Department of Commerce had advised all State Government on 13.09.2013 to ensure that de-notified land of SEZs would be utilized towards creation of infrastructure which would sub-serve the objective of the SEZ as originally envisaged.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of de-notification of SEZs approved by Board of Approval

State/UT	De-notification (as on 30.06.2017)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
Delhi	1
Gujarat	9
Haryana	12
Karnataka	4
Kerala	1

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	20
Odisha	2
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	6
Telangana	7
Uttarakhand	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	4
GRAND TOTAL	81

Credit guarantee Fund for startups

1127. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce Credit Guarantee Fund that will enable Startups to get collateral free loans for their business purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the norms and pre-conditions of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government is formulating a Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) with a corpus contribution of INR 2000 crores that will enable Startups to raise loans without any collateral for their business purposes. The proposed scheme will provide credit guarantee upto INR 500 lakhs per case inclusive of term loan, working capital or any other instrument of assistance extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to finance an eligible borrower *i.e.* a Startup recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

(c) The main norms and pre-conditions of the CGSS are as follows:—

- Scheme will provide benefit to a Startup recognized by DIPP as per Gazette Notifications issued from time to time.
- For all resident Directors/Partners, Aadhaar shall be mandatory and for non-resident directors/partners, the passport number shall be a mandatory part of KYC norms.
- Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the scheme can be Scheduled Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions, RBI registered Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), SEBI registered AIFs, etc.
- The scheme will function under the trusteeship management of the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC).
- Scheme shall provide portfolio-based credit guarantee. Each portfolio shall comprise at least 10 eligible startup loans, during a particular Financial Year.
- Coverage would be extended to the portfolio and the portfolio loss would be reckoned against the "net cash losses" during the portfolio life.
- Instruments of assistance could be in the form of Venture debt, working capital, debentures, Optionally Convertible debt, etc.
- MLIs may provide loans to up to any amount required by an eligible borrower. However, under the scheme the exposure for availing credit guarantee shall be limited to ₹ 500 lakh per eligible borrower. Such loan will be extended by MLIs without any collateral security and/or third party guarantee.
- The Management Committee (MC) shall be responsible for the overall supervision and monitoring of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups.
- A Risk Evaluation Committee (REC) shall also be formed to address conflict of interest issues.

Assistance to exporters of agricultural and horticultural produce

1128. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has provided any assistance to the exporters of agricultural and horticultural produce since the demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes on 8th November, 2016;

- (b) if so, the details and the quantum of assistance thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Promoting exports of agricultural and horticultural produce is a continuous process and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has been providing assistance to the exporters of agricultural and horticultural produce under various components of its scheme 'Agriculture Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA'.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Funds disbursed to Industrial Corridors

1129. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the six Industrial Corridors being set up under the 'Make in India' initiative and date of completion of the same;
- (b) the amount of funds disbursed for each of these corridors during the financial year 2016-17; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Status of Industrial Corridors:—

- (i) **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):** Construction of trunk infrastructure at four nodes/industrial regions namely, Dholera Special Investment Region (Gujarat), Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (Maharashtra), Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) and Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) is under progress and probable timelines for completion are September, 2019, March, 2019, June, 2019 and June, 2019 respectively.
- (ii) **Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC):** Perspective plan for the overall corridor has been completed and three nodes have been identified

for development namely, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; Tumakuru in Karnataka; and Ponneri in Tamil Nadu.

- (iii) **Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC):** The Perspective Plan has been completed for BMIC Region and approved by the respective State Governments. Dharwad node in Karnataka has been identified as the priority node for further implementation. State Government of Maharashtra has given in principle approval for the development of Sangli/Solapur Node.
- (iv) **Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC):** The Perspective Plan for overall AKIC Region has been completed. The respective State Governments have identified sites (one each) for developing Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMC) along the AKIC. The concept Master Plan for the identified IMCs has been prepared and approved by the States.
- (v) **Vizag- Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC):** Government of India gave its concurrence for engaging Asian Development Bank (ADB) for carrying out feasibility study and preparing the Concept Development Plan (CDP) for East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) in a phased manner in May, 2014. In the first phase, 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. GoAP has prioritised two nodes namely Vishakhapatnam and Srikalhasti-Thottambedu for master planning.

(b) and (c) Funds released during Financial Year 2016-17:—

Sl. No.	Industrial Corridor	Funds Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)	499.86
2.	Amritsar -Kolkatta Industrial Corridor (AKIC)	3.00
3.	Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)	1.21
4.	Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)	0.29

Expenditure on CSR by PSUs

1130. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by each Maharatna PSUs during last three years;
- (b) the total expenditure on CSR to SC/ST by each Maharatna PSU during last three years;
- (c) the total expenditure on CSR to SC/ST by each Navratna PSU during last three years;
- (d) the total expenditure on CSR to SC/ST by each Miniratna PSU category-I during last three years; and
- (e) the total expenditure on CSR to SC/ST by each Miniratna PSU category- II during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per available information with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), the details of the total amount of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Information for 2016-17 will be available as and when Public Enterprises Survey for 2016-17 is finalized.

(b) to (e) Information with regard to expenditure under CSR specifically on SC/ST by Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna, category-I and II CPSEs is not separately maintained in DPE. However, CPSEs are free to select the activities as specified in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013 for welfare of SC/ST under their CSR policy.

Statement

Details of total expenditure incurred on CSR by Maharatna CPSEs during 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of Maharatna CPSE	CSR Expenditure incurred during 2014-15	CSR Expenditure incurred during 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	102.05	66.20
2.	Coal India Ltd.	24.72	73.26

1	2	3	4
3.	GAIL (I) Ltd.	71.89	104.83
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	113.78	156.68
5.	NTPC Ltd.	205.16	491.80
6.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	495.24	421.00
7.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	35.04	76.20
	TOTAL	1047.88	1389.97

Slowdown in SEZs

1131. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the reasons for the slowdown in the Special Economic Zones in last financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The total exports from SEZs was ₹ 4,67,337 crore in the year 2015-2016, which has increased to ₹ 5,23,637 crore in year 2016-2017. As such, there has been an increase of 12.05% in the total exports from SEZs during 2016-2017 in comparison to the previous year.

Acquisition of single and dual crop land for SEZs

1132. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details of land area notified, utilised and lying vacant in respect of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including Karnataka;

(b) the total area of waste land, single crop land and dual crop land out of the above, category-wise; and

(c) reasons for acquiring single crop land and dual crop land for being notified for SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) During the last three years and current year (up to 30th June, 2017) 42 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including 14 SEZs in State of Karnataka have been notified. The details of land area notified, utilised and lying vacant in respect of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including Karnataka are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is acquired as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. The Board of Approval for SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. However, State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ.

Statement

State-wise number of SEZs and its notified area, utilised area and lying vacant area during the last three years and current year

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Notified SEZs	Total Area Notified	Total Area Utilized	Area Lying Vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	11.88	0	11.88
2.	Karnataka	14	71.67	1.59	70.08
3.	Kerala	1	7.40	3.86	3.54
4.	Maharashtra	6	314.22	20.24	293.98
5.	Odisha	1	500.15	0	500.15
6.	Punjab	1	20.24	0.16	20.08
7.	Tamil Nadu	2	63.58	0	63.58
8.	Telangana	14	42.69	11.37	31.32
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2	35.85	7.28	28.57
TOTAL		42	1067.68	44.50	1023.18

Import of crops

1133. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the agricultural crops imported in the country during 2014-15 and 2016-17 and at what rate; and

(b) names of the importers and quantum of imports, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The values of agricultural crops imported in the country during 2014-15 to 2016-17 along with the quantity is given as follows:—

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
			Quantity	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Value (US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Vegetable Oils	TON	12731595	10621482323	15643734	10492078195	14009896	10894084679
2.	Pulses	TON	4584843	2786106184	5797702	3902221362	6608940	4244259594
3.	Fresh Fruits	TON	900984	1565200022	839526	1694843180	1040787	1677011891
4.	Cashew	TON	933179	1087164203	961659	1339338336	774288	1346583602
5.	Wheat	TON	29491	9951371	517667	135448878	5749430	1268636020
6.	Sugar	TON	1538633	601171233	1943127	612243294	2146157	1021807516
7.	Spices	KGS	163094896	717777585	193437497	823790745	242434191	858949371
8.	Coffee	KGS	74884576	152204026	65612802	122589902	78041294	138198423
9.	Fruits/ Vegetable Seeds	KGS	14012277	100477428	14328066	107566157	14073873	97417589
10.	Other Cereals	TON	23398	10028678	206145	51840540	311368	73298200
11.	Sesame Seeds	KGS	34767785	62673817	23597101	27592926	69028834	65882008
12.	Other Oil Seeds	TON	51560	26590360	62505	32993046	116642	58551613
13.	Tea	KGS	28390469	63567497	23722240	58039682	24891009	50453063

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Tobacco Manufactured			32757509		29738292		34070445
15.	Niger Seeds	KGS	703000	599080	5780000	6759072	10466190	12375015
16.	Tobacco Unmanuf- actured	KGS	1930418	15902986	2883247	20541045	1969029	11472697
17.	Fresh Vegetables	TON	8247	1819151	140728	59783717	8551	1657907
18.	Mollases	TON	60282	4927597	17267	1157142	13848	1351146
19.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	TON	1958	1772016	1021	908211	1142	1080303
20.	Castor Oil	KGS	52363	295756	31759	167108	107211	223517
21.	Groundnut	TON	126	79752	106	47673	325	207839
India's total imports of agricultural crops				17,862,548,574		19,519,688,503		21,857,572,438
India's total merchandise imports				448,033,408,733		381,006,629,289		384,319,294,393
% share of agricultural crops in India's total merchandise imports				3.99		5.12		5.69

* Provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(b) As per the Data Dissemination Policy, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) maintains the confidentiality of exporters/importers information of commercial sensitive data and prohibits the disclosure of information on identity particulars of exporters/importers like Name and IE Code Numbers.

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity of commodity-wise imports is not additive and hence total quantity of imports is not available. The details of values of country-wise imports of agricultural crops for the period of 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Country-wise details of imports of agricultural crops for the
period of 2014-15 to 2016-17*

		(in US\$ Millions)		
Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
1.	Indonesia	4004.10	3827.09	4391.45
2.	Argentina	1595.89	2275.60	2344.06

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
3.	Ukraine	1605.63	1342.06	2089.51
4.	Malaysia	2593.20	2302.33	1939.82
5.	Australia	307.26	912.45	1543.68
6.	Brazil	1014.09	1190.33	1413.57
7.	Canada	1084.18	1416.68	1185.32
8.	USA	746.73	902.03	869.01
9.	Myanmar	829.18	849.02	839.26
10.	Tanzania Rep	381.25	365.57	541.84
11.	U Arab Emts	235.09	235.19	330.56
12.	Cote D' Ivoire	354.27	424.01	324.73
13.	China P Rp	214.30	178.91	314.46
14.	Afghanistan	240.26	290.72	278.76
15.	Russia	155.96	234.09	258.62
16.	Vietnam Soc Rep	258.52	220.10	246.42
17.	Mozambique	79.49	106.58	213.38
18.	Guinea Bissau	157.92	197.66	210.17
19.	Paraguay	83.99	104.14	147.57
20.	Iran	124.50	110.82	141.76
21.	Benin	143.25	193.61	141.01
22.	Pakistan Ir	116.86	95.72	134.33
23.	Sri Lanka Dsr	202.67	213.23	131.63
24.	France	7.45	93.20	129.04
25.	Lithuania	1.56	30.72	108.46
26.	Sudan	31.00	23.50	108.18
27.	Madagascar	70.75	119.15	79.40
28.	Ghana	85.88	103.75	78.02
29.	Nigeria	40.60	75.42	75.92

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
30.	Nepal	88.95	87.93	72.57
31.	Bulgaria	4.36	4.18	72.52
32.	Ethiopia	32.66	50.54	62.00
33.	Iraq	58.62	58.03	58.61
34.	Turkey	40.29	31.50	53.86
35.	Chile	73.86	43.01	52.24
36.	Senegal	39.08	29.63	51.31
37.	Italy	43.77	45.52	51.17
38.	Kenya	35.47	72.27	49.98
39.	Egypt A Rp	41.48	45.57	42.75
40.	Malawi	34.21	63.34	40.50
41.	Gambia	33.11	27.59	39.72
42.	Burkina Faso	5.74	15.76	39.54
43.	Uganda	15.56	25.91	36.36
44.	Spain	62.31	56.42	35.13
45.	New Zealand	26.71	34.00	34.14
46.	Germany	11.63	15.87	31.86
47.	Thailand	107.90	37.90	31.17
48.	Comoros	10.69	14.97	25.45
49.	Guinea	18.09	23.05	25.32
50.	Uzbekistan	20.19	22.71	22.74
51.	Saudi Arab	7.06	3.56	21.45
52.	Philippines	30.64	24.30	19.97
53.	Estonia	0.00	2.80	18.50
54.	Bangladesh Pr	79.09	67.95	17.24
55.	Romania	0.03	8.38	17.04
56.	Somalia	35.85	13.78	16.31

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
57.	South Africa	13.11	18.24	15.95
58.	Syria	7.09	14.40	15.89
59.	Guatemala	11.52	5.49	15.12
60.	Honduras	1.16	0.20	13.22
61.	Belgium	1.95	6.05	12.60
62.	Serbia	10.71	8.24	12.43
63.	Moldova	1.25	1.00	11.62
64.	Togo	8.39	13.63	10.31
65.	Mexico	20.52	16.32	7.77
66.	Papua N Gna	0.02	1.61	7.54
67.	Korea Rp	5.32	6.44	7.07
68.	Colombia	0.25	0.37	6.50
69.	Zimbabwe	9.89	8.85	6.29
70.	Taiwan	6.11	5.91	6.14
71.	Oman	5.46	7.10	5.88
72.	Singapore	12.20	5.73	5.80
73.	Netherland	1.78	4.17	5.75
74.	Peru	2.83	3.38	4.77
75.	Greece	0.28	1.06	4.08
76.	Poland	0.32	1.33	3.63
77.	Tunisia	2.45	2.13	2.41
78.	Mali	0.04	0.24	2.25
79.	Djibouti	0.38	0.11	2.03
80.	Japan	1.76	2.31	1.85
81.	Morocco	1.13	1.89	1.85
82.	UK	2.31	1.93	1.57
83.	Ecuador	0.0000	0.1448	1.3557

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
84.	Algeria	1.2183	1.2366	1.3434
85.	Israel	1.1383	1.1037	1.2290
86.	Kyrgyzstan	0.3888	1.4633	1.0359
87.	Sweden	0.0007	0.0013	0.9547
88.	Kazakhstan	0.0003	1.9648	0.9268
89.	Cambodia	0.2731	0.9323	0.8868
90.	Hong Kong	0.6174	2.9977	0.8792
91.	Finland	0.7191	0.4586	0.8076
92.	Jamaica	0.5212	0.8070	0.7838
93.	Lao Pd Rp	0.0000	0.0000	0.6171
94.	Cuba	0.5564	0.2516	0.5862
95.	Bhutan	0.8135	0.3978	0.5853
96.	Czech Republic	0.5698	0.8027	0.5598
97.	Congo P Rep	0.0000	0.0000	0.5145
98.	Haiti	0.1112	0.1133	0.5036
99.	Latvia	0.0072	0.4458	0.4645
100.	Portugal	0.0402	0.1101	0.4430
101.	Bolivia	0.0000	0.1932	0.3496
102.	Denmark	0.7455	0.9392	0.3123
103.	Switzerland	0.9689	0.2285	0.3044
104.	Unspecified	0.1399	1.1981	0.3027
105.	Lebanon	0.0043	0.0059	0.2891
106.	Mauritius	0.0389	0.0426	0.2553
107.	Belize	0.0000	0.0000	0.2371
108.	Venezuela	0.0000	0.0608	0.2064
109.	Croatia	0.0557	0.2506	0.2058
110.	Cameroon	0.0000	0.0499	0.1990

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
111.	Timor-Leste	0.0000	0.0000	0.1740
112.	El Salvador	0.0942	0.1490	0.1098
113.	Fr Guiana	0.0000	0.0000	0.1091
114.	Tajikistan	0.0000	0.2046	0.0694
115.	Montenegro	0.0000	0.0000	0.0504
116.	Panama Republic	0.0616	0.0000	0.0351
117.	Uruguay	0.0000	0.0000	0.0320
118.	Dominic Rep	0.0684	0.0425	0.0282
119.	Korea Dp Rp	0.0044	0.0364	0.0266
120.	Slovak Rep	0.0115	0.0240	0.0249
121.	Albania	0.0000	0.0000	0.0212
122.	Baharain Is	0.0505	0.0075	0.0068
123.	Ireland	0.1789	0.0605	0.0048
124.	Austria	0.0806	0.1745	0.0046
125.	Hungary	0.0619	0.2485	0.0040
126.	Macedonia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0031
127.	Fiji Is	0.00000	0.00000	0.00011
128.	Qatar	0.18535	0.00009	0.00002
129.	Antigua	0.25711	0.00000	0.00000
130.	Barbados	0.00000	0.01427	0.00000
131.	Belarus	0.00002	0.00000	0.00000
132.	Costa Rica	0.28964	0.00000	0.00000
133.	Dominica	0.00113	0.00000	0.00000
134.	Gabon	0.07387	0.00000	0.00000
135.	Georgia	0.00000	0.00406	0.00000
136.	Jordan	0.00310	0.01134	0.00000
137.	Kuwait	0.06553	0.00000	0.00000

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
138.	Malta	0.00000	3.67865	0.00000
139.	Netherland antil	0.06878	0.07040	0.00000
142.	Rwanda	0.51051	0.10490	0.00000
143.	Swaziland	0.00000	0.16545	0.00000
144.	Virgin Is Us	0.00000	0.20941	0.00000
145.	Yemen Republic	0.12789	0.00000	0.00000
India's total imports of agricultural crops		17862.55	19519.69	21857.57
India's total merchandise imports		448033.41	381006.63	384319.29
% share of agricultural crops in India's total merchandise imports		3.99	5.12	5.69

*Provisional.

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Steps to increase export of marine food products

1134. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of marine food products in the country after Gujarat in 2015-16;

(b) if so, details thereof and seafood production by other States in the country during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and product-wise;

(c) how Government is helping the States to push export of more and more marine food products; and

(d) details of countries to which maximum marine food products were exported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise and how much foreign exchange the country could earn through this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer in 2015-16.

(b) State-wise details of seafood production in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is as below:—

Marine fish production by States/Union Territories

(in 000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Gujarat	698.45	697.33	723.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	475.40	520.27	538.60
3.	Goa	114.70	107.07	111.65
4.	Karnataka	399.82	411.74	427.24
5.	Kerala	524.47	516.75	538.38
6.	Maharashtra	463.59	434.12	452.28
7.	Odisha	133.21	144.76	150.16
8.	Tamil Nadu	457.45	466.60	485.00
9.	West Bengal	178.85	178.20	185.50
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.98	37.13	38.63
11.	Daman and Diu	31.54	22.55	23.52
12.	Lakshadweep	13.19	15.94	14.05
13.	Puducherry	41.83	47.25	97.48
	ALL INDIA	3569.48	3599.71	3786.32

Note : Product-wise details are not readily available.

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries.

(c) The Government through Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is extending technical and financial assistance in the capture fisheries sector to develop the infrastructure facilities for the fishing, processing, value addition and export of seafood products. MPEDA is also supporting the Aquaculture sector to increase the production of export oriented aquaculture through various technical/ financial assistance schemes, research and development and extension activities.

(d) Details of top 5 countries for last three years to which maximum marine food products were exported, are given below:—

2014-15				2015-16				2016-17			
Country Name	Qty (Tons)	Value (₹ Crore) (USD)		Country Name	Qty (Tons)	Value (₹ Crore) (USD)		Country Name	Qty (Tons)	Value (₹ Crore) (USD)	
		(Min)				(Min)				(Min)	
USA	129667	8830	1458.24	USA	153695	8633	1334.05	USA	188617	11482.16	1731.81
Vietnam	274972	6629	1089.83	Vietnam	219384	5617	863.63	Vietnam	318171	8776.35	1323.28
Japan	78772	3040	502.29	Japan	75393	2611	403.48	Japan	69039	2621.37	394.50
Spain	49713	1241	204.57	Spain	48930	1197	183.61	Spain	53004	1545.26	233.00
Belgium	23108	1213	200.39	Belgium	23396	1091	168.29	Thailand	100468	1483.52	223.53
Total	1051243	33441	5511.12		945892	30420	4687.94		1134948	37870.90	5777.61

export
to the
World

Export of fish from Goa

1135. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of fresh and dry fish exported from Goa during the last three years;
- (b) the value of fresh and dry fish exported, year-wise;
- (c) whether any fish export policy has been prepared by Government; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantum of export of fresh and dried fish from Goa Port is as below:—

(in Metric Tons)		
Year	Quantity of Fresh Fish	Quantity of Dried Fish
2014-15	Nil	2000
2015-16	Nil	320
2016-17	Nil	2400

(b) There was no export of fresh fish from Goa during last 3 years. The value of dried fish exported from Goa Port is given below:—

Year	Value (in Million US\$)	Value (₹ in Lakhs)
2014-15	2.56	1567.00
2015-16	0.45	289.70
2016-17	3.15	2092.86

(c) and (d) The fish exports are governed by the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India.

Reducing stake of foreign retailers under FDI

1136. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to reduce the stake of foreign retailers with multi-brand retail stores under Foreign Direct Investment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Slowdown in industrial output growth

1137. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial output growth is witnessing a continuous slowdown;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage growth or decline in output observed in the light core industry sector in the financial year 2016 and 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base year

2011-12. As per IIP, the industrial output registered a growth of 5.0 per cent in 2016-17 compared to a growth of 3.4 per cent in 2015-16.

(c) The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) registered a growth of 3.0 per cent and 4.8 per cent in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

FDI inflows

1138. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the details of deployment of this FDI, sector-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to make amendments in the standard operating procedure for clearance of FDI proposals; and

(d) if so, the existing procedure and amendments proposed to be made with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Data on FDI is available only for equity inflow. The country-wise and sector-wise details of FDI equity inflow during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) which was earlier governing and processing FDI proposals requiring Government approval as per laid down FDI policy has been abolished. Government has now issued the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for clearance of FDI proposals post abolition of FIPB, the details of which are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from
April, 2014 to March, 2017*

(in US\$ million)					
Sl. No.	Country	2014-15 (Apr.-Mar.)	2015-16 (Apr.-Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr.-Mar.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	1.84	1.84
2.	Australia	57.96	163.25	49.47	270.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Austria	35.64	41.09	37.95	114.68
4.	Bahamas	4.84	0.66	0.24	5.74
5.	Baharain	16.98	15.34	80.27	112.59
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
7.	Belgium	42.03	91.53	180.53	314.08
8.	Belarus	0.01	0.89	0.00	0.91
9.	Brazil	0.63	1.43	0.22	2.28
10.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
11.	Bulgaria	0.99	0.05	0.25	1.29
12.	Canada	91.10	105.85	285.60	482.55
13.	Caymen Islands	72.16	443.54	71.03	586.73
14.	Channel Islands	11.31	2.70	6.96	20.97
15.	China	494.75	461.40	277.25	1,233.40
16.	Czech Republic	0.41	2.65	2.68	5.75
17.	Cyprus	597.97	508.37	604.00	1,710.35
18.	Denmark	29.25	18.07	21.30	68.62
19.	Estonia	0.18	0.30	0.00	0.48
20.	Finland	59.23	39.75	30.37	129.35
21.	Chile	6.26	0.001	0.30	6.57
22.	France	634.62	598.49	614.00	1,847.11
23.	Greece	2.47	0.13	0.00	2.60
24.	Germany	1,124.86	985.68	1,069.14	3,179.69
25.	Hong Kong	325.52	344.84	176.74	847.10
26.	Hungary	0.18	0.56	1.08	1.82
27.	Indonesia	11.53	1.66	1.94	15.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Ireland	12.77	15.49	12.75	41.01
29.	Isle of Man	0.02	0.00	0.49	0.51
30.	Israel	10.22	11.85	24.43	46.50
31.	Italy	219.92	334.69	367.70	922.31
32.	Liechtenstein	0.09	4.89	2.04	7.03
33.	Japan	2,084.23	2,613.68	4,709.46	9,407.38
34.	Kazakhstan	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19
35.	Korea (North)	0.28	0.03	0.40	0.72
36.	Lebanon	1.20	0.38	0.07	1.65
37.	South Korea	146.54	245.84	465.54	857.92
38.	Kuwait	4.19	6.17	11.52	21.87
39.	Latvia	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05
40.	Luxembourg	229.50	800.87	180.93	1,211.29
41.	Malaysia	96.57	73.30	46.15	216.02
42.	Mauritius	9,030.15	8,354.75	15,727.83	33,112.72
43.	Mexico	5.72	20.02	18.42	44.16
44.	Maldives	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
45.	NRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46.	Nepal	0.02	0.31	0.11	0.44
47.	Netherlands	3,435.55	2,643.36	3,367.33	9,446.24
48.	New Zealand	5.38	10.42	3.83	19.63
49.	Nigeria	2.18	0.14	0.22	2.54
50.	Norway	26.35	6.44	24.82	57.61
51.	Oman	13.20	55.83	14.51	83.54
52.	Panama	2.54	1.29	0.36	4.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Philippines	90.17	7.48	94.97	192.63
54.	Poland	4.88	5.60	39.02	49.50
55.	Portugal	4.45	4.87	34.44	43.76
56.	Qatar	0.50	2.10	16.43	19.02
57.	Romania	0.75	0.55	0.07	1.36
58.	Russia	570.34	134.69	11.00	716.03
59.	Saudi Arabia	11.38	10.82	11.87	34.07
60.	Singapore	6,742.28	13,691.87	8,710.81	29,144.95
61.	Scotland	8.91	0.00	0.00	8.91
62.	South Africa	66.28	82.57	46.42	195.26
63.	Slovakia	0.14	5.45	0.10	5.69
64.	Spain	262.02	155.06	217.61	634.70
65.	Sri Lanka	4.55	5.69	6.01	16.25
66.	Sweden	64.30	143.11	34.84	242.26
67.	Slovenia	0.25	0.23	0.00	0.49
68.	Switzerland	336.78	240.04	514.30	1,091.12
69.	Taiwan	25.25	74.87	12.24	112.36
70.	Thailand	30.88	42.22	42.99	116.08
71.	Turkey	10.22	38.87	0.90	49.99
72.	UAE	367.32	985.14	674.70	2,027.16
73.	United Kingdom	1,446.62	898.05	1,482.77	3,827.44
74.	U.S.A	1,823.60	4,192.29	2,379.31	8,395.20
75.	Ukraine	2.51	1.19	0.62	4.32
76.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Uruguay	0.86	0.44	0.40	1.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	British Virginia	32.79	194.50	238.91	466.20
79.	West Indies	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
80.	Country Details Awaited	0.00	15.48	0.37	15.84
81.	Malta	0.60	0.00	0.06	0.66
82.	Iran	0.46	0.43	0.00	0.89
83.	Muscat	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
84.	Tanzania	0.03	1.82	0.00	1.85
85.	Georgia	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
86.	Gibraltar	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.17
87.	Jordan	0.32	0.68	0.55	1.55
88.	Vietnam	0.08	0.14	4.15	4.37
89.	Kenya	0.67	0.29	0.65	1.60
90.	Egypt	0.35	1.43	1.91	3.69
91.	Yemen	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
92.	Monaco	0.00	0.42	0.27	0.69
93.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
94.	Costa Rica	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
95.	St. Vincent	1.30	2.87	1.98	6.15
96.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97.	Guernsey	0.09	2.98	0.04	3.11
98.	Zambia	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03
99.	Morocco	0.62	0.39	0.00	1.01
100.	Colombia	1.00	1.25	1.70	3.94
101.	British Isles	0.19	0.06	0.19	0.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
102.	Virgin Islands (US)	4.76	0.00	54.06	58.82
103.	Peru	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04
104.	Tunisia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105.	Uganda	0.00	2.77	3.21	5.98
106.	Seychelles	40.62	6.06	2.20	48.89
107.	Ghana	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48
108.	Togolese Republic	0.23	0.09	0.00	0.32
109.	Iraq	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
110.	Belize	0.02	0.18	1.14	1.34
111.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	Bermuda	14.13	3.45	333.31	350.90
113.	Botswana	0.00	2.27	0.00	2.27
114.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
116.	Trinidad & Tobago	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.15
117.	Suriname	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09
118.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
120.	Samoa Islands	7.44	10.58	3.34	21.37
121.	Tajikistan	0.29	0.45	0.63	1.37
122.	Lithuania	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.34
123.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
125.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
126.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Fiji Island	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
128.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
129.	Marshall Islands	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.67
130.	Belorussia	0.00	0.00	4.42	4.42
131.	Cambodia	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
132.	Cape Verde	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
133.	Saint Lousia	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
GRAND TOTAL		30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	114,409.75

Statement-II

*Details of financial year wise FDI equity inflows 7 from
April 2014 to March 2017*

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
		Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Metallurgical Industries	359.34	456.31	1,440.18	2,255.83
2.	Mining	684.39	520.67	55.75	1,260.81
3.	Power	707.04	868.80	1,112.98	2,688.82
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	615.95	776.51	783.57	2,176.03
5.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,079.02	103.02	180.40	1,362.45
6.	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	1.33	77.91	53.91	133.15
7.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	230.70	159.13	286.88	676.70
8.	Electrical Equipments	574.83	444.88	2,230.69	3,250.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Computer Software & Hardware	2,296.04	5,904.36	3,651.71	11,852.12
10.	Electronics	96.84	208.39	83.97	389.20
11.	Telecommunications	2,894.94	1,324.40	5,563.69	9,783.03
12.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	254.96	1,009.34	1,516.68	2,780.98
13.	Automobile Industry	2,725.64	2,526.82	1,609.32	6,861.77
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	74.56	361.25	83.40	519.21
15.	Sea Transport	333.22	429.30	735.06	1,497.57
16.	Ports	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.90
17.	Railway Related Components	129.73	73.99	87.57	291.29
18.	Industrial Machinery	716.79	568.26	329.30	1,614.35
19.	Machine Tools	24.06	126.38	23.89	174.34
20.	Agricultural Machinery	72.35	16.44	15.19	103.98
21.	Earth-Moving Machinery	30.11	97.66	52.23	180.00
22.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	186.69	274.57	245.24	706.50
23.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	33.39	36.68	7.44	77.51
24.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	145.93	173.26	479.71	798.90
25.	Industrial Instruments	0.85	7.42	0.80	9.07
26.	Scientific Instruments	32.34	6.36	76.66	115.37
27.	Fertilizers	225.32	20.93	0.89	247.14
28.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	762.76	1,469.95	1,392.80	3,625.51
29.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.75
30.	Dye-Stuffs	54.89	3.32	10.70	68.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1,497.74	754.26	857.39	3,109.38
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	197.42	230.13	618.95	1,046.50
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	116.21	85.21	197.61	399.03
34.	Sugar	27.77	105.85	15.92	149.54
35.	Fermentation Industries	225.38	202.36	110.86	538.60
36.	Food Processing Industries	515.86	505.88	727.22	1,748.97
37.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	148.34	34.22	108.45	291.01
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	177.22	193.26	92.60	463.08
39.	Rubber Goods	284.51	296.15	262.76	843.42
40.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	34.21	17.13	2.30	53.64
41.	Glue and Gelatin	21.44	0.82	90.60	112.86
42.	Glass	41.82	25.78	51.69	119.29
43.	Ceramics	35.29	51.21	15.40	101.90
44.	Cement and Gypsum Products	208.99	19.69	2,130.10	2,358.78
45.	Timber Products	8.97	53.17	10.23	72.37
46.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.17
47.	Consultancy Services	458.13	517.47	261.14	1,236.74
48.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	4,443.26	6,889.46	8,684.07	20,016.79
49.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	567.85	742.35	747.38	2,057.59
50.	Education	78.86	230.78	160.12	469.76
51.	Hotel & Tourism	777.01	1,332.69	916.13	3,025.83
52.	Trading	2,727.96	3,845.32	2,338.40	8,911.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Retail Trading	168.72	262.24	450.94	881.90
54.	Agriculture Services	59.95	84.65	76.43	221.03
55.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	280.18	58.54	123.92	462.64
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	1.43	1.12	1.60	4.15
57.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	72.58	122.81	53.17	248.56
58.	Coir	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.36
59.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	870.25	4,510.71	1,860.73	7,241.69
60.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	769.14	112.55	105.14	986.83
61.	Miscellaneous Industries	765.88	668.77	296.40	1,731.05
GRAND TOTAL		30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	114,409.75

Statement-III

Details of standard operating procedure for clearance of FDI proposals post abolition of FIPB

No. 1/8/2016-FC-1

Government of India

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

29th of June, 2017

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Processing FDI Proposals

I. Online Filing of Application

- (1) Proposals for foreign investment in sectors/activities requiring Government approval as per the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016, as amended from time to time, would be filed online on the revamped FIPB portal, rechristened as Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal.

- (2) The applicant would be required to submit the proposal for foreign investment in the format as available on the portal and upload documents as per the list at Annexure-1.
- (3) After the proposals are filed online, DIPP will identify the concerned Administrative/Ministry/Department and e-transfer the proposal to the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department (Competent Authority) within 2 days.

3.1 In case of digitally signed applications, the applicant is not required to submit any physical copy with the competent authority. For applications which are not digitally signed, DIPP would inform the applicant through online communication to submit one signed physical copy of the proposal to the Competent Authority. Applicant would be required to submit the signed physical copy of the application within 5 days of such communication from DIPP.

3.2 Calculation of timelimits for disposal of applications would be with reference to the date of filing of online application. However, if the signed physical copy is not filed with the Competent Authority within 7 days of the communication from DIPP, the date of filing of the physical application would be reckoned as the reference date for calculation of time limits.

II. **Competent Authorities for Approval of Foreign Investment**

- (1) Following are the Competent Authorities for grant of approval for foreign investment for sectors/activities requiring Government approval:

Sl. No.	Activity/sector	Administrative Ministry/ Department
1	2	3
(i)	Mining	Ministry of Mines
(ii)	Defence	
	(a) Items requiring Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and/or Arms Act, 1959 for which the powers have been delegated by Ministry of Home Affairs to DIPP	Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence

1	2	3
	(b) Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959	Ministry of Home Affairs
(iii)	Broadcasting	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
(iv)	Print Media	
(v)	Civil Aviation	Ministry of Civil Aviation
(vi)	Satellites	Department of Space
(vii)	Telecommunication	Department of Telecommunications
(viii)	Private Security Agencies	Ministry of Home Affairs
(ix)	Applications involving investments from <i>Countries of Concern</i> which presently include Pakistan and Bangladesh, requiring security clearance as per the extant FEMA 20, FDI Policy and security guidelines, amended from time to time	
(x)	Trading (Single, Multi brand and Food Product Retail Trading)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
(xi)	FDI proposals by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/ Export Oriented Units (EOUs) requiring approval of the Government	
(xii)	Application relating to issue of equity shares under the FDI policy under the Government route for import of capital goods/machinery/ equipment (excluding second-hand machinery)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
(xiii)	Applications relating to issue of equity shares for pre-operative/pre-incorporation expenses (including payments of rent etc.)	
(xiv)	Financial services which are not regulated by any Financial Sector Regulator or where only part of the financial services activity is regulated or where there is doubt regarding the regulatory oversight	Department of Economic Affairs

1	2	3
(xv)	Applications for foreign investment into a Core Investment Company or an Indian company engaged only in the activity of investing in the capital of other Indian Company/ies	Department Economic Affairs
(xvi)	Banking (Public and Private)	Department of Financial Services
(xvii)	Pharmaceuticals	Department of Pharmaceuticals
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(2)	In respect of sectors/activities which are presently under automatic route but required Government approval earlier as per the extant policy during the relevant period, concerned administrative Ministry/Department would be the Competent Authorities for the grant of post-facto approval for foreign investment.	
(3)	In respect of applications in which there is a doubt as to which is the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department, DIPP shall identify the Administrative Ministry/Department where the application will be processed for decision.	
III. Procedure for Processing of Applications Seeking Approval for Foreign Investment		
(1)	Competent Authorities shall not replicate an inter-Ministerial body in respective Ministries/Departments to grant approval for foreign investment. New regime for foreign investment needs to be simpler in execution and expeditious in disposal.	
(2)	Once the proposal is received, same shall be circulated online within 2 days by DIPP to Reserve Bank of India for comments from FEMA perspective. Proposals for foreign investment in sectors requiring security clearance would additionally be referred to Ministry of Home Affairs for comments. Further, all proposals would be forwarded to Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Department of Revenue (DoR) for information. ME A and DoR may give their comments within the stipulated time period, wherever necessary. All comments will be given directly to the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department.	

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- (3) Following proposals will require security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs:
- i. Investments in Broadcasting, Telecommunication, Satellites - establishment and operation, Private Security Agencies, Defence, Civil Aviation and Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities.
 - ii. Investments from Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- (4) Specific issues of proposals requiring clarification from the point of view of FDI policy may be referred to DIPP for clarification. Consultation with DIPP will hence be need based and not routine and regular. DIPP will provide clarification within 15 days on specific issues of FDI policy as maybe referred by the Competent Authority.
- (5) Consultation with any other Ministry/Department will require full justification and approval of the Secretary concerned.
- (6) Ministries/Departments consulted on the proposal shall upload their comments on the portal within 4 weeks from the online receipt of the proposal. In case comments of consulted Ministries/Departments/Regulatory Bodies are not received within the stipulated time, it would be presumed that they have no comments to offer. Comments by Ministry of Home Affairs on proposals for investment in sectors requiring security clearance would be provided to the Competent Authority within 6 weeks from the online receipt of such proposals. In cases where MHA is not in a position to provide its comments within 6 weeks, it will intimate the concerned administrative Ministry/Department of the expected time frame within which MHA would be able to give its comments.
- (7) The Competent Authority shall, within 1 week, scrutinize the proposal and documents attached therewith and ask the applicant for relevant additional information/documents, if so required. All such queries shall be made online/mailed to the applicant so as to avoid delay. If no clarifications to the queries are received within 1 week, the applicants shall be reminded to expedite their clarifications. To the extent possible, all queries to the applicant shall be raised by the competent authority in the initial communication itself. Time taken by the applicant in addressing the
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queries raised by the Competent Authority will be excluded from the time limits for disposal of proposal.

- (8) While examining the proposals, adequate care has to be exercised keeping in view the extant FDI Policy, Press Notes, FEMA/RBI Notifications/Guidelines issued from time to time. The Competent Authority should take into consideration the sectoral requirements and the sectoral policies *vis-a-vis* the proposals.
 - (9) Once the proposal is complete in all respects, which should not be later than six weeks/eight weeks (in cases where comments of Ministry of Home Affairs have been sought from security clearance point of view) from the receipt of the proposal, the Competent Authority shall, within the next two weeks, process the proposal for decision and convey the same to the applicant. Approval/rejection letters will be sent online by the Competent Authority to the applicant, consulted Ministries/Departments and DIPP.
 - (10) In case of proposals involving total foreign equity inflow of more than ₹ 5000 crore, Competent Authority shall place the same for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs within the above timelines. After the receipt of the decision of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, approval letter shall be issued within 1 week.
 - (11) In respect of proposals where the Competent Authority proposes to reject the proposals or in cases where conditions for approval are stipulated in addition to the conditions laid down in the FDI policy or sectoral laws/regulations, concurrence of DIPP shall compulsorily be sought by the Competent Authority within 8 weeks/10 weeks (in cases where comments of Ministry of Home Affairs have been sought from security clearance point of view) from the receipt of the proposal.
 - (12) Approval letters have to be issued by the Competent Authority in the format prescribed at Annexure-2.
 - (13) DIPP and each of the Competent Authorities shall maintain a database on the/proposals received along with details such as date of receipt, investor and investee company details, volume of foreign investment involved, and date of grant of approval/rejection letter.
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IV. Time-Limits

Sl. No.	Action Points	Time Period	Cumulative Time Period
(i)	Dissemination of Investment Proposal by DIPP to Concerned Ministry/Department	2 days	One Week
(ii)	Time for submission of signed physical copy of the proposal by applicant to the Competent Authority, if needed	5 days	
(iii)	Initial scrutiny of the proposal and documents attached therewith, and seeking relevant additional information/documents from the applicant	One Week	Two Weeks
(iv)	Time limit for submission of clarification by DIPP on specific issues of FDI policy	Two Weeks	Four Weeks
(v)	Time limit for Submission of Comments by Consulted Ministry/ Department/ RBI/ Any Other Stakeholder	Four Weeks	Six Weeks
(vi)	Time limit for submission of Comments by Ministry of Home Affairs on proposals requiring security clearance	Six Weeks	Eight Weeks
(vii)	Time limit for approval on proposals by Competent Authority for grant of approval		
	Proposals not requiring security clearance	Two Weeks	Eight Weeks
	Proposal Requiring security clearance		Ten Weeks

Note:

- (i) Additional time of 2 weeks will be given to DIPP for consideration of those proposals which are proposed for rejection or where additional conditions which are not provided in the FDI policy are proposed to be imposed by the Competent Authority.
- (ii) Time limits allocated exclude the time taken by applicants in removing deficiencies in the proposals/supplying additional information as may be required by the Competent Authority.

V Monitoring and Review

- (1) Competent Authorities will hold a regular monthly review on the foreign investment proposals pending with them.
- (2) Joint quarterly review meeting, convened by DIPP, will be held under the co-chairmanship of Secretary, DIPP and Secretary, DEA on pendency of proposals with Government. The Secretary of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department may also attend the meeting.

(A) List of Documents

Sl. No.	Document
1.	Certificate of Incorporation of the Investee and Investor Companies/Entities* (Investee company may be a proposed entity and may not be incorporated).
2.	Memorandum of Association (MOA) of the Investee and Investor Companies/Entities.*
3.	Board Resolution of the Investee and Investor Companies/Entities.*
4.	Audited Financial Statement of Last Financial Year of the Investee & Investor Companies/Entities.*
5.	Article of Association of the Investee and Investor Companies/Entities.*
6.	List of Names and addresses of all foreign collaborators along with Passport Copy/ Identification Proof of the Investor Company/Entity.*
7.	Diagrammatic representation of the flow and funds from the original investor to the investee company and Pre and Post shareholding pattern of the Investee Company.*
8.	Affidavit stating that all information provided in hard copy and online are the same and correct.*
9.	Signed copy of the JV agreement/shareholders agreement/technology transfer/trademark/brand assignment agreement (as applicable), in case there are existing ventures.
10.	Board resolution of any joint venture company.
11.	Certificates of Incorporation and charter documents of any joint venture/ company which is a party to the proposed transaction.

Sl. No.	Document
12.	Copy of Downstream Intimation.
13.	Copy of relevant past FIPB/SIA/RBI approvals, connected with the current proposal (in case of amendment proposal)
14.	Foreign Inward Remittance Certificate (FIRC in case investment has already come in and in case of post-facto approval)
15.	In the cases of investments by entities which themselves are pooled investment funds, the details such as names and addresses of promoters, investment managers as well as all the contributors to the investment fund.
16.	List of the downstream companies of the Indian company and the details of the equity held by the Indian Company along with the details of the activities of the companies.
17.	High Court order in case of a scheme of arrangement.
18.	Valuation certificate as approved by a Chartered Accountant.
19.	Non-compete clause certificate of the investor and investee company in case of investment in pharmaceutical sector (As per Annexure 10 of Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016), and as amended from time to time.
20.	Certificate of statutory auditors as mandated in the FDI policy, as applicable.

* denotes mandatory documents

(B) Approval Letter Format

F.No.-

Government of India

Ministry

Department

.....Bhawan, New Delhi-110 011

Dated, 20.....

Applicant Address

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1. (a) Name and address of the foreign investors
...Name.....
... Address.....
(b) Name and address of the implementing company
... Name.....
.....Address.....
2. Item(s) of manufacture/ activity covered by the foreign collaboration
Existing:
Proposed:
3. Location:
4. Foreign Investment: The total foreign investment is upto X%. XYZ Pvt. Ltd. will hold% of shares and ABC will hold ... % of shares.
5. The above approval is subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) FDI policy conditionalities and other Sectoral Regulations/Guidelines.
 - (ii) Claim of any tax relief under the Income-tax Act, 1961 or the relevant DTAA will be examined independently by the tax authorities to determine the eligibility and extent of such relief and the approval of ABC Deptt. by itself will not amount to any recognition of eligibility for giving such relief.
 - (iii) ABC Deptt approval by itself does not provide any immunity from tax investigations to determine whether specific or general anti-avoidance Rules apply.
 - (iv) The fair market value of various payments, services, assets, shares etc., determined in accordance with ABC Deptt guidelines shall be examined by the tax authorities under the tax laws and rules in force and may be varied accordingly for tax purposes; and
 - (v) The taxation of dividend, future capital gains on alienation of shares by the foreign investor, interest income and income of any other nature shall

be examined by the field formation in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 and DTAA applicable to the facts of the case.

6. Taxation of capital gains arising out of the proposed transaction shall be examined by the field formation.
 7. The pricing of shares shall be in accordance with the RBI/SEBI guidelines.
 8. The above approval is subject to condition that, for opening the outlets, the company should register its outlets with the concerned authorities in the concerned States/UTs and shall have to comply with prevailing regulations in every State/UT for setting up its outlets.
 9. There would be no need for obtaining prior approval of ABC Deptt for increase in the amount of foreign equity, provided there is no change in the percentage of foreign/NRI equity already approved and the total foreign equity is upto ₹....The company will notify such increase to the ABC Deptt within thirty days of receipt of funds as also allotment of shares to the non-resident shareholders.
 10. In case the proposed activity is not exempted from the provisions of Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, it will be your responsibility to obtain such clearances, as maybe required under the said Acts.
 11. The location of the industrial project will be subject to Central or State Environmental laws or regulations, including local zoning and land use laws and regulations. In case the unit is to be setup in NCT of Delhi, it shall also conform to the locational policy of NCT of Delhi and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.
 12. Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. The anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government in which the factory or the industrial undertaking is located.
 13. Import of capital equipments, components and raw materials will be allowed as per the import pokey prevailing from time to time.
 14. This approval letter is made a part of the foreign collaboration agreement to be executed between you and the foreign collaborator and only those provisions of the agreement which are covered by this letter or which are not at variance with the provisions of this letter shall be binding on the Government of India or Reserve Bank of India.
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15. The agreement between the foreign investor(s) and the investee entity(ies) shall be subject to compliance of Indian Laws.
 16. You shall ensure that your proposed investment approved *vide* this letter is in compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, as amended from time to time.
 17. All remittances to the foreign collaborator shall be made as per the exchange rates prevailing on the day of remittance.
 18. The Administrative Ministry for this project is ABC Deptt.
 19. You are requested to acknowledge and confirm acceptance of the above terms and conditions to ABC Section of this Department.
 20. A copy of the collaboration agreement, signed by both parties may be furnished to the following authorities:
 - a. Administrative Ministry(s)/Department^ as mentioned above.
 - b., Department of ... Ministry,....., New Delhi -.....Pin Code.
 21. All future correspondence for amendments/changes in terms and conditions of the approval letter if required, etc. may be addressed to the ... Section of the Department....., New Delhi -.....Pin Code Email:

Your faithfully

Steps to improve 'ease of doing business'

1139. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken more than 7,000 steps to improve the 'ease of doing business' in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of each of 7,000 steps taken by the Ministry; and
- (c) what are the reasons for not improving the business climate in the country and also the rank remains stagnant in the recently released World Bank's Doing Business 2017 Report in spite of taking 7,000 steps?

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

of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has taken a series of measures to improve the business environment in the Country. DIPP has been closely working with the GOI Ministries and Departments as well as States and UTs to help the m identify constraints in doing business and improve the business environment by undertaking necessary reforms. In this process, more than 7,000 reforms have been done cumulatively.

(c) India ranks 130th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR), 2017 as against 142nd rank in the DBR, 2015 India's rank improved in some of the indicators *viz.* Getting Electricity, Enforcing Contracts and Starting a Business. Further, in some of the indicators *i.e.* Protecting Minority Investors. Getting Credit and Getting Electricity, India already ranks in Top 50.

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. For the first time India has improved its absolute score in two consecutive years. Additionally, India's Distance to Frontier score improved on 7 out of the 10 indicators, showing that India is increasingly progressing towards best practice.

DBR rankings are based only on study carried out in the cities of Delhi and Mumbai and not the entire country. Further, usually there is a time lag between actual implementation of reforms and their recognition by the Doing Business team as it recognizes reforms only when majority of users start using the reforms.

Separate logistic unit for exporters

1140. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to set up a separate logistic unit to deal with the issues impacting global competitiveness of Indian exporters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. Government has amended the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 *vide*

notification dated 6th of July 2017, to allocate the subject "Integrated Development of Logistics Sector" under the department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Start-up business started by young entrepreneurs

†1141. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Start-up businesses started by young entrepreneurs during the last three years;
- (b) if so, State-wise details thereof and total amount spent thereon so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor or their failure and the action taken to bring improvement in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Startup India initiative was launched in January, 2016. There was no formal definition of Start-ups adopted by the Government before the launch of the programme. Since the launch of the initiative, 2360 entities have been recognized as Startups by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) as on 20 July 2017.

(b) The State-wise details of the recognized Start-ups are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) of INR 10,000 crores has been established and is being managed by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The corpus under the same shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by 2025. As on 14 July 2017, SIDBI has committed INR 623.5 crores to 17 Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) under FFS. 67 Startups have received an overall investment of approximately INR 250 crores, of which INR,55.79 crores has been drawn from FFS. State wise details of Startups funded are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (c) Question does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*State-wise distribution of start-ups recognised under Start-up India*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Start-ups
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	12
5.	Chandigarh	18
6.	Chhattisgarh	28
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1
9.	Delhi	372
10.	Goa	13
11.	Gujarat	135
12.	Haryana	105
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
15.	Jharkhand	15
16.	Karnataka	376
17.	Kerala	94
18.	Madhya Pradesh	40
19.	Maharashtra	472
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Odisha	45
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	19
24.	Rajasthan	50
25.	Tamil Nadu	160

Sl. No.	State	Number of Startups
26.	Telangana	121
27.	Uttar Pradesh	138
28.	Uttarakhand	22
29.	West Bengal	45
TOTAL		2360

Statement-II

State-wise distribution of portfolio start-ups funded under Fund of Funds for Start-ups

State	No. of Start-ups
Delhi	10
Gujarat	1
Haryana	2
Karnataka	23
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	20
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	2
Telangana	4
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	67

Improvement in 'ease of doing business' index

†1142. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India could not bring any improvement in ranking regarding 'ease of doing business' index recently issued by World Bank despite many measures taken by Government;

(b) the shortcomings which are pushing India's ranking backward; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the views of the Ministry regarding this issue and the plan of the Ministry to show the world what the country has done so far?

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

Following major reforms were not accounted for by the World Bank in its latest Doing Business Report 2017:

- I. Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which has transformed India's corporate insolvency landscape by replacing outdated laws with a new legal framework. However since December, 2016, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been implemented and it is expected that in Doing Business Report, 2018, it will improve our rank significantly in resolving insolvency index.
- II. Introduction of online single window system for building plan approval in Delhi and Mumbai, integrating permission of various agencies. This has reduced time to process and issue building plan approvals from 231 days to 21.85 days on an average in Delhi, and from 147 days to 26.39 days in Mumbai.
- III. Introduction and streamlining of INC-29 for company incorporation, which according to Doing Business Report, 2017 was used by 30% of new

companies. This reform was not factored in because as per the World Bank's methodology more than 50 per cent of users should have used the system in the period 2nd June, 2015 to 1st June, 2016.

- IV. The elimination of the requirement of a company seal as a procedure for starting a business. The Companies Act, 2013 was amended in 2015 to make provision for the same but has not been accounted for by the World Bank. The Bank has observed that, to open a bank account a company seal/stamp was required.
- V. Online registration for ESIC and EPFO, which has expedited the time taken to register. This functionality has been made applicable from 1st December, 2015. The World Bank has not accepted the evidence provided in this regard.
- VI. Online filing and payment of returns at the Employees' Provident Fund Organization, where the majority of returns and payments are now filed and paid fully online. This reform has not been considered even though it was implemented by EPFO on 5th June, 2015.
- VII. Streamlining of name reservation process at Ministry of Corporate Affairs, reducing the time taken to an average of 1.86 days.
- VIII. Registration under VAT and Profession Tax has been merged into a single process from 1st January, 2015 by Government of Maharashtra.
- IX. Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online and is allotted real time and business can start operations immediately on receipt of TIN number.
- X. Delhi Pollution Control Committee has removed the requirement of obtaining consent to establish for a non-hazardous warehouse.

(c) Government of India is working towards improving Ease of Doing Business (EODB) on the World Bank index. 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. 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. Details of some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country are given in Statement (See below).

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) A 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.
- (4) For the current year, DIPP has circulated a 373-point Action Plan to be implemented by States and UTs.

Statement

Details of 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.
- Timeframe 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 150KVA.
- 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 24hrs.
- Indian Customs has done away with routine print-outs of several documents related to customs clearance including GAR 7 Forms/ TR 6 Challans, TP copy, Exchange Control Copy of Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, and Export Promotion copy of Shipping Bill.

5. Resolving insolvency

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 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 Programme.
- The iSarita system available in all SR offices has enabled online registrations in Mumbai as well as rest of Maharashtra. iSarita is available over MPLS VPN connections in the SR offices.
- For citizens, various aspects of the registration process have been made available online:—
 - (a) Citizens can review the property details using e-Search facility,
 - (b) Citizens can carry out data entry in the system before going to the SR offices using the Public Data Entry portal,
 - (c) Appointment slots can also be booked using the eStepIn system, and
 - (d) make online payment using GRAS.
- The grievance management system (a single window service portal) has already been implemented by Government of Maharashtra - called "Aaple Sarkar" portal. The Land Records (Cadastral mapping agency) related grievances are reported through "Aaple Sarkar" portal to the Land Records Department.
- Documents of last 30 years have been scanned and are available in eSearch; mortgages against properties are also available in eSearch. Negative property list is available in iSarita and the system issues alerts.
- Year-wise historical statement for number of documents registered and revenue collected is publically available.
- All land parcel maps are already surveyed as a part of City Survey under section 122 and section 126 of MLRC 1966 and property cards (RoR) are present in Digital form for all privately held land plots.
- Necessary amendment has been made to mandate the adjudication of the cases/ disputes with regard to land within one year.

- In Mumbai, Service delivery standards have been introduced to provide maps within a specific time frame through an online portal.
- In Mumbai, title search can be conducted online without requirement of any physical visit.
- In Delhi, an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking points and providing cadastral information has been completed.
- Property tax dues can be accessed online free of cost by registered users (property owners) through Property Identity Number (PID).
- Online database has been developed for checking for encumbrances (liens, mortgages, restrictions and the like).
- In Delhi, grievances related to land can be made online on Department of Revenue's website through Registration Related Monitoring System.

8. **Getting credit**

- SARFAESI (Central Registry) Rules, 2011 has been amended. The amendment provides inclusion of additional types of charges such as security interest in immovable property by mortgage other than deposit of title deeds, hypothecation of plant and machinery, stocks, debt including book debt or receivables, intangible assets, etc. This amendment allows (Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest) CERSAI to register these additional charges. Over 100,000 charges on movables have been registered thus far.
- The amended SARFAESI Act, 2002 provides priority to secured creditors to be paid first over all other debts and all revenues, taxes, cesses and other rates payable to the Central Government or State Government or local authority.

9. **Paying taxes**

- In recent times, the focus of the 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 administrating 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 Employees' Provident Fund Organization contributions can now be made online through 58 banks, debit cards or credit cards.
- Sales tax department of Maharashtra has eliminated physical touch point for filing of tax returns, tax payment and tax compliances by introducing online return filing and online payment through GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) for VAT, CST, Profession tax, Luxury Tax and Entry Tax.

- In India, the revision of return of income is a completely online process and revision by itself is not a criteria for selection of a case for scrutiny (audit). In India, selection of a case for scrutiny is based on several parameters under the Computer Aided Selection for Scrutiny (CASS) programme.

Import of pesticide laden pepper from Vietnam

1143. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that pepper from Vietnam, which is banned by countries like the US due to excessive presence of pesticides is exported to India through Sri Lanka at cheap prices; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete measures to halt such cheap and inferior quality import of pepper to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from exporters/growers associations regarding alleged import of low quality pesticide contaminated pepper from Vietnam through Sri Lanka. On analysis of the data of import and production of pepper in Sri Lanka in the last 3 years, it is observed that the quantum of total import of pepper in Sri Lanka was very small as compared to the production of pepper as well as the quantum of exports from Sri Lanka to India. Therefore, there is little possibility of Vietnamese pepper being imported to India, through Sri Lanka.

However, the matter was examined in the Department and necessary directions were issued to Central Board of Excise and Customs and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for taking suitable measures like strict verification of Certificates of Origin and further to check the possibility of contaminated Vietnamese pepper being imported into India.

Merger of DGFT with CBEC

1144. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to merge the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) with Central Board for Excise and Customs (CBEC);

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

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure that all trade facilitation related work comes under a single body to promote 'ease of doing business" for exports and imports?

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

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

(c) Government has constituted the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) on 11th August, 2016 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. It is the apex body for driving trade facilitation measures across all ministries. Its mandate is to finalize a National Trade Facilitation Action Plan and monitor the implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement and domestic coordination in the country. The action plan has overall aim to transform cross border clearance eco-system through efficient, transparent, risk based, coordinated, seamless, hurdle free, technology driven procedures which are supported by state-of-the-art sea ports, airports, rail, road and other logistics infrastructure.

Decline in industrial growth rate

1145. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial growth has declined during the first quarter of the current fiscal as compared to that of the previous year;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what has been the trend of the industrial production during the last two years *i.e.* in 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) estimates changes in the production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base year 2011-12. As per latest available data, IIP during the first quarter of 2016-17 registered a growth of 7.9 per cent. The figures for the first quarter of 2017-18 are not available.

(c) As per IIP, the annual growth rate of industrial sector was 5.0 per cent in 2016-17 compared to 3.4 per cent in 2015-16.

New industrial policy for domestic industries

†1146. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to chalk out new industrial policy to provide modern technology etc. to the domestic industries;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step in this regard, so far; and

(c) if so, details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The process for formulation of a new industrial policy has been initiated. Consultations are being held with stakeholders, *inter alia*, including industry bodies, academia, think-tanks, State Governments and concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Inputs are also being collected through a survey.

Tenure of Secretary of Sahitya Akademi

†1147. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the fact that the permanent post of Secretary in Sahitya Akademi is causing anger and discontent among the litterateurs;

(b) whether Government would consider to continue the post of Secretary of Sahitya Akademi for a shorter period of two or three years;

(c) if so, the time by when such a proposal is likely to be considered; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 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 Sahitya Akademi has faced any anger or discontent from the writers across India owing to the duration of the post of Secretary.

(b) to (d) A High Powered Committee constituted by this Ministry on the basis of the recommendations of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture made in its 201st Report, has recommended that tenure of the post of Secretary, Sahitya Akademi should be three years extendable by one term of three years. The matter is deliberated in detail in consultation with the Akademi and the same is under consideration. No time line can be fixed for this purpose.

Protection of monuments from climatic change and air pollution

1148. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the monuments which are vulnerable to climatic change and air pollution in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, details of such monuments;

(c) whether Government has also fixed any norms for setting up of industries/ restriction on industries functioning near such monuments; and

(d) if so, details thereof along with the measures taken by Government to protect these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No Sir. No effective impact is visible on protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Himachal Pradesh which can be specifically attributed to these factors, therefore no such restriction has been proposed. However conservation works on these monuments is executed regularly and they are in good state of preservation.

World Heritage status for cities

1149. SHRI R.VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has selected some of the cities, including some from Tamil Nadu, to be declared as World Heritage Cities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to get world heritage city status to some of the cities of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Historic City of Ahmedabad has been inscribed on the World Heritage List in July, 2017. The Delhi- A Heritage City; Jaipur City; Ekmatra Kshetra- The Temple City of Bhubaneshwar; The Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai and Chettinad-village clusters of the Tamil Merchants are included in the Tentative List of UNESCO which is a pre-requisite condition for inclusion of a site/city in the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

(c) The nomination dossier on Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai had been submitted to the World Heritage Centre for ICOMOS evaluation. The dossier on Delhi- A Heritage City was submitted but has been pending decision.

Amendment of the AMASR Act, 2010

1150. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved an amendment of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act 2010 with a view to allow construction of Centrally funded projects within 100 metres of protected monuments;

(b) if so, details thereof and reason therefor despite the danger of damage to such sites due to construction work;

(c) details of consultation process with archaeologists, historians etc. which was undertaken before the Cabinet approval was given; and

(d) whether Government has received any objections from concerned citizens, if so, details thereof and its response to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The proposal for amendment has been approved by the Cabinet and the pertaining Bill has been moved to Lok Sabha.

The proposal is to allow public works or projects essential for public in prohibited area within 100 meter from protected monument but not having substantial impact on preservation, safety, security or access to the monument or its immediate surrounding including visual ambiance. The proposal is aimed to harmonize the existing conflict between provision of sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) of Section 20A of the Act.

(c) and (d) The draft amendment was published in the ASI website for inviting comments from the public. Concern from the public regarding indiscriminate constructions, vibrations due to construction, gradual erosion of sanctity of protected monument, and others have been received. The Government of India has assured that only public works, essential for public safety or security of public at large will be allowed, that too if no reasonable possibility of any other viable alternative for such construction beyond the limit of prohibited area is available.

Digitization of impressions of inscriptions on paper

1151. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that invaluable impressions of inscriptions on paper so painstakingly taken from different regions of the country are lying with ASI;

(b) if so, the number of each of such impression in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Dravidian, Arabic and Persian languages;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of these are getting damaged due to improper care and maintenance; and

(d) whether there is any plan to digitize such Impressions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The language-wise details of the impressions are as under:—

Sanskrit	14800
Prakrit	2640
Dravidian	59600
Arabic & Persian etc.	13875

(c) No, Sir. Utmost care is taken to preserve them in conventional method from the beginning. Some of these are very old impressions which are in brittle or bad condition. They are taken care of by mending them as and when required.

(d) Yes, Sir. ASI has plans to digitize all impressions in a systematic way. As a prelude to this, steps have been taken to mend all the impressions for safety and legibility of each letter on them. Once process of mending of all the impressions is completed, action will be initiated to digitize all impressions and preserve them in a better manner for posterity.

Artefacts unearthed in Keeladi, Tamil Nadu for Carbon Dating

1152. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent the artefacts unearthed in Keeladi, Tamil Nadu for Carbon Dating;

(b) if so, details thereof and the report of carbon dating of those artefacts; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had sent two carbon samples but not artefacts for carbon dating to Beta Analytic Inc, Florida, USA. The report received from Beta Analytic Inc on the dates of carbon samples of Keeladi are as under:

Sample No. and Locus	Measured Radio Carbon Age
Beta 454596 Trench NO. YF1/1	2160 ± 30 BP
Beta 454597 Trench No YF4/2	2200 ± 30 BP

Radio Carbon date suggest that the samples go back to 2160±30 years and 2200±30 years.

Inclusion of Ahmedabad as World Heritage city by UNESCO

1153. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad has been inscribed as a world heritage city in the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO recently; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Historic City of Ahmedabad has been inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO during 41st session of World Heritage Committee held in Krakow, Poland in July, 2017. Ahmedabad is the first city to be inscribed on the World Heritage List from the country under criteria (ii) and (v). The nominated area comprises rich architectural heritage, notably the Bhadra Citadel, the city walls and important Hindu and Jain temples. There are 28 monuments within the historic city under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Places to be listed under UNESCO's World Heritage site list

1154. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has pitched for places to be listed under the UNESCO's World Heritage Site in the last session of the Committee; and
- (b) if so, site-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Historic City of Ahmedabad has been inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO during 41st session of World Heritage Committee held in Krakow, Poland in July, 2017. Ahmedabad is the first city to be inscribed on the World Heritage List from the country under criteria (ii) and (v). The nominated area comprises rich architectural heritage, notably the Bhadra Citadel, the city walls, and important Hindu and Jain Temples. There are 28 monuments within the historic city under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Scheme for financial assistance for digitisation of museum collections

1155. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether museum collections have been digitised under the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Digitisation of Museum Collections, if so, the present status of the scheme in terms of proposed and pending projects; and

(b) whether Government is planning to utilise the national database created under this project to work on art thefts in the country, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Museum collections are being digitised by various museums under the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Digitisation of Museum Collections. Under the Scheme, the Government has so far provided financial assistance to 18 museums. No proposal is pending with the Government for grant of financial assistance under the scheme.

(b) The scheme aims at developing a National Database of all art objects and antiquities available with museums at various levels *i.e.* National level, State level and regional and local museums all across the country in order to provide enhanced accessibility to scholars, researchers and informed visitors.

Evaluation system for artists and writers under national mission

†1156. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when it would be considered to start evaluation system for the artists and writers under the ₹470 crore National Mission of the Ministry of Culture for the cultural mapping of India;

(b) the number of artists of different art forms likely to be awarded under this scheme to be launched with a view to encourage the artists of various forms of art; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The evaluation system under the 'National Mission on Cultural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mapping & Roadmap' has already been started at block level by initially taking up five blocks on pilot basis.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Culture has not yet undertaken any baseline survey related to the expected outcome in terms of number of artists during the span of the Mission, but will be in a position to formulate a tentative number after the completion of 5 pilot projects.

Promotion of cultural activities by the UNESCO

1157. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the countries contributing to UNESCO for promotion of/cultural activities and the criteria adopted by the UNESCO for the same;

(b) whether Government contributes to UNESCO for promotion of cultural activities;

(c) if so, details of the contribution made by the Government to UNESCO during the years from 2014 to 2017;

(d) the extent to which the objectives of such contribution have been achieved during the said period; and

(e) details of assistance provided by UNESCO during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) All the 195 member States of UNESCO, including India, are expected to make financial contribution every two years towards the management and activities of the Organization in general (and not specific to Culture Sector's activities). List of names of the member States is given in Statement (*See* below). In addition, those Member States having ratified UNESCO cultural conventions also have to contribute funds towards the up-keeping of the Convention Secretariats. A few countries further provide a pool of funds (funds-in-trust) to support Culture sector's activities of UNESCO. Some of the key donors include China, France, Japan, Korea and Netherland amongst others.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Government of India, as a member State, makes its obligatory contribution to the UNESCO towards protection of the world cultural and

natural heritage as well as safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage etc. The details of the contribution made by the Ministry of Culture during the period 2014-2016 for its above said cultural activities are as under:

Year	Contribution (in Rupees)
2014	29,43,594/-
2015	28,87,239/-
2016	32,15,997/-

(d) and (e) Though, the assessment of the objective of such contributions to the UNESCO is a subjective matter and it is not feasible to quantify its benefits as the mandate of the UNESCO includes protection/safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural traditions and natural heritage as well as spreading the recognition and importance of these cultural heritage, usage/implementation of best techniques & practices of conservation & preservation etc., development of training materials/modules, organizing training sessions/workshops etc.

Moreover, as far as India is concerned, our engagement with UNESCO has helped in a variety of ways towards enhancing the visibility and importance of our rich cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, which has, *inter alia*, added to tourist arrivals and revenue generation. India has also been elected as a member of its various organizations and bodies including Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Also Vice-Chair for 2014-15), Subsidiary Committee to the UNESCO's 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and transfer of ownership of Cultural Property and World Heritage Committee. UNESCO's office in New Delhi also helps/executes the activities that benefit the Government of India including States and various organizations.

It may also be added that as far UNESCO has included our 36 Monuments/Sites in its World Heritage List. Apart from that, UNESCO has also inscribed 12 elements from India in its Representative List on Humanity. Also, in the Memory of the World Programme of the UNESCO, seven elements from India have been included so far. In addition, City of Varanasi and Jaipur were recognized respectively as Creative City for Music and Creative City for Crafts in 2015 under UNESCO's Creative Cities Network. All these bring added visibility to India in the world.

As regards financial assistance from UNESCO, though UNESCO implements some schemes for providing limited grants to stakeholders on specific projects relating to cultural diversity, promotion of culture etc., but no such grant has been received in India during the last three years and the current year under these schemes.

Statement

List of name of Member States

Sl. No.	Country Name	Sl. No.	Country Name
1.	Afghanistan	23	Botswana
2.	Albania	24	Brazil
3.	Algeria	25	Brunei Darussalam
4.	Andorra	26	Bulgaria
5.	Angola	27	Burkina Faso
6.	Antigua and Barbuda	28	Burundi
7.	Argentina	29	Cabo Verde
8.	Armenia	30	Cambodia
9.	Australia	31	Cameroon
10.	Austria	32	Canada
11.	Azerbaijan	33	Central African Republic
12.	Bahamas	34	Chad
13.	Bahrain	35	Chile
14.	Bangladesh	36	China
15.	Barbados	37	Colombia
16.	Belarus	38	Comoros
17.	Belgium	39	Congo
18.	Belize	40	Cook Islands
19.	Benin	41	Costa Rica
20.	Bhutan	42	COTE D'Ivoire
21.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	43	Croatia
22.	Bosnia And Herzegovina	44	Cuba

Sl. No.	Country Name	Sl. No.	Country Name
45.	Cyprus	71.	Guinea
46.	Czechia	72.	Guinea-Bissau
47.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	73.	Guyana
48.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	74.	Haiti
49.	Denmark	75.	Honduras
50.	Djibouti	76.	Hungary
51.	Dominica	77.	Iceland
52.	Dominican Republic	78.	India
53.	Ecuador	79.	Indonesia
54.	Egypt	80.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
55.	El Salvador	81.	Iraq
56.	Equatorial Guinea	82.	Ireland
57.	Eritrea	83.	Israel
58.	Estonia	84.	Italy
59.	Ethiopia	85.	Jamaica
60.	Fiji	86.	Japan
61.	Finland	87.	Jordan
62.	France	88.	Kazakhstan
63.	Gabon	89.	Kenya
64.	Gambia	90.	Kiribati
65.	Georgia	91.	Kuwait
66.	Germany	92.	Kyrgyzstan
67.	Ghana	93.	Lao People's Democratic Republic
68.	Greece	94.	Latvia
69.	Grenada	95.	Lebanon
70.	Guatemala	96.	Lesotho
		97.	Liberia

Sl. No.	Country Name	Sl. No.	Country Name
98.	Libya	125.	Nigeria
99.	Lithuania	126.	Niue
100.	Luxembourg	127.	Norway
101.	Madagascar	128.	Oman
102.	Malawi	129.	Pakistan
103.	Malaysia	130.	Palau
104.	Maldives	131.	Palestine
105.	Mali	132.	Panama
106.	Malta	133.	Papua New Guinea
107.	Marshall Islands	134.	Paraguay
108.	Mauritania	135.	Peru
109.	Mauritius	136.	Philippines
110.	Mexico	137.	Poland
111.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	138.	Portugal
112.	Monaco	139.	Qatar
113.	Mongolia	140.	Republic of Korea
114.	Montenegro	141.	Republic of Moldova
115.	Morocco	142.	Romania
116.	Mozambique	143.	Russian Federation
117.	Myanmar	144.	Rwanda
118.	Namibia	145.	Saint Kitts and Nevis
119.	Nauru	146.	Saint Lucia
120.	Nepal	147.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
121.	Netherlands	148.	Samoa
122.	New Zealand	149.	San Marino
123.	Nicaragua	150.	Sao Tome And Principe
124.	Niger	151.	Saudi Arabia

Sl. No.	Country Name	Sl. No.	Country Name
152.	Senegal	174.	Timor-Leste
153.	Serbia	175.	Togo
154.	Seychelles	176.	Tonga
155.	Sierra Leone	177.	Trinidad and Tobago
156.	Singapore	178.	Tunisia
157.	Slovakia	179.	Turkey
158.	Slovenia	180.	Turkmenistan
159.	Solomon Islands	181.	Tuvalu
160.	Somalia	182.	Uganda
161.	South Africa	183.	Ukraine
162.	South Sudan	184.	United Arab Emirates
163.	Spain	185.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
164.	Sri Lanka	186.	United Republic of Tanzania
165.	Sudan	187.	United States of America
166.	Suriname	188.	Uruguay
167.	Swaziland	189.	Uzbekistan
168.	Sweden	190.	Vanuatu
169.	Switzerland	191.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
170.	Syrian Arab Republic	192.	Vietnam
171.	Tajikistan	193.	Yemen
172.	Thailand	194.	Zambia
173.	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	195.	Zimbabwe

ASI ban on selfie sticks in museums

1158. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has banned selfie sticks at

its 46 Museums across the country to restore a semblance of discipline among the self-obsessed tourists;

(b) whether the ASI will consider ban on all kinds of photography within the monuments/museums/galleries premises; and

(c) whether all across Europe use of selfie sticks in Museums and art galleries is banned to curb narcissistic photography?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, as per the photography/filming Policy of the Archaeological Site Museums (enclosed as Statement) (*See below*), the use of selfie sticks have been banned inside the archaeological site museums of the Archaeological Survey of India as a precautionary measure to curb mishappening with the antiquities.

(b) No Sir. Presently, there is no such proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to consider ban on all kinds of photography within the centrally protected monuments.

Further, photography (without tripod/monopods/flash-light) is open to public in all the archaeological site museums free-of-cost. However, prior permission for using camera for academic purposes (free-of-charge with multiple lenses, tripod/monopods/ large photography bag) is required from the concerned in-charge of the Circle/ Mini Circle, etc.

(c) Question doesn't come under the purview of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Statement

Photography/ Filming Policy for the Archaeological Site Museums of the Archaeological Survey of India

1. Introduction

There are 46 Archaeological Site Museums under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) spread over the length and breadth of the country. In archaeological site museums, objects retrieved during excavations at the site, found during explorations or during scientific clearance/conservation of the monuments which have significance in terms of history, archaeology of the site/region are

displayed. The significant objects are displayed in the galleries, however, rest are kept in the reserve collections to facilitate research work. The objects are circulated for display from the reserve collection.

2. Objective

In order to regulate the antiquities in the archaeological site museum under ASI being photographed and filmed for commercial purpose and the security/safety of visitors, there are certain guidelines that shall be followed while photographing/filming at the Archaeological Site Museum of the ASI.

3. Guidelines for Photography Permission

- 3.1 Photography (without tripod/monopods/flash-light) is open to public in all the museums free-of-cost. Selfie sticks are strictly not permitted in the museum premises. Prior permission for using camera free-of-charge (with multiple lenses, tripod/monopods/large photography bag) for academic purposes shall be granted by the concerned in-charge of the Circle/Mini Circle, etc. The requests shall be made through a form as annexed at Annexure - A.
- 3.2 Request of photography free-of-charge (with tripod) shall be made by the applicant at least 15 days prior to the date of visit of the concerned person.
- 3.3 Opening of showcase or moving/ shifting of antiquities, etc. is not allowed.
- 3.4 Prior permission from the concerned Officer in-charge of the Circle/Mini Circle, etc. shall be obtained for taking photographs of the antiquities kept in reserve collection.
- 3.5 Fee amounting to ₹750/- per photograph shall be charged from the applicant who intends to use it for commercial purposes. Such photograph(s) in digital format (high resolution 300 dpi) shall be supplied via e-mail by the concerned in-charge of the Circle/ Mini Circle. The Archaeological Survey of India shall be acknowledged while using the photograph. The requests shall be made through a form as annexed at Annexure - B.
- 3.6 The request for photograph(s) used for commercial purposes shall be made directly to the concerned in-charge of the Circle/Mini Circle. Payments shall be made using Demand Drafts or through e-payments.

4. Guidelines for Filming/Video Shooting Permission

- 4.1 "Filming" [as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1959¹] permission for academic and commercial purposes shall be granted by the concerned Officer in-charge of the Circle/Mini Circle, etc.
- 4.2 Fee for filming - ₹50,000/- (non-refundable) (per day for single museum) and ₹10,000/-(refundable) as a security money [subject to revision]. The fee may be exempted in case of Central and State agencies carrying out filming by their own resources and not on contract. However, the Director-General, ASI, will be the competent authority to grant such exemptions.
- 4.3 Due acknowledgment shall be given to the Archaeological Survey of India.
- 4.4 Request of filming/video shoot along with camera crew shall be made by the applicant at least 15 days prior to the proposed date of shoot.
- 4.5 Documents required for the filming along with the form are annexed at **Annexure - C**.

5. Terms and Conditions

- 5.1 No extraneous materials such as water, oil, grease or like shall be applied on the object or part thereof.
- 5.2 The photography and filming shall be carried out only in the presence of the concerned museum in-charge.
- 5.3 Use of any artificial lights (except existing museum lights) including flash-light synchronised with the exposure of camera is prohibited on certain objects, as indicated below:-
 - 5.3.1 Works on paper, textiles, naturally occurring dyes, oil paintings on canvas, murals, wood, bone and Ivory and other materials painted or coloured come under the extremely susceptible to light damage category. In any circumstances, such objects should never be photographed using flash-light or any kind of alternative artificial light.
 - 5.3.2 *Not susceptible objects to light damage such as metal, stone, most ceramics, glass, that have largely, been used outdoors or have otherwise*

¹ "filming", together with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the preparation of a cinematographic film [including video film] with the aid of a camera which is capable of taking films of more than eight millimeters and which requires the use of a stand or involves other special previous arrangements.

lost their natural colouring through design or use, etc. can be photographed under controlled artificial light of about 650 Lux/hour.

- 5.4 Any act, which may cause damage or injury to any antiquity/artifact or part of it, shall not be undertaken. In case of any damage/loss, the security money deposited for filming would be forfeited and further, the licensee will have to settle any such claim arising out of the damage, injury or loss of any antiquity/artifact.
- 5.5 Photography and filming shall not obstruct or hamper or limit the movement of visitors who may lawfully be within the precincts of the museum. It shall not restrict the accessibility of exhibitions, entrances/exits, doorways, pathways and high traffic areas.
- 5.6 Five copies of publication should be supplied free-of-cost to the Archaeological Survey of India immediately following the final editing of publication. Photographs and films may not be sold, reproduced, distributed or otherwise commercially exploited in any manner without prior permission of the Archaeological Survey of India.
- 5.7 Film and television programs shall provide Archaeological Survey of India with an on screen end credit.
- 5.8 Works of art incorporated in the publication or film shall carry the artist/author's name and the correct title of the work.
- 5.9 Permission for photography/filming shall be non-transferable and shall be valid for specified date(s)/period.
- 5.10 Photo-identity proof preferably passport/official ID/Voter ID/Aadhar/Driving Licence, etc. shall be presented to the in-charge of the concerned museum(s).
- 5.11 The permission so granted shall not include entrance fee as applicable. Entire team/individual shall purchase the entry ticket.
- 5.12 Photographs and films will not be used or portrayed to trivialise, sensationalize or demean the objects or the museum.
- 5.13 It shall be sole responsibility of the concerned individual and/or film production unit that the image or the film does not defame, libel or slander any person, infringe any Copyright, Trademark, privacy, confidentiality or publicity of any person, breach any laws, rules, codes and guidelines.

The Archaeological Survey of India or concerned museum shall have no responsibility or liabilities of any nature, whatsoever, concerning the foregoing matters.

- 5.14 No press release referring to the museum in any promotional material will be issued without prior permission of the Archaeological Survey of India.
- 5.15 Any other condition, which the local official put forth in the larger interest of the safety and security of the antiquities/artifacts, Government property as well as staff and visitors in the museums, shall be abiding on the agency or person seeking permission.
- 5.16 The above guidelines/terms and conditions are subject to change without prior notice. Visitors are advised to see the website of the Archaeological Survey of India from time-to-time for any changes.

Annexure - 'A'

Requisition Proforma for Photography Permission (Academic Purposes) (for using tri-pod/monopod/multiple lenses/large photography bags)

Name of the Applicant	
Passport size Photograph (upto 2 MB)	
Profession - Research Scholar/Educator/Govt. Employee/Independent Researcher/Departmental/Official/Others	
Affiliation/Organisation	
Address	
Age	
Nationality	
Passport Number (other than Indian National)/ Identity Card Number	
Contact Number	
E-mail Address	
Purpose of photography - Research/Conference Presentation/Publication	
Name of the museum(s) for which permission in required -1 or multiple (up to 5 at a time)	
Date(s) of visit	
Type of Camera/number of lenses	
Name of the HOD (in case, if affiliated with any university) (attach forwarding letter from the HOD)	
Any other detail	

Annexure - 'B'**Proforma for Requesting Digital Photograph**

(for Commercial Purposes)

Name of the Applicant	
Passport size Photograph (upto 2 MB)	
Profession - Research Scholar/Educator/Govt. Employee/Independent Researcher/Departmental Officer/ Official/ Others	
Affiliation/ Organisation	
Address	
Age	
Nationality Passport Number (other than Indian National)/ Identity Card Number preferably Aadhar Card	
Contact Number	
E-mail Address	
Details of Commercial Use	
Name of the museum(s) where object is stored	
Accession number of the object(s) (if known)	
Mode of payment (Demand draft/**E-payment)	DD number and date
Any other detail	

**** Please note:**

Documents Required along with the form -

1. One passport size photograph of the applicant
2. List of Museum(s) where object(s) is/ are stored
3. Accession number of the object(s)
4. Demand Draft amounting to ₹750/- (non-refundable per image) in favour of the concerned in-charge of the circle/ mini-circle i.e.

The Superintending Archaeologist, name of the concerned circle. Archaeological Survey of India

or

The Deputy Superintending Archaeologist, name of the concerned mini circle. Archaeological Survey of India

*****The details regarding e-payment method will soon be updated.**

Annexure- 'C'*Requisition Proforms for Filming Permission*

Name of the Applicant	
Passport size Photograph (upto 2 MB)	
Profession	
Affiliation/ Organisation	
Address	
Age	
Nationality	
Passport Number (other than Indian National)	
Identity Card Number	
Contact Number	
E-mail Address	
Purpose of filming - Educational/ Film/ Documentary/ Other	
Name of the museum(s) for which permission in required -1 or multiple (up to 5 at a time)	
Date(s) of visit	
Type of Camera	
** Number of Crew Members (attach details in. jpg/pdf format) [attachment should not exceed 2 MB]	

** Number of Equipments (attach details) [attachment should not exceed 2 MB]	
** Script/ Synopsis (attach details) [attachment should not exceed 2 MB]	Number of pages
** Demand Draft (Number/ date of issue)	
***E-payment Mode (Total Amount/ Date of payment)	

**** Please note:**

Documents Required along with the form -

1. Script/ synopsis of the film/ documentary
2. Details of crew members (names along with ID proof)
3. Two passport size photographs of the camera person
4. List of equipments
5. Demand Draft amounting to ₹50,000/- (non-refundable per day for single museum) and ₹10,000/- (Refundable amount as security money) in favour of the concerned in-charge of the circle/ mini-circle i.e.

The Superintending Archaeologist, name of the concerned circle, Archaeological Survey of India

or

The Deputy Superintending Archaeologist, name of the concerned mini circle, Archaeological Survey of India

*****The details regarding e-payment method will soon be updated.**

Disinvestment of Scooters India Limited

1159. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is ready to disinvest its 100 per cent equity in Scooters India Limited;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to revive this kind of Public Enterprises; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes. Government of India intends to divest the entire shareholding in Scooters India Limited.

(b) The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs has approved disinvestment of 100 percent Shareholding of Government of India to strategic buyer identified through two stage auction process. The process to implement CCEA decision has been started.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is being considered at present.

Steps to enhance competitiveness of Capital Goods Sector

1160. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to enhance the competitiveness of Indian goods in the capital goods sector;
- (b) whether any step is being taken in this direction for the benefit of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) feeding raw material to heavy industries;
- (c) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there are any collaborations with leading technical institutes, such as IITs, for research and development in this field; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) A Scheme for enhancement of competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector is in operation since 2014. The Scheme has infrastructural components for setting up Centre of Excellence (CoE) for technology development, Integrated Industrial Infrastructural Facility, Common Engineering Centre and Test and Certification Centre. The Scheme also provides for financial intervention through Technology Acquisition Fund Programme for acquisition or transfer of technology in Capital Goods Sector. Under different components of the said Scheme, so far, 14 proposals have been approved, which are under different stages of implementation with active participation of the Industry. Details of the Scheme is available at the website of the Department of Heavy Industry at dhi.nic.in.

Other than the above Scheme, Government has unveiled a National Capital Goods Policy in 2016. The Policy aims to make India one of the top Capital Goods producing countries and a net exporter of Capital Goods by increasing production, raising export level and improving technology depth. A copy of the Policy may be seen in the website of the Department of Heavy Industry at dhi.nic.in. This Policy envisages supporting all units including MSMEs with technology, skills, common engineering facilities and export promotion.

Under the Capital Goods Scheme, an Integrated Machine Tool Park of global standard is coming up at Vasanthanarasapura near Tumkur in Karnataka in collaboration with the Government of Karnataka. The park envisages to have facilities for manufacturing chain in Machine Tools which will benefit MSMEs supplying raw materials and components to machine tools manufacturers. The Government is supporting Common Engineering Facilities for textile engineering industry at Bardoli, Surat, Gujarat and TAGMA Centre of Excellence and Training for Dies & Moulds Industry at Chakan near Pune, Maharashtra. The major beneficiaries are MSMEs engaged in manufacturing engineering around the Surat and Pune industrial clusters respectively. In addition, technology development at various Centers of Excellence (COEs) / technology acquisition facilitated by DHI will facilitate technology development/acquisition, in general. Most of the participating industries/ beneficiaries are MSMEs .

(d) and (e) Under CoE component of the Scheme technology development is being carried out in several technological institutions/ Research Development Centre

of national reputes with Industry partners. CoE funded by department, under the scheme, include:

- (1) Development of Hi- tech shuttle less looms in Central Manufacturing Technological Institute, Bangalore;
- (2) Development of 11 Machine Tool Technologies in Indian Institute of Technology, Madras in Chennai;
- (3) Development of 3 welding technologies in PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore and
- (4) Development of Smart Submersible Pump in Si'Tare, Coimbatore.

Vacant posts of CMDs/EDs

1161. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of posts of CMDs/Executive Directors etc. of Public Sector Enterprises which are lying vacant and since when;
- (b) the specific reasons for not filling up those posts;
- (c) whether Government has prescribed any criteria/qualification for the selection of these posts from the private companies and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to appoint CMD of Banks from the private sector and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per available information, presently there are 139 Board level posts (46 posts of Chief Executives and 93 posts of Directors) lying vacant in various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Out of these 139 posts, 114 posts are vacant for a period less than two years and remaining 25 posts are vacant for more than two years. Filling up of Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process. The reasons for these vacant Board level posts include, (i) occurrence of unforeseen vacancies due to resignation/vertical shift or death of an incumbent, (ii) non-availability of suitable candidates,

(iii) court cases, and (iv) decision of the administrative Ministry to keep a particular Board level post in abeyance, etc. So far as the posts of Executive Directors in CPSEs are concerned, generally these posts are at below Board level and are filled by the concerned CPSEs themselves.

(c) The Government has laid down the following criteria for candidates from private sector to be considered for selection to Board level posts in CPSEs.

Category of CPSE for which selection is to be made	Sub Category	Annual Turnover requirement for consideration of a candidate from Private Company
Schedule A	Maharatna	₹ 10,000 crore or more
	Navratna	₹ 5,000 crore or more
	Miniratna	₹ 2,000 crore or more
	Others	₹ 1,500 crore or more
Schedule B	Miniratna	₹ 1,000 crore or more
	Others	₹ 750 crore or more
Schedule C		₹ 500 crore or more
Schedule D		₹ 250 crore or more

* The average audited annual turnover of three financial years preceding the calendar year in which the post is advertised shall be considered for applying the approved limits. The other criteria for candidates from private sector are same as for the candidates from other categories, viz., CPSEs, State Public Sector Enterprises & Government.

(d) To implement the reforms in Banking, Government has decided to separate the post of Chairman & Managing Director in Chairman (Non-executive) and Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (MD & CEO). The Government has recently appointed Non-Executive Chairman in the Public Sector Banks, namely, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Canara Bank, Indian Bank and Vijaya Bank. The Government has also approved the guidelines regarding selection of MD & CEO in five Public Sector Banks, viz. Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Canara Bank, IDBI Bank and Punjab National Bank. As per these guidelines, candidates from Public Sector Banks as well as Private Sector Banks having at least 15 years of mainstream banking experience of which one year at board level within the age group of 45-57 years are eligible to apply for the post. Accordingly, post of MD & CEO in these 5 Banks was advertised and 3 candidates from Public Sector Banks and 2 candidates from Private Sector Banks were appointed.

Internal security challenges

1162. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to review the state of internal security in view of increasing internal security challenges in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has constituted any team of security experts in this regard;
- (d) if so; details thereof; and
- (e) other measures taken by Government for reforms in police and intelligence gathering mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The overall internal security situation in the country is under control due to continuous and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. However, the internal security situation in the country including intelligence gathering mechanism is reviewed from time to time with the security experts and measures to strengthen the same are taken as per requirements.

The Central Government has set up various Commissions/ Committees on police reforms and reviewed the matter from time to time to make police more efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people' and accountable to the Rules of law.

Deaths due to sunstroke, heat and cold

†1163. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of deaths occurred due to sunstroke, heat and cold in the country during the last three years; State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been day by day increase in the deaths of very poor people and labourer residing close to cities in comparison to those living in rural areas which are naturally less vulnerable areas; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain centrally the information relating to the number of sunstroke/ heat and cold related deaths which occur in various States of the country.

Robberies and rapes on highways and expressways

1164. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that robberies and rapes are taking place on the highways and expressways particularly in those passing through the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereof for the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to curb these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of State/UT-wise cases registered under dacoity (section 395 to 398 IPC), robbery (section 392-394, 397-398 IPC), criminal trespass/burglary (section 453-460 IPC) and theft (section 379-382 IPC) on highways/ roads (including expressways) during 2014-2015 are given in Statement (See below).

(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.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under dacoity (section 395 to 398 IPC), robbery (section 392-394, 397-398 IPC), criminal trespass/burglary (section 453-460 IPC) and theft (section 379-382 IPC) on highways/roads (including expressways) during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014				2015			
		Dacoity	Robbery	Criminal Tresspass/ Burglary	Theft	Dacoity	Robbery	Criminal Tresspass/ Burglary	Theft
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	155	1	2063	23	174	11	2314
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	23	0	84	1	21	3	23
3.	Assam	25	74	65	317	14	60	45	55
4.	Bihar	213	1224	29	1849	153	1236	87	1202
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	92	374	477	4	98	1	260
6.	Goa	2	5	0	41	3	5	1	37
7.	Gujarat	52	230	52	662	40	206	14	881
8.	Haryana	72	236	36	1076	73	254	9	267
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	6	164	1	1	1	122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	18	1	6	10	43
11.	Jharkhand	74	221	0	197	53	290	0	579
12.	Karnataka	69	734	32	3151	109	917	55	6539
13.	Kerala	23	188	2	406	13	221	10	665
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	577	14	2221	37	694	539	2246
15.	Maharashtra	178	3461	229	6494	131	3121	216	8900
16.	Manipur	0	4	0	177	0	3	2	351
17.	Meghalaya	26	48	10	141	18	26	5	125
18.	Mizoram	1	3	0	0	2	4	0	9
19.	Nagaland	1	19	0	5	1	25	0	12
20.	Odisha	85	338	8	395	50	360	60	223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Punjab	5	48	8	802	10	42	5	468
22.	Rajasthan	12	328	5	3055	27	192	0	1701
23.	Sikkim	0	3	0	10	0	1	0	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	711	0	2424	36	963	3	2809
25.	Telangana	11	60	0	814	10	156	18	1040
26.	Tripura	0	2	1	9	0	3	0	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	76	1989	4	19330	100	2250	0	26459
28.	Uttarakhand	0	105	0	440	1	67	15	297
29.	West Bengal	23	144	5	504	34	167	30	1034
TOTAL STATE(S)		1030	11025	881	47326	945	11563	1140	58681
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	6	29	0	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	10	0	2	0	7
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20
34.	Delhi UT	41	4180	24	22501	35	3969	162	12493
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	2	2	127	0	2	0	33
TOTAL UT(s)		43	4183	27	22638	41	4003	162	12567
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1073	15208	908	69964	986	15566	1302	71248

Source: Crime in India

Killing of tribals by maoists

1165. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Maoists killed one civilian every day in 2017;
- (b) whether the victims of Maoists attacks were tribals branded as police informers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the majority of the victims were tortured before being killed, with a few cases of beheadings in Chhattisgarh similar to those carried out by the Islamic State terror groups; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 94 civilians have been killed in 2017 (till June 2017) by Left Wing Extremists.

(b) Those killed were also tribals branded as police informers.

(c) and (d) Left Wing Extremists do resort to torture of civilians before killing them. The methods of killing include shooting, multiple beatings and hacking with sharp weapons. No case of beheading has come to light in Chhattisgarh so far.

Infiltrators using sim card of Bangladesh based mobile companies

†1166. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infiltrators from across the Bangladesh border adjoining the territory of district Malda of West Bengal are using the SIM cards of Bangladesh based mobile companies to execute their activities like terrorism and smuggling and these SIMs remain untraceable by security forces;

(b) if so, whether the local administration and Border Security Force have been engaged in consultation in this regard to prevent such a phenomenon; and

(c) if so, details thereof and measures being adopted by Government to jam the Bangladeshi mobile network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Border Security Force (BSF) has seized various items and apprehended number of smugglers. In some cases, mobile phones alongwith Bangladesh SIM cards were also recovered from the possession of apprehended smugglers. These SIM Cards are handed over to Police for further necessary action.

(c) The spillage of telecom signals across borders is taken up at bilateral and multilateral forums as per the relevant provision of Constitution of International

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Telecommunication Union, a specialized agency of United Nations on Telecommunication.

Attack on security personnel

1167. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the security personnels in the country are the most targeted people by the insurgent groups;

(b) if so, insurgency attack on the security personnel during the last three years therefor;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) whether compensation to the families have been made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of the casualties of security personnel in the country due to the terrorist/insurgent/extremists incidents are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Concerted efforts are being made by the Central and the State Governments to deal with the insurgency/terrorism/extremism in the country. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government to deal with these groups in a coordinated manner, which, *inter alia*, include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces for carrying out intensive joint counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and infrastructural projects based on threat assessment, sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the State Police Forces and Intelligence Agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning unlawful associations and terrorists groups under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), declaring specific areas as 'disturbed areas' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and issuing notification for Unified Command Structure, etc.

(d) The *ex-gratia*/compensation is paid to the families of security personnel as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Government and 'Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme' for the State Police/Security Personnel.

Statement

*Details of casualties of security personnel in the country due to terrorist/
insurgent/extremists incidents*

(1) North Eastern States of the country

Year	Number of Security Personnel killed
2014	20
2015	46
2016	17
2017 (Upto 30th June)	9

(2) Jammu and Kashmir

2014	47
2015	39
2016	82
2017 (Upto 16th July)	38

(3) Left Wing Extremism affected States

2014	88
2015	59
2016	65
2017 (Upto 30th June)	67

(4) Hinterland of the country

2014	Nil
2015	4
2016	7
2017	Nil

Open border of India and Nepal

†1168. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the open border of India and Nepal has been misused by the terrorists and criminals for a long time and it has been a challenge before the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as a result of strict steps taken by the Government of India, situation has improved considerably and cases of misuse of open border of India and Nepal by terrorists and criminals has also been decreased considerably as compared to cases reported earlier; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Indo-Nepal border is open, porous and thickly populated. The movement of Indian and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the border. To prevent misuse of border by anti-social elements including terrorists/criminals, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border as a Border Guarding Force. SSB regularly carries out various operational activities like patrolling and laying of nakas along the border. Checking of persons crossing the border is also being carried out both randomly as well as on the basis of specific inputs received from SSB's own sources/sister agencies.

Besides, State Police concerned is also keeping vigil. Issues of security concerns are also addressed through institutional interactions with Nepal on a regular basis. These mechanisms include Home Secretary Level talks, Joint Working Group on Border Management, Director General (Customs) level talks and bilateral consultative group on security issues.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Extremist organisations in Kerala

1169. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many people have been caught as Maoist in various States during last three years;
- (b) how many Maoist attacks were reported during last three years;
- (c) how many Maoists died in police encounter in different States during last three years;
- (d) how many organizations have been identified as extremist; and
- (e) the number and names of extremist organizations identified in Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Details of Left Wing Extremists (LWE) apprehended, number of violent incidents perpetrated by them and number of Left Wing Extremists killed is as under:

Question	Parameters	2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto 30.06.2017)
(a)	No. of LWE cadres arrested	1696	1668	1840	911
(b)	No. of violent incidents	1091	1089	1048	478
(c)	No. of LWE cadres killed	63	89	222	70

(d) and (e) List of 39 terrorist organisations banned under Section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 is given in the Statement

Statement

List of banned terrorist organisations under section 35 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

Sl. No.	Organisations
1.	Babbar Khalsa International
2.	Khalistan Commando Force
3.	Khalistan Zindabad Force

Sl. No.	Organisations
4.	International Sikh Youth Federation
5.	Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
6.	Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan
7.	Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Islami or Ansar-UI-Ummah (AUU)
8.	Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/ Hizb-UI-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9.	Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10.	Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11.	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12.	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
13.	People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14.	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15.	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16.	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17.	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18.	Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19.	All Tripura Tiger Force
20.	National Liberation Front of Tripura
21.	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22.	Students Islamic Movement of India
23.	Deendar Anjuman
24.	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) —People's War, All its formations and front organizations

Sl. No.	Organisations
25.	Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations
26.	Al Badr
27.	Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28.	Al-Qaida
29.	Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
30.	Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31.	Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32.	Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)'
33.	Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 and amended from time to time.
34.	Communist Party of India (Maoist), all its formations and front organizations.
35.	Indian Mujahideen, all its formations and front organizations.
36.	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organizations.
37.	Kamatapur Liberation Organization, all its formations and front organizations.
38.	Islamic State/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant /Islamic State of Iraq and Syria/ Daish and all its Manifestations
39.	National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang), NSCN (K), all its formations and front organizations

Cases registered under SC/ST Act

1170. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of the cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the past three years;

(b) details of the conviction rate in these cases registered in the past three years;

(c) details of compensation given to the people in such cases alongwith the time of disposal of these cases; and

(d) whether Government has any scheme to expedite these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases convicted, cases in which trial completed and cases conviction rate under total SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act under crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 has been amended in 2015 which provides for enhanced relief amount of ₹ 85,000/- to 8,25,000/- to atrocity victims depending upon the nature of offences, to be paid within seven days and completion of investigation and filling of charge sheet in court within sixty days. The Act also provides for establishment of Exclusive Special Courts for speedy trial of cases.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against SCs/STs. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases convicted, cases in which trial completed and cases conviction rate under total SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act under Crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2014-2016**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014				2015				2016*			
		Cases Registered	Cases Convicted	Cases in which trial completed	Cases Conviction Rate	Cases Registered	Cases Convicted	Cases in which trial completed	Cases Conviction Rate	Cases Registered	Cases Convicted	Cases in which trial completed	Cases Conviction Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2104	41	797	5.1	2263	32	585	5.5	2343	31	981	3.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
3.	Assam	2	0	0	-	5	0	0	-	4	0	0	-
4.	Bihar	7874	101	1513	6.7	6293	118	725	16.3	5701	204	1126	18.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	52	196	26.5	216	62	225	27.6	243	56	137	40.9
6.	Goa	12	1	1	100.0	13	1	10	10.0	10	1	13	7.7
7.	Gujarat	1075	26	732	3.6	1009	11	329	3.3	1321	22	470	4.7
8.	Haryana	444	55	437	12.6	510	35	244	14.3	639	39	302	12.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	9	44	20.5	91	2	61	3.3	115	1	31	3.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	903	60	232	25.9	736	40	264	15.2	525	87	213	40.8
12.	Karnataka	1865	39	947	4.1	1841	23	814	2.8	1866	22	774	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	712	25	155	16.1	695	11	121	9.1	810	13	165	7.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	1492	2936	50.8	3546	721	2140	33.7	5123	902	2891	31.2
15.	Maharashtra	1763	59	769	7.7	1795	64	772	8.3	1736	106	971	10.9
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	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	1657	23	1181	1.9	1821	55	1413	3.9	1796	34	1017	3.3
21.	Punjab	123	6	50	12.0	147	11	31	35.5	132	16	58	27.6
22.	Rajasthan	6734	750	1691	44.4	5911	755	1866	40.5	5134	541	1215	44.5
23.	Sikkim	3	2	2	100.0	3	1	2	50.0	1	0	2	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1486	81	1108	7.3	1735	53	1183	4.5	1287	76	980	7.8
25.	Telangana	1427	37	413	9.0	1292	71	788	9.0	1529	23	370	6.2
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	1843	3304	55.8	8357	2033	3513	57.9	10457	1873	3102	60.4
28.	Uttarakhand	60	8	28	28.6	80	19	33	57.6	65	24	42	57.1
29.	West Bengal	130	1	55	1.8	150	0	12	0.0	119	0	28	0.0
TOTAL STATE(s)		40208	4711	16591	28.4	38510	4118	15131	27.2	40958	4071	14888	27.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0.0	1	0	1	0.0	1	0	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	86	5	35	14.3	49	1	11	9.1	53	0	6	0.0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	5	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	-
TOTAL UT(s)		92	5	36	13.9	54	1	12	8.3	56	0	6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		40300	4716	16627	28.4	38564	4119	15143	27.2	41014	4071	14894	27.3	27.3

Source: Crime in India

Note: * Data is provisional.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases convicted, cases in which trial completed and cases conviction rate under total SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2014-2016 **

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014				2015				2016			
		Cases Registered	Cases Convicted	Cases in which trial completed	Rate	Cases Registered	Cases Convicted	Cases in which trial completed	Rate	Cases Registered	Cases Convicted	Cases in which trial completed	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389	6	87	6.9	362	3	110	2.7	390	2	166	1.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	0	1	1	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
4.	Bihar	77	4	39	10.3	5	2	20	10.0	25	5	11	45.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	69	253	27.3	373	120	405	29.6	402	78	227	34.4
6.	Goa	6	0	0	-	8	0	2	0.0	11	1	4	25.0
7.	Gujarat	223	3	160	1.9	248	3	62	4.8	281	1	110	0.9
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	1	0.0	6	0	0	-	2	0	0	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	402	36	111	32.4	266	25	136	18.4	280	34	70	48.6
12.	Karnataka	397	11	164	6.7	386	5	145	3.4	371	0	190	0.0
13.	Kerala	120	6	36	16.7	165	2	56	3.6	182	4	49	8.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1577	607	1175	51.7	1358	281	1192	23.6	1844	278	955	29.1
15.	Maharashtra	443	12	200	6.0	481	25	213	11.7	403	21	259	8.1
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	533	18	259	6.9	691	32	417	7.7	681	18	317	5.7
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-

22.	Rajasthan	1681	209	507	41.2	1409	161	461	34.9	1195	139	336	41.4
23.	Sikkim	1	0	8	0.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	0	14	0.0	25	0	60	0.0	19	1	9	11.1
25.	Telangana	333	5	172	2.9	386	16	148	10.8	375	12	156	7.7
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	3	0	1	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	6	13	46.2	6	7	11	63.6	4	12	17	70.6
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0.0	6	1	1	100.0	3	0	2	0.0
29.	West Bengal	107	2	19	10.5	84	0	3	0.0	83	0	14	0.0
	Total state(s)	6814	994	3219	30.9	6269	683	3442	19.8	6558	607	2894	21.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	6	0	2	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1	0.0	3	0	0	-	2	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	2	0	0	-	0	0	1	0.0	2	0	1	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
	TOTAL UT(s)	12	0	1	0.0	6	0	1	0.0	12	0	3	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6826	994	3220	30.9	6275	683	3443	19.8	6570	607	2897	21.0

Source: Crime in India

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

Cases investigated by NIA

1171. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many and which are the cases of acts of terror being investigated by National Investigation Agency (NIA);
- (b) in how many and which cases challan has been filed in the Court;
- (c) names of the accused; and
- (d) what are reasons that challan has not been filed in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Central Government has entrusted 163 cases to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation till date, in accordance with Section 6 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008. Out of these 163 cases, 153 cases are related to acts of terror. Out of these 153 cases, chargesheets have been filed in 122 cases against 897 accused persons. Out of the remaining 31 cases, 22 cases are under investigation, 1 case has been transferred to the State Police and in 8 cases closure reports have been filed.

Rate of crime against women

1172. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite the best efforts, Government has failed to contain the rate of crime against women in the country;
- (b) the new measures introduced by Government to address the increasing crime against women in the country; and
- (c) whether any coordinated effort has been made by the Central Government along with the State Governments to jointly address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT-wise details of cases registered and crime rate under crimes against women are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (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. 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 also direct the States/UTs to increase the number of women in police force, compulsory registration of FIR, women police station, 24x7 women help desk. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Cases registered, female population and crime rate under Crimes against Women during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016*		
		Cases Registered	Female Population# (in Lakh)	Crime Rate	Cases Registered	Female Population# (in Lakh)	Crime Rate	Cases Registered	Female Population# (in Lakh)	Crime Rate
		1	2	3=1/2	4	5	6=4/5	7	8	9=7/8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16558	253.47^	65.3	15997	255.65	62.6	16853	257.75	65.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	352	6.11	57.6	384	6.18	62.1	428	6.25	68.5
3.	Assam	19472	155.05	125.6	24664	156.96	157.1	23190	158.89	146.0
4.	Bihar	15675	492.24	31.8	14208	498.36	28.5	13619	504.34	27.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	6298	126.21	49.9	5769	127.82	45.1	5946	129.45	45.9
6.	Goa	502	9.06	55.4	391	9.15	42.7	370	9.15	40.4
7.	Gujarat	10845	291.44	37.2	7770	294.71	26.4	8524	297.94	28.6
8.	Haryana	9276	122.92	75.5	9674	124.70	77.6	10846	126.45	85.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1525	34.16	44.6	1291	34.43	37.5	1290	34.69	37.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3322	58.26	57.0	3364	58.96	57.1	2854	59.63	47.9
11.	Jharkhand	6103	159.82	38.2	6596	161.99	40.7	5802	164.24	35.3
12.	Karnataka	13993	302.78	46.2	12786	305.69	41.8	14250	308.58	46.2

13.	Kerala	11394	180.73	63.0	9723	181.74	53.5	11167	182.69	61.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28769	363.24	79.2	24212	368.59	65.7	26652	373.93	71.3
15.	Maharashtra	26813	561.31	47.8	31175	567.98	54.9	31308	574.46	54.5
16.	Manipur	337	12.63	26.7	266	12.77	20.8	278	12.92	21.5
17.	Meghalaya	399	13.47	29.6	352	13.63	25.8	406	13.78	29.5
18.	Mizoram	258	5.06	51.0	158	5.12	30.9	284	5.18	54.8
19.	Nagaland	68	11.12	6.1	91	11.24	8.1	129	11.37	11.3
20.	Odisha	14720	207.48	70.9	17199	209.24	82.2	19776	211.00	93.7
21.	Punjab	5448	132.08	41.2	5312	133.22	39.9	5587	134.31	41.6
22.	Rajasthan	31243	340.85	91.7	28220	345.57	81.7	27720	350.14	79.2
23.	Sikkim	111	2.98	37.2	53	3.01	17.6	229	3.04	75.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	6331	342.86	18.5	5904	344.80	17.1	6005	346.69	17.3
25.	Telangana	14166	180.56^	78.5	15401	182.06	84.6	16533	183.61	90.0
26.	Tripura	1617	18.35	88.1	1281	18.57	69.0	1012	18.78	53.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38551	1004.79	38.4	35640	1021.15	34.9	48757	1037.32	47.0
28.	Uttarakhand	1401	50.95	27.5	1456	51.60	28.2	1784	52.22	34.2
29.	West Bengal	39312	448.35	87.7	34374	452.51	76.0	34205	456.81	74.9
TOTAL STATE(S)		324859	5888.33	55.2	313711	5957.4	52.7	335804	6025.61	55.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	2.6	44.2	136	2.66	51.1	155	2.69	57.6

	1	2	3=1/2	4	5	6=4/5	7	8	9=7/8
31. Chandigarh	433	6.93	62.5	470	7.14	65.8	409	7.3	56.0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	1.89	11.1	25	1.94	12.9	38	1.95	19.5
33. Daman and Diu	15	1.03	14.6	29	1.06	27.4	51	1.1	46.4
34. Delhi UT	15302	90.26	169.5	17189	92.81	185.2	15336	95.47	160.6
35. Lakshadweep	4	0.4	10.0	9	0.41	22.0	13	0.42	31.0
36. Puducherry	77	7.25	10.6	80	7.37	10.9	142	7.42	19.1
TOTAL UT(s)	15967	110.36	144.7	17938	113.39	158.2	16144	116.35	138.8
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	340826	5998.69	56.8	331649	6070.79	54.6	351948	6141.96	57.3

Source: Crime in India

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

Population Source: RGI, MHA

^Adjusted figures of population were used due to absence of projected population for newly created states namely 'Telangana' and 'Andhra Pradesh'

Note-1: Mid -year projected Population have been used and estimation used for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Note-2: New Crime-heads incorporated under crimes against women are rape, attempt to commit rape, kidnapping and abduction of women, dowry deaths, assault on women with Intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, cruelty by husband or his relatives, importation of girls from foreign country, abetment of suicides of women, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (girls), acid attack on women, attempt to acid attack on women, foeticide, procurement of minor girls, buying of minors for prostitution, selling of minors for prostitution, human trafficking of women (section 370 & 370A IPC), deaths caused by act done with Intent to cause miscarriage and causing miscarriage without women's consent

Validation of NGO's Bank Accounts

1173. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has requested all NGOs registered under FCRA to validate their foreign contribution designated bank accounts by giving a fixed time-frame;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how many NGOs have registered under FCRA to receive donations and how many of them have been validated till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a number of FCRA registered NGOs with invalid bank accounts were asked to validate the same within 15 days. The list of the NGOs is available on MHA's web portal fcraonline.nic.in.

(c) Close to 25000 NGOs are registered under FCRA, 2010 and as per record, over 20,000 NGOs have their valid bank account number.

Probe into encounter of alleged SIMI terrorist

1174. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the probe into the encounter of the alleged SIMI terrorist in Madhya Pradesh is not being done by NIA but Madhya Pradesh police, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government agrees to the statement made by the State Home Minister 'The encounter is unquestionable and it will not be probed by NIA', if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) details of encounter report which was to be submitted to National Human Rights Commission within six weeks, if no report has been submitted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Investigation of the case relating

to encounter of alleged SIMI terrorists is being conducted by the CID branch of Madhya Pradesh Police. The case has been registered as FIR No. 355 dated 1.11.2016 at Police Station Gunga, Bhopal. A Judicial inquiry into the said incident has also been ordered by the Government of Madhya Pradesh *vide* notification dated 7.11.2016. As per the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, the NIA can be entrusted a case for investigation if a scheduled offence has been committed. In FIR No. 355 dated 1.11.2016 at Police Station Gunga, Bhopal relating to the incident, no scheduled offence has been invoked. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that detailed reports on the aforesaid incident have been submitted to the National Human Rights Commission on 1.11.2016 by Bhopal Police and on 16.12.2016 and 31.05.2017 by the Crime Investigation Department of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Security of Indo-Pak Border in Punjab

1175. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are taken up by Government for the progress of pilot project operational for the security of Indo-Pak Border in Punjab; and

(b) details thereof and if no measure is being taken, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As on date, no pilot project is operational along the Indo-Pakistan Border in Punjab. However, tender for one pilot project of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) in two sensitive patches of 5 to 6 Kms of Jammu Frontier was floated by Border Security Force (BSF) and work in two patches has been awarded. Based on the price of sensors and system integration discovered after opening the financial bids for Jammu Pilot Project, BSF has prepared proposals for Pilot Project of CIBMS for Punjab and Gujarat.

Installation of FBTs at ICP Attari

1176. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the long delayed process for the installation of two Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) at ICP Attari, Amritsar;

(b) the progress of the construction of covered shed for the handling of hazardous cargo entrusted to CPWD on 26th July, 2016 at ICP Attari, Amritsar; and

(c) the progress of the work of open yard flooring for the storage of loose cargos also been entrusted to CPWD on 26th July, 2016 at ICP Attari, Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The Government is procuring one Full Body Truck Scanner (FBTS) for installation at Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Attari, Amritsar in accordance with the laid down procedure. The Government has issued a Global Tender Enquiry for procurement of FBTS. It is also obtaining various clearances from the respective State Governments and other nodal agencies. The other details cannot be revealed in view of the national security and commercial confidentiality.

(b) and (c) Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has completed the Digital Survey and Soil Testing for construction of a covered shed and development of an open yard at ICP Attari.

Crimes against children

1177. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crimes against children are on the rise during the last two years;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) details of the cases of crimes reported during the same period, year-wise, crime-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) steps taken by Government to curb crimes against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Crime-head-wise and State/UT-wise details of cases registered under total crimes against children are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(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 of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against children. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I

(A) Crime-head-wise details of Cases registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Children during 2015

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1.	Murder	1758	2444	1423	2326	387	612
2.	Infanticide	91	58	38	64	12	27
3.	Rape	10854	12473	9755	12075	1843	2180
4.	Assault on Women (Girls Children) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	8390	9591	7093	8944	1059	1261
5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)	348	375	285	340	49	54
6.	Kidnapping & Abduction	41893	28054	15054	21670	1691	2556
7.	Foeticide	97	58	30	46	2	2
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	51	57	52	62	2	2
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	885	139	99	128	7	10
10.	Procuration of Minor Girls	3087	2481	1348	1520	37	56
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	3	1	1	0	0
12.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	11	15	10	15	1	2
13.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	111	136	119	157	9	18
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	293	704	240	656	15	53
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Art, 1986	251	257	152	198	7	7
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	58	143	48	160	6	17
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1457	1695	1049	1368	159	190
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	14913	18651	12980	16324	858	1072
20.	Attempt to Commit Murder	276	422	263	468	73	86
21.	Unnatural Offences	814	833	636	731	84	109
22.	Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC)	221	300	132	264	2	2
23.	Other Crimes Committed Against children	8311	10060	6732	9660	1387	1775
TOTAL Crimes Against Children		94172	88949	57539	77177	7690	10091

*(B) Crime-head-wise/Cases registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Children during 2016**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1.	Murder	1649	2494	1493	2301	283	432
2.	Infanticide	93	117	28	77	4	5
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	51113	34570	18132	24948	1332	2134
4.	Foeticide	136	107	51	68	2	4
5.	Abetment of Suicide of child	41	46	31	37	2	2
6.	Exposure and Abandonment	811	188	83	120	4	4
7.	Procurement of Minor Girls	2465	3106	1520	1991	21	25
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	5	8	2	4	0	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	7	21	15	25	2	7
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	121	136	73	112	0	0
11.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	326	740	236	644	10	35
12.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	204	239	139	168	8	8
14.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	56	140	50	119	1	1
15.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	2252	2373	1825	2091	295	310
16.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012#	35980	42156	30835	37860	3328	4013
17.	Attempt to Commit Murder	213	356	191	351	39	58
18.	Unnatural Offences	1237	1376	1072	1208	107	131
19.	Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC)	340	525	202	444	4	4
20.	Other Crimes Committed Against children	8735	11230	7211	10101	1622	2045
TOTAL Crimes Against Children		105785	99929	63190	82670	7064	9218

Source: Crime in India

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

Note: *The Bureau has started collecting data under total cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 including cases of rape (section 376 IPC), assault on women (girls children) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and insult to the modesty of women (girls children) (section 509 IPC) since 2016.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of Cases registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Children during 2015-2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015							2016						
		CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV	CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV	CR	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	2167	1396	1867	108	130	1908	1882	1359	1716	113	121		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	118	83	106	0	0	133	106	71	80	1	1		
3.	Assam	2835	2797	1023	1070	27	27	2978	3136	1316	1369	57	57		
4.	Bihar	1917	1857	1122	1506	70	96	3932	4300	2898	3338	75	97		
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	4194	3127	4192	961	1068	4746	4154	3365	4100	924	1035		
6.	Goa	242	183	195	242	20	23	230	187	130	165	18	18		
7.	Gujarat	3623	3531	2494	3511	38	53	3637	3427	2641	3487	34	44		
8.	Haryana	3262	2126	1551	2015	228	257	3099	2421	1628	2174	150	197		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	411	286	408	34	46	467	386	245	348	30	38		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	229	110	178	4	5	222	174	92	136	4	4		

11. Jharkhand	406	363	249	291	40	43	717	672	429	479	45	45
12. Karnataka	3961	3269	2176	2743	50	53	4455	3213	2211	2650	76	88 91
13. Kerala	2384	2532	2009	2410	146	163	2881	4025	2663	3733	85	91
14. Madhya Pradesh	12859	11926	9267	12218	1704	2161	13746	13519	9525	12500	1641	2204
15. Maharashtra	13921	10627	6345	8416	313	361	14559	9561	7239	9180	399	462
16. Manipur	110	58	48	45	1	1	133	88	68	75	1	1
17. Meghalaya	257	186	138	165	2	2	240	204	135	147	30	35
18. Mizoram	186	188	202	203	110	111	188	193	164	170	63	63
19. Nagaland	61	43	29	52	7	7	78	62	31	34	9	12
20. Odisha	2562	2062	1786	1992	41	42	3286	2553	2319	2495	43	54
21. Punjab	1836	1691	1017	1383	306	380	1843	1670	835	1073	164	201
22. Rajasthan	3689	2682	2014	2733	232	302	4034	2900	2323	2902	266	3159
23. Sikkim	64	67	55	57	17	17	110	115	86	98	9	9
24. Tamil Nadu	2617	3238	2025	2711	363	446	2856	3295	2144	2718	634	692
25. Telangana	2697	2384	1964	2392	112	128	2913	3322	2171	2706	88	100
26. Tripura	255	213	206	251	22	27	274	273	201	223	29	30
27. Uttar Pradesh	11420	20693	8705	15012	2185	3482	15826	25229	9657	16443	1603	2668

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttarakhand	635	334	207	316	131	147	676	365	267	321	50	57
29.	West Bengal	4963	5351	4943	5381	46	56	7004	5311	4641	4943	78	87
	Total State(s)	84189	85520	5477275	73866	7318	9634	97171	96743	60854	79803	6719	8826
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	94	75	86	2	2	86	88	53	73	4	3
31.	Chandigarh	271	152	106	134	34	49	222	114	87	116	45	52
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	25	20	22	0	0	21	15	16	19	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	28	10	5	9	1	0	31	15	10	10	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	3097	2524	3016	333	404	8178	2894	2114	2591	294	335
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	50	37	44	2	2	71	56	51	58	0	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	9983	3429	2767	3311	372	457	8614	3186	2336	2867	345	392
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	94172	88949	57539	77177	7690	10091	105785	99929	63190	82670	7064	9218

Source: Crime in India

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

Meeting with CMs of States bordering China

1178. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government held the first security review meeting with Chief Ministers of five States bordering China recently;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that during the meeting many Chief Ministers have complained about the frequent intrusion of Chinese Army into their States recently; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister to review the Indo-China border issues (including infrastructure) with the Chief Ministers of the Indo-China border States and concerned senior officials, on 20.05.2017 at Gangtok, Sikkim.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees

†1179. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) dates of constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees in pursuance of annual programme issued by the department of official language, Ministry-wise, the details thereof and dates of meetings held including details of non-Government members participated in the meetings; and
- (b) the status of basic correspondence, total correspondence in Hindi and English separately A, B and C—region-wise, the details of letter replied in Hindi and English for the letters received in English in view of A, B and C region as per the latest meeting held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per annual programme issued by the Department of Official Language the details of Ministry wise constituted Hindi Advisory Committees, dates of their meetings and details of non-Government members participated in the meetings are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of total region-wise correspondence done in Hindi and English by Ministries/Departments of Central Government and region-wise replies in Hindi and English of letters received in English is given in Statement-II (*See* below). This information is as per the data available for the year 2016-17 and first quarter of 2017-18 (received from 6 ministries only).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Date-wise details of meetings or reconstitution Hindi Advisory committees and non-official members participated in the meetings held by Ministries/Departments

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Deptt.	Date constitution of Hindi Advisory committee	Meeting of Hindi Advisory committee during 2015-16 (1st meeting 2nd meeting)	Meeting of Hindi Advisory committee during 2016-17 (1st meeting 2nd meeting)	Non-official Members Nominated in the Ministries/Departments		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	24.08.2016			17.1.2017		1. Sh. Krishna Das Choudhry 2. Smt. Kilaru Priya Choudhry 3. Sh. Azad Sharma 4. Sh. Narendra Chand Sharma 5. Sh. Kamlesh Kumar Mourya 6. Dr. Ahilya Mishra 7. Sh. Arjun Singh Bhartiya
2.	Revenue, Expenditure, Disinvestment and controller of account office	09.06.2016			16.11.2016		1. Sh. Ramesh Toofani 2. Sh. Rakesh Arya 3. Sh. Manish Gupta 4. Sh. Rajeev Katara 5. Dr. Avnijesh Awasthi 6. Dr. Kamal Kishore Goenka 7. Sh. Daya Parkash Singh

3.	Ministry of Rural Development	02.6.2015			1. Dr. Swarna Anil 2. Dr. Mamta Ghatol Siddique 3. Pt. Rajesh Shukla 4. Dr. Harish Naval 5. Dr. Koushal Nath Upadhye 6. Dr. Savita Singh Nepali 7. Dr. Phool Kumar
4.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	25.5.2015	16.10.2015	09.2.2017	1. Smt. Saroj Sonkar 2. Smt. Suresh Raina 3. Dr. Sushil Kumar Phull 5. Dr. Smt. S. Seharatnam 6. Dr. Parmod Kumar Dubey 7. Smt. Kiran Ghai 8. Smt. Kusum Kumar
5.	Ministry of Tourism	22.4.2015	16.09.2015	15.04.2016 10.1.2017	1. Sh. Indra Iqbal Singh Atwal 2. Sayyed Hamid Ali 3. Sh. Nahar Singli Verma 4. Dr. Biloki Nath Govil 5. Smt. Parshant Tyagi 6. Sh. Santosh Kumar Sharma 7. Sh. Updesh Kumar Bhardwaj
6	Joint committee of Deptt. of space and Atomic power	01.7.2015	24.10.2015	01.07.2016 15.11.16	1. Dr Rita Shukla 2. Dr. Shatrughan Prasad 3. Dr. R. Surendran

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							4. Pro. V.I. Lalitamba 5. Sh H.V. Ramchandra Rao 6. Sh. Damodhar Khadse 7. Pro. M Vekenteswar
7.	Ministry of Coal	06.01.2017					1. Sh. Ashok Argal 2. Pt. Krishna Mudgil 3. Ms. Pranjali Singh 4. Sh Bhagwan Singh 5. Sh. Satyavant Shastri 6. Dr. Prem Shamia Tanmay 7. Dr. Kunwar Bechain
8.	Department of Commerce	The Proposal has been received and the same has been sent for approval of MoS.					1. Pandye Shashi Bhushan Shitanshu 2. Dr. Mohamad Ehsaan Quraishi 3. Dr. Bichar Das 4. Dr Rajya Lakshmi Shivhare - To be nominated
9	Department of Post	05.04.2017					1. Sh Medareddy Sadashiv Govind 2. Dr. G L Mahajan 3. Dr. B.P. Neelratan

				4. Sh G.C. Sharma 5. Dr. Udit Tyagi 6. Dr. Sudhir Kumar 7. Sh. M. Sheshan
10.	Department of Communication, Ministry of Information Technology	15.9.2015	27.08.2016	1. Sh. Shyamlesh Tiwari 2. Sh. Nanak Chandra Lakhmani 3. Smit. Krishna Kurari 4. Sh. Hemant Sharma 5. Sh. Ranji Singh 6. Sh. Bholu Nath 7. Dr. Sadanand Parsad Gupta
11.	Department of Defence product	28.11.2015 17.02.2016	27.7.2017 (Proposed)	1. Sh. Raghunath Gupta 2. Sh. Subhash Oswal Jain 3. Sh. Lakshmi Narain Mittal 4. Sh. Parmod BalKrishna Patkar 5. Dr. C. Ram Subramaniam 6. Smt Vadhna Bisht vijay 7. Sh. Dilip Chaubey
12.	Ministry of Defence, Deptt. of Defence, Deptt. of Defence Research & Development and Ex-servicemen Welfare Deptt.	19.9.2015	07.05.2016	1. Dr. Ram Prakash Sharma 2. Sh. R. Vijayan Tampi 3. Dr. Bichar Das Suman 4. Km. Nivedita Bhide

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							5. Sh. Om Thanvi 6. Sh. Ghamandi Lal Aggarwal 7. Sh. Naveen Gautam
13.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	15.05.2015		08.03.2017			1. Sh. Amitanshu Pathak 2. Sh. Vishan I. Keshwani 3. Sh. Diniesh Kumar Chouhan 4. Sh. Virendra Kumar Shirish 5. Sh. Manish Sharma 6. Chaudhary Yashpal Singh 7. Dr. Harihar Ram Tripati
14.	Ministry of Defence	21.01.2015	19.02.2015	24.03.2017			1. Sh. Nand Lal Jotwani 2. Pr. Ram Mohan Pathak 3. Pr. (Dr.) Shubakant Choudhry 4. Sh. Ashok Chakradhar 5. Sh. Manohar Puri 6. Sh. Narendra Kohli 7. Smt. Chitra Desai
15.	Department of Economic Affairs	07.10.2015		22.08.2016			1. Sh. Anand Sahu 2. Dr. Gunjan Yadav 3. Sh. Amarnath Tiwari 4. Dr. Smt. Rita Singh 5. Sh. Parveen Arya

16. Joint Committee of Ministry of Health and Family Affairs and Deptt. of AYUSH	09.9.2015	6. Acharya Dr. Diwan Chand Das 'Sudama' 7. Dr. Vinay Shadagi Raja Ram 1. Smt. Sadhna Sanyal 2. Sh. Nahar Singh Verma 3. Sh. Rajiv Gupta 4. Dr. Suresh Gautam 5. Dr. Lakshmi Narayan Pandey 6. Sh. Uma Shankar Mishra 7. Sh. Bal Kavi Bairagi
17. Ministry of Home Affairs	05.11.2016	1. Ms. Chitra Mudgal 2. Dr. Ravindra Nath Srivastava 3. Sh. Ram Prasad 4. Sh. Pushpesh Pant 5. Sh. Hemant Sharma 6. Sh. Rahul Dev 7. Dr. Y.S. Lakshmi Prasad
18. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	04.2.2015 08.06.2015 12.02.2016 03.10.2016	1. Sh. Vinaypreet Singh 2. Sh. Kunal 3. Sh. Gopal Paharia 4. Sh. Ajay Kumar 5. Sh. Asit Kunal 6. Sh. Ajay Kaul 7. Sh. Puran Chandra Prasad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Ministry of North-Eastern Region Development	05.8.2015	08.10.2015	24.1.2017			1 Sh. Sujoy De 2. Dr. Digvijay Singh 3. Dr. Lakshmi Narain Mittal 4. Dr. Balwant Shastri 5. Sh. Kuleshwar Sonkar 6. Shastri Vipin Khajuria 7. Dr. Rajendra Singh Chandel
20.	Ministry of Culture	10.6.2015					1. Sh.P.L. Kothari 2. Sh. Raghvendra 3. Ch. Yashpal Singh 4. Dr. Satyendra Sharma 5. Dr. Kshma Kaul 6. Sh. Hadya Narayn Dikshit 7. Dr. Svarn Anil
21	Department of Industrial Policy Development	10.2.2015	21.05.2015	24.06.2016	20.02.2017		1. Sh. Narendra Singh 2. Sh. Kanhiya Pandit 3. Sh. M.M. Asif 4. Pr. Ashok Chakradhar 5. Dr. Ram Naresh Mishra 6. Sh. Ram Kumar Krshak 7. Sh. Mahipal Singh
22.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	07.9.2015	10.01.2016	29.12.2016			1. Sh. Ravindra Singh Yadav 2. Dr. Udaybhan Mishra 3. Dr. Srinath Sahay

				4. Dr. Bharat Kumar Rout 5. Sh. Kishore Kanere 6. Sh. Vishal Sharma
23.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	05.08.2015	10.11.2015	1. Sh. Manish Shukla 2. Sh. Jitendra Bahadur Singh 3. Sh. Sanjay Kumar 4. Sh. Acharya Vijay 5. Dr. Vimlesh Kanti Verma 6. Sh. Suryakant Bali 7. Sh. Braj Kishore Sharma
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	30.05.2017		1. Ch. Ramnareh Savita 2. Dr. Thomas Kuriyan 3. Dr. Yatindra Nath Kataria 4. Shiv Kumar Madaan 5. Smt. Saroj Kulkarni 6. Sh. J.L. Rahul Chandra 7. Sh. P.L. Kothari
25.	Ministry of Law and Justice	14.5.2015	07.07.2015	1. Sh. S.C Mishra 2. Dr. Shivan Krishna Raina 3. Sh. Trilok Singh Rawat 4. Acharya Sh. Yalgadha Lakshmi Prasad 5. Sh. Uma Sankar Mishra 6. Sh. Radha Kant Bharti 7. Pr. Pawan Agarwal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Ministry of Mines	06.7.2016		05.10.2016	11.07.2017		1. Sh. Varun Tandon 2. Sh. Ravindra Singh 3. Sh. U.S. Sharma 4. Dr. Smt. Vinay Sandangi Raja Ram 5. Dr. (Pr.) Ram Naresh Singh 6. Sh. Sudhakar Sharma 7. Sh. Rakesh Sharma
27.	Ministry of New and Renewable Resources	The Proposal has been received and the same has been sent for approval of MoS.					1. Dr. Babita Jain 2. Smt. Vinod Uniyal 3. Sh. Tulsi Ram Dogra 4. Sh. Manveer Madhur To be nominated
28.	Ministry of Parliament Affairs	16.6.2015	24.7.2015	30.03.2016			1. Sh. Sahab Ram 2. Sh. Sanjeev Kumar 3. Ms. Jannat Nishan 4. Pr. T.R. Bhatt 5. Dr. Sunil Jogi 6. Sh. Rajnath Singh 'Surya' 7. Harnek Singh Gill
29.	Ministry of Personnel, Pension	13.4.2016			08.06.2016		1. Swami Yagyanand Sarswati

and Public Grievances

						2. Sh. Raghavendrhir 3. Sh. Abhishek Gupta 4. Sh. R.P. Singh (Ravindra Pratap Singh) 5. Sh. Rishi Raj Meena 6. Sh. Naveen Kumar 7. Sh. Dasharath Singh Rathore
30. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	29.5.2015	08.02.2016				1. Ms. Kamaljeet Sandhu 2. Smt. Lubna Asif 3. Pr. Yarluggadda Lakshmi Prasad 4. Dr. Pratibha Rai 5. Sh. Kumar Dinesh 6. Dr. Chaitanya Parkash Yogi 7. Sh. Madan Mohan Reddy
31. NITI Aayog	04.3.2015	14.5.2015	20.01.2016	23.11.2016		1. Smt. Parashar 2. Sh. Manish Kumar Shukla 3. Sh. Pawan Singh 4. Sh. Ram Datt Yadav 5. Sh. Ghamandee Laal Agarwal 6. Sh. Suresh Sharma 7. Sh. Naval Kishore Vishit
32. Ministry of Power	23.12.2016			18.01.2017		1. Sh. Amleshwar Chaturvedi 2. Sh. Praveen Rodam 3. Dr. Mahesh Bhargava 4. Dr. Ahalya Mishra

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							5. Sh. Divya Jyoti Barua 6. Sh. Satyapal 7. Sh. Vineet Chauhan
33.	Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)	07.9.2015 & 17.9.2015	08.12.2015				1. Sh. Shankar Giri 2. Saiyyad Hamid Ali 3. Sh. Prem Sagar Patel 4. Sh. Suresh Tiwari 5. Sh. Mahesh Kumar Pathak 6. Sh. Hemant Sharma 7. Sh. Ram Bahadur Rai 8. Sh. Parvaal Maitra 9. Sh. Ajay Singh 10. Sh. Vyas Muni Rai 11. Sh. Hari Narayan Harish 12. Sh. Satish Kumar Rai 13. Pr. Jagmohan Singh Rajput 14. Pr. Jagmohan Singh 15. Pr. Vejnath Prasad 16 Sh. Devendra Das 17. Sh. Badri Prasad Pancholi 18. Sh. Rishi Kumar 19. Smt. Mopi Devi Vijay Gopal 20. Pr. Harishankar Mishra

21. Sh. Sushree Kranti
 22. Sh. Sanjay Pankaj
 23. Shyamkesh Kumar Tiwari
 24. Dr. Yogesh Praveen
 25. Sh. Avadhesh Singh
 26. Sh. Shubh Kant Chaudhary
 27. Sh. Darshan Singh Jaggi
 28. Dr. Gajbhan Mukut Sharma
 29. Ms. Shobhna Jain
 30. Sh. Krishna Devulakar
 31. Sh. Datta Prasad Narayan Vegulakar
 32. Sh. Datta Ram Ghooge
 33. Sushree Kumud Sanghvi Cavade
 34. Sh. Satindra (Bittu) Katyal
 35. Sh. Sant Lal Anand
 36. Sh. Chandra Prakash Kathuria
 37. Sh. Santosh Narhali Sirsat
 38. Sh. Amar Jeet Mishra
 39. Sh. Parvesh Chanan
 40. Sh. Ram Bahadur Singh
 41. Sh. J.C. Sharma
 42. Dr. Girish Gandhi
 43. Sh. K. Sarvotman
 44. Sh. Ravi Atal
 45. Sh. Suresh Sharma
-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Science	02.5.2016					46. Sh. Sunil Jogi 47. Sh. Raman Kumar Jha 1. Sh. Sikandar Yadav 2. Sh. Arvind Kumar Singh 3. Dr. Uma Gangadhar 4. Sh. Mahesh Chandra Sharma 5. Sh. Gajendra Solanki 6. Sh. Ravi Sharma 7. Ms. Ritu Goyal
35.	Ministry of Steel	27.5.2016		19.11.2016			1. Puneet Pradhan 2. Sh. Chandrakant Joshi 3. Sh. Prabhat Verma 4. Ms. Kranti Kanate 5. Pr. Dr. Tribhuwan Nath Shukla 6. Dr. Sh. Ram Parihar 7. Dr. Vikas Dubey
36.	Ministry of Shipping	17.9.2015	06.01.2016				1. Dr. Ajay Kumar 2. Sh. Raman Kumar 3. Dr. Vinay Kumar 4. Dr. Vandna Shravan Kumar Khushlani 5. Sh. Arun Jagnath Kulkarni 6. Sardar Navneet Singh Tuli 7. Sh. Rakesh Shukla

37. Ministry of Textile	12.3.2015	10.6.2015	17.11.2015	29.06.2016	1. Pr. Sushil Kumar Sharma 2. Smt. Sobha Upadhye 3. Dr. Santram Vaishya 4. Smt. Nirupama Agarwal 5. Sh. Arvindra Belwal 6. Dr. Niranjan Kumar 7. Sh. Atul Gangwar
38. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	07.03.2016			22.08.2016	1. Sh. Tareh 2. Sh. Abhay Kumar 3. Sh. Amit Mohan 4. Smt. Geeta 5. Pr. Sanjeeva 6. Dr. Ram Sajan Pandey 7. Dr. Bhagwan Tripathi
39. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	17.08.2015			19.07.2016 19.10.2016	1. Sh. Tareh 2. Sh. Sudhir Hiralal Ramani 3. Sh. Demo Dada 4. Sh. Shailendra Sharma 5. Sh. Vindhyavasini Kumar 6. Smt. Tapan Tomer 7. Sh. Begraj Khatana
40. Ministry of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities	08.09.2015 & 18.08.2016	18.11.2015		30.09.2016	1. Dr. Shatrughan Prasad 2. Sh. Rajendra Sharma 3. Pr. Shankar Bunde

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							4. Sh. Ram Avadh Ojha 5. Sh. Bapulal Parmar 6. Dr. Kailash Narayan Prajapati 7. Sh. Sanjay Mishra
41.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	16.6.2015	24.07.2015	30.03.2016	17.05.2017		1. Pt. Rajesh Shukla 2. Dr. Sushil Kumar Phull 3. Dr. Sujeet Pratap Singh 4. Sh. Ram Sajjan Pandey 5. Sh. Amitabh Sinha 6. Dr. Madhu Verma 7. Sh. Raj Kishore Tiwari
42.	Department Fertilizers, Chemical and Petro Chemicals	13.4.2016			08.06.2016	08.05.2017	1. Sh. Sanjay Choudhry 2. Sh. Vinod Kumar 3. Sh. Hirendra Shah 4. Dr. Mridul Salgham 5. Sh. Deepak Parshotam Bhai Vadhasia 6. Smt. Parul Dalsukram Shukla
43.	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	29.5.2015	08.02.2016		22.04.2017		1. Ch. Jitendra Pal Singh 2. Ms. Neelam Kumari 3. Ms. Laika Asif 4. Dr. Farida Sultana 5. Dr. Ajay Mani Tripathi

					6. Sh. Ramesh Avasti 7. Sh. Parashar M. Pandey
44. Ministry of Women and Child Development	04.3.2015	14.05.2015	20.01.2016	23.11.2016	1. Ms. Reema Parashar 2. Sh. Bhagwan Singh 3. Sh. Jai Prakash Bharti 4. Smt. Simmi Jain 5. Smt. Hira Devi 6. Sh. Mitlesh Kumar 7. Susree Suman Lata
45. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	23.12.2016			18.1.2017	1. Pr. Shishir Kumar Pandey 2. Sh. Shyam Singh Yadav 3. Pr. Dr. N.K. Chadda 4. Sh. Dayashanker Tiwari 5. Sh. Prabhakar Ramadev Yevale 6. Sh. Rakesh Kumar Singh 7. Sh. Pramod Majumdar
46. Ministry of Minority Affairs	07.9.2015 & 17.9.2015	08.12.2015		30.05.2017	1. Dr. Surya Prakash Dixit 2. Pr. Bhudev Sharma 3. Dr. Rita Shukla 4. Dr. Naresh 5. Dr. Sanjay 6. Pr. Naveen Chandra Lohaiti 7. Dr. Mohan V.T.V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	02.5.2016		18.02.2017			1. Sh. T.S. Kannan 2. Sh. Mangat Ram Dhasmana 3. Smt. Rajkumari Dev 4. Dr. Beena Singh 5. Major Gen. N.B. Singh 6. Sh. Rajesh Chetan 7. Sh. Mayank Goyal
48.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	27.5.2016		19.11.2016			1. Dr. Smt. Anita Arya 2. Sh. Sanjeev Dubey 3. Sh. S. Shankar 4. Sh. Vibhuti Narayan Singh 5. Sh. Sanjay Kumar Yadav 6. Sh. S. Parkash 7. Sh. P.V.N. Madhav
49.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	17.9.2015	06.01.2016	08.03.2017			1. Sh. Abhishek Gupta 2. Sh. Gajbhan Mukut Sharma 3. Sh. Sanjeet Banarjee 4. Sh. Yalgadha Laxmi Prasad 5. Dr. Meenakshi Swami 6. Pr. Ram Sajan Pandey 7. Sh. Shiv Kumar Madan

50. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	12.3.2015	10.06.2015	17.11.2015	29.06.2016	27.12.2016	1. Acharya Dr. Shwetketu Sharma 2. Sh. Manohar Lal Batham 3. Sh. Om Prakash Tiwari 4. Sh. Mahesh Chandra Sahu 5. Dr. Naresh 6. Dr. Yatindra Nath Chaturvedi
51. Ministry of Human Resources Development, Deptt. of Higher Education	07.03.2016			22.08.2016		1. Smt. Zarina Bano 2. Sh. Harveer Singh Shastri 3. Pt. O.P. Shastri 4. Dr. Yogendra Pratap Singh 5. Pr. (Dr.) Prem Lata Chutail 6. Pr. (Dr.) Ashok Prabhakar Kamal 7. Dr. Ravindra Nagar
52. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	17.08.2015			19.07.2016	19.10.2016 & 15.03.17	1. Sh. Shivaji Dubey 2. Sh. Uma Ayyar Rawla 3. Sh. Krishna Kant 4. Sh. Praveen Khandelwal 5. Dr. Sushma Pal Malhotra 6. Sh. Ramesh Khanna 7. Smt. Dali Kama

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	08.09.2015 & 18.08.2016	18.11.2015	30.09.2016			1. Sh. Rahul Limye 2. Keshav Prasad Singh 3. Sh. Ashok Tiwari 4. Dr. Mahesh Chandra 5. Dr. Sukhvindra Kaur Bath 6. Dr. Anand Prakash Tripathi 7. Sh. Birendra Singh Bisht
54.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	05.04.2016 & 18.07.2016		28.07.2016			1. Sh. Sikander Yadav 2. Dr. Harish Kumar Malik 3. Sh. Harish Kumar B. Tank 4. Sh. Arun Kumar Gemini 5. Ms. Reeta Dubey 6. Sh. Yogesh Bhardwaj 7. Sh. Rajeev Gupta

Statement-II
(A) Information received from the Ministry/Department of Government of India by the Information Management System during the financial year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	To Region A		To Region B		To Region C		Total		From Region A		From Region B		Total	
		In Hindi/ Bilingual	In English only	In Hindi/ Bilingual	In English only	In Hindi/ Bilingual	In English only	In Hindi/ Bilingual	In English only	No. of letters received in English	No. of letters replied in Hindi	No. of letters received in English	No. of letters replied in Hindi	No. of letters received in English	No. of letters replied in Hindi
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Department of Space	4425	390	506	52	1926	187	6857	629	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1196	663	473	485	200	405	1869	1553	1348	489	748	182	2096	671
3.	Ministry of AYUSH	6223	3825	1435	1432	1209	1750	8867	7007	7956	1944	2144	444	10100	2388
4.	Department of Economic Affairs	19012	21376	5025	4704	1454	1991	25491	28071	9087	2403	3090	858	12177	3261
5.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	3614	961	2236	706	745	388	6595	2055	4187	1609	1508	903	5695	2512

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	875	450	548	319	290	260	1713	1029	692	474	319	239	1011	713
7.	Ministry of Steel	14290	1690	1624	621	2261	942	18175	3253	9763	6397	1795	1223	11558	7620
8.	Department of Higher Education	20894	17347	12343	13354	7167	9087	40404	39788	24646	11236	10197	4743	34843	15979
9.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	881	988	8	7	235	600	1124	1595	1258	315	35	18	1293	333
10.	Department of Consumer Affairs	13187	4126	2545	1020	2886	1446	18618	6592	12887	3381	3977	1346	16864	4727
11.	Department of Fertilizers	7215	6071	1819	1544	771	626	9805	8241	12715	2158	3278	828	15993	2986
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	25531	7490	10892	3922	4052	1898	40475	13310	19210	7550	6058	2225	25268	9775
13.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	2369	2162	174	227	44	59	2587	2448	4334	994	1096	234	5430	1228

14. Ministry of Corporate Affairs	10730	7257	4878	3502	5033	4212	20641	14971	18332	3488	7960	1408	26292	4896
15. Department of Personnel and Training	12716	22270	3192	7225	954	3710	16862	33205	48980	3774	8727	1583	57707	5357
16. Department of Agriculture Research and Education	1092	485	132	44	157	49	1381	578	1068	255	122	0	1190	255
17. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	38390	25690	16475	10288	5176	5368	60041	41346	68593	27341	8783	2970	77376	30311
18. Department of Coal	3939	1674	1054	499	645	478	5638	2651	2696	1662	1130	745	3826	2407
19. Department of Food and Public Distribution	31050	6341	10541	2118	4992	1666	46583	10125	15135	6069	4032	1840	19167	7909
20. Ministry of Food Processing and Industries	2326	2728	970	IMS	491	1817	3787	6093	5042	1597	2104	460	7146	2057
21. Ministry of Mines	2963	1525	1245	854	1686	1556	5894	3935	2534	1015	1290	580	3824	1595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22.	Ministry of Home Affairs	42157	20512	5764	4577	6255	5454	54176	30543	83978	19310	11845	2354	95823	21664
23.	Department of Rural Development	31776	11856	15973	5990	5743	3207	53492	21053	20176	5922	9623	4987	29799	10909
24.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4766	4305	1842	1883	927	2032	7535	8220	4312	1493	1711	859	6023	2352
25.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	19148	7821	3925	2121	3427	1942	26500	11884	20205	5313	2462	897	22667	6210
26.	Department of Post	2669	485	736	235	986	587	4391	1307	1780	1274	909	556	2689	1830
27.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	5287	3148	2283	1451	1171	966	8741	5565	4392	1701	1603	914	5995	2615
28.	Department of Telecommunication	17446	19303	3152	6932	2755	4520	23353	30755	42933	8475	10977	1461	53910	9936

29. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	3609	1406	1436	625	490	331	5535	2362	3040	1572	924	316	3964	1888
30. Ministry of Civil Aviation	14457	6269	1223	556	286	376	15966	7201	9822	3470	880	412	10702	3882
31. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	2848	615	0	0	0	0	2848	615	1114	989	0	0	1114	989
32. Niti Aayog (Planning Commission)	5494	7933	331	1116	174	686	5999	9735	14564	1612	1206	157	15770	1769
33. Department of Justice	3143	5032	1450	2757	394	1414	4987	9203	8565	2444	4670	1080	13235	3524
34. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	6044	4611	374	1141	330	956	6748	6708	7936	1967	2188	481	10124	2448
35. Department of Atomic Energy	5445	3534	23378	15239	8360	5433	37183	24206	9672	1202	18734	2925	28406	4127
36. Ministry of Tourism	3538	5015	424	1360	424	2075	4386	8450	5766	456	1689	156	7455	612

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
37.	Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change	67439	36358	21447	12338	11460	14986	100346	63682	45239	4877	10800	1001	56039	5878
38.	Department of Animal Husbandry Dairy and Fisheries	4613	1584	2430	1125	1784	1591	8827	4300	4446	1794	2630	1106	7076	2900
39.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	6803	1583	1020	342	2845	567	10668	2492	6588	5814	601	462	7189	6276
40.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	8738	989	379	151	534	425	9651	1565	3216	1717	352	132	3568	1849
41.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	12919	4158	2813	1633	1181	762	16913	6553	15664	2586	4941	747	20605	3333
42.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	11164	466	2638	171	2882	402	16684	1039	9993	9240	1844	1659	11837	10899
43.	Department of Shipping	4784	3260	2479	2721	1688	2563	8951	8544	5387	2283	3240	716	8627	2999

44. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	1680	1936	340	533	93	250	2113	2719	1465	573	487	191	1952	764
45. Department of Bio-technology	2274	2419	998	1480	485	1162	3757	5061	2154	522	786	181	2940	703
46. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	52420	8180	11540	2339	15537	4150	79497	14669	64675	32401	0	0	64675	32401
47. Election Commission of India	9900	2820	2139	1266	1726	1617	13765	5703	7394	1469	1613	716	9007	2185
48. Department of Heavy Industry	5928	1179	941	512	572	360	7441	2051	11757	1456	0	0	11757	1456
49. Department of Land Resources	5179	2614	1488	1130	475	925	7142	4669	3346	1413	1206	630	4552	2043
50. Cabinet Secretariat	11749	40341	130	385	0	52	11879	40778	12505	1834	631	180	13136	2014
51. Ministry of Women and Child Development	7155	3613	3327	2251	763	801	11245	6665	9052	1679	2911	856	11963	2535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
52.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	12981	5004	3515	1971	1360	949	17856	7924	10553	5530	2428	1437	12981	6967
53.	Department of Defence Production and Supplies	3820	1790	1274	701	1803	1380	6897	3871	7476	3090	585	276	8061	3366
54.	Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence	13188	6074	4976	3204	3437	2420	21601	11698	26137	8579	3930	1798	30067	10377
55.	Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Finance)	19300	2105	97	IS	27	0	19424	2120	22516	12554	746	292	23262	12846
56.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1730	1536	740	612	30	133	2500	2281	3509	1030	432	27	3941	1057
57.	Department of Revenue	33626	10904	5524	5004	2021	2326	41171	18234	20633	5704	3989	1089	24622	6793

58. Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)	27155	4904	16512	4133	9978	4624	53645	13661	35274	25620	23660	17593	58934	43213
59. Department of Public Enterprises	11810	4956	1724	405	3768	863	17302	6224	4107	742	379	20	4486	762
60. Ministry of Textiles	5674	3279	2667	1739	1128	1247	9469	6265	4788	1418	2289	1003	7077	2421
61. Department of Commerce	18650	5910	2165	993	360	216	21175	7119	5848	644	0	0	5848	644
62. Department of Science and Technology	8031	3510	3510	1665	1988	1538	13529	6713	4126	772	740	239	4866	1011
63. Department of Financial Services	2771	1	2988	14102	2567	11119	2981	52932	8536	17590	12732	11335	7153	28925
64. Ministry of External Affairs	4463	4454	1175	2252	541	1273	6179	7979	6989	2754	1084	413	8073	3167
65. Ministry of Power	8596	5612	2586	1675	1525	908	12707	8195	7940	1704	3113	594	11053	2298
66. Legislative Department	8073	1076	1126	338	465	266	9664	1680	10548	6987	897	10	11445	6997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
67.	Department of Legal Affairs	12540	6266	5208	2705	1406	2294	19154	11265	15889	7754	6068	3499	21957	11253
68.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1665	598	81	98	93	87	1839	783	617	73	117	28	734	101
69.	Department of Expenditure	18588	6220	1912	1188	314	594	20814	8002	25257	7602	2885	1251	28142	8853
70.	Ministry of Urban Development	26140	7547	4324	1506	2665	1324	33129	10377	13086	5538	6934	3198	20020	8736
71.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	4863	1197	3486	918	1496	850	9845	2965	6086	3833	3045	1967	9131	5800
72.	Union Public Service Commission	50784	17693	8735	3642	4691	4312	64210	25647	10815	4647	1859	554	12674	5201
73.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	12434	752	979	112	2113	41	15526	905	9844	3718	193	34	10037	3752
74.	Ministry of Culture	32649	32530	3047	3224	1463	1782	37159	37536	29191	7327	5211	1961	34402	9288

75. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	25300	17661	9698	5803	3734	4902	38732	28366	14005	1433	4180	557	18185	1990
76. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	6910	3407	2012	845	2011	1098	10933	5350	10346	3337	2939	2058	13285	5395
77. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2892	1901	1105	1167	649	959	4646	4027	3965	1490	2159	523	6124	2013
78. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	5708	941	3103	637	1086	459	9897	2037	4860	2746	1930	917	6790	3663
79. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	12634	8182	2739	2060	882	1168	16255	11410	16622	7135	2086	898	18708	8033
80. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	20609	34262	3808	8420	1967	4888	26384	47570	56115	20797	23982	7004	80097	27801
TOTAL	1042014	552113	306445	188430	180241	144969	1528700	885512	1116331	378299	289051	105354	1405382	483653

(B) Information received from the Ministry/Department of Government of India by the Information Management System during the financial year 2017-18

Name of Ministry/Department	To Region A		To Region B		To Region C		Total		From Region A		From Region B		Total	
	In Hindi/Bilingual	In English only	In Hindi/Bilingual	In English only	In Hindi/Bilingual	In English only	In Hindi/Bilingual	In English only	No. of letters received in English	No. of letters replied in Hindi	No. of letters received in English	No. of letters replied in Hindi	No. of letters received in English	No. of letters replied in Hindi
1. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	2139	104	655	41	773	250	3567	395	1853	985	299	214	2152	1199
2. Department of Food and Public Distribution	5443	895	2033	295	636	166	8112	1356	3217	833	462	243	3679	1076
3. Department of Financial Services	7126	789	3560	550	2125	626	12811	1965	4550	3052	2586	1525	7136	4577
4. Department of Heavy Industry	4964	693	535	260	1679	1113	7178	2066	3073	358	0	0	3073	358
5. Department of Space	923	81	117	14	685	78	1725	173	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Ministry of Corporate Affairs	3517	2225	1589	1049	1223	963	6329	4237	4743	1598	1972	896	6715	2494
TOTAL	24112	4787	8489	2209	7121	3196	39722	10192	17436	6826	5319	2878	22755	9704

IR Battalion of women cadre

1180. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up India Reserve Battalion of women cadre for special security;
- (b) if so, details of proposal therein; and
- (c) the target to provide all India basis job and budget recommendations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Government of India had approved raising of 5 India Reserve Battalions for J & K Police on 10.02.2016. Subsequently, State Government raised a demand to create a Women Police Battalion for J & K 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 J & K Police, the State Government of J & K was asked to raise one or two Women Battalions out of the 5 India Reserve Battalions sanctioned for J & K. It was also mentioned that MHA policy is to reserve 33% seats for women; therefore, MHA would encourage J & K 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.

Non-submission of records by NGOs

1181. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many NGOs have not submitted their annual income and expenditure records under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act; and
- (b) if so, the number of such NGOs and action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per available records more than 10,000 NGOs have not filed due Annual Returns for the Financial Years (2010-11 to 2015-16). To begin,

show cause notices have been sent in respect of around six thousand defaulting NGOs for cancellation of their registration.

Proposal from Manipur for establishing IRB

1182. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) objectives for establishing India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in different States;
- (b) whether Government has received any proposal from Manipur Government for setting up of new IRBs in the State; and
- (c) if so, details thereof and by when request of the State would be fulfilled and necessary findings would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The objective behind sanctioning India Reserve Battalions is to make the States self reliant, so that their dependency on the Central Armed Police Forces is progressively reduced.

(b) and (c) A request has been received from Manipur Government for sanction of 11 India Reserve Battalions. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Flooding of Imphal valley

1183. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of assistance provided to Manipur as relief and rehabilitation measures in connection with the recent large scale flooding of Imphal valley;
- (b) details of proposals from the State Government to mitigate the crises in the State and the response of Central Government thereto; and
- (c) whether the Central Government has been requested to declare the flood in Imphal valley as a calamity of severe nature, if so, details thereof and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per the existing frame work, the concerned State Government is required to undertake necessary relief measures in case of natural disasters through the funds readily available in the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as per norms. In case of a disaster of 'severe nature', additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure.

As reported by State Government an amount of ₹ 71.01 crore is available in SDRF account as on 1st April, 2017 for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters in the affected areas during 2017-18. In addition, the Government of India has released 1st instalment of central share amounting to ₹ 9.45 crore from SDRF to the State on 21st July, 2017. In the instant case, upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Manipur, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 13th to 16th July, 2017 for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the flood/ landslides of 2017. Keeping in view the intensity and magnitude of floods of 2017 in Manipur, it has been adjudged a calamity of a 'severe nature' for all practical purposes.

Meeting of NAC

1184. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) was held to discuss the issues pertaining to increasing incidents of lynching and atrocities unleashed on dalits and minorities across the country, as a result of which the minorities, SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society are living in the climate of constant fear; and

(b) if so, efforts being made on the part of Government to control these barbaric and shameful killings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has been dissolved. Therefore, the question of holding any meeting of NAC does not arise.

Pakistani internet services along Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan

†1185. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani internet services in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan along the Indo-Pak border is posing biggest threat to the security of the country and Pakistan is alluring youths of bordering areas to connect to Pakistani sites and network through WhatsApp, Facebook and Internet; and

(b) whether post offices, Patwari, ex-Servicemen, police stations along the bordering areas and the journalists etc. are at the target of ISI, if so, the steps taken by Government to check the activities of ISI and the Pakistani internet service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Spill over frequency of Pakistani mobile network into Indian Territory has been observed in few locations along the Indo-Pakistan bordering areas in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan. However, no instance of use of Pakistani internet services in the bordering areas to access WhatsApp, Facebook etc has come to notice so far.

(b) Pakistani Intelligence agencies including ISI continue their efforts to gather intelligence regarding deployment/movement of Armed Forces along the Indo-Pakistan Border in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat.

Pakistani Intelligence agencies used to call up officials of Post Offices, Railways, State Revenue (Patwaris), Schools, security personnel and public representatives (Sarpanch), etc., by impersonating themselves as senior defence and other district administration officers to collect information of their interest. In this regard, officials/employees having access to sensitive information are regularly sensitized not to inadvertently pass information to anyone without verifying their identity. Moreover, the matter of spillover signals across the border has been taken up by the Government at bilateral and multilateral forum.

Cases of human rights violations

1186. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of cases of human rights violations registered with NHRC in the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that of the 1292 cases recommended by NHRC for compensation from 2013 to 2016, more than 45 per cent are still pending, if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) State-wise details of the number of cases of alleged violation of human rights registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last three years (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-wise No. of Cases Registered in respect of human rights violation during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

State/UT Name	01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016	01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017
	No. of cases registered	No. of cases registered	No. of cases registered
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1224	1335	1250
Arunachal Pradesh	158	38	31
Assam	644	366	268
Bihar	4516	4141	3765
Goa	54	69	56
Gujarat	1565	1445	1210
Haryana	13331	11606	4596
Himachal Pradesh	285	223	181
Jammu and Kashmir	369	213	251
Karnataka	1515	979	1434
Kerala	648	998	729
Madhya Pradesh	3652	2969	2695

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	2980	3015	2485
Manipur	124	76	42
Meghalaya	96	53	44
Mizoram	19	20	14
Nagaland	42	8	14
Odisha	5853	16278	8750
Punjab	1807	1435	1132
Rajasthan	3195	3263	2979
Sikkim	20	11	5
Tamil Nadu	2280	3138	3082
Tripura	83	54	60
Uttar Pradesh	50723	49721	42590
West Bengal	2001	2127	1678
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	32	43
Chandigarh	202	206	126
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	8	8
Daman and Diu	10	22	13
Delhi	9076	7626	6368
Lakshadweep	11	9	10
Puducherry	92	123	142
Chhattisgarh	1192	822	729
Jharkhand	1983	1670	1541
Uttarakhand	3101	1821	1713
Telangana	903	1092	928
All Over India	80	416	634
Foreign Countries	296	380	291
TOTAL	114167	117808	91887

Budget for MPF in States

1187. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise budget details of the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) in the previous three years and its status of implementation;
- (b) the State-wise status of implementation of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS); and
- (c) whether Government is taking any step to enhance district cyber security cells, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The State-wise budget details of the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) in the previous three years and current financial year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) 14284 Police stations out of a total 15398 police stations in the country are connected to the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS). Majority of these police stations are filing FIRs in this system. Additionally, out of the 5.20 crore crime records of the past ten year period, 3.87 crore records have been entered into the CCTNS database. Presently, 35 States/UTs have functional State Data Centres that are sending data to the National Data Centre. 33 States/UTs have established State Portals which are providing various services to citizens.

(c) For enhancing standards of Cyber Security in country, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) had engaged Data Security Council of India (DSCI) for creating Cyber Crime Awareness amongst Law Enforcement Agencies through workshops in different cities. As part of Cyber Crime Awareness and capacity building in cyber crime investigation, MeitY has setup Cyber Forensics Training Labs at police headquarters in (i) all North-eastern States and Uttarakhand in State capitals in collaboration with Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), (ii) Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore and Kolkata with the help of DSCI for creating Cyber Crime Awareness and Cyber Forensics Training for Law enforcement Agencies (police) and judiciary (including judges, judicial officers and public prosecutors) and (iii) Hi-tech cyber crime investigation and forensic training lab at CBI academy, Ghaziabad. MeitY has also setup a Cyber Lab at National Law School of India

University (NLSIU) Bangalore for training of law enforcement agencies' personnel and Judiciary for creating Cyber Crime Awareness and Cyber Forensic Training. Government of India also provides financial assistance to States for strengthening their cyber facilities, including at district level under the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme as per the prioritised by States in their State Action Plans.

Statement

Details of Allocation, Released and Utilization of funds to various State Governments under MPF Scheme during 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18.

Name of State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		Current year 2017-18
	Allocation ₹ in Crore	Released ₹ in Crore	Utilized ₹ in Crore	Allocation ₹ in Crore	Released ₹ in Crore	Utilized ₹ in Crore	Allocation ₹ in Crore	Released ₹ in Crore	Allocation ₹ in Crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	102.81	54.17	29.87	22.68	32.56	11.26	22.68	41.1	29.87
Arunachal Pradesh	9.62	9.69	9.14	3.64	3.05	0.00	3.64	2.69	4.79
Assam	64.70	43.29	3.06	24.47	3.29	0.00	24.47	4.68	32.23
Bihar	67.70	49.08	3.20	25.62	26.57	0.00	25.62	19.15	33.73
Chhattisgarh	23.82	37.36	33.88	9.01	14.24	7.71	9.01	1.73	11.87
Goa	2.51	1.86	1.07	0.95	0.13	0.00	0.95	0.18	1.25
Gujarat	62.69	72.65	72.65	23.72	23.75	20.56	23.72	43.22	31.24
Haryana	28.13	28.25	28.25	10.64	14.74	11.95	10.64	19.29	14.01
Himachal Pradesh	8.59	5.75	5.75	3.25	0.44	0.00	4.88	5.58	4.28
Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	105.17	104.86	37.00	35.88	18.45	37.00	34.54	48.73
Jharkhand	22.56	34.52	33.03	8.54	22.44	11.31	8.54	1.64	11.24
Karnataka	94.03	103.65	103.65	35.58	39.45	23.31	35.58	72.04	46.85
Kerala	39.50	42	39.78	14.94	2.01	0.00	14.94	11.09	19.68
Madhya Pradesh	66.45	58.18	30.62	25.14	26.8	0.00	25.14	21.86	33.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	115.47	76.65	73.06	43.69	50.88	0.00	43.69	12.8	57.54
Manipur	23.40	28.45	13.31	8.85	7.79	5.43	8.85	8.37	11.66
Meghalaya	9.20	6.98	6.98	3.48	0.47	7.45	3.48	0.67	4.58
Mizoram	11.71	19.03	19.03	4.43	5.41	4.81	4.43	8.12	5.83
Nagaland	26.33	31.39	31.39	9.96	13.78	12.44	9.96	18.05	13.12
Odisha	38.24	42.92	42.92	14.47	19.46	12.54	14.47	26.22	19.05
Punjab	40.25	38.13	38.13	15.23	20.67	12.10	15.23	27.6	20.05
Rajasthan	76.61	102.5	68.33	28.99	34.18	29.22	28.99	34.54	38.17
Sikkim	4.34	3.57	3.57	1.64	0.22	0.00	1.64	1.96	2.17
Tamil Nadu	85.38	85.74	85.74	32.31	63.9	29.70	32.31	89.24	42.54
Tripura	19.22	22.69	15.79	7.28	7.00	2.26	7.28	1.4	9.58
Telangana	0.00	68.13	47.49	16.22	16.32	12.15	16.22	29.4	21.35
Uttar Pradesh	154.87	169.23	143.30	58.59	69.99	0.00	58.59	35.8	77.16
Uttarakhand	8.25	8.81	7.32	3.12	3.74	3.32	4.68	8.53	4.11
West Bengal	70.84	47.4	19.29	26.80	35.52	23.05	26.80	12.31	35.3
TOTAL	1375.01	1397.24	1114.46	520.25	594.68	259.02	523.43	593.80	685.09
Contingency Reserve	75.00			29.75			29.75		38.45
Mega City Policing	50.00			45.00			41.82		45.00
PMU								0.22	0.45
G/TOTAL	1500.00			595.00			595.00	594.02	769.00

- Utilization Certificates for 2016-17 and 2017-18 are not due.
- Releases to various States are subject to proper utilization and performance.
- Release shown against the States include contingency, MCP, Supplementary and better performance incentive funds.

Dispute regarding distribution of properties between Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh

†1188. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether disputes regarding distribution of properties between Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have been resolved;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether all resources located in Uttarakhand State have come in jurisdiction of State;

(c) if not, whether it is not the violation of section-3 of Constitution of India in which it is explained that all the properties and resources located in new State would be under the jurisdiction of that State; and

(d) if so, whether Uttarakhand State should expect justice according to Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) In exercise of the power conferred under Part VII, VIII and IX of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act (UPR Act), 2000, a notification was issued by the Central Government to the effect that the present arrangement in regard to the administration, construction, maintenance and operation of Head works (dams, barrages, regulators, reservoirs) and part of canal network necessary to supply water to the State concerned be continued till the constitution of the Ganga Management Board or till further directions issued by the Government of India in this regard. A draft notification for the constitution of Ganga Management Board as per Section 80 of the UPR Act, 2000 has been prepared and shared with the concerned States. The current status of transfer of assets/properties between the two States is as follows:—

- (a) 37 canals (28 in Haridwar District and 9 in Udham Singh Nagar District) have already been transferred to Uttarakhand by Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) 8 canals situated in Moradabad District under the control of Uttarakhand have already been transferred to Uttar Pradesh by Uttarakhand.
- (c) As per agreement between the two States dated 02.02.2015, transfer of about 25% of buildings and unutilised land which is in the territory of Uttarakhand but under control of Government of UP has been approved by Government of UP *vide* their letter dated 26.12.2016. Uttarakhand has inventorised a list of buildings and unutilised lands and requested Government of UP to transfer physically these properties.

Time for filing ITRs by NGOs

1189. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given a month more for NGOs to file ITRs and renew Foreign Contribution Regulation Act license;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the total number of NGOs complied with the directions of Government so far in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the NGOs which have failed to comply with the stipulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) More than 18,000 NGOs who did not file due ARs from FY 2010-11 to 2014-15 were given one month time to upload the missing ARs pertaining to the above period (FY 2010-11 to 2014-15).

(c) and (d) More than 8,000 NGOs complied with the directions of Government. To begin, around six thousand defaulting NGOs have been served show cause notice for cancellation of their registration.

Fake encounter

1190. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fake encounter has been carried out jointly by CRPF, SSB, Assam Police and the Army;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a report from Central Armed Police Forces in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Attack on journalists

1191. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks 136 in recently released World Press Freedom Index by "Reporters Without Border", and one of the major reasons for the pool ranking is threat to the journalists and bloggers and the silence of Government on the same;

(b) year-wise details of the number of journalists killed or attacked in last three years;

(c) whether any compensation was given to the family of the journalist who was killed;

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons for the same; and

(e) what steps have been taken to ensure such incidents do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Press Council of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken note of the report of Reporters without Borders (RWB) and found out that the sources of RWB in India are ambiguous, and the sampling is quite random in nature which does not portray a proper and comprehensive picture of freedom of the press in India.

(b) NCRB has started collecting data on attack of media persons since 2014 and the State/UT wise details of cases registered and persons arrested (under section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC) for 2014-2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The employer of the journalists are competent to give compensation to their employees. Further, Section 357A of Cr.P.C. also provides compensation to the victim or his dependents, who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. '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 citizen including journalists rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015	
		CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	22	3	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	4	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10	19	32
15.	Maharashtra	5	6	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	9
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	5	0

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	2	2	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	4	1	0
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (STATE)		114	32	28	41
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 (UTs)		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		114	32	28	41

NR: Implies data not received.

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Unified service rules for teachers

1192. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs has forwarded the "Teachers Unified Service Rules" to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) for approval;
 - (b) if so, details thereof;
 - (c) whether the PMO has given its approval to the said file, details thereof;
- and

- (d) by when these rules would come into effect, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) This Ministry has processed the proposals received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana regarding "Teachers Unified Service Rules" and the requisite Gazette Notifications G.S.R. 636 (E), 637(E), 638(E), & 639(E), dated 23.06.2017 have been issued in respect of the said proposals.

Action against organizations involved in lynching

1193. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister on 29th June, 2017 said that killing of people in the name of cow is not acceptable, how has the Union Government translated this statement of honourable PM into an actionable agenda, details thereof; and

(b) whether involvement of particular groups/organizations has been reported in media in various cases of recent mob attack and lynching in different parts of the country and whether Government has taken any action against such organizations to put an end to organized mob attack and lynching, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, 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. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) maintains data on offences promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth etc. (Section 153A & 153B of IPC) and State/UT-wise details of cases reported under offences promoting enmity between different groups (Section 153A & 153B of IPC) are given in the Statement (*See below*). However, NCRB does not maintain data on cases relating to organized mob attack and lynching. Further, '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.

*Statement**State/UT-wise details of cases reported under offences promoting enmity between different groups (Section 153A and 153B of IPC)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Total Offences Promoting Enmity between different Groups	Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, etc (Sec.153A IPC)	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration (Sec.153 BIPC)	Total Offences Promoting Enmity between different Groups	Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, etc (Sec.153A IPC)	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national Integration (Sec.153B IPC)	Total Offences Promoting Enmity between different Groups	Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, etc (Sec.153A IPC)	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration (Sec.153B IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	21	0	49	26	23	14	14	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11	1	1	14	13	1	9	9	9	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	3	0	7	6	1	16	12	4			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	9	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	46	46	0	46	46	0	22	22	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	65	59	6	36	33	3	50	48	2	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3	2	11	9	2	26	22	4	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	33	31	2	35	34	1	35	31	4	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	5	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	39	39	0	23	23	0	22	19	3	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	16	16	0	41	41	0	33	32	1
25.	Telangana	18	18	0	53	52	1	33	33	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26	25	1	60	51	9	116	106	10
28.	Uttarakhand	4	3	1	6	6	0	22	21	1
29.	West Bengal	20	20	0	18	15	3	53	51	2
TOTAL STATE (s)		318	305	13	419	373	46	474	443	31
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	13	13	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
36.	Puducherry	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		18	18	0	5	5	0	1	1	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		336	323	13	424	378	46	475	444	31

Note: '*' provisional.*Source:* Crime in India.

Bank robberies by terrorists in Kashmir valley

†1194. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that terrorists in the Kashmir valley have been carrying on bank robberies these days;
- (b) if so, reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, sources wherefrom the funding of terrorists is going on subsequent to the demonetisation and the reasons of failure of Government in checking the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Inputs indicate that shortage of cash with militants after demonetisation has led to looting of Banks/ATMs in Jammu and Kashmir. 9 cases of bank robberies and 5 bank ATM theft cases have been reported in Jammu and Kashmir since July, 2016 up to 15th July, 2017, in which ₹1,17,61,550/- have been looted. However, ₹1,99,000/- have been recovered. 10 persons have been arrested while 2 accused terrorists have been killed during encounters.

Communal incidents

†1195. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of communal incidents in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan have witnessed a two fold increase during last three years;
- (b) if so, reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, year-wise details of communal incidents that took place in above States during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per the available information, the details of communal incidents, that took place in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan during last three years, are given below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	No. of communal incidents		
	2014	2015	2016
Uttar Pradesh	133	155	162
Madhya Pradesh	56	92	57
Maharashtra	97	105	68
Haryana	4	3	2
Rajasthan	72	65	63

Road accidents and deaths by under age drivers

1196. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing number of road accidents and deaths by under age drivers has become a major issue of concern these days;

(b) what specific regulatory mechanism Government proposes to create deterrence amongst the minors and their parents/ guardians for driving on the streets without supervision with no licence or a mere learning licence; and

(c) whether Government proposes stricter regulations and guidelines to deal with police personnel who cause delay in investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT-wise details of number of Cases, Persons Injured and Persons Died due to Road Accidents during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, National Crime Records Bureau does not maintain data on road accidents and deaths by underage drivers.

(b) and (c) Section 180 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of a owner or persons in-charge of vehicle permitting an unlicensed person or under-aged person to drive it and Section 181 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of driving by an under-aged person. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Union Government attaches highest importance in the matter of crime prevention and in this regard, Advisory on road safety and accidents have been issued to all the States and UT Administrations, which is available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website viz. www.mha.nic.in

Statement*State/UTs wise number of Cases, Persons Injured and Persons Died due to Road Accidents during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016*		
		Cases	Injured	Died	Cases	Injured	Died	Cases	Injured	Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23154	29931	7908	22839	29439	8297	23658	30051	8541
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	185	198	112	284	383	177	227	340	142
3.	Assam	7144	6500	2522	6959	7068	2384	7270	5835	2601
4.	Bihar	9531	6789	4822	9567	6325	5500	8222	5540	4867
5.	Chhattisgarh	12140	11380	3985	14446	13426	4082	13581	13002	3909
6.	Goa	4230	2256	298	4338	2254	314	4304	2084	339
7.	Gujarat	22152	21245	7857	23362	21505	8245	21558	20044	8152
8.	Haryana	11043	9958	4875	11287	10619	5045	11325	10319	5170
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3325	6085	1403	3010	5108	1096	3153	5584	1166
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5778	7958	977	5847	8248	923	5477	7692	958
11.	Jharkhand	4905	4140	2546	5162	4038	2893	4932	3793	3027
12.	Karnataka	43694	56818	10444	44011	56971	10857	44436	54544	11286

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	35872	40787	4000	39014	43468	4196	39420	44108	4287
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39698	41204	9292	40859	40878	9758	51941	53049	9861
15.	Maharashtra	44382	43668	13529	42250	39301	13685	37886	35726	13682
16.	Manipur	735	1257	167	668	1118	129	668	1118	129
17.	Meghalaya	301	476	171	421	589	205	282	372	204
18.	Mizoram	95	161	93	71	78	65	64	31	60
19.	Nagaland	28	38	21	42	56	47	53	46	47
20.	Odisha	9640	11083	3920	10542	11825	4303	10532	11312	4463
21.	Punjab	6391	4127	4621	6702	4414	4893	6952	4351	5077
22.	Rajasthan	24639	27481	10287	24072	26153	10510	23066	24103	10465
23.	Sikkim	130	309	62	211	321	75	223	343	112
24.	Tamil Nadu	67250	77725	15190	69059	79746	15642	71431	82163	17218
25.	Telangana*	20078	21636	6906	21252	22948	7110	22811	24217	7219
26.	Tripura	716	1225	188	647	1029	158	557	853	173
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26064	16458	16284	28095	17384	18407	30608	19824	19006
28.	Uttarakhand	801	1047	507	1523	1657	913	1545	1732	916

29. West Bengal	17105	16001	6478	17706	15404	6705	16949	13874	6650
TOTAL (STATES)	441206	467941	139465	454246	471753	146614	463131	476050	149727
UNION TERRITORIES									
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	218	283	23	258	331	23	238	323	17
31. Chandigarh	366	335	131	413	331	129	426	329	151
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87	96	59	69	97	42	70	130	46
33. Daman and Diu	39	48	15	70	64	42	43	39	27
34. Delhi (UT)	8310	8025	1630	8085	8258	1622	7375	6668	1591
35. Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	1
36. Puducherry	671	1002	203	1530	1552	235	745	666	138
TOTAL (UTs)	9692	9790	2061	10428	10636	2093	8898	8155	1971
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	450898	477731	141526	464674	482389	148707	472029	484205	151698

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

* provisional

Talks with Kashmiri separatist groups

1197. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had any talk/ proposals to talk to the leaders of Kashmiri separatist groups with a view to bringing peace and normalcy in the valley;

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

(c) other steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring normalcy in the Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) As reported by the State Government, the law and order situation in J&K 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 J&K:-

- 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 J&K.

Further, to accelerate the process of development in the State of J&K, Prime Minister on 7th November, 2015 has announced a development package of ₹ 80,068 crore.

Failure of authorities in tackling insurgency

1198. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a number of attacks on army camps in Jammu and Kashmir and on CRPF jawans in Chhattisgarh killing a number of jawans and showing the failure of the authorities to effectively tackle the insurgency in the country;

(b) if so, details of such incidents taken place during the current year so far and number of jawans killed/injured; and

(c) measures being taken to improve the country's security infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of terrorist attacks on Army in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and casualties therein during the current year are as under:—

Year	Number of Incidents	Fatal casualties
2017 (till 17 July)	14	9

Extremists/Maoists have attacked on CRPF camps and personnel in well planned manner in Chhattisgarh in which CRPF Jawans have been Martyred/ injured

due to difficult ground conditions. The details of attacks on CRPF in Chhattisgarh during the current year are as under:—

Year	Number of incidents	No. of CRPF personnel martyred	No. of CRPF personnel injured
2017 (till 20 July)	3	38	9

(c) Security arrangements in Army establishments are being periodically revised based on emerging threats and intelligence inputs. Based on the guidelines on security establishments promulgated by Ministry of Defence, the Defence Services have taken a number of actions *inter alia* including risk categorization of Military Bases; formulation of detailed SOPs; strengthening of response mechanism by better weapons and vehicles; augmenting of security infrastructure by induction of intrusion alarm system and surveillance cameras; security of family quarters; Mutual Aid Schemes with other Services; periodic security audit of all military installations etc.

The following measures are taken by CRPF to improve the security infrastructure and face the challenges of Maoists activities:—

- (i) Enhanced co-ordination with the State Police and undertaking intelligence based Joint Operations.
- (ii) Mechanisms like Joint Command and Control Centres at district level have been devised for better coordination and control amongst the various agencies involved in operation.
- (iii) Inter-State coordination meetings are being held for undertaking inter-State operations.
- (iv) Unit Commandants are instructed to visit their Coy Locations more frequently and to review camp defence.
- (v) 24x7 monitoring of operations is being done.
- (vi) Extensive use of UAVs and CCTV surveillance.
- (vii) In case of regular deployment like ROP/Road construction duties, like ambush points are being identified and covered by sitting area weapons like AGL properly.

Funds for development of border areas

†1199. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme/project to meet the special developmental needs of remote and inaccessible areas along the international border and the welfare of people so as to check the migration;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated during the last three years to achieve the targets of the said schemes and projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through the State Government. The schemes/ works undertaken under the BADP relate to construction of roads, bridges, safe drinking water supply, health, agriculture and allied activities, Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan, construction of toilets particularly for women, infrastructure in health, education and sports sector, promotion of Rural Tourism/Border Tourism, etc.

(c) During the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) the following amount has been allocated to the 17 States under BADP:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount allocated
2014-15	800.00
2015-16	990.00
2016-17	1015.00

NSG operating without helicopter

1200. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Guard, India's counter-terror force, set up in 1984, had opened regional hubs, prompted by 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks, in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata to reduce reaction time;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the NSG requires air mobility to cover short distances in case of terror attack and if so, whether the force is operating without a helicopter for the past two years, with both of its helicopters having been grounded earlier; and

(c) whether Government would address this pressing issue early to keep the NSG combat ready at short notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Government has established four Regional Hubs; one each at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata in 2009. In 2016, the Government has also approved establishment of one Regional Hub at Gandhinagar in Gujarat.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) exist for integrated air support to National Security Guard by the coordinated efforts of Indian Air Force, Aviation Research Centre and Border Security Force Air Wing for training and operational purposes. Government has also delegated powers to DG, NSG for impressments of civil aircraft for transportation of NSG troops in emergency situations.

Divisions of assets and liabilities as per AP Reorganisation Act

1201. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Section 47(3) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, Schedule IX properties in AP and Telangana, assets and liabilities have to be divided between the States on the basis of population ratio;

(b) if so, details of institutions, companies, etc. having been identified and status of division of their properties;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh has written a letter to Government for giving share in Singareni Collieries to Andhra Pradesh as it is mentioned in Schedule IX of above Act; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The companies and corporations specified in the Ninth Schedule are governed by Section 68 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014.

(c) and (d) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of MRs. Sheela Bhide has been constituted for apportioning the Assets and Liabilities of the institutions listed under Schedule IX of the APR Act, 2014, including Singareni Collieries.

Extending Section 108 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act

1202. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has written to extend Section 108 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act for two more years and also extend local issue for two more years; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for extending Section 108 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 for two more years and also extend local issue for two more years. This Ministry has sought justifications from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for extending Section 108 of APR Act, 2014.

Increase in crime rate in Uttar Pradesh

1203. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that as per National Crime Records Bureau Reports, crime rates have increased in Uttar Pradesh during last four months as compared to corresponding period of 2015 and 2016;

(b) if so, details of crimes reported from Uttar Pradesh during last four months and corresponding period of 2015 and 2016; and

(c) reasons for such increase in crime rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Crime head-wise details of cases registered under IPC in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2015-2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*). '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.

Statement

Details of cases registered under various cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) in the State of Uttar Pradesh During 2015-2016

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2015	2016*
1.	Murder	4732	4958
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	4897	5109
3.	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	1338	1272
4.	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	686	1758
5.	Rape	3025	4776
6.	Attempt to Commit Rape	422	1948
7.	Kidnapping and Abduction	11999	15856
8.	Dacoity	277	284
9.	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	56	73
10.	Robbery	3637	4502
11.	Criminal Trespass/Burglary-Total	6683	7503
12.	Theft	49491	56550
13.	Unlawful Assembly	179	597
14.	Riots	6813	7960
15.	Criminal Breach of Trust	3656	3912
16.	Cheating	9343	10553
17.	Forgery	1426	1141
18.	Counterfeiting	120	159
19.	Arson	396	1246
20.	Grievous Hurt	10397	12529
21.	Dowry Deaths	2335	2473

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2015	2016*
22.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	7885	11308
23.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	11	35
24.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	8660	11260
25.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0
26.	Causing Death by Negligence	15995	17657
27.	Offences Against State	0	9
28.	Offences Promoting Enmity between Different Groups	60	116
29.	Extortion	827	1850
30.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	1
31.	Causing Injuries under Rash Driving	16492	18893
32.	Human Trafficking (Section 370 and 370A IPC)	10	42
33.	Unnatural Offences	239	990
34.	Other IPC Crimes	69833	74766
35.	TOTAL Cognizable IPC Crimes	241920	282086

Source: Crime in India

* Provisional.

Cases of financial fraud in Delhi

†1204. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted enquiries into the accounts of company accused of financial fraud in report registered in Geeta Colony police station of Delhi in Indusind Bank, Chandani Chowk, in Canara Bank, Green Park Extension and in Syndicate Bank, Geeta Colony in which a big amount fraudulently got deposited from people and usurped by the above company; and

(b) details of cases of financial fraud registered in Delhi in which people were cheated in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that an FIR

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

No. 47/17 has been registered on 28/01/2017 under Section 406 IPC and 4 of The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act 1978 at Police Station Geeta Colony on allegation of fraud by a finance company. During the course of investigation, notices were sent to Indusind Bank Chandni Chowk, Delhi, Bank of Baroda, Jheel, Geeta Colony, Delhi and Syndicate Bank, Geeta Colony, Delhi asking them to provide account details/statements etc. After investigation, charge-sheet has been filed in the above case in the concerned Court.

(b) The details/disposal of cases of financial fraud registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and current year (upto 30/6/2017) are as under:—

Year	Cases registered	Persons arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending investigation	Discharged
2014	2691	945	7	26	564	288	60
2015	4025	843	9	11	387	398	38
2016	3403	807	1	16	334	434	22
2017 (Upto 30/6/17)	1294	264	00	00	72	182	10

Incidence of suicide in Jharkhand

1205. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the incidence of suicide per lakh population in Jharkhand;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the suicide rate prevalent in Jharkhand is the highest amongst the States in the country;
- (c) whether reasons for this has been examined by Government;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) State/UT-wise details of number

of persons committed suicides and suicide rate during 2015-2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Health being a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, States are empowered to implement its own programmes for prevention of suicide in their jurisdiction.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of persons committed suicides, mid-year projected population (in lakh) and suicide rate during 2015-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015			2016*		
		Suicides	Projected Mid-Year Population (in lakh)	Rate	Suicides	Projected Mid-Year Population (in lakh)	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6226	513.4	12.1	6059	517.43	11.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	13	10.4	121	13.18	9.2
3.	Assam	3231	322	10.0	3050	325.77	9.4
4.	Bihar	516	1031.4	0.5	411	1043.03	0.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	7118	256.6	27.7	6705	259.88	25.8
6.	Goa	302	19.7	15.4	273	19.85	13.8
7.	Gujarat	7246	623.3	11.6	7735	630.75	12.3
8.	Haryana	3545	272.2	13.0	3665	276.12	13.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	543	70.6	7.7	642	71.15	9.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	372	123.4	3.0	323	124.63	2.6
11.	Jharkhand	835	333.5	2.5	1292	338.03	3.8
12.	Karnataka	10786	619.9	17.4	10421	625.68	16.7
13.	Kerala	7692	355.5	21.6	7705	357.45	21.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10293	771.3	13.3	10442	782.55	13.3
15.	Maharashtra	16970	1191.4	14.2	17195	1205.54	14.3
16.	Manipur	37	25.7	1.4	37	26.01	1.4
17.	Meghalaya	172	27.5	6.2	166	27.84	6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	123	10.6	11.7	124	10.67	11.6
19.	Nagaland	21	23.6	0.9	34	23.89	1.4
20.	Odisha	4087	422.5	9.7	3904	425.93	9.2
21.	Punjab	1049	289.4	3.6	1440	292.01	4.9
22.	Rajasthan	3457	723.1	4.8	3678	732.76	5.0
23.	Sikkim	241	6.4	37.5	263	6.49	40.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	15777	691.6	22.8	15182	695.18	21.8
25.	Telangana	10140	365.6*	27.7	9019	368.53	24.5
26.	Tripura	746	38	19.6	677	38.4	17.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3902	2158.4	1.8	3586	2192.39	1.6
28.	Uttarakhand	475	105.4	4.5	152	106.77	1.4
29.	West Bengal	14602	930	15.7	13451	938.27	14.3
TOTAL (STATES)		130639	12334.8	10.6	127752	12476.18	10.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158	5.5	28.9	146	5.54	26.4
31.	Chandigarh	121	17.4	6.9	123	18.01	6.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106	4.2	25.4	77	4.25	18.1
33.	Daman and Diu	38	3.2	11.8	36	3.34	10.8
34.	Delhi (UT)	1845	208.8	8.8	2155	214.92	10.0
35.	Lakshadweep	5	0.8	6.3	3	0.82	3.7
36.	Puducherry	711	16.5	43.2	561	16.83	33.3
TOTAL (UTs)		2984	256.3	11.6	3101	263.71	11.8
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		133623	12591.1	10.6	130853	12739.89	10.3

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

Note: * Provisional.

Specific schemes/plan for removal of unemployment

1206. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any action plan to remove unemployment in the country both in urban and rural areas;
- (b) if so, details thereof with State-wise number of persons provided employment during the last three years; and
- (c) if so, details thereof with specific schemes for removal of unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV (*See below*).

Government is also implementing schemes like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Startup India, Smart City projects etc., which are likely to create more employment opportunities for job seekers. Government announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crore for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content. The NCS Project has also been expanded to include interlinking of employment exchanges and for organising job fairs.

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

Statement-I

State-wise details of Employment Generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 31.10.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	11025	12115	3699
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6352	5134	1332
3.	Punjab	6438	7762	4570
4.	UT Chandigarh	160	323	104
5.	Uttarakhand	7024	7232	1778
6.	Haryana	1584	2048	3152
7.	Delhi	15002	14537	408
8.	Rajasthan	7889	6161	3952
9.	Uttar Pradesh	48604	43059	21611

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bihar	5821	9496	11456
11.	Sikkim	21896	16497	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	397	512
13.	Nagaland	2871	104	3679
14.	Manipur	2407	4998	2899
15.	Mizoram	829	2715	792
16.	Tripura	6736	9072	8937
17.	Meghalaya	6333	5355	1064
18.	Assam	3680	4824	14794
19.	West Bengal	15535	9026	15844
20.	Jharkhand	9240	19624	3760
21.	Odisha	24646	12746	10192
22.	Chhattisgarh	8495	12873	3648
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10211	17629	5320
24.	Gujarat*	790	293	5869
25.	Maharashtra **	18107	14960	5695
26.	Andhra Pradesh	28311	20161	9628
27.	Telangana	406	500	4333
28.	Karnataka	12220	7740	19862
29.	Goa	6604	7761	268
30.	Lakshadweep	21825	17284	0
31.	Kerala	93	0	6044
32.	Tamil Nadu	9738	9653	11652
33.	Puducherry	36190	20836	355
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	386	447	34
TOTAL		357502	323362	187252

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-II

*State-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National
Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Persondays Generated (In lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (till 16/11/2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1555.87	1991.09	1469.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.05	50.46	32.63
3.	Assam	210.89	486.44	253.79
4.	Bihar	352.73	671.44	349.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.79	1014.02	650.23
6.	Gujarat	181.52	225.45	205.03
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	53.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.73	177.33	108.82
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	120.90	316.39	61.70
10.	Jharkhand	453.28	585.68	492.01
11.	Karnataka	433.70	599.08	520.90
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	329.46
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1172.10	1237.58	561.61
14.	Maharashtra	613.88	763.50	511.08
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	89.45
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	106.70
17.	Mizoram	43.60	131.26	59.65
18.	Nagaland	89.93	218.76	179.48
19.	Odisha	534.84	894.49	511.78
20.	Punjab	64.60	144.35	108.84
21.	Rajasthan	1685.46	2341.32	1729.35
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	21.99

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	2440.86
24.	Telangana	1047.27	1416.67	795.47
25.	Tripura	511.76	538.75	314.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.72	1822.49	1236.91
27.	Uttarakhand	147.50	223.96	140.47
28.	West Bengal	1697.08	2865.07	1301.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.11	2.57	1.39
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	1.72	1.07	0.70
33.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0.00
34.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.25
TOTAL		16628.59	23520.72	14645.26

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Till Oct-2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2910	1989	5485
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1626	3663	3404
4.	Bihar	4210	3951	2628
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	360	6578	1195
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	5007	6463	1298
11.	Haryana	1141	8807	4988
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10677	16524	4881
14.	Jharkhand	1587	8384	4096
15.	Karnataka	76	6411	4397
16.	Kerala	0	2457	5057
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1772	4307	1342
18.	Maharashtra	0	1447	594
19.	Manipur	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	6779	21411	17952
23.	Puducherry	0	117	0
24.	Punjab	0	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	425	12494	3036
26.	Sikkim	0	205	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	11939	12428	4835
28.	Telangana	0	1830	2982
29.	Tripura	0	75	199
30.	Uttar Pradesh	4464	11306	2007
31.	Uttarakhand	0	780	0
32.	West Bengal	1223	3117	852
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
TOTAL		54196	134744	71228

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Statement-iv

State-wise details of number of beneficiaries under SJSRV/Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17(31-10-2016)		
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159	429	4924	5465	17051	4242	285	6814	973
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	823	23	0	0	505	0	469	36
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	208	44	4880	1365
4.	Bihar	0	0	2220	625	17054	3501	20	9295	1611
5.	Chhattisgarh	933	4090	2719	4200	15930	6809	1020	5764	1106
6.	Goa	0	91	1	0	91		0	300	5
7.	Gujarat	0	0	165	628	4589	1395	467	3196	1500
8.	Haryana	181	433	98	385	0	40	175	430	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	316	1126	490	94	2176	253	54	32	21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	5089	179	545	5089	557	69	0	54
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1019	510	2279	608	227	35318	1296
12.	Karnataka	3839	5502	3029	4372	22832	1435	392	8336	283
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	5	0	1192	79	57	463
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3555	30104	2051	14668	42597	3870	3320	43672	1089
15.	Maharashtra	812	0	3009	3802	3760	3088	864	11785	1763
16.	Manipur	0	422	512	0	647	679	0	68	23
17.	Meghalaya	21	465	13	0	15	1	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	376	5287	1152	15	1712	731	78	156	83
19.	Nagaland	310	4780	100	310	1310	491	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	571	0	2500	2134	23700	1004	391	4111	2751
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	299	0	714	69	0	388
22.	Rajasthan	87	316	1041	1883	6933	3688	696	1180	931
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	3	190	0	0	1476	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	19569	94894	17071	8527	9554	4801	3716	0	1658
25.	Telangana	389	2378	3035	1490	8817	3373	969	1043	2470

26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttarakhand	256	0	467	615	6294	169	1887	138157	2031										
28. Uttar Pradesh	2026	0	88	8278	37140	10778	264	2369	183										
29. West Bengal	0	24054	1786	143	20980	3999	647	9360	785										
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
31. Chandigarh	26	771	80	28	3333	55	35	476	14										
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
34. Delhi	0	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
TOTAL	35449	182037	47772	59024	254073	58186	15768	288744	22890										

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Employment opportunities in Industries and Private and Public sector

1207. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of employment opportunities created in the industries and businesses of private sector in the last three years and the status of fluctuation in job opportunities in public sector during the same period;

(b) whether workers engaged in agriculture are continuously migrating to cities and whether the condition of such workers is getting very pathetic due to the meagre chances of jobs in cities; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The job growth in these 8 sectors in the last 3 years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. As per the results of the Survey during 2016, the estimated net addition of jobs during the quarter ending January, 2017 over the quarter ending July, 2016 was 2.31 lakh workers in these sectors as given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The sector-wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) as per the Annual Employment and Unemployment survey of Labour Bureau is as follows:—

(In percentage)			
Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Primary	50.8	48.3	47.3
Secondary	20.8	22.4	21.9
Tertiary	28.4	29.3	31.0

The Government has enacted 'Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the welfare of unorganized workers. In addition there are several schemes providing social security, medical and other benefits to workers. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is a health insurance scheme which provides health and maternity benefits to the unorganized workers, listed in the schedule I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. For insurance against death and disability, Department of Financial Services implements schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). Ministry of Labour and Employment implements Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) which covers death and disability along with a scholarship component for 2 children studying in class 9th to 12th standard.

Statement-I

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan.,13 to Dec.,13	Jan.,14 to Dec., 14	Jan., 15 to Dec., 15	Total
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
TOTAL (YEAR-WISE)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

'Source: Labour Bureau.

Statement-II

Details of sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(In lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	1st Jul. over 1st Apr. 16	1st Oct. over 1st Jul. 16	1st Jan. 17 over 1st Oct. 16	Total
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	0.95
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	-0.25
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.26
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.07
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.67
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.35
	TOTAL	0.77	0.32	1.22	2.31

Source: Labour Bureau.

Survey on child labour

1208. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey on child labour in various States of the country recently;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the percentage of distribution of child labour at different age groups in different States; and

(d) whether anomalies will be addressed in the proposed amendments to labour laws and related policies, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of the main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country as per Census 2011 along with percentage of distribution, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, Central Government under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme provides a fund to the tune of ₹ 4.00 lakh per district to conduct survey to identify the incidence of child and adolescent labour in the district.

(d) Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2013 which *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes. Government has also reviewed the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme to make it more effective and the revised NCLP Guidelines issued in this regard have come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2016. Under the revised Guidelines the Special Training Centres (STCs) for rehabilitation of child labour have been aligned in line with RTE Act; the target group has been expanded to all working children below the age of 14 years and to adolescents (14-18 years) working in hazardous occupations and processes; the procedure for setting up of Project Societies and opening of STCs has been simplified; procedure for conducting survey has been simplified; Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened at National, State and District level etc.

Statement

State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011 along with percentage of distribution

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years	Percentage of distribution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	404851	9.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766	0.13
4.	Assam	99512	2.29
5.	Bihar	451590	10.37

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135	0.07
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884	1.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054	0.03
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774	0.02
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473	0.61
11.	Goa	6920	0.16
12.	Gujarat	250318	5.75
13.	Haryana	53492	1.23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001	0.34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528	0.59
16.	Jharkhand	90996	2.09
17.	Karnataka	249432	5.73
18.	Kerala	21757	0.50
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310	6.58
21.	Maharashtra	496916	11.41
22.	Manipur	11805	0.27
23.	Meghalaya	18839	0.43
24.	Mizoram	2793	0.06
25.	Nagaland	11062	0.25
26.	Odisha	92087	2.12
27.	Puducherry U.T.	1421	0.03
28.	Punjab	90353	2.08
29.	Rajasthan	252338	5.80
30.	Sikkim	2704	0.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437	3.48
32.	Tripura	4998	0.11

1	2	3	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301	20.59
34.	Uttarakhand	28098	0.65
35.	West Bengal	234275	5.38
TOTAL		4353247	100.00

** Including Telangana.

Declining trend in job prospects

1209. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted a declining trend in the job prospects in the country which has been reported in the media;

(b) if so, details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to deal with the downward trend in the job prospects?

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.

Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys.

Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs in these sectors is estimated to be 2.31 lakhs.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START-UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Task force on employment

1210. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a panel/taskforce on employment;

- (b) if so, details thereof and the terms of reference of the panel;
- (c) whether task force has submitted its report and if so, the recommendations of the task force; and
- (d) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the task force and if so, by when these would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Government has constituted a task force for improving employment data under the Chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to address the issue of timely, periodic and reliable data on job creation. The Terms of Reference of the Task Force are as follows:—

- (i) To assess the existing data systems and sources that provide information on jobs and job creation.
- (ii) To identify alternate sources that could provide data on jobs and job creation.
- (iii) To recommend mechanism(s) for capturing information on jobs and job creation on a regular basis for both informal and formal sector. This could include making recommendations on changes to existing schemes, legislation and rules to facilitate exchange of information on jobs/employment across platforms and strengthening of the available infrastructure.

The recommendations of the report include the following:—

- (i) Household Surveys and Censuses like an Annual Household Survey with a Quarterly Module in urban areas, a regular time use survey and enhance use of technology in data collection.
- (ii) Enterprise Surveys like an annual enterprise survey using GSTN as the sample frame, economic census at regular intervals, annual survey of enterprises excluded from the GSTN and higher frequency survey of enterprises.
- (iii) Use of Administrative Datasets from a number of sources like Employees' Provident Fund Organisation database, Employees' State Insurance (ESI)

database, National Pension Scheme (NPS), etc. for estimating formalization of labour force.

- (iv) Using data of beneficiaries of Government Schemes like MUDRA, etc. and undertaking specific surveys for assessing employment impact.
- (v) The report of the task force is placed in the public domain for comments.

Registered unemployed persons in the country

1211. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered unemployed persons both in rural and urban areas in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether employment opportunities have not increased in the country in the recent years; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up employment exchanges exclusively for women and if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per information received from State Governments, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges both in rural and urban areas in the country were 4.83 crore in 2014 and 4.49 crore in 2015 (till 30th Sept.). The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. Government is implementing schemes like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, Smart City projects etc., which are likely to create more employment opportunities for job seekers. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) aims to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). 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.

A new scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS 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.

In addition, there are around 997 employment exchanges in the country being managed by the respective State Governments, of which 5 are exclusively for women.

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 registration of job seekers and employers, job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online for all including women on the National Career Service Portal (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.

Statement

State-wise number of job seekers on the live register on employment exchanges

(In thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of job seekers	
		2014	2015#
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1872.5	895.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.2	74.8
3.	Assam	1826.9	1884.8
4.	Bihar	825.6	721.9

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1849.8	1802.3
6.	Delhi	1198.2	1262.6
7.	Goa	139.4	137.6
8.	Gujarat	739.6	688.0
9.	Haryana	779.8	782.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	996.4	816.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	283.9	281.0
12.	Jharkhand	491.9	560.1
13.	Karnataka	369.8	352.0
14.	Kerala	3732.3	3722.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010.9	1742.9
16.	Maharashtra	3821.4	3682.3
17.	Manipur	712.1	735.7
18.	Meghalaya	37.6	40.7
19.	Mizoram	29.6	32.3
20.	Nagaland	64.1	72.9
21.	Odisha	1083.0	1050.3
22.	Punjab	362.3	353.9
23.	Rajasthan	680.9	610.6
24.	Sikkim*	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	7991.0	8018.8
26.	Telangana	-	958.5
27.	Tripura	595.6	611.3
28.	Uttarakhand	861.1	911.0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6856.3	3875.4
30.	West Bengal	7671.7	7848.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.6	38.6

1	2	3	4
32.	Chandigarh	34.3	27.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.4	8.6
34.	Daman and Diu	10.0	10.6
35.	Lakshadweep	18.8	18.9
36.	Puducherry	207.2	220.8
GRAND TOTAL		48261.1	44852.5

Note: # Till 30th September, 2015.

* No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

Registered/unregistered women domestic workers in the country

1212. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered/unregistered women domestic workers including minors in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware of such workers including minors being exploited and ill treated in various work places/households in the country including NCR of Delhi; and

(c) if so, details thereof and steps being taken to regulate placement agencies particularly with regard to domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) statistics (2011-12), estimated 3.9 million workers are employed by private households, of which 1.3 million are male and 2.6 million are female workers. The data on registered/unregistered domestic workers is not maintained at the central level.

(b) and (c) Whenever any complaint regarding exploitation of domestic workers is received, action is taken as per law.

Regulation of placement agencies to safeguard the interest of domestic workers is done by the States.

Central assistance for Awas Insurance Project in Kerala

1213. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that an Awas Insurance Project has been prepared by Kerala Government to register, issue identity cards and ensure health security to workers in Kerala from other States who are of age 18 to 60 years; and

(b) whether Central Government will extend help to meet 80 per cent of the costs to provide free treatment of ₹ 15,000 per annum in all Government hospitals in the State and to extend a risk insurance of ₹ 2 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Government of Kerala has introduced a Scheme named "Awas" with an intention to provide health insurance linked identity card to the Migrant Workers in the State. The scheme envisages providing treatment to the enrolled migrant labourers for an amount of ₹ 15,000/- per annum in the empanelled hospitals.

(b) No such decision has been taken by the Central Government.

Investment of EPFO funds in ETFs

1214. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) invested ₹ 6577 crores in the first year i.e. 2015-16 while the figure for 2016-17 was ₹ 14,982 crores in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs);

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is considering to invest a sum of ₹ 20,000 crores in ETFs during 2017-18; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details of

investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are as under:—

2015-16

	(in ₹ crore)
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	4,922
SBI Sensex ETF	1,655
TOTAL	6,577

2016-17

	(in ₹ crore)
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	7,912
SBI Sensex ETF	2,691
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	1,911
UTI Sensex ETF	662
CPSE ETF	1,808
TOTAL	14,984

(c) and (d) The investment limit in ETFs has been recommended to be raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 218th meeting held on 27.05.2017. Accordingly the estimated investment in ETF for the current Financial Year is approximately ₹ 22,500 crore.

Reducing employment opportunities due to automation

†1215. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trend of using automation *i.e.* machines is increasing in sectors like engineering, manufacturing, automobile, IT and banking and whether this increasing use of machines is reducing employment opportunities;

(b) whether nearly two lakh engineers would be retrenched in Indian IT sector in the next three years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that today around eleven per cent of population *i.e.* twelve crore people in the country are deprived of jobs, if so, steps taken by Government to reduce the unemployment?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) According to the World Development Report (WDR) 2016 of World Bank based on technological feasibility, 69% of jobs in India are susceptible to automation.

According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the industry is estimated to employ nearly 3.9 million people in 2017, an addition of approximately 170,000 people over FY2016. The IT-ITES industry will remain a major net hirer in FY 2017-18. Companies are re-aligning and re-adjusting themselves to the changing business scenario and adjusting their workforce accordingly. Additionally, technologies such as advanced robotics and automation are changing job roles across industries.

The Government uses results of surveys conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Labour Bureau to estimate levels of employment and unemployment. To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. 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.

In IT/BPO sector, there has been estimated increase in employment of 0.22 lakhs during July - December, 2016.

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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising

industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Making national licence mandatory for staffing firms

1216. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed up plans for making a national licence mandatory for staffing firms but without any net-worth threshold;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also considering a rollout of the draft of the amendments to the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act paving the way for the new framework for staffing firms;
- (d) if so, details thereof;
- (e) whether this will encourage unscrupulous players as per the Industry;
- (f) if so, details thereof;
- (g) whether any time-frame has been fixed for renewing the licence; and
- (h) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (h) Improvement in various labour laws is a continuous process. Amendments in the various labour related laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 take place only after a process of exhaustive consultation.

Child labour due to poor condition of their families

1217. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite existing laws child labour has still not stopped because of poor economic condition of their families;

(b) if so, details thereof and also what special measures Government plans to introduce to stop child labour and rehabilitate such children; and

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce relevant laws more strictly by amending them wherever necessary and making the law enforcing agencies accountable for showing laxity in implementation of the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy etc. The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

(b) and (c) Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The amended Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes. Subsequent to the amendment in the Act, a State Action Plan has been circulated to all State Governments/UTs for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Further, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 on 2.6.2017 which provides for District Nodal Officer and Task Force at district level, under chairpersonship of District Magistrate, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly enforced.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Registration of workers of unorganised sector

†1218. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is still no robust system in place for the registration of the workers of the unorganised sector throughout the country;
- (b) whether the workers of the unorganised sector are not able to receive the benefits of schemes for their welfare and other schemes as they are not registered;
- (c) if so, whether Government will assign the task of registration of the workers of the unorganised sector to the labour department and will arrange to get them registered at their work place itself;
- (d) if so, by when; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) As per provisions of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008, every unorganised worker shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. The Central or State Governments may formulate suitable welfare schemes for the Unorganised Workers. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to extend coverage of the social security schemes to maximum unorganised workers as per their eligibility.

As per the Unorganised Workers Social Security (UWSS) Act, 2008 the overall responsibility for registration of unorganised workers lies with the district administration.

Funds deposited under the building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996

†1219. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds deposited with various State Governments and the Central Government till 31st March, 2017 under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 which was enforced in the year 1996;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of funds spent for the welfare of the workers out of the above, details thereof; and

(c) reasons in case this fund was not spent for the welfare of the workers, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The total amount of cess collected by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 was approximately ₹ 32,632.96 crore as on 31.03.2017.

(b) and (c) The cess funds spent for the welfare of the building and other construction workers was approx. ₹ 7516.52 crore as on 31.03.2017.

The cess fund is utilized in terms of Section 22 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, by the States/ UTs through their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards constituted under the Act.

Child labour existing in the country

1220. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child labour still audaciously exists in our country;

(b) if so, what steps has Government taken to completely do away with such a menace of human existence; and

(c) in addition to whatever Government is trying to do, will it consider creating a flying squad to apprehend those involved in such acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

(b) and (c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour comprising of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and

universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development.

Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 11.9.2016. The amended Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes. Subsequent to the amendment in the Act, a State Action Plan has been circulated to all State Governments/UTs for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Further, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 on 2.6.2017 which provides for District Nodal Officer and Task Force at district level, under chairpersonship of District Magistrate, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly enforced.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Labour code on Social Security, 2017

1221. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the concerns raised by trade unions about the role of non-State intermediary agencies mentioned in the draft Labour Code on Social Security, 2017; and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any step to ensure that funds meant to extend social security to workers do not end up in speculative markets at the behest of non-State private intermediaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) 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 prepared a preliminary draft on Labour Code on Social Security, 2017 by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the 15 existing Central Labour Laws and placed on the website of the Ministry on 16.3.2017, inviting comments of the public/stakeholders. The provisions of the Code on Social Security, 2017 are under consideration.

Revision of base year of WPI

1222. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised the base year of All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 2004-05 to 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the new features of the new series of WPI;
- (c) the major conceptual difference between WPI (2004-05) and WPI (2011-12); and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to modernise the country's data collection methods and also the way it calculates various economic indices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has revised the base year of All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The revision of the base year of the macroeconomic indicators is a regular exercise to capture structural changes in the economy and to improve the quality, coverage and representativeness of the indices. The base year revision of WPI has aligned the series with the base year of other macroeconomic indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

(c) The new series of WPI has the following salient features and improvements over the old series:—

- The revised basket of WPI and its weighting structure conform to the structure of economy in 2011-12.
- The number of items in the basket has increased from 676 to 697 and the number of price quotations has increased from 5482 to 8331.
- New series of WPI does not include indirect taxes in order to remove the impact of fiscal policy. This is in consonance with international practices and will make the new WPI conceptually closer to Producer Price Index.
- A new "Food Index" is compiled to capture the inflation in food items.
- Seasonality of fruits and vegetables has been updated to account for more months as they are now available for longer duration.
- Item level aggregates for new WPI are compiled using Geometric Mean (GM) instead of Arithmetic Mean.
- A Technical Review Committee has been set up to review and recommend appropriate methodological intervention to continuously improve coverage, quality and relevance of the WPI.

(d) The Government has modernized the data collection methods by adopting international norms and global best practices such as submission of data online through web portals, use of computer assisted personal interviewing methods etc.

ESI hospital at Gulbarga in Karnataka

1223. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of actual capacity of building of ESI hospital, Gulbarga, Karnataka for the service of labourers for their treatment;
- (b) what is the actual utilization of the campuses;
- (c) details of permanent and ad-hoc staff thereof, post-wise; and

(d) whether there are any grievances of employees when the hospital works with full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Medical College and Hospital, Gulbarga, Karnataka has a capacity of 470 beds.

(b) The details of the actual utilization of the campuses are as under:—

- Medical College building
- Hospital building
- Dental College building
- Boys Hostel
- Girls Hostel
- Community Centre
- Auditorium.

(c) The details of permanent and ad-hoc staff thereof, post-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The hospital is already functional with full capacity of 470 beds. There are few grievances like promotions of faculty staff.

Statement

Post-wise details of permanent and ad-hoc staff

(A)

Sl. No	Faculty	Permanent	Contractual	Total
1.	Professor	11	6	17
2.	Associate Professor	15	11	26
3.	Assistant Professor	39	12	51
4.	Senior Resident	—	24	24
5.	Junior Resident/Tutor	—	54	54
TOTAL				172

(B)

Sl. No	Faculty	Permanent	Contractual	Total
1.	Staff Nurse	20	106	126
2.	Paramedical	9	61	70
3.	Office Staff	16	-	16
TOTAL				212

Abolition of child labour

†1224. 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 total abolition of child labour;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government is following a multi pronged strategy for elimination of child labour comprising of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with conveyance with other schemes for socio-economic development. Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The amended Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes. Subsequent to the amendment in the Act, a State Action Plan has been circulated to all State Governments/UTs for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Further, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 on 2.6.2017 which provides for District Modal Officer and Task Force at district level, under chairpersonship of District Magistrate, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly enforced.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NICLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care., etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Child labour in the country as per NSSO survey

1225. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of child labour between the age of 5 and 14 years in the country as per 2001 and 2011 Census, State-wise;
- (b) details of child labour in the country as per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey conducted in 2009-10, State-wise;
- (c) details of monitoring mechanism that Government has to control child labour in the country; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that containing child labour is also important in view of UN's Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country as per Census 2001 and Census 2011 are 57.79 lakh and 43.53 lakh respectively. The State-wise details of the main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Data on Child Labour in the age group of 5-14 years, based on Employment Unemployment Survey, during National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round (2009-10) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour comprising of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development. Subsequent to the amendment in the Act, a State Action Plan has been circulated to all State Governments/UTs for effective enforcement of the

provisions of the Act. Further, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 on 2.6.2017 which provides for District Nodal Officer and Task Force at district level, under chairpersonship of District Magistrate, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly enforced.

(d) Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 stipulate to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal with respect to eradication of child labour, Government has already strengthened the legislative framework by completely prohibiting child labour upto 14 years in all forms and prohibiting employment or work of adolescent in hazardous occupations and processes.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920

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

** Including Telangana.

Statement-II

*Data on Child Labour in the age group of 5-14 years based on Employment
Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	Major State	No. of Child Labour
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234662
2.	Assam	189154
3.	Bihar	276522
4.	Chhattisgarh	11053
5.	Delhi	18576
6.	Gujarat	390687
7.	Haryana	72196
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7398
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29285
10.	Jharkhand	82468
11.	Karnataka	226497
12.	Kerala	2765
13.	Madhya Pradesh	191017
14.	Maharashtra	260673
15.	Odisha	134563
16.	Punjab	48836
17.	Rajasthan	405936
18.	Tamil Nadu	17351
19.	Uttarakhand	27371
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1775333
21.	West Bengal	551584
	Other	29944
	ALL INDIA	4983871

National Employment Policy

1226. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will frame a new sector-wise National Employment Policy in this financial year even as it grapples with low employment generation;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed National Employment Policy will ensure that a shift from informal to formal jobs takes place in the country;

(d) whether Government held discussions with the trade unions in this regard; and

(e) if so, the opinion of the trade unions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and comments have been sought from various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy.

The policy addresses macro-economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, Labour policy, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable workers and steps suggested for improving employment opportunities.

Export of coir and coir products

1227. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total export worth of coir and coir products for the financial years 2014-17;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Coir Board plans to double its exports in the next couple of years;

(c) whether the export of coir and coir products is going to increase by 17 per cent in the coming financial years, if so, details thereof; and

(d) how Government proposes to extend these benefits to the coir producing farmers and its labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The details of total export of coir and coir products during the last three years are as under:—

Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Quantity (In Metric Tonnes)	626666	752020	957045
Value (₹ in lakhs)	163033.77	190142.52	228164.82

(b) and (c) Coir Board has targeted to double the export of coir and coir products from India within the next three years. During 2015-16, the growth percentage of exports, compared to the previous year, was 20 in terms of quantity and 16.6 in terms of value. During 2016-17 the growth percentage was increased to 27.3 in terms of quantity and 20 in terms of value. There has been an increasing trend in the exports of coir and coir products year to year, it is expected that the trend will continue during the coming years also.

(d) In order to boost the export of coir and coir products, the Coir Board plans to implement vigorous and target oriented export market promotion programmes. The programme titled "Export Market Promotion" under the ongoing plan scheme, Coir Vikas Yojana envisages to promote and make Indian Coir products competitive in the global market. The promotional measures undertaken by Coir Board, *inter alia* include participation in international trade fairs and conferences within India and abroad, providing External Market Development Assistances to the coir entrepreneurs /exporters for meeting the expenses of air fare and stall rent for participation in international fairs, undertaking publicity propaganda besides sponsoring market delegations, undertaking demonstration projects on the functional applications of coir and organizing warehousing facilities to cater to the requirements of products in small quantities, for creating the market pull for coir products in the global market. Under these programmes, financial subsidy and technical support for setting up of coir industrial units and marketing of their products are provided to the coir workers and entrepreneurs. In addition, Coir Board has been implementing an Insurance Scheme for the coir workers of the country against death and disablement caused

by accident. Under the scheme, the entire premium amount of coir workers of the country was borne by Coir Board. The scheme has been merged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY).

Rehabilitation of stressed MSMEs

1228. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of stressed MSMEs are increasing year by year in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step for rehabilitation of these stressed MSMEs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The data on the stressed accounts of MSMEs are captured under 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises notified by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on March 17, 2016. As per the information furnished by the banks to the RBI, during the reporting period July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, 41,417 cases of stressed MSMEs had been referred to the Committees formed by Banks. The sector-wise data is not available.

(c) and (d) There is an inbuilt mechanism in the 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to rehabilitate the stressed MSMEs. The mechanism classifies three categories of incipient sickness. The banks are required to form district level Corrective Action Plan Committees which take up the cases referred to them by banks. After due deliberations, the Committees take decision to either rectify, restructure, or recover the stressed assets.

Tie-up between KVIC and Khadi Institutions

1229. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiative to improve design development and training in different khadi institutions in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether there is any tie-up made between Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Khadi institutions in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) To improve design development in Khadi, KVIC signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)/National Institute of Design (NID), which would work on design development and training with Khadi Institutions, identified by KVIC and enable to bring in quality control as well as standardization and design inputs in production of Khadi fabric and ready-mades. KVIC would take NIFT's help in product development and processes.

Further, to bring in product development and create more employment opportunities in the Khadi sector, convergence has been developed with corporates like Raymond Limited and Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited (ABFRL). Under this convergence the corporate would be providing design development and also develop attractive market trendy products to be marketed in the domestic as well as international market which will benefit the Khadi artisans and provide them captive market as well as sustainable employment opportunities.

KVIC has also taken steps to develop its market by contacting corporates, PSUs, Ministries and bulk orders were received. Encouraging response has been received from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), Post and Telegraph Department, JK Cement, PMO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, etc.

Corporatisation of Khadi and Village Industry

†1230. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of Khadi has increased, the details of sale, profit and expansion of Khadi during the last three years;

(b) schemes of Government to promote various Khadi products, details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) details of Government's vision for corporatisation of Khadi and village industry on the lines of Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi production and sales have increased year on year basis. Khadi production and sales for last three years are as follows:—

(value ₹ in crore)				
Year	Khadi production	% increase in production over previous year	Khadi sales	% increase in sales over previous year
2014-15	879.98	8.49	1170.38	8.26
2015-16	1065.60	21.09	1510.00	29.02
2016-17	1395.94	31.00	2005.75	32.83

(b) In order to generate rural employment and to promote various Khadi products, Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) gives assistance for Marketing and infrastructural development which are as follows:—

- (1) For the renovation and modernization of sales outlets particularly computerization KVIC provides financial assistance under 'Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' scheme. The pattern of financial assistance for the scheme is —
 - Maximum ₹ 25 lakh in urban areas and ₹ 20 lakh in rural areas.
 - Maximum subsidy provided:—
 - (i) Institutional sales outlets - 75%
 - (ii) Boards outlets - 85%
 - (iii) KVIC outlets-100%.
- (2) Khadi Institutions are provided Modified Marketing Development Assistance (MMDA) at 30% of Prime cost of Khadi products.
- (3) Under the Scheme for 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', financial

assistance is also provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions as well as Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) and State KVIBs.

- (4) KVIC has taken the initiative to open premier "Khadi Showrooms" known as "Khadi Lounge" to make available premier Khadi products including designer products. Such type of Lounges has already been opened in Jaipur, Mumbai and New Delhi.
- (5) KVI institutions have also opened premium Khadi sales outlets at Visakhapatnam and Lucknow airports.
- (6) An MoU has also been signed with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) by KVIC which will facilitate NIFT students to work on Khadi projects at grass root level and support Khadi artisans to produce better quality and better marketable products and garments.
- (7) KVIC has also taken steps to develop its market by contacting Corporates, PSUs, Ministries and bulk orders have been received.
- (8) KVIC as a part of its aggressive marketing efforts introduced "Gift Voucher Scheme" for its patrons from Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Goa, Patna, Ernakulam, Bhopal and Visakhapatnam.
- (9) An MoU was signed between KVIC and Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd. (ABFRL) and Raymond for sale of Khadi fabric. These corporates will sell the premium Khadi products in India and abroad.
- (10) Exhibitions are also conducted at District/State/Zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- (11) Publicity is being made through print and electronic media for promoting KVI products in rural and urban areas.
- (12) Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is also implemented for the beneficiaries of PMEGP where these beneficiaries are taught about maintenance of accounts, sale technique and other subjects regarding management of business.

(c) There is no proposal for corporatization of the Khadi and Village Industry Institutions. Most of the KVIs are registered under the Societies Registration Act

and have their own bylaws. If any company/NGO/Cooperative Societies/Individual wants to undertake Khadi activities, they must obtain Khadi Registration and Khadi Mark Certificate from the Khadi and Village Industry Commission. The KVIC acts as a facilitator for these institutions and provides incentives, marketing platform for their products.

Taxes on petroleum products

†1231. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various taxes on petroleum products levied by the Centre and State Governments are equivalent to their basic prices;

(b) the basic price of petroleum products and State-wise prices thereof after levy of State and Central taxes;

(c) the date-wise quantum of increase in prices of crude oil in international market per barrel in last one year;

(d) whether in current status of tax slabs in GST there will accrue less taxes on petroleum products and that is why Government has kept them out of GST purview for the time being; and

(e) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of basic price and various taxes on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of State/UT-wise Retail Selling Price (RSP) for Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The prices of crude oil in the international markets fluctuate on daily basis depending on various factors, including demand and supply situation in the world. The PSU oil companies in India purchase crude oil based on the price of related benchmark crude oil in the international market.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of monthly average price of Indian basket of crude oil in the intentional market during the last one year and the quantum of increase/decrease are given in the Statement-III. (See below)

(d) and (e) Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been implemented with effect from 1st July, 2017 and all petroleum products except Petrol, Diesel, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), crude oil and Natural Gas are in the ambit of GST Act.

Statement-I

Details of basic price and various taxes on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG

The share of taxes in current price of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) and PDS Kerosene (at Mumbai) are given below:—

Share of taxes in Petrol and Diesel RSP effective 16.07.2017

	Petrol		Diesel	
	₹/ Ltr.	% in RSP	₹/ Ltr.	% in RSP
Price before taxes and dealer commission	25.97	40.5%	27.31	49.7%
Custom duty#	0.48		0.51	
Excise Duty	21.48		17.33	
Total Central Taxes	21.96	34.3%	17.84	32.5%
Price Charged to customer - Depot Price	47.93		45.15	
VAT (Including VAT on Dealer Commission)	13.63		8.13	
Total State Taxes	13.63	21.3%	8.13	14.8%
Total Taxes	35.59	55.5%	25.97	47.3%
Dealer Commission	2.55	4.0%	1.65	3.0%
RSP per litre (Rounded Up)	64.11	100.0%	54.93	100.0%

Petrol and Diesel as per IOCL.

Customs duty on petrol and diesel as per July'17, 2nd fortnight RGP.

Break up of Current Excise duty on Petrol and Diesel (eff. 01.07.2017) (₹/ Litre)

Product	Basic Duty	Addl. Excise Duty (Road Cess)	Special Additional Excise duty	Total Duty
Petrol	8.48	6.00	7.00	21.48
Diesel	10.33	6.00	1.00	17.33

Share of taxes in RSP of PDS Kerosene (16.07.2017) and Domestic
LPG (01.07.2017)

	PDS Kerosene*		Domestic LPG	
	₹/ Ltr.	% in RSP	₹/Cyl.	% in RSP
Total Price before Government Levies	25.23		489.97	
Less: Under Recovery incurred by OMCs	6.57		0.00	
Price Component Realized	18.66	86.87%	489.97	86.87%
Custom duty	0.00		0	
GST (Incl. GST on Wholesaler and Retailer Commission)	1.02		26.88	
Total Taxes	1.02	4.75%	26.88	4.77%
Wholesaler and Retailer Commission	1.80	8.38%	47.61	8.44%
RSP per litre /cylinder (Rounded)	21.48	100%	564.00	100%
Less: Cash Compensation by Govt. to consumers under DBTL			58.35	
Less: Cash Compensation by OMCs towards 'Uncompensated Costs' charged in the current RSP			28.19	
Effective cost to Consumer after DBTL Subsidy			477.46	

*at Mumbai.

All other products at Delhi.

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise RSP for Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG

	Petrol	Diesel	Domestic LPG	
	16 Jul-17	16 Jul-17	1 Jul-17	
State Capital/UT			Effective Cost to Consumer after Subsidy (14.2 Kg)	Domestic Non Subsidised (14.2 kg)
1	2	3	4	5
New Delhi	64.11	54.93	477.46	564.00
Kolkata	67.55	57.67	480.32	584.00

1	2	3	4	5
Mumbai	73.45	58.47	491.25	553.50
Chennai	66.57	57.92	465.56	574.00
Agartala	60.42	53.20	483.75	696.00
Aizwal	60.56	52.58	472.32	686.00
Ambala	63.69	54.81	483.30	586.50
Bangalore	65.28	55.07	481.46	568.00
Bhopal	70.66	61.43	482.25	574.50
Bhubaneswar	63.42	59.24	490.44	586.50
Chandigarh	64.28	55.72	479.34	573.50
Dehradun	68.73	58.22	477.70	579.00
Gandhinagar	65.82	61.07	488.11	587.50
Gangtok	67.15	56.75	483.99	711.00
Guwahati	66.89	57.81	477.84	612.00
Hyderabad	68.10	59.82	486.01	613.50
Imphal	62.54	53.30	484.25	686.50
Itanagar	60.63	52.62	479.56	618.00
Jaipur	66.82	58.95	479.87	554.50
Jammu	66.16	56.13	468.63	592.00
Jullunder	68.99	55.11	480.23	592.00
Kohima	62.82	53.50	481.32	575.00
Lucknow	67.62	55.90	482.27	605.00
Panjim	58.19	57.30	488.47	576.00
Patna	68.67	58.62	493.63	653.50
Puducherry	62.78	56.67	457.25	569.50
Port Blair	55.42	51.72	508.34	622.50
Raipur	64.90	59.55	484.84	629.00
Ranchi	66.72	58.25	486.80	610.00

1	2	3	4	5
Shillong	63.59	54.70	481.06	619.50
Shimla	65.02	55.27	480.77	603.50
Srinagar	68.92	58.42	472.13	647.00
Trivandrum	67.99	59.99	484.18	565.00

Statement-III

Details of monthly average price of Indian basket of Crude Oil in international market during the last one year

Months	Indian Basket (\$/BBL)
Jul-16	43.52
Aug-16	44.38
Sep-16	44.48
Oct-16	49.25
Nov-16	44.46
Dec-16	52.74
Jan-17	54.08
Feb-17	54.86
Mar-17	51.47
Apr-17	52.49
May-17	50.57
Jun-17	46.56
Jul-17 (till 17th July, 2017)	47.14
Increase/(Decrease) from July-16 to July-17	8.32%

Note: The Indian basket of Crude Oil (for 2016-17) represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 71.03:28.97 during 2015-16.

Dilution of stake in HPCL

1232. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to dilute its major stake in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) in favour of ONGC;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what will be the future of HPCL, whether to remain a holding company or coordination body;
- (d) how will Government ensure protection of its interest in the strategic sector, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether all the stakeholders in HPCL have been consulted before taking a decision, including labour union, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has given in-principle approval for strategic sale of the Government of India's existing 51.11% of total paid up equity shareholding in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) alongwith transfer of management control.

(c) to (e) Post acquisition by ONGC, HPCL will continue to be Central Government Public Sector Enterprises having become the subsidiary of ONGC. It will still maintain cultural uniqueness and brand identity distinct from ONGC. The proposed acquisition in the oil sector will create a vertically integrated public sector 'oil major' company having presence across the entire value chain. This will give ONGC an enhanced capacity to bear higher risks, take higher investment decisions and to neutralise the impact of global crude oil price volatility. The acquisition of HPCL by ONGC will result in significant synergies, in terms of optimization of logistics costs, R&D activities, economies of scale of purchase of crude oil and optimization in refinery operations.

Enrolment order 'Give it up' campaign

1233. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of individuals who are enrolled under 'Give it up' campaign for providing subsidies on LPG connections;
- (b) if so, the number of individuals who are not interested to enroll under 'Give it up' campaign; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has launched campaign to encourage domestic LPG consumers, who can afford to pay the non-subsidized price for LPG, to voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidy. More than 1 crore LPG consumers have voluntarily given up their LPG subsidy.

Investment in Gujarat refinery expansion by IOC

1234. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation propose to invest ₹15,000 crore in s Gujarat refinery expansion project;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) what is the total amount invested by the IOC during the last two years in many refineries across the countries;
- (d) whether the IOC has any further plans to invest in refineries abroad; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that the Company has planned to expand its Gujarat Refinery from the current capacity of 13.7 MMTPA to 18.0 MMTPA with an estimated investment of ₹ 15000 crore. M/s Engineers India Limited (EIL) has

done the configuration study for the expansion project. The configuration has new units like Atmospheric Vacuum Unit, Indmax unit, Motor Spirit (MS) block units, Kerosene Hydro De-sulphurization unit and Sulphur recovery units along with associated utilities and off sites.

(c) The details of total fund invested by IOCL for expansion of various refineries in the country during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) IOCL has informed that at present they have no plan to invest in refinery projects abroad.

Statement

Investment made in Refinery Projects during last two years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Refinery Name	Expenditure during last two Financial years
1.	Panipat Refinery	46.59
2.	Gujarat Refinery	218.07
3.	Haldia Refinery	17.67
4.	Bongaigaon Refinery	40.53
5.	Digboi Refinery	2.49
6.	Mathura Refinery	21.93
7.	Barauni Refinery	139.22
8.	Paradip Refinery	12.01

Steps to cut down LPG import bill

1235. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to cut down the LPG import bill; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government through Oil PSUs is taking steps to reduce LPG imports including:—

- (i) increasing production of oil and gas,
- (ii) increasing refining capacity,
- (iii) implementing measures for refinery process improvements,
- (iv) promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures.

Complaints against non-supply of LPG

1236. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding non-supply of LPG to the consumers by the LPG dealers regularly in various parts of the country, particularly in Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, action taken against the erring LPG distributors during the last three years and the current year, OMC-wise, State-wise;
- (c) whether these distributors are also involved in black-marketing/diversion of LPG cylinders for commercial purposes; and
- (d) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they endeavour to meet the genuine demand of LPG consumers across the country including Uttarakhand within 48 hours. However, delay in refill supplies may occur in the event of backlog due to non-availability of filled LPG cylinders with the distributors for unavoidable reasons, like road breaches, floods, strikes, incidents of bandhs, shortage of bulk LPG, non-availability of trucks, etc. and in such situations, bottling plants work on extended hours as well as on holidays to clear the backlog.

OMCs carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles

etc. OMCs take punitive action under the prevailing Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors in all established cases of irregularities.

Details of State/UT-wise established cases of delay in refill delivery, non-home delivery of LPG cylinders, overcharging/unaccounted sale of LPG cylinders, pilferage/supply of under-weight cylinders including State of Uttarakhand, during last three years and current year from April, 2017 to June, 2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of established cases of delay in refill delivery, non-home delivery of LPG cylinders, overcharging/unaccounted sale of LPG cylinders, pilferage/supply of under-weight cylinders during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year from April, 2017 to June, 2017

State/UT	Figure (in Nos.)
Chandigarh	26
Delhi	103
Haryana	57
Himachal Pradesh	8
Jammu and Kashmir	41
Punjab	94
Rajasthan	158
Uttar Pradesh	496
Uttarakhand	21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	51
Bihar	83
Jharkhand	51
Manipur	1

State/UT	Figure (in Nos)
Meghalaya	5
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	33
Sikkim	0
Tripura	2
West Bengal	75
Chhattisgarh	39
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Goa	4
Gujarat	88
Madhya Pradesh	178
Maharashtra	184
Andhra Pradesh	140
Karnataka	144
Kerala	67
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	1
Tamil Nadu	92
Telangana	56
ALL INDIA	2300

Increase in domestic oil production

1237. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after allowing 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in

exploration and production sector, any substantial increase has been achieved in domestic oil production in the economy;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% in exploration and production sector was allowed by the Government under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) since February, 1999. Nine bidding rounds have so far been concluded under NELP, in which production sharing contracts for 254 exploration blocks have been signed. Forty exploration blocks were awarded to Foreign Companies (Operators) under NELP. Rest of the blocks were awarded to Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) and Indian Private Companies. At present 71 hydrocarbon Exploration Blocks in the country are operational. Oil and Gas production has commenced from 19 discoveries (12 oil and 7 Gas) from 11 Hydrocarbon Exploration Blocks. At present 37 discoveries in 12 blocks are under development. Other discoveries are in various stages of evaluation/appraisal. Gas production from NELP blocks commenced in the year 2004-05 and Oil production from NELP blocks commenced in the year 2007-08.

At present, contribution of Oil and Gas Production from NELP Blocks to country's oil production is 0.69% and 7.6 % respectively. Oil and Gas production from NELP blocks peaked in the year 2011-12. The contribution of Oil and Gas Production from NELP Blocks during 2011-12 was 2.95 % and 39.18 % respectively.

Major reasons for small contribution in oil and gas production from NELP Blocks are:—

- (1) Sharp gas production decline in KG-DWN-98/3 Block.
- (2) Well completion issues in KG-OSN-2001/3 Block.
- (3) Small size of Discoveries.
- (4) Discoveries not pursued/Relinquished by the Operator.
- (5) Delay in Monetization of Discoveries by Operator.

- (6) Relinquishment of Blocks by Operator without completing Minimum Work Programme (MWP).
- (7) Non-grant of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) by State Government.
- (8) Lack of/Delay in Environmental Clearance (EC) by State/Central Government.
- (9) Lack of / Delay in statutory /other clearances.
- (10) Inter-State Border Disputes.
- (11) Logistical Constraints in North-East Areas.

100 per cent LPG coverage in domestic sector

1238. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more and more LPG connections are being released daily under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and under the general category in the domestic sector to achieve 100 per cent LPG coverage to every households in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of LPG connections being released daily under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the general category;
- (c) whether Government has set any time-frame to achieve 100 per cent LPG coverage in domestic sector; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies have released 3.31 crore new LPG connections during Financial Year 2016-17 including 1.98 crore connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

(c) and (d) After implementation of PMUY Scheme, the national coverage of LPG has increased and is estimated to have crossed 75 % as on 01.07.2017 against 61.3 % as on 01.01.2016.

Impact of pipeline of PSU oil companies on fishermen in Andhra Pradesh

1239. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen are facing umpteen problems as they are not able to catch fish since fish are going back to sea and not coming to shore/nearby shore due to laying of pipeline under sea/dredging sea near East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh by ONGC, GAIL, OIL and other PSUs;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to pipeline, mechanized boats are getting damaged, severely;

(c) whether this issue has been brought to the notice of companies by fishermen time and again and requested for paying compensation on monthly basis; and

(d) if so, what has Government done in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) ONGC has informed that they have laid 1.5 km. high density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) sub-sea pipeline safely anchored to sea bed for safe disposal of produced water in Rajahmundry Asset. The necessary approvals for the same were obtained. No complaint from fishermen for not being able to catch fish because of laying of this pipeline have been reported. ONGC has also informed that a pipeline lay vessel had been hired by ONGC which had carried out the job of laying the pipelines of S1-VA project in Eastern Offshore Asset, Kakinada. The vessel lays the pipeline at a very slow pace, which is not likely to disturb any of the fishing activities. The statutory clearances have been received from Ministry of Environment and Forest for laying of offshore pipelines. GAIL has informed that they are not laying any pipelines under sea/dredging sea in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. OIL has informed that they are not carrying any pipeline laying / dredging operation at sea in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

Urging OPEC to remove Asian premium on crude oil supply

1240. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has urged the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries to remove the Asian premium on the crude oil supplied to Indian and Asian buyers;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India had urged the OPEC for due acknowledgement through discount in prices for the large volumes that India imports and that India makes timely payments and has honoured all its contractual commitments; and

(d) if so, the response Government received from OPEC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) During the 2nd India - OPEC Institutional Dialogue held in May, 2017 in Vienna, Austria, Minister of State (I/C) for Petroleum and Natural Gas raised the issue of 'Asian Premium'. He also emphasized that India continues to be a reliable and long term customer and requested OPEC to take necessary step to follow a 'Responsible Pricing' pattern.

(d) Responding to the request, Secretary General of OPEC agreed to work with key suppliers and India in this regard.

Surge in export of petroleum products

1241. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how Government look at the surge in export of petroleum products, as per Bloomberg Report, by China in the last quarter of 2016-17;

(b) what is the status of its exports in the first quarter this fiscal;

(c) how Indian export of petroleum products can be compared with Chinese petroleum products and what impact the country's refineries have with this new trend; and

(d) in view of the above, how Government is planning to protect Indian refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per information available with PPAC, during the period 2016-17, India's total Refining capacity stood at 234 MMTPA in comparison to 716 MMTPA of China. However, India exported 65.5 MMT of Petroleum Products during the period which was higher than the exports of Petroleum Products by China which was 55.2 MMT.

(d) India has developed world class capacities and capabilities in the Refining sector with high complexity index which are capable of processing wide varieties of crudes. Indian Refiners are also taking adequate measures to further modernise the refineries by installing secondary units to add value to their products to compete with other countries in the international market.

Subsidy for equipments under PMUY in Madhya Pradesh

†1242. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) details and present status of subsidy grant paid for equipments provided under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Madhya Pradesh with reference to total Ujjwala KYC enrolled and SV issued; and

(b) details of action plan meant for benefiting the 72 lakh families of the State from the said Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 'towards connection charges is given to a beneficiary.

Further, the beneficiary has the option to avail interest free loan from the respective Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to purchase hot plate or refill or both. As on 21.07.2017, against 26,86,957 cleared application, 25,46,042 connections have been released in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), 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 exist in the name of any family member of the household and after carrying out de-duplication process.

GST rates on bio-diesel and ethanol

1243. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates of GST applicable on bio-diesel, ethanol and other mixing products;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether these rates are more than the taxes applicable earlier on bio-diesel, which is considered a greener fuel;

(c) if so, reason for high GST rate on bio-diesel which is likely to make it uncompetitive;

(d) whether Government has received representations from bio-diesel industry for cutting the GST rate;

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that rates are cut; and

(f) if no steps are being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) With effect from 1st July, 2017, the applicable GST rate on bio-diesel and ethanol is 18 per cent.

Prior to this, excise duty on biodiesel was 6 per cent and VAT rate varied from Nil to 5% in States. In case of ethanol, the excise duty was 12.5 per cent and State VAT ranged from Nil to 8 per cent in different States.

(d) to (f) Representation from Bio-diesel Association of India (BDAI) in relation to cutting the GST rate has been received in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The GST rate on biodiesel is decided by GST Council.

Encouraging use of CNG

1244. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to encourage the use of CNG in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make CNG easily available in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007. PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes setting

up of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and setting up of Daughter Booster Stations where Geographical Areas (GAs) have not been authorized. PNGRB identifies the GA for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network in the country. PNGRB grants the authorization to the entities for developing CGD network through competitive bidding process. PNGRB has already authorized 81 GAs across the country for the development of CGD network and identified 228 GAs to be included in future bidding rounds subject to availability of natural gas and techno-commercial viability of the area.

The Government has taken following steps to boost the CNG consumption:—

- (i) MoP&NG has framed policy guidelines to supply domestic gas to the CGD entities. The domestic gas is being supplied to meet entire requirement of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) (transport) and domestic PNG segments based on last six monthly consumption data by the respective CGD networks.
- (ii) Ministry has set a target in GAIL's MoU for 2017-18 and urged other Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to fix a target for setting up CNG stations through their Joint Ventures Companies/Subsidiaries.
- (iii) Government has set a target to Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to achieve one crore PNG connections by 2019.
- (iv) The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has issued advisory to the State Governments to speed up of CNG/PNG infrastructure.
- (v) The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has declared CGD network as a "Public Utility" under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
- (vi) The Ministry of Defence (MoD) has issued guidelines to allow the development of PNG network into its establishments across the country.

Export of petroleum products

1245. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the net quantum of export of petroleum products during the last three years;

(b) whether India which imports more than 80 per cent of crude oil also exports multiple petro products;

(c) if so, details of the petroleum products exported;

(d) whether net export of petroleum products has fallen 42 per cent during the last three years and the current year;

(e) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(f) the other steps taken by Government to shrink the import and export gap and to boost export of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The net quantum of export of petroleum products during the last three years are given as under:—

	(in 000 MT)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Prov.)
Net Product Export	42,631	31,083	29,637

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

(b) and (c) The country exports surplus petroleum products as on overall basis the refining capacity exceeds domestic consumption of petroleum products as on date. Details of product wise exports during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Net exports value has fallen by 41.8% in INR terms even though quantum of export of petroleum products increased by 2.5% due to declining trend of the international prices of petroleum products from 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(f) The measures being taken to reduce import dependency include promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures; giving thrust on demand substitution; capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables; and implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

Statement**Export of Petroleum Products during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (Apr.-June)(P)**

Products	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (P)		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	('000 MT)	Million USD	₹ Crore	('000 MT)	Million USD	₹ Crore	('000 MT)	Million USD	₹ Crore
LPG	254	236	1455	195	120	785	317	173	1168
MS!	16048	13454	81971	16817	9120	59575	15416	7895	52920
Naphtha	7008	5176	31619	7116	3071	20057	8762	3684	24733
ATF#	5520	4155	25413	5686	2440	16007	7270	3324	22294
SKO	15	13	81	10	5	35	15	8	54
HSD	25559	18865	115149	24037	10180	66492	27301	11905	79857
LDO	6	5	28	0	0	0	131	51	343
LOBS/Lube Oil	11	16	100	17	20	127	13	15	104
Fuel Oil	4762	2321	14251	2806	688	4471	2248	578	3896
Bitumen	94	40	245	101	27	176	38	6	37
Others%	4653	2995	18267	3753	1390	9054	4016	1415	9514
TOTAL	63,932	47,277	288,580	60,539	27,059	176,780	65,527	29054	194920
EXPORT									

Cell P=

P: Provisional

% Others in export include CBFS, VGO, Petcoke, Hexane, Benzene, MTO, TAME, Sulphur etc.

ATF exports by RIL does not include ATF to foreign going airlines.

RIL SEZ imports/exports included in country's import/export data.

! RIL SEZ's MS export includes export of Alkylate.

Note:

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis.

Beneficiaries under PMUY

1246. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of households benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana up till now;
- (b) total number of beneficiaries of the scheme who have not booked even a single refill up till now;
- (c) total number of beneficiaries of the scheme who have booked less than or two refills in span of one year from the date of benefiting for the scheme; and
- (d) reasons for the same and details of solution Government is looking at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil Marketing Companies have released more than 2.5 crore connections under the scheme within a span of 14 months since the launch of scheme on 1st May, 2016.

Nearly 80 % of PMUY beneficiaries in the first year of scheme have come back for the second refill.

Purchase of stake in Mozambique Gas Field

1247. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is investigating Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC's) 2.475 billion dollars purchase of Videocon Group' 10 per cent stake in a giant Mozambique Gas field;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that ONGC Videsh has overpaid Videocon Group and if so, what was the basis of valuation of the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the information made available by ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) amount paid by it for acquiring the 10% stake in Mozambique gas field was within the valuation arrived at by internationally reputed technical, legal, tax and financial consultants.

Losses to ONGC due to cut in natural gas prices

1248. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has lost 5010 crores in revenue on natural gas business and about 3000 crores in profit in last one and a half years due to the cut in prices of the natural gas by Government;

(b) whether the natural gas business is no more a profitable business as the cost of production is significantly very high as compared to the current gas prices; and

(c) whether Government would consider reviewing the natural gas policy and bail out one of the premium Public Sector Undertakings of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and tried to make a fine balance between their interests.

Further, on receiving representations from various operators including ONGC, Government has provided marketing and pricing freedom with a cap on gas production from difficult areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of produced crude oil and natural gas from the discovered small fields. Government also approved marketing freedom for oil and gas to be produced from the blocks/fields to be offered under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

ONGC has posted profits in their accounts for last several years. Profit after Tax of ONGC was ₹17733, ₹ 16004, and ₹17900 crores for F.Y. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Action against petrol pumps indulging in under measurement

1249. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of petrol pump operators have been found selling short fuel to the consumers especially in the State of U.P. and Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to counter the short supply menace detected in U.P. and Maharashtra recently and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some of the petrol pumps have been sealed and if so, details thereof in each State?

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 and Maharashtra were found to be involved in dispensing less quantity of petrol/diesel to the consumers by manipulating the Dispensing Units (OUs).

The Ministry has been monitoring the joint operation across the country. The Government has directed OMCs that there should be absolute zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. 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.

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) OMCs have reported that so far, 93 and 5 retail outlet dealerships in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively have been found indulging in malpractices/

irregularities pertaining to manipulation of fuel deliveries to customers. OMCs have informed that action has been initiated in all cases involving malpractices as per provisions of the agreement subsisting between OMC and RO dealerships and 50 dealerships have been terminated so far.

Impact of GST rates on bio-diesel

1250. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the GST rates bio-diesel would be charged at 18 per cent while earlier there used to be zero excise duty on bio-diesel;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this high taxation would render bio-diesel costlier and uncompetitive affecting its production and sale; and
- (c) if so, the rationale behind such a move and steps proposed by Government to address the concerns regarding bio-diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) With effect from 1st July, 2017, GST rate on bio-diesel is 18 per cent. Prior to this, excise duty on bio-diesel was 6 per cent and VAT rate varied from Nil to 5% in States.

The GST rate on bio-diesel is decided by GST Council.

Target for LPG consumption

1251. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has become the second largest domestic LPG consumer in the world and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government for rapid rollout of clean fuel plan for poor households and fuel subsidy reforms;
- (b) whether Government has set a target of 29 million tonnes of LPG consumption by 2022; and
- (c) if so, details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor household in the country, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17, subject to the condition that no LPG connection should already exist in the name of any family member of the household. Oil Marketing Companies have already released more than 2.5 crore connections under the scheme within a span of 14 months since the launch of scheme on 1st May, 2016. As on 01.07.2017, there are 20.67 crore LPG consumers across the country.

In order to implement subsidy reforms in LPG, the Government 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.

(b) and (c) Assessment of requirement of LPG (domestic/commercial) in the country is made by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the basis of growing LPG consumer base in the country. OMCs source LPG from various sources, including domestic production in refineries, fractionators, etc. and imports.

The projected demand is monitored on a regular basis and necessary changes in the projections are made based on the prevailing sales trend, change in policies or any other factor which may influence the demand. Action is taken accordingly to meet any fluctuation in demand of LPG due to such factors.

Launch of DBTK

1252. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched/proposes to launch Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene (DBTK) if so, details thereof along with norms/criteria and number of States covered including quantum of funds transferred under DBTK so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) if so, details thereof and quantum of kerosene quota allocated/consumed by various States during last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government has noticed any shortage of kerosene in backward/rural areas wherein people depend on kerosene for lighting their houses, if so, the details thereof and steps taken to ensure adequate and regular supply of kerosene in such areas, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has launched Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme with effect from 01.04.2016. Under the DBTK, PDS Kerosene is sold to the identified beneficiaries at non-subsidized rates and the applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries.

Further, under the provisions of the DBTK Scheme, the States/Union Territories (UTs) would be given cash incentive of 75% of subsidy savings during the first two years (2016-17 and 2017-18), 50% in the third year (2018-19) and 25% in the fourth year (2019-20). In case the States/UTs voluntarily agree to undertake cuts in kerosene allocation, beyond the savings due to DBTK, a similar incentive would be given to those States/UTs.

Jharkhand has become the first State in the country to implement DBTK in all the districts of the State. The States of Karnataka, Haryana, Telangana and Nagaland have responded favourably by undertaking voluntary cut in their PDS SKO allocation and applicable cash incentive is being released from time to time depending on the receipt of proposals from State Government.

The following States/UTs have become Kerosene free -

- (i) Haryana
- (ii) Punjab
- (iii) Chandigarh
- (iv) Daman and Diu
- (v) Delhi

(b) State/UT-wise detail of PDS Kerosene allocation and upliftment by the State/UT Governments during the last two years are given in Statement (See below).

(c) As on 17.07.2017, there is no reported shortage of kerosene in the country. There is 38 days cover of kerosene available in the country.

Statement

State-wise PDS SKO upliftments in KL during the last two years

Sl. No.	State	Allocation		Upliftment/Sale	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5772	5160	5754	4866
2.	Andhra Pradesh	266676	225696	232046	191547
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10320	9288	10300	9149
4.	Assam	321372	289248	321034	287814
5.	Bihar	796704	710736	794696	705344
6.	Chandigarh	2988	0	852	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	172272	135384	159143	121671
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1836	1656	1836	1656
9.	Daman and Diu	828	756	828	480
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	5136	4620	5040	2628
12.	Gujarat	657336	493008	657030	492700
13.	Haryana	88344	66252	70584	35929
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24144	18120	24091	17948
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	81180	73056	80072	67872
16.	Jharkhand	262572	219696	260462	219011
17.	Karnataka	509832	287532	484243	260251
18.	Kerala	117780	88344	117743	88343
19.	Lakshadweep	984	936	984	936

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	589824	442368	580150	427248
21.	Maharashtra	626256	563640	613998	517943
22.	Manipur	23388	21060	23320	15232
23.	Meghalaya	25428	22884	25380	22692
24.	Mizoram	6672	6012	6636	6012
25.	Nagaland	16752	15084	16752	9006
26.	Odisha	389724	292296	385081	282959
27.	Puducherry	4260	3840	4200	3828
28.	Punjab	85380	74334	83247	62306
29.	Rajasthan	495180	371400	481539	355768
30.	Sikkim	5712	4296	5712	4296
31.	Tamil Nadu	341724	307560	341723	307571
32.	Telangana	174480	155436	170064	133932
33.	Tripura	38400	34560	38400	34520
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1557600	1168212	1556673	1167550
35.	Uttarakhand	35196	31692	35019	31156
36.	West Bengal	943332	788868	942126	788262
TOTAL		8685384	6933030	8536752	6678424

Gas connections to families with female member

†1253. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BPL families without a female member, who applied for a gas connection under Ujjwala Scheme and the number of such applicants who have been given gas connections and the number of applicants whose applications are pending, the State-wise details thereof;

†Original number of families who have not been able to get a gas connection

due to non-availability of necessary infrastructure for gas connection, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has made the said infrastructure available to such families, if so, from which schemes and if not, reasons therefor and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), LPG connection is released in the name of adult woman member belonging to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) category identified under the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, 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. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 21.07.2017 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) OMCs have reported that they are having adequate infrastructure for releasing LPG connections on demand.

Statement

*Details of State/UT-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on
21.07.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,377
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77,466
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	625
4.	Assam	60,816
5.	Bihar	35,65,620
6.	Chhattisgarh	13,84,225
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,556
8.	Daman and Diu	196
9.	Delhi	517
10.	Goa	972

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Connections released
11.	Gujarat	9,90,478
12.	Haryana	3,03,870
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10,176
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,23,871
15.	Jharkhand	7,15,254
16.	Karnataka	1,90,002
17.	Kerala	13,716
18.	Madhya Pradesh	25,46,042
19.	Maharashtra	12,64,226
20.	Manipur	5,099
21.	Meghalaya	2,721
22.	Nagaland	1,532
23.	Odisha	13,83,035
24.	Puducherry	1,026
25.	Punjab	2,89,287
26.	Rajasthan	20,46,969
27.	Tamil Nadu	4,33,201
28.	Telangana	41
29.	Uttar Pradesh	58,63,968
30.	Uttarakhand	1,25,279
31.	West Bengal	39,93,149
TOTAL		2,56,05,312

Oil leakage at ONGC pipeline in Tamil Nadu

1254. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the leakage of oil in the ONGC pipeline near Kathiramangalam in Thanjavur district in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, details of the assessment such as the extent of oil leakage and possible impact to the environment; and

(c) measures taken/considered to be taken by Government in controlling the environmental damage due to the oil leakage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited along with officials from district administration of Thanjavur assessed the leakage in pipeline on 30th June, 2017. It was found that soil has been affected in an area of approximately 50m x 20m to a depth of one foot.

The spilled oil has been removed/collected from the land and taken to the nearby ONGC's Kuthalam Gas Collecting Station. The affected area has been flushed with water, and water/condensate mix has been removed and taken for safe disposal. ONGC has decided to remove the soil from affected area to the extent needed and to take it to ONGC installation for further treatment/bio-remediation. ONGC has also decided to fill soil to a depth of one foot in order to give back to land owner in cultivable condition.

Steps to increase LPG production

1255. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how LPG infrastructure is compared with the increased domestic demand, more particularly after increasing the targets under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana;

(b) how Government is planning to push production from the present 11 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes in 2017-18 as it is the requirement of LPG this fiscal;

(c) whether any consultation has been held with domestic LPG producers; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Setting up of LPG distributorship is a continuous process. As on 01.07.2017, there are 18950 LPG

distributorship in the country. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have commissioned 525 LPG distributorship since 01.04.2016. Further, OMCs have advertised 2843 locations to set up new LPG distributorships and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has sanctioned 114 LPG distributorships in Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) category to the State Government on nomination basis.

As on 01.07.2017, OMCs are operating 189 Bottling Plants across the country with bottling capacity of 16,354 TMT. New LPG Import Terminals are under execution at Cochin and Haldiya. Further, OMCs are undertaking capacity augmentation of existing Bottling Plants along with construction of 20 Green Field Bottling Plants.

(b) to (d) Assessment of requirement of LPG (domestic/commercial) in the country is made by the OMCs on the basis of growing LPG consumer base in the country. As indigenous production of LPG is less than the demand, OMCs prepare plan to import the LPG requirement on annual basis.

The projected demand is monitored on a regular basis and necessary changes in the projections are made based on the prevailing sales trend, change in policies or any other factor which may influence the demand. OMCs take action to meet any fluctuation in demand of LPG due to such factors.

For the current year 2017, against the projected demand of 23.3 MMT, the projected indigenous availability is 12.2 MMT. To meet the additional over and above the domestic production demand of the country, the import of 10.8 MMT has already been tied up by OMCs. Balance deficit of 0.3 MMT has been kept to absorb any increase in production at indigenous sources and available as optional imports.

Revival of SAIL and its subsidiary companies

1256. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken adequate measures to revive the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and its subsidiary companies including the Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, details thereof and the loss incurred by both SAIL and Salem Steel Plant in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken appropriate measures to safeguard the interest of the employees working in Steel PSUs; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has carried out modernisation and expansion programme at all the five major plants viz. Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur and Burnpur (West Bengal) and special steel plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu). The Expansion Plan, besides capacity enhancement from 12.8 million tonne per annum (MTPA) to 21.4 MTPA of crude steel, caters to the need of SAIL Plants towards technological upgradation and energy savings leading to improvement in operational efficiency. However, in case of Salem Steel Plant (SSP) in Tamil Nadu, despite investment of ₹1902 crores, it has been incurring losses.

(b) The financial performance of SAIL and Salem Steel Plant (SSP) for the last 3 years is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Profit (+)/Loss (-) before Tax (PBT) of SAIL	Profit (+)/Loss (-) before Tax (PBT) of SSP
2014-15	2359	-355
2015-16	-7008	-462
2016-17	-4851	-235

(c) and (d) SAIL follows provisions provided under statutes to safe guard the interest of the employees. Further, SAIL has various bipartite forums at plant as well as at central level to discuss and decide the issues related to employees for protection of their interests.

SAIL Dealers Scheme and Modernisation Programme

1257. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of dealers (retail outlets) under SAIL dealers scheme have increased since last two years, if so, details thereof, State and district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that SAIL failed to meet the demand for rails to the tune of 2,50,000 tonnes in 2016, if so, details thereof;

(c) what is the cumulative expenditure by SAIL for various modernisation and expansion till date; and

(d) what steps are taken by Government to increase the domestic demand of steel after completion of 70,000 crore modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Initially for 2016-17, Railway Board placed a bulk indent on Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for supply of 6,24,516 tonnes of Rails, which was met by SAIL and it supplied 6,20,049 tonnes of Rails during 2016-17 to the Indian Railways. However, the enhanced requirement of Railways *i.e.* supply of 8,20,000 tonnes of Rails during the year could not be met due to capacity constraints. With the ramping up of the new 1.2 million tonne Universal Rail Mill at Bhilai Steel Plant, SAIL has now capacity to meet additional demand of Indian Railways.

(c) The cumulative expenditure incurred by SAIL towards Modernisation and Expansion, Mines and related sustenance schemes, till June, 2017 is ₹ 65,822 crore.

(d) The Government has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which promotes the demand and consumption of steel in the country. The Government on 08.05.2017 has notified the National Steel Policy, 2017 and the policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) in Government procurement. These policies provide conducive environment for development of iron and steel sector.

Steps to increase consumption of steel

1258. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is increasing use of plastic in place of steel due to which steel consumption has decreased drastically; and

(b) whether Government will come forward to arrest this trend and take necessary steps to increase the consumption of steel in the country which is very low compared to the world average of 225 kg.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Data on consumption of steel for the last three years is given below, which indicates the increasing trends in consumption of total finished steel:—

Year	Consumption of total finished Steel (MT)
2014-15	76.99
2015-16	81.52
2016-17*	83.65
April-May 2017	13.79

* provisional,
MT-million tonnes.
Source: JPC.

National Steel Policy, 2017 and policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel products have been notified on 8th May, 2017 which provide conducive environment for development of domestic steel sector leading to increased consumption of steel in the country.

Recession in Steel Industry

1259. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the recession in Steel Industry; and
- (b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Recession is a situation in which there is absolute decline in production for a sustained period of time. The domestic steel industry, however, has shown growth in both crude steel production and finished steel consumption as per details given below:—

Year	Crude Steel Production (in MT)	Growth %	Total finished steel consumption (in MT)	Growth%
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14	81.69	4.2	74.09	0.8
2014-15	88.98	8.9	76.99	3.9

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	89.79	0.9	81.25	5.9
2016-17 (Prov.)	97.44	8.5	83.65	2.6
April-May 2017 (Prov.)	16.44	4.8	13.80	4.2

(Source: JPC)

Expansion of Nagarnaar Steel Plant

1260. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion of Nagarnaar Steel Plant is being carried out, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the area of land acquired for this expansion work and the area of land out of total land acquired belongs to tribals; and

(c) whether Government has provided compensation, rehabilitation and job to the displaced tribals, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no plan for expansion of Nagarnaar Steel Plant.

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

Bringing down cost of steel production

1261. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's steel products are costlier than other nations like China which hampers consumption; and

(b) if so, measures taken by Government to bring down the cost of steel production in India and make it more competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) In a deregulated steel sector, the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator for creating a conducive environment for the growth of steel industry

in the country. Production, sale, fixation of price on various steel items etc. are the sole decision of individual steel producers depending on various commercial considerations including market dynamics. China was recently exporting steel items at prices which were considered as dumping and accordingly anti-dumping duty was imposed on few steel items.

(b) In order to ensure minimum cost of production of steel, the Government has introduced minimal import duty on raw materials items, amended statutory framework like the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2015 and the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015, made policy changes for attracting private investments, approved the National Steel Policy, 2017 etc.

Medical and Wellness Tourism Policy

1262. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to standardize cost of medical and wellness tours for foreigners who visit the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether draft Medical and Wellness Tourism Policy has been finalized, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether information regarding qualification of medical experts, specialists, kind of services available and location would be made available on the website for tourists, if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) the number of tourists visiting India for medical tourism services in the last three years and the estimated number to be increased along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Tourism products including medical and wellness tourism are mostly driven by the private sector and cost of such services are determined by market forces.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has released Guidelines for promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism as Niche Tourism Product. As per the guidelines, Ministry of

Tourism offers financial support to accredited Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers, Chambers of Commerce and other organisations as Marketing Development Assistance, for Publicity, organising workshop/events/seminars and for organising Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion shows.

(d) Yes, Sir. The list of accredited hospitals searchable by Speciality, Procedure, Location and Language Capabilities is already available on the website www.indiahealthcaretourism.com of the Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC). The link for the same is provided from Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org.

(e) Year-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India of tourists coming for medical purpose, during the last three years is given below:—

Year	FTAs
2014*	184298
2015 #	233918
2016*	361060

Ministry of Tourism has not done any forecasting of medical tourist arrivals for coming years.

* includes all type of medical and medical attendant visa.

includes medical visa and medical attendant visa.

Water sports activities in Goa

1263. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any water sports activities are undertaken by Government in Goa;
- (b) details of these sports;
- (c) the beaches on which these sports are undertaken; and
- (d) the financial assistance given by Government for water sports during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS), Caranzalem, Goa a centre of Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior (an autonomous body

under the Ministry of Tourism) carries out training, certification and/or licensing for a variety of water-based leisure/recreation/adventure activities.

(b) Under Skill Course and Professional Course, NIWS offers water-based activities *viz.* Windsurfing, Dinghy Sailing, Waterskiing, Kayaking, River Rafting, Tiller-controlled Power Boat Handling, Remote Control Powerboat Handling, Jet Ski Operation, Parasailing Operations.

(c) Water-based activities are primarily undertaken at Caranzalem beach in Goa. Besides this, outstation training programme are also organized at the respective destinations/water bodies.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has provided financial assistance of ₹ 10.00 crore for setting up of the campus of NIWS, Goa during the last three years.

New Tourist Circuits in the country

1264. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present day Government had announced to establish 50 tourist circuits in the country;

(b) if so, details of the funds allotted for this project and the deadline fixed, the detailed list of those 50 tourist circuits, as announced; and

(c) how many tourist circuits have been established in the last three years ending 31 March, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For integrated development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15. 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.

(b) and (c) As on 30 June 2017, Ministry has sanctioned 63 projects under the above identified thematic circuits for ₹5309.95 crore. The work on all the projects is going on. The completion time for the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme varies from 18 to 36 months.

The year-wise details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme till 30 June, 2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Year-wise details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme till 30 June, 2017

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL (2014-15)				119.6
2015-16				
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 related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37

1	2	3	4	5
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 and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91
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	North-East	Integrated Development of New	97.14

1	2	3	4	5
	Pradesh	India Circuit	Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	
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-Bakkhlai-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-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
TOTAL (2015-16)				1512.93
2016-17				
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 & 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

1	2	3	4	5
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
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt. Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Distt. 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

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
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 <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
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-Ranjit Sagar 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 & 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
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-	76.00

1	2	3	4	5
			Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	
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
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-Khawhpawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee -Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07

1	2	3	4	5
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
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
TOTAL (2016-17)				3191.38

2017-18

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

1	2	3	4	5
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 (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
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 (2017-18)				486.04
GRAND TOTAL (As on 30 June, 2017)				5309.95

Study to identify tourist concerns in the country

1265. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to identify tourist concerns in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) steps proposed to be taken in the light of findings of this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No specific study on this subject has been conducted by Ministry of Tourism.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Financial assistance for tourism projects

1266. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion being followed by the Central Government to provide financial assistance to tourism projects in different States/UTs;

(b) whether Government has provided financial assistance to all tourism projects received from State/UT Governments during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has received proposals from State/UT Governments for additional funds for tourism related projects during the said period, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) other steps taken/being taken by the Central Government to promote tourism in the country, especially in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) and Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits.

Under these schemes the projects are identified for development in consultation with the State Government/UT and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

(b) and (c) The States/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme since its launch are given in the Statement (*See below*). The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme since its launch are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1264 (b) and (c)]

(d) No request has been received from any State Government/Union Territory Administration for additional funds for on-going projects.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism undertakes a series of promotional activities under the Incredible India' brand-line to promote India and its various tourism products and destinations including Rajasthan in domestic and international markets. Incredible India campaigns are released in domestic and international markets in various media including Print, Television, Online and Outdoor to showcase India's tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourist visits in the country. A series of promotional activities are also undertaken through the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, seminars and workshops; production of publicity material and hosting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers from overseas under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism also utilizes its website and social media platforms to promote the tourism destinations and products of the country.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned for development in the country under PRASAD Scheme.

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
TOTAL (2014-15)			78.56

1	2	3	4
2015-16			
5.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
TOTAL (2015-16)			205.95
2016-17			
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
TOTAL (2016-17)			203.94
2017-18			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
TOTAL (2017-18)			40.67
TOTAL (SINCE 2014-15 TILL DATE)			529.12

Development of Micro Tourism Spots

1267. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided special financial package to various State Governments for the promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, details thereof for Karnataka and the extent by which the economic growth and employment is likely to be benefited; and

(c) whether Government provides financial assistance to State Governments to develop 'Micro Tourism Spots' and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under its various schemes for development of tourism related infrastructure and promotion of tourism. These schemes give boost to tourism which in turn are likely to generate employment and lead to economic growth in the country including Karnataka.

Details of funds sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Karnataka under the various schemes are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of funds sanctioned to State Governments Union Territory Administrations including Karnataka under various schemes

(A) **Swadesh Darshan Scheme** (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
			Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
10.	Mizoram	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14
14.	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
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhilai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurda-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
TOTAL (2015-16)				1512.93
2016-17				
18.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
20.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
21.	Meghalaya	North-East India Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
23.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
24.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt. Uttar Kannada Distt. & Udupi Distt. in Karnataka.	95.67
25.	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
26.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
27.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
28.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45

1	2	3	4	5
29.	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
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44
32.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
33.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35
34.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49
35.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
36.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.38
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
			Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
41.	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
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh	99.97
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
44.	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
45.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-	76.00

1	2	3	4	5
			Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	
47.	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
48.	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
49.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
50.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	98.35
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76
52.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhpawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang" under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07
53.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-	93.90

1	2	3	4	5
			Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	
54.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
TOTAL (2016-17)				3191.38
(B) PRASAD Scheme				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project		Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3		4
2015-16				
1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar		6.45
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer		40.44
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati		33.98
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination		28.36
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib		41.54
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi		20.40
7.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath		34.78
TOTAL				205.95
2016-17				
8.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka		26.23
9.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram		16.48

1	2	3	4
10.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
12.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
13.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
14.	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
TOTAL			203.94

(C) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (Fair and Festivals)**2015-16**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30.00
2.	Haryana	2	64.50
3.	Kerala	1	12.50
4.	Manipur	1	50.00
5.	Mizoram	1	50.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	19.00
7.	Punjab	2	32.50
8.	Sikkim	1	44.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	8.00
TOTAL		11	310.5

2016-17

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	25.00
2.	Chandigarh	1	30.00
3.	Haryana	1	30.00
4.	Kerala	2	50.00
5.	Manipur	1	50.00
6.	Meghalaya	1	42.22

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	42.00
8.	Nagaland	1	25.00
9.	Sikkim	2	100.00
10.	Tripura	1	18.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2	55.00
TOTAL		15	467.22

Niti Aayog proposal to develop five exclusive beach tourism zones

1268. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog is considering a proposal to develop five exclusive beach tourism zones in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) which are these proposed beach zones and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) NITI Aayog informs that there is no specific proposal to develop beach tourism zones.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Buddhist Circuit

1269. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any plan for development of Buddhist Circuits and heritage tourist places and cities related to Lord Buddha under Swadesh Darshan Yojana;

(b) if so, State-wise details of Buddhist sites and steps taken for development and promotion of these sites along with funds/grants allocated during last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Buddhist circuit development project is under consideration of Government and criteria for selecting tourist centres/sites; and

(d) whether famous Buddhist sites like Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi Nagri and places in district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh have been included in Buddhist circuit, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Buddhist Circuit and Heritage circuit are among the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(b) The details of projects sanctioned under Buddhist circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme during the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project name/year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)	74.94	14.99
2	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	99.97	19.99
3	Bihar	Development of Buddhist circuit - Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar (2016-17)	98.73	19.75

(c) The projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations keeping in view its potential to be showcased as world class destination, ability to attract investment, current tourist traffic, connectivity, potential for job creation and conservation and promotion of local arts, culture, handicrafts, cuisine, operation and management plan etc. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

(d) All sites associated with Buddhist heritage in the country are covered under this Circuit.

National Tourism Policy

1270. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether India does not have a National Tourism Policy;
- (b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be introduced; and
- (c) the likely basic tenets and salient features of the proposed policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) A National Tourism Policy (NTP) was formulated in 2002. However, taking into account the widespread, interrelated global developments and advancements, which have had a strong bearing on the Tourism sector, a new draft National Tourism Policy has been formulated and the same is yet to be approved.

(c) Some of the salient features of the new draft National Tourism Policy include:

- Focus of the Policy on employment generation and community participation in tourism development.
- Stress on development of tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner.
- An all-encompassing Policy involving linkages with various Ministries, Departments, States/Union Territories and Stakeholders.
- The Policy enshrines the vision of developing and positioning India as a "MUST EXPERIENCE" and "MUST RE-VISIT" Destination for global travellers, whilst encouraging Indians to explore their own country.
- Development and promotion of varied tourism products including the rich culture and heritage of the country, as well as niche products such as Medical and Wellness, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE), Adventure, Wildlife, etc.
- Development of core infrastructure (airways, railways, roadways, waterways, etc.) as well as Tourism Infrastructure.

- Developing quality human resources in the tourism and hospitality sectors across the spectrum of vocational to professional skills development and opportunity creation.
- Creating an enabling environment for investment in tourism and tourism-related infrastructure.
- Emphasis on technology enabled development in tourism.
- Focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth.
- Focus on promotions in established source markets and potential markets, which are contributing significantly to global tourist traffic, with targeted and country specific campaigns.
- Emphasis on Tourism as the fulcrum of multi-sectoral activities and dovetailing of activities of the Ministry with important/flagship schemes of the Government of India.

National Tourism Authority

1271. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to create National Tourism Authority;
- (b) if so, the status thereof; and
- (c) if not, Government's response to the need of such an authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Tourism is a market-oriented sector that requires a swift and flexible approach from the tourism authorities to capitalize on market opportunities. One of the suggestions in the draft National Tourism Policy which is yet to be approved is to set up a National Tourism Authority.

Providing of facilities for tourists at temples, monuments and tourist spots

1272. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme/has taken any initiatives to provide more facilitation to tourists and to make all tourist centres/places accessible to differently-abled persons;

(b) if so, details of works started for providing adequate security and facilities to tourists visiting temples, monuments and other tourist spots in the country;

(c) funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon during last three years; and

(d) details of facilities being provided to tourists visiting temples of Maharashtra especially Siddhivinayak Temple in Mumbai, Ganesh Tekdi in Nagpur and also Historical Forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj along with funds allocated by Government during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism has undertaken various measures/initiatives to provide facilitation and make tourist places accessible to the differently abled and to provide safety and security to tourists as per following details:—

- (i) 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline in 12 Languages to provide support service in terms of information and guidance to tourists.
- (ii) All the infrastructure developed under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) are designed barrier free to provide easy accessibility to differently abled tourists. All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are required to submit an undertaking along with the proposal before sanctioning of project certifying that barrier free environment for differently abled tourists has been incorporated in the design of the built-up areas of the project.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism, under its voluntary scheme guidelines for classification/re-classification of operational hotels, has made it mandatory for hotels to earmark at least one room with suitable furniture and customized washroom facilities, ramp with anti-slip floors, wheel chair to be available on a complimentary basis in hotels of all categories, designated parking places etc. for the differently abled.
- (iv) Transport Operators Association has been advised to provide adequate facility in the tourist cars/buses for differently-abled tourists.
- (v) Handing over Welcome Cards to foreign tourists on arrival to provide useful tips.

- (vi) Some State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
 - (vii) Launching of Code of Conduct for adoption by the Indian Travel and Tourism Industry for Safe and Honourable Tourism with the objective to encourage undertaking of tourism activities with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
 - (viii) Advisories are issued from time to time to various State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure safety and security of the tourist.
- (d) Providing facilities at Siddhivinayak Temple in Mumbai, Ganesh Tekdi in Nagpur falls under jurisdiction of the State Government. Various tourist amenities are provided by Archeological Survey of India and State Archeology at the forts falling under their jurisdiction. In respect of Maharashtra, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 82.17 crore for the development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme during the year 2015-16.

Rehabilitation of displaced tribals

1273. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of tribals displaced from their traditional habitats due to various reasons during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) the preventive steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government for proper rehabilitation of such displaced tribals, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) In so far as land acquisition related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States

as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule - List II (State List)—Entry No. (18). Therefore, State-wise details are not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by way of Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which stipulates that as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the Scheduled Areas except as last resort. In case acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Area in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, are required to be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in Section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dwellers shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.

Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases.

Land being a State subject, the various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the LARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments. Section 16 of the Act mandates the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement to conduct survey and undertake a census of the affected families

and to prepare rehabilitation and resettlement scheme which shall include particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each land owner and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired and where resettlement of affected families is involved. Further, Chapter V of the LARR Act, 2013 deals with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families by the Collector and provision of infrastructural amenities in resettlement area. Sections 41 and 42 of the LARR Act, 2013 contains special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including reservation and other benefits. The Second Schedule to the LARR Act, 2013 highlights the various elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements for all the affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired). These elements include provision of housing units in case of displacement, land for land, offer for developed land, choice of annuity or employment, subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year, transportation cost for displaced families, cattle shed/petty shops cost, one-time grant to artisan and small traders, fishing rights, one-time Resettlement Allowance, and Stamp Duty and Registration Fee.

Employment to tribal people

1274. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tribal people got employment during the last three years and how many lost jobs during these years;
- (b) what was the budgeted amount for them during these years and how much was spent, and
- (c) how much money was spent for their education and health during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not implementing any specific employment generation scheme for the employment of tribal people. Hence no data on employment generation or loss of employment for tribal people is maintained. However, the Ministry, through various interventions like Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes, scheme of Vocational Training, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, etc.

provide funds for Skill Development/upgradation of tribal people, which in turn leads to improvement in the employability of tribals. The details of the funds released under such interventions during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Funds released (₹ in crores)
2014-15	381.86
2015-16	295.78
2016-17	205.22

(c) The details of funds released for Education and Health of tribal people during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Funds released (₹ in crores)	
	for Education	for Health
2014-15	1906.97	76.25
2015-16	2206.87	81.53
2016-17	3070.58	185.66

New monitoring system for funds earmarked for tribals

1275. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced a new system to streamline and to monitor the spending of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the new monitoring system ensures accountability under targeted spending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) An online monitoring system has been introduced by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for monitoring of

allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes of Central Ministries/Departments. It includes monitoring of allocations, expenditure and outcomes. The monitoring framework provides for ensuring targeted spending. Data of expenditure under allocations for welfare of STs of the schemes of all the concerned Ministries/Departments is captured in the monitoring system from Public Financial Management System, and monitoring reports can be generated.

Proposal from Chhattisgarh for inclusion in ST list

†1276. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals from the State of Chhattisgarh have been received for the incorporation in Scheduled Tribes list and those proposals are still pending, if so, the details thereof proposal-wise and the reasons for their pendency;

(b) whether Government proposes to change the process of providing status of Scheduled Tribe; and

(c) if so, details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Details of proposal received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for inclusion of communities in Scheduled Tribes list of the State and their status are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary (Tribal Affairs) was constituted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in February, 2014 to examine the existing criteria and procedure. The Task Force in its report submitted on 16.05.2014 to the Ministry has recommended, *inter alia*, for revision of criteria and procedure for scheduling of tribes as STs. The recommendations of the Task Force were examined and the proposal for streamlining of procedure for inclusion of communities as STs was circulated to States/UTs. Views/comments of States/UTs have been received barring one State and one UT.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of proposals received from Government of Chhattisgarh for inclusion of communities in STs list

Sl. No.	Name of Communities	Status
1.	Saunra, Saonra, as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	Requisite Notification to issue on approval of Parliament
2.	Saura, Sahara, Saora, Soura as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	State Government has been requested to provide fresh report along with justification/comments to process the case further
3.	Bhuinya, Bhuiyan, Bhuyanas synonyms of "BhariaBhumia"	Requisite Notification to issue on approval of Parliament
4.	Bhuyya, Bhiyan communities as synonyms of "BhariaBhumia"	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments
5.	गदबा (change/modification in Hindi version)	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments/views
6.	Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar as a synonym of Dhanwar	Requisite Notification to issue on approval of Parliament
7.	Binjhia	Comments of State Government on RGI/NCST's observations have been received
8.	Sabria	Referred to Registrar General of India for comments
9.	Rautia	Referred to Registrar General of India for comments
10.	Kisan as synonym of Nagesia, Nagasia	Requisite Notification to issue on approval of Parliament
11.	परगनिहा, प्रधान	Referred to State Government for comments on the observation of RGI
12.	Dhuri, Dhoori	Comments of RGI referred to State Government for information and necessary action

Sl. No.	Name of Communities	Status
13.	Banjara, Nayak	Referred to State Government for comments/views/information on the observations of RGI
14.	Amnit, Amneet as sub-group of Bhattra	Referred to State Government for comments/views on the observations of RGI
15.	कोड़ाकू	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments
16.	कोंद (Hindi variant of Kondh)	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments
17.	नगवंसी/नगवन्सी, नागबंसि, नगबंसी, नगवासी, नागबसि, नगबसी as synonyms of नगवंशी (change/modification in Hindi version)	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments
18.	खेरवार/खरवार along with खैरवार	Referred to State Government for justification/comments on the observations of RGI
19.	Majhwar (inclusion of variant Devanagari version)	Referred to State Government for justification/comments on the observations of RGI
20.	Tanwar Chhatri (removal of comma between Tanwar and Chhatri)	Referred to State Government for justification/clarification on the observation/comments of RGI.
21.	Parhia	Referred to State Government for justification/comments on the observations of RGI
22.	Rectification of धनगढ़ in Hindi version and substituting with धोंगड	Requisite Notification to issue on approval of Parliament.
23.	Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar and Mallah	Referred to RGI for comments/views

Sl. No.	Name of Communities	Status
24.	भुइहर/भुईहर along with Bhuinhar (भुईहर) in Hindi at Sl. No. 5 in the STs list of Chhattisgarh without any change in English text	Referred to State Government for justification/comments on the observation of RGI
25.	Inclusion of पंडो, पण्डो/पन्डो at Sl. No. 5 in STs list	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments/views
26.	Correction of भारिया as भरिया without changing in English version name Bharia at Sl. No. 5 in STs list	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments
27.	Inclusion of गोंद and गोंड at Sl. No. 16 in STs list	Referred to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for comments

Assistance to tribals engaged in agriculture

†1277. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribals are engaged in agriculture, if so, whether Government has any plan to provide them assistance and training for adopting modern technology/process of agriculture, if so, details of the said plan;

(b) details of the schemes being run for welfare and safety of tribals in the country during the last three years, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for providing assistance to the unemployed and under employed tribals for gaining secondary source of income, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A large number of tribals are engaged in agriculture. This Ministry is implementing following schemes through which assistance and training are provided to tribals for adopting modern technology/process of agriculture:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (I) Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce.
 - (II) Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations.
 - (III) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub - Scheme (SCA to TSS) (earlier known as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan). It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and other by providing support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure, etc.
 - (IV) Grant under the Article 275(1) of the Constitution: It is 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. As per revised guidelines 20-30% funds of the total allocation for a State are preferably utilized for agriculture and allied sectors which includes (i) adoption and extension of commercial and traditional crops to augment tribal household income, (ii) Soil health management and moisture/water conservation measures, (iii) Promotion of organic farming and (iv) Tribal area specific technical support through Krishi Vigyan Kendras and other Agriculture Research Organisation.
 - (V) Besides the above, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the scheme of "Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms (ATMA) in 652 districts of 29 States and 3 Union Territories, including 51 Districts and 313 Blocks of Madhya Pradesh State since 2005. Under this scheme, funds are released to States for the benefit of farmers of all categories including tribal farmers. Funds for tribal beneficiaries are released separately to States based on Tribal population percentage.
- (c) Yes, Sir. Tribals earn a part of livelihood income through procurement and sale of Minor Forest Produce. In addition they undertake primary level value-addition of MFPs which fetch them better prices. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), a Co-operative Society under the Ministry of

Tribal Affairs, organizes skill up-gradation training for the tribals to enable them master good practices in collection, storage, value-addition and marketing of Forest Produce so that they can get higher earning from such secondary sources.

The details of such skill up-gradation training in the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of training batches	No. of tribals trained
1	2014-15	524	15719
2.	2015-16	496	14895
3.	2016-17	544	16328

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also implements various schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes who are unemployed or underemployed such as (i) Term Loan Scheme, (ii) Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana, (iii) Micro credit scheme for Self Help Group and (iv) Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana.

All the above schemes are implemented throughout the country and are not State specific.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC) since 2002. Under this scheme, training is imparted to unemployed candidates who possess degree/diploma in agriculture and allied subjects, intermediate in agriculture and science graduates with Post Graduation in agri related courses through Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs). The NTIs also provide hand-holding to the trained candidates for establishment of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas and facilitates in providing loan assistance from banks and subsidy support from NABARD.

Schemes to promote tribal heritage and culture

†1278. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any schemes in the country to protect and promote the traditional tribal heritage and culture;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, details of the said schemes; and

(c) State-wise details of the funds allocated/utilised for this purpose during the last three years and current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes' (TRIs), under which financial assistance is provided to TRIs set up by States/Union Territories with the objective of preserving and promoting tribal culture, heritage, art and craft through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of artifacts for existing tribal museum, exchange visit for the tribals, organising tribal festivals, etc.

(c) The State-wise details of the funds released to TRIs during the last three years and current financial year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated/sanctioned by the Government under scheme 'Support to TRIs' during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State/TRIs	Grants released to TRIs (₹ in lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.50	00.00	00.00	-
2.	Assam	85.77	00.00	00.00	91.825
3.	Chhattisgarh	164.50	00.00	00.00	-
4.	Jharkhand	107.10572	00.00	00.00	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	10.00	340.00	-
6.	Gujarat	69.91353	86.53	00.00	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	00.00	00.00	00.00	-
8.	Karnataka	93.00	148.00	117.00	65.00
9.	Kerala	45.45	00.00	67.99	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	157.50	78.75	54.35	-
11.	Maharashtra	58.10	00.00	00.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Manipur	151.00	119.00	109.00	-
13.	Odisha	305.50075	250.30	322.388	-
14.	Rajasthan	34.00	106.58	00.00	63.25
15.	Sikkim	-	-	111.00	68.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	32.50	132.00	00.00	-
17.	Telangana	60.16	00.00	121.90	69.75
18.	Tripura	66.00	159.50	73.25	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	00.00	00.00	43.26	-
20.	West Bengal	73.00	43.50	150.82	-
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.00	50.00	189.00	-
TOTAL		1641.00	1184.16	1699.958	357.825

Tribal students enrolled for education

†1279. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the drastic change that has come about on the grassroot level by the campaign of Government to educate the Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Tribes dominant States/districts;

(b) the total number of tribal students registered for imparting education during the last three years, State-wise, district-wise;

(c) the amount spent for this purpose from the total budget of Central schemes during the last three years; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There has been improvement in educational status amongst STs, as brought out by U-DISE statistics, as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) **Level-wise Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe Students:—**

(number in lakhs)

Level/Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1992-93	50	33	83	13	7	20	5	2	7
2014-15	73	68	141	34	32	66	17	16	33

(ii) **Drop-out rate among Scheduled Tribe Students:—**

Year/ Classes	Classes (I-V)			Classes (I-VIII)			Classes (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1990-91	60.3	66.1	62.5	75.7	82.2	78.6	83.3	87.7	85.0
2013-14	31.9	30.7	31.3	49.8	46.4	48.2	63.2	61.4	62.4

(iii) **Literacy rate change of Scheduled Tribe population (Census Data):—**

(in percentage)

	1991	2011
Male	40.65	68.50
Female	18.19	49.40
TOTAL	29.60	59.00

(b) The details of total number of tribal students registered for imparting school education and higher education during the last three years, State-wise are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II. District-wise data of ST enrolment in elementary schools is given in the Statement-III. District-wise data for secondary and higher secondary levels is not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Funds spent on the education of STs during the last three years, under various schemes of this Ministry is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	72098.18	85714.55	155567.37
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	20070.88	22868.95	8416.64

Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	18956.56	9777.53	41127.13
4.	Article 275(1) Grants	62174.94	89030.38	91735.31
5.	Hostel	7424.01	6935.83	2000.00
6.	Ashram School	4524.00	300.00	0.00
7.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	3500.00	5329.62	6544.89

The Ministry of Human Resource and Development has made the following expenditure under the ST Component during the last 3 years:

(₹ in crore)

Department	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Department of Higher Education	884.34	1006.33	1231.07
Department of School Education and Literacy	4793.86	4287.28	4344.96

Statement-I

Total ST Enrolment - Elementary Level (Last three years)

State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4115	4207	4282
Andhra Pradesh	1085901	444297	405982
Arunachal Pradesh	242231	243034	239704
Assam	850795	852927	777482
Bihar	383977	402838	429738
Chandigarh	265	245	234
Chhattisgarh	1502257	1475608	1432141
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35297	33450	33060
Daman and Diu	2645	2583	2540
Delhi	10242	10715	11051
Goa	18239	17084	16309

State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Gujarat	1601906	1586871	1584088
Haryana	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	53530	53217	52344
Jammu and Kashmir	279071	287792	292557
Jharkhand	1885347	1860221	1843239
Karnataka	654787	652546	653660
Kerala	70882	74078	73158
Lakshadweep	8227	7831	7472
Madhya Pradesh	3583333	3321655	3113522
Maharashtra	1896764	1912520	1920363
Manipur	242654	217649	211583
Meghalaya	669994	686751	704508
Mizoram	214666	210726	209428
Nagaland	370948	312657	305921
Odisha	1907581	1929530	1908715
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	1660	478	507
Rajasthan	1852598	1810909	1890919
Sikkim	43287	40443	38326
Tamil Nadu	159956	160088	152862
Telangana	594388	589786	
Tripura	227788	222017	219686
Uttar Pradesh	272560	274017	276840
Uttarakhand	52456	49812	49884
West Bengal	959779	936076	917634
INDIA	21145738	20689260	20369525

Source: UDISE

Statement-II
Estimated State-wise Enrolment (No.) in various social categories in Higher Education

Sl. No.	State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled Tribe		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	9	10	11	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	118	167	285	107	148	255	185	228	413
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33796	30187	63983	39303	31764	71067	39407	32293	71700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17504	19040	36544	16387	16550	32937	17997	19330	37327
4.	Assam	37645	40778	78423	41680	40845	82525	45700	44005	89705
5.	Bihar	8807	6211	15018	10082	7217	17299	9303	7627	16930
6.	Chandigarh	852	677	1529	948	664	1612	896	752	1648
7.	Chhattisgarh	39156	33751	72907	40517	38612	79129	42138	42950	85088
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	576	448	1024	791	558	1349	902	760	1662
9.	Daman and Diu	172	117	289	188	133	321	188	143	331
10.	Delhi	8300	6386	14686	34436	33361	67797	9008	7356	16364

11.	Goa	1301	1598	2899	1185	1601	2786	1476	1926	3402
12.	Gujarat	60299	56190	116489	64101	62027	126128	64546	62603	127149
13.	Haryana	1488	701	2189	1953	652	2605	1623	606	2229
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4942	5121	10063	5729	5648	11377	6701	7118	13819
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7795	6581	14376	6258	5026	11284	7731	6384	14115
16.	Jharkhand	36369	42243	78612	42345	48165	90510	47009	54109	101118
17.	Karnataka	43763	35925	79688	45231	37729	82960	44571	38264	82835
18.	Kerala	3062	4082	7144	2896	4240	7136	3163	4728	7891
19.	Lakshadweep	59	182	241	73	207	280	72	159	231
20.	Madhya Pradesh	66779	49107	115886	76473	55314	131787	83508	64224	147732
21.	Maharashtra	85006	47465	132471	96541	58420	154961	111117	70249	181366
22.	Manipur	19324	19603	38927	15272	13442	28714	16192	14306	30498
23.	Meghalaya	19979	25898	45877	19049	26816	45865	22485	28061	50546
24.	Mizoram	14926	14711	29637	11162	11217	22379	15433	14769	30202
25.	Nagaland	13438	15149	28587	12468	13934	26402	14491	15988	30479
26.	Odisha	35819	32030	67849	41242	35087	76329	51501	43321	94822
27.	Puducherry	729	290	1019	695	314	1009	809	402	1211

1	2	9	10	11	9	10	11	9	10	11
28.	Punjab	2459	1042	3501	2729	1487	4216	3828	1687	5515
29.	Rajasthan	96070	69808	165878	99664	73264	172928	95189	74367	169556
30.	Sikkim	2236	3426	5662	1896	2521	4417	2582	3785	6367
31.	Tamil Nadu	14835	9541	24376	16045	11140	27185	14789	11667	26456
32.	Telangana	67475	47844	115319	75182	53149	128331	71184	53411	124595
33.	Tripura	7264	4784	12048	8249	5012	13261	8650	6870	15520
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17351	15103	32454	20504	17162	37666	21116	17225	38341
35.	Uttarakhand	6318	6570	12888	7598	8273	15871	7753	7142	14895
36.	West Bengal	32792	24952	57744	34532	25599	60131	33674	28729	62403
	ALL INDIA	808804	677708	1486512	893511	747298	1640809	916917	787544	1704461

Source: AISHE: 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Statement-III*District-wise data of ST enrolment in elementary schools*

State/UTs Name	District Name	Number of ST Enrolment in Elementary Schools (All Management)		
		2013-14	2014-16	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andamans	805	846	906
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Middle and North Andamans	143	144	136
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	3167	3217	3240
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	25077	23318	21759
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	27469	27472	25631
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	33592	46817	45048
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	42613	41264	36769
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	14248	13742	12735
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	23902	22645	19795
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	16906	15877	13807
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	43986	42986	39384
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	26781	25826	23228
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	25714	24246	22516
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	113426	104257	92978
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	38383	36618	33772
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	16590	19229	18560
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	4369	3746	3452
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	12313	12298	12927
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	978	915	853
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	16633	15791	16031

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	15852	11049	10150
Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Dadi		13800	13655
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	23036	12363	12960
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	8321	3881	3817
Arunachal Pradesh	Longding		14014	15436
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	6233	6263	6228
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	21372	19430	17085
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai		4526	4603
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	36443	37478	35971
Arunachal Pradesh	Siang		7722	7988
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	6095	5716	5755
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	23792	10175	10977
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	7436	7152	6985
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	24258	25979	25684
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	10360	10335	9879
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	24740	20401	19268
Assam	Baksa	63971	64213	54464
Assam	Barpeta	5132	5147	4936
Assam	Bongaigaon	3358	3369	3324
Assam	Cachar	15531	14187	13498
Assam	Chirang	40079	40070	35927
Assam	Darrang	1722	1927	1826
Assam	Dhemaji	76183	75663	72124
Assam	Dhubri	1867	2124	1598
Assam	Dibrugarh	17019	16433	15883
Assam	Dima Hasao	32706	34075	27779
Assam	Goalpara	37531	36929	34972

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Golaghat	24033	24419	22534
Assam	Hailakandi	8489	7242	5562
Assam	Jorhat	27855	28479	27836
Assam	Kamrup-Metro	14790	18184	18209
Assam	Kamrup-Rural	29250	29920	26977
Assam	Karbi Anglong	131198	135402	117322
Assam	Karimganj	6177	5377	3978
Assam	Kokrajhar	63007	62675	53404
Assam	Lakhimpur	64527	61237	58585
Assam	Morigaon	27918	28129	26187
Assam	Nagaon	27831	27554	27087
Assam	Nalbari	4579	4394	3891
Assam	Sibsagar	11436	11590	9932
Assam	Sonitpur	53834	54453	52222
Assam	Tinsukia	16955	16439	16862
Assam	Udalguri	43817	43296	40563
Bihar	Araria	10423	9984	12701
Bihar	Arwal	452	216	242
Bihar	Aurangabad (Bihar)	2153	2306	2440
Bihar	Banka	22631	23034	24588
Bihar	Begusarai	283	512	509
Bihar	Bhagalpur	17771	21761	22247
Bihar	Bhojpur	2669	6293	6385
Bihar	Buxar	7273	8435	8440
Bihar	Darbhanga	677	2739	1653
Bihar	Gaya	2812	3274	2705
Bihar	Gopalganj	19701	21017	23501

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Jamui	28295	28847	31209
Bihar	Jehanabad	782	632	560
Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	15258	16202	17144
Bihar	Katihar	37018	36510	38583
Bihar	Khagaria	493	1539	893
Bihar	Kishanganj	15282	15455	16159
Bihar	Lakhisarai	3773	4008	4127
Bihar	Madhepura	4893	3825	4020
Bihar	Madhubani	1952	1700	2574
Bihar	Munger	8666	9147	8750
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3380	2665	2382
Bihar	Nalanda	2266	1256	1254
Bihar	Nawada	2211	3160	2909
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	64436	66171	73712
Bihar	Patna	3251	5680	3601
Bihar	Purba Champaran	4770	4840	6036
Bihar	Purnia	38391	37765	41083
Bihar	Rohtas	9434	10454	10804
Bihar	Saharsa	3713	3492	5264
Bihar	Samastipur	1220	1609	2014
Bihar	Saran	12987	14789	16003
Bihar	Sheikhpura	459	322	180
Bihar	Sheohar	17	18	212
Bihar	Sitamarhi	1963	1334	1216
Bihar	Siwan	26617	27832	28469
Bihar	Supaul	2368	2279	2837
Bihar	Vaishali	3237	1736	2332

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	265	245	234
Chhattisgarh	Balod	39434	38199	37208
Chhattisgarh	Balodabazar	37214	35950	35666
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	98130	96705	96612
Chhattisgarh	Baster	99303	97134	93073
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	8237	8647	8236
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	38268	41664	40467
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	89261	89147	85306
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	36237	35679	34324
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	34373	33215	32180
Chhattisgarh	Durg	15950	15894	15390
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	39159	37993	37026
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa	37695	37216	35813
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	95504	94925	92770
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	76358	74261	69782
Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	36268	37205	34498
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	83558	80273	77584
Chhattisgarh	Korba	93997	90217	88622
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	61098	59403	58298
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	54044	52420	51883
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	16121	16449	16090
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	23678	24065	22690
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	89508	88555	85887
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	21971	19584	19255
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	75483	73312	70945
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	32518	34205	31498
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	76141	73769	73927

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	92749	89522	87111
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	35297	33450	33060
Daman and Diu	Daman	2612	2539	2506
Daman and Diu	Diu	33	44	34
Delhi	Central Delhi	222	147	201
Delhi	East Delhi	616	835	950
Delhi	New Delhi	600	575	630
Delhi	North Delhi	331	382	434
Delhi	North East Delhi	487	297	712
Delhi	North West Delhi	1071	1216	1308
Delhi	South Delhi	2419	2473	2623
Delhi	South West Delhi	2897	3091	3070
Delhi	West Delhi	1599	1699	1123
Goa	North Goa	6206	5679	5406
Goa	South Goa	12033	11405	10903
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	29084	28057	29138
Gujarat	Amreli	2445	3070	3761
Gujarat	Anand	6861	6734	6922
Gujarat	Aravalli		40053	40327
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	64838	67290	69334
Gujarat	Bharuch	84087	81024	79465
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	4590	3475	4176
Gujarat	Botad		1779	2439
Gujarat	Chhotaudepur		124876	124758
Gujarat	Devbhoomi Dwarka		1144	1267
Gujarat	Dohad	317745	314837	315459
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	7650	7208	7644

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Gir Somnath		2867	2412
Gujarat	Jamnagar	5236	6255	6568
Gujarat	Junagadh	7587	4079	3943
Gujarat	Kachchh	9411	10036	10141
Gujarat	Kheda	9493	8088	8440
Gujarat	Mahesana	2676	2838	3000
Gujarat	Mahisagar		64843	64147
Gujarat	Morbi		4919	5934
Gujarat	Narmada	75324	74410	73394
Gujarat	Navsari	90027	86349	83486
Gujarat	Panch Mahals	137698	71712	71593
Gujarat	Patan	3533	3019	3151
Gujarat	Porbandar	1882	1785	2141
Gujarat	Rajkot	11823	11192	12060
Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	112707	73577	75821
Gujarat	Surat	129627	125269	123182
Gujarat	Surendranagar	7815	5845	6492
Gujarat	Tapi	94244	92143	89826
Gujarat	The Dangs	56058	55739	54735
Gujarat	Vadodara	180163	53514	53152
Gujarat	Valsad	149302	148845	145780
Haryana	Ambala	0	0	0
Haryana	Bhiwani	0	0	0
Haryana	Faridabad	0	0	0
Haryana	Fatehabad	0	0	0
Haryana	Gurgaon	0	0	0
Haryana	Hisar	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Jhajjar	0	0	0
Haryana	Jind	0	0	0
Haryana	Kaithal	0	0	0
Haryana	Karnal	0	0	0
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0	0	0
Haryana	Mahendragarh	0	0	0
Haryana	Mewat	0	0	0
Haryana	Palwal	0	0	0
Haryana	Panchkula	0	0	0
Haryana	Panipat	0	0	0
Haryana	Rewari	0	0	0
Haryana	Rohtak	0	0	0
Haryana	Sirsa	0	0	0
Haryana	Sonapat	0	0	0
Haryana	Yamunanagar	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (H.P.)	1412	1360	1391
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	20396	19764	19472
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur(H.P.)	682	697	642
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	11164	11666	11231
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	4705	4572	4669
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	1911	1923	1708
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	2903	2961	2685
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	1976	1964	2031
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1494	1509	1591
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	1842	1808	1731
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	3465	3467	3629
Himachal Pradesh	Una	1580	1526	1564

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	16261	16729	17840
Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	3267	4000	4480
Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	11425	12108	13153
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	6792	8097	7149
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	8629	8566	9004
Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	9936	10405	10402
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	14150	14705	14237
Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	19748	19787	19483
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	10426	10725	10939
Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	6290	6670	7065
Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	4895	4947	4932
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	13152	14010	13878
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	13114	13926	14281
Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	4695	4742	4743
Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	40953	41315	42504
Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	49771	49325	50567
Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	7682	7764	8255
Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	17487	17850	18479
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	3373	3864	3482
Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	3646	4535	4757
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2639	2722	1750
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	10740	11000	11177
Jharkhand	Bokaro	52062	51804	51101
Jharkhand	Chatra	12922	12536	13090
Jharkhand	Deoghar	38648	39424	41707
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	57960	53854	51130
Jharkhand	Dumka	117790	116717	117447

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	Garhwa	56119	61244	55545
Jharkhand	Giridih	67254	66500	67238
Jharkhand	Godda	60422	61840	59859
Jharkhand	Gunla	161815	156299	154759
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	27478	27527	28400
Jharkhand	Jamtara	47587	46572	44197
Jharkhand	Khunti	81545	80389	79884
Jharkhand	Kodarma	2018	2204	3483
Jharkhand	Latehar	83817	82082	80238
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	61040	59852	61062
Jharkhand	Pakaur	72025	69888	74015
Jharkhand	Palamu	65110	59222	58625
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	215367	216814	219074
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	111758	112390	110903
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	41781	43676	41476
Jharkhand	Ranchi	212674	209956	206837
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	75393	72628	67706
Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan	74753	75127	74262
Jharkhand	Simdega	88009	81676	81201
Karnataka	Bagalkot	16869	16946	17100
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	8319	7373	7276
Karnataka	Bangalore U North	10814	11723	10714
Karnataka	Bangalore U South	18779	16272	16200
Karnataka	Belgaum	25994	25929	26359
Karnataka	Belgaum Chikkodi	23313	21053	23634
Karnataka	Bellary	76566	77011	78925
Karnataka	Bidar	46274	45901	43981

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Bijapur	6791	6212	5908
Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	15268	13890	13840
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	19885	20908	20807
Karnataka	Chikkamangalore	6884	6191	6087
Karnataka	Chitradurga	41800	41567	40843
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	10608	10345	10245
Karnataka	Davanagere	34408	33834	33402
Karnataka	Dharwad	13882	13890	13506
Karnataka	Gadag	9690	9106	9089
Karnataka	Gulbarga	9775	10739	9518
Karnataka	Hassan	4683	4381	4450
Karnataka	Haveri	20676	20092	19737
Karnataka	Kodagu	9400	9591	9556
Karnataka	Kolar	11181	11698	11559
Karnataka	Koppal	26742	29238	29579
Karnataka	Mandya	3712	3307	4531
Karnataka	Mysore	44221	44177	44794
Karnataka	Raichur	61931	63081	64235
Karnataka	Ramanagara	3957	4127	3873
Karnataka	Shimoga	9802	9695	9704
Karnataka	Tumkur	10817	10800	10972
Karnataka	Tumkur Madhugiri	14721	14814	14747
Karnataka	Udupi	6703	6781	6515
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	1416	1484	1510
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada Sirsi	3998	3986	4097
Karnataka	Yadagiri	24903	26389	26367
Kerala	Alappuzha	639	745	680

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Ernakulam	2426	2380	3554
Kerala	Idukki	7185	6747	6833
Kerala	Kannur	5921	5876	5879
Kerala	Kasaragod	6960	9586	9699
Kerala	Kollam	1104	1412	1284
Kerala	Kottayam	2651	2486	2395
Kerala	Kozhikode	1828	2280	1757
Kerala	Malappuram	3238	3219	3241
Kerala	Palakkad	7747	8006	7621
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1076	1083	1044
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3236	3233	3134
Kerala	Thrissur	1703	2157	1714
Kerala	Wayanad	25168	24868	24323
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	8227	7831	7472
Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa		3458	3483
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	152334	144293	130591
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	66257	64028	61630
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	23856	21987	19811
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	74938	71888	67813
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	190399	167135	154649
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	139433	135071	128144
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	1105	861	700
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	19921	17463	17124
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	46737	44827	42465
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	24355	22018	19766
Madhya Pradesh	Chhidwara	158114	151302	144022
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	40343	36769	34470

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	3774	3528	2651
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	66111	66156	59807
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	276574	242057	230686
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	91087	90150	87909
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	55667	50230	45512
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	18850	14289	12297
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	39468	37346	35142
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	54314	50286	45689
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	94373	71593	63399
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	74499	72879	69003
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	233352	209386	203289
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	76333	72130	73588
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	107458	101997	96707
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	177096	157348	142409
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	121098	117220	111889
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	7500	7183	6853
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	4014	4008	3557
Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	28553	27252	26027
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	14217	13258	12537
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	44150	41432	39322
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	45738	44881	43397
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	11957	14695	13571
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	98086	93547	90531
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	83937	85606	72673
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	54605	53117	49881
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	87243	78889	71184
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	36836	34390	32612

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	102141	95979	90223
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	99029	94981	89632
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	9747	5602	5142
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	44233	40222	36195
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	75331	63748	58893
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	78594	75030	70691
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	105675	97347	90050
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	19039	18247	16667
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	10582	11480	10510
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	70156	65688	62486
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	24124	17378	16243
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	74482	73627	75071
Maharashtra	Akola	15376	15032	14674
Maharashtra	Amravati	74183	72687	70679
Maharashtra	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	34682	36091	36806
Maharashtra	Bhandara	12142	11760	11294
Maharashtra	Bid	8811	9454	9952
Maharashtra	Buldana	22299	22911	22978
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	55574	54354	53734
Maharashtra	Dhule	127145	131829	137856
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	66655	64996	61748
Maharashtra	Gondiya	32079	30612	29631
Maharashtra	Hingoli	21496	21529	20442
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	137215	140565	141444
Maharashtra	Jalna	8749	9210	9010
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2798	2924	2961
Maharashtra	Latur	11767	12393	12850

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Mumbai (Suburban)	8872	8624	8333
Maharashtra	Mumbai II	3636	3774	3651
Maharashtra	Nagpur	63569	62945	60390
Maharashtra	Nanded	48911	49531	47132
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	189373	193013	198891
Maharashtra	Nashik	290716	296426	299621
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	7245	7473	7103
Maharashtra	Palghar		234515	237619
Maharashtra	Parbhani	10042	9986	10128
Maharashtra	Pune	59162	59785	60526
Maharashtra	Raigarh (Maharashtra)	57025	58194	59111
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	3348	3220	3661
Maharashtra	Sangli	2051	2190	2328
Maharashtra	Satara	5342	5260	6024
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	924	914	881
Maharashtra	Solapur	14014	13913	13475
Maharashtra	Thane	310507	77688	77972
Maharashtra	Wardha	20600	20329	20754
Maharashtra	Washim	15084	14736	14519
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	80890	80030	77114
Manipur	Bishnupur	1237	1153	1448
Manipur	Chandel	26194	21695	20911
Manipur	Churachandpur	56345	48827	47719
Manipur	Imphal East	7018	8758	8206
Manipur	Imphal West	4618	4150	4365
Manipur	Senapati	71545	65644	65688
Manipur	Tamenglong	33576	27149	24870

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	Thoubal	1372	1493	1698
Manipur	Ukhrul	40749	38780	36678
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	79342	42028	45332
Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills		33283	33361
Meghalaya	East khasi Hills	148990	153208	156583
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	90332	60228	62729
Meghalaya	North Garo Hills		40227	41902
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	63657	67381	69287
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	42596	43900	44909
Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills		31855	32627
Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills		35800	35381
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	129776	96207	97348
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	115301	82634	85049
Mizoram	Aizawl	64877	63938	63704
Mizoram	Champhai	26583	25727	25718
Mizoram	Kolasib	16837	18830	17599
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	29125	26490	26823
Mizoram	Lunglei	34129	32357	31856
Mizoram	Mamit	18027	19000	19868
Mizoram	Saiha	13435	12900	12443
Mizoram	Serchhip	11653	11484	11417
Nagaland	Dimapur	68450	56419	55504
Nagaland	Kiphire	20340	18161	
Nagaland	Kohima	35501	34393	34348
Nagaland	Longleng	16225	9005	9532
Nagaland	Mokokchung	41226	28310	25122
Nagaland	Mon	44626	37911	39567
Nagaland	Peren	19272	14903	15204
Nagaland	Phek	27380	26637	25718
Nagaland	Tuensang	37182	32202	30565

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	Wokha	27918	25518	25874
Nagaland	Zunheboto	32828	29198	29238
Odisha	Angul	37091	37345	37078
Odisha	Balasore	60902	63537	69086
Odisha	Bargarh	42358	41909	40828
Odisha	Bhadrak	9153	9907	9857
Odisha	Bolangir	65233	65025	65238
Odisha	Boudh	10153	9612	9301
Odisha	Cuttack	20171	20732	21388
Odisha	Deogarh	20787	19204	18398
Odisha	Dhenkanal	32690	33518	32370
Odisha	Gajapati	72158	70415	69206
Odisha	Ganjam	28332	27327	24979
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	2818	3082	3227
Odisha	Jajpur	34763	35379	36012
Odisha	Jharsuguda	26639	25135	24677
Odisha	Kalahandi	89857	87289	85779
Odisha	Kandhamal	87697	87359	85411
Odisha	Kendrapara	3435	3583	3863
Odisha	Keonjhar	162014	168082	168272
Odisha	Khordha	22164	32221	35876
Odisha	Koraput	137031	139210	135727
Odisha	Malkangiri	80927	80976	81969
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	296200	297134	291532
Odisha	Nabarangpur	138182	142991	141716
Odisha	Nayagarh	10714	11004	10624
Odisha	Nuapada	48988	46066	42078
Odisha	Puri	2746	2344	2492
Odisha	Rayagada	112576	113989	111319
Odisha	Sambalpur	60759	59131	57991

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	Sonepur	9711	10001	9183
Odisha	Sundergarh	181332	186023	183238
Pondicherry	Karaikal	0	0	0
Pondicherry	Mahe	0	0	0
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	0	0	0
Pondicherry	Yanam	0	0	0
Punjab	Amritsar	0	0	0
Punjab	Barnala	0	29	3
Punjab	Bathinda	151	0	81
Punjab	Faridkot	236	0	0
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0
Punjab	Fazilka	127	31	12
Punjab	Firozpur	235	159	115
Punjab	Gurdaspur	112	88	12
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1	0	0
Punjab	Jalandhar	0	25	51
Punjab	Kapurthala	0	0	102
Punjab	Ludhiana	0	0	0
Punjab	Mansa	46	2	0
Punjab	Moga	0	0	0
Punjab	Mohali	319	33	39
Punjab	Muktsar	0	0	0
Punjab	Nawanshahr	206	4	0
Punjab	Pathankot	162	104	84
Punjab	Patiala	62	0	0
Punjab	Rupnagar	0	0	0
Punjab	Sangrur	0	2	8
Punjab	Taran Taran	3	1	0
Rajasthan	Ajmer	11907	11399	13797
Rajasthan	Alwar	54812	51857	52877

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Banswara	298557	289564	296844
Rajasthan	Baran	59301	57003	57814
Rajasthan	Barmer	35617	33450	36723
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	10105	10050	10831
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	39670	38749	39837
Rajasthan	Bikaner	1797	2450	2341
Rajasthan	Bundi	38838	37254	38015
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	35411	34134	37019
Rajasthan	Churu	2018	2567	3255
Rajasthan	Dausa	89858	86370	85791
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	14937	15146	14682
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	212332	212033	223155
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	1503	2398	2266
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1094	2332	2429
Rajasthan	Jaipur	111647	111718	116233
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	9569	9475	10452
Rajasthan	Jalor	33374	30927	35119
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	37106	36529	36987
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	8125	8150	9226
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	21787	21762	25889
Rajasthan	Karauli	60199	58419	58184
Rajasthan	Kota	32716	31631	33336
Rajasthan	Nagaur	2167	2579	3139
Rajasthan	Pali	27350	26877	29708
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh (Raj.)	119727	117025	123098
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	32476	31778	33966
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	52322	50197	50919
Rajasthan	Sikar	15929	15835	15492
Rajasthan	Sirohi	51197	49084	53039

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Tonk	33729	32606	33140
Rajasthan	Udaipur	295421	289561	305316
Sikkim	East Sikkim	15943	14353	13621
Sikkim	North Sikkim	5485	5109	4702
Sikkim	South Sikkim	9054	8744	7979
Sikkim	West Sikkim	12805	12237	12024
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2533	2405	1868
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	7365	6919	6341
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	4863	5023	4090
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	9316	9154	8652
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1267	1140	1418
Tamil Nadu	Erode	4374	4688	4641
Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	11213	11572	10814
Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	1111	1153	1068
Tamil Nadu	Karur	227	244	166
Tamil Nadu	Krishanagiri	5233	4846	4559
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1472	1329	1452
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	956	890	862
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	8489	8624	8402
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	2960	2936	2565
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	61	46	36
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	46	74	19
Tamil Nadu	Salem	19575	19859	20156
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1050	1346	542
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	6436	6515	6683
L Tamil Nadu	Theni	594	908	684
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	12224	11308	10991
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	391	449	433

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	1143	1133	1149
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3680	4276	2993
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2732	3027	2973
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	18552	18839	18705
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	13562	13270	12751
Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	17338	17368	17304
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1193	747	545
Telangana	Adilabad	103962	100128	98618
Telangana	Hyderabad	16910	15910	16160
Telangana	Karimnagar	21053	18961	18876
Telangana	Khammam	120355	99373	96339
Telangana	Mahbubnagar	68306	68904	69893
Telangana	Medak	38308	37769	38259
Telangana	Nalgonda	67662	66478	65700
Telangana	Nizamabad	36623	36037	35715
Telangana	Ranga Reddy	68681	60765	61257
Telangana	Warangal	95354	90063	88969
Tripura	Dhalai	52351	50007	49102
Tripura	Gomati	36323	35204	35235
Tripura	Khowai	22521	22436	21392
Tripura	North Tripura	20709	20737	20657
Tripura	Sepahijala	20618	20307	20117
Tripura	South Tripura	33409	32516	32707
Tripura	Unakoti	12636	12431	12464
Tripura	West Tripura	29221	28379	28012
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1059	1870	1094
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	2681	1576	2925
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	2357	1870	1093
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	445	0	3

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi - CSM Nagar	156	634	301
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	0	6	46
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	2990	1983	2652
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	809	0	21
Uttar Pradesh	Bah raich	4542	5903	3773
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	25882	37924	35436
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	5964	5780	6847
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	562	439	529
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1973	936	228
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1948	1401	877
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	180	37	374
Uttar Pradesh	Bhadoi	19	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2643	512	3568
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	732	23	0
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1578	800	681
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	639	631	829
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	293	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	41071	42930	40620
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	0	763	0
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	301	38	3092
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	469	522	528
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	1486	95	0
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1199	1437	1373
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	2101	339	0
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1160	1017	1739
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	373	96	127
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	8702	8353	9323
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	2239	1390	1110
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2351	3044	3488

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur (U.P)	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	139	255	84
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	876	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	1047	1025	2496
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1289	0	189
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	3	1592	2297
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0	215	663
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0	696	1282
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	250	1159	182
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	792	220	609
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	829	28	565
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	810	263	911
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	140	14	0
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	13783	13204	11541
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	578	0	26
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	18170	17642	18123
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	5743	835	1577
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	838	2815	20
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	11	64	38
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	919	415	159
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	613	832	1505
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	1123	1713	8
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	69	84	20
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1146	1121	784
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	171	791	164
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	958	1032	1126
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	1329	2845	3306
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	0	167	1337
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	1166	786	937
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	1065	629	88

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	934	704	338
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)	1019	240	195
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	806	488	245
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2895	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli (Prabudh Nagar)	30	1	1124
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	1808	1838	2054
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	969	816	522
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1374	1776	1268
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	87688	92318	94943
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	114	658	485
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	559	529	491
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	1603	1858	2461
Uttaranchal	Almora	375	260	265
Uttaranchal	Bageshwar	269	258	230
Uttaranchal	Chamoli	1070	1084	1090
Uttaranchal	Champawat	299	275	269
Uttaranchal	Dehradun	19966	19258	19535
Uttaranchal	Garhwal	574	543	603
Uttaranchal	Hardwar	3898	2672	2577
Uttaranchal	Nainital	1869	2132	2101
Uttaranchal	Pithoragarh	2740	2679	2658
Uttaranchal	Rudraprayag	39	74	86
Uttaranchal	Tehri Garhwal	241	183	175
Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar	20154	19445	19516
Uttaranchal	Uttarkashi	962	949	779
West Bengal	Alipurduar		76545	70115
West Bengal	Bankura	61580	58894	58593
West Bengal	Bardhaman	88718	89204	85533
West Bengal	Birbhum	45137	45246	44495
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	46057	50368	50515

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Darjiling	35122	27467	26817
West Bengal	Haora	2157	2035	2332
West Bengal	Hugli	36390	35215	34322
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	150622	67474	67944
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	3869	3516	3604
West Bengal	Kolkata	2075	2067	2210
West Bengal	Maldah	50514	48905	49131
West Bengal	Murshidabad	20942	20157	19163
West Bengal	Nadia	23362	23521	22126
West Bengal	North Twenty Four Pargana	40591	38488	38735
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	156635	154644	152607
West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	5793	5674	5712
West Bengal	Puruliya	96285	95145	94939
West Bengal	Siliguri	37207	34807	34659
West Bengal	South Twenty Four Pargaha	19247	21040	19427
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	37476	35664	34655
INDIA		21145738	20689260	20369525

Source: UDISE

Objective of 100 per cent enrolment of tribal girls

1280. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is able to fulfill its objective of facilitating 100 per cent enrolment of tribal girls in the identified districts or blocks under the 'Scheme for Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in low Literacy Districts';

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) the year-wise, State-wise and district-wise number of enrolment of tribal girls during the last three years under the scheme; and

(d) the year-wise, State-wise and district-wise number of dropouts before the completion of middle school during last three years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The Right To Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides for the right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighborhood school and also clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the six to fourteen age group.

The Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women in identified Low Literacy Districts. Hence, the scheme is only meant to supplement the efforts of the appropriate Governments, including the line Ministry of the Central Government.

The manner in which it tries to achieve this by facilitating 100% enrolment and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level in the identified low female literacy districts is through creation of the required ambience for education for ST girls in the identified low literacy districts, by running hostels/educational complexes specially for them in these districts. The list of identified low-literacy districts under this scheme is given in Statement-I (*See below*). A comparative Statement of ST female Literacy Rates of these districts as per Census 2001 and Census 2011 is given in Statement-II (*See below*). It is seen therefrom that there has been an increase in female literacy rates in these districts over this period.

Statement-I

District identified for the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana)	Khammam
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri
3.		Punch
4.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur

No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Name of Districts
5.		Banswara
6.		Udaipur
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
8.		East Kameng
9.		Lower Subansiri
10.		Tirap
11.	Nagaland	Mon
12.	Tripura	Dhalai
13.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
14.		Pakaur
15.		Dumka
16.		Paschimi Singhbhum
17.		Purbi Singhbhum
18.		Lohardaga
19.	Odisha	Gajapati
20.		Kandhamal
21.		Nuapada
22.		Kalahandi
23.		Rayagada
24.		Nabarangapur
25.		Koraput
26.		Malkangiri
27.		Deogarh
28.		Keonjar
29.		Mayurbhanj
30.		Balangir
31.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
32.		Bastar
33.		Korba
34.		Dantewada

No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Name of Districts
35.		Bilaspur
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
37.		Shehdol
38.		Sidhi
39.		Ratlam
40.		Jhabua
41.		Dhar
42.		West Nimar
43.		Barwani
44.		East Nimar
45.		Betul
46.		Harda
47.		Dindori
48.		Mandla
49.	Gujarat	Dohad
50.		Panchmahals
51.		Vadodara
52.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
53.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
54.		Dhule

Statement-II

ST female literacy rates as per 2001 and 2011 census in 54 identified Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Name of Districts	Tribal Female Literacy rate in the District as per 2001 census	Tribal Female Literacy rate in the District as per 2011 census
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana)	Khammam	27.6	43.7
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	26.0	41.4

1	2	3	4	5
3.		Punch	28.3	47.3
4.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	21.8	39.7
5.		Banswara	18.9	36.2
6.		Udaipur	25.7	32.2
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	26.4	44.6
8.		East Kameng	24.5	50.6
9.		Lower Subansiri	33.4	67.7
10.		Tirap	22.8	38.8
11.	Nagaland	Mon	35.4	52.3
12.	Tripura	Dhalai	33.3	70.4
13.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	15.5	31.2
14.		Pakaur	13.1	32.3
15.		Dumka	21.7	41.5
16.		Paschimi Singhbhum	23.7	40.8
17.		Purbi singhbhum	31.3	47.6
18.		Lohardaga	32.0	52.8
19.	Odisha	Gajapati	14.8	32.8
20.		Kandhamal	26.9	45.6
21.		Nuapada	16.2	37.7
22.		Kalahandi	17.2	35.8
23.		Rayagada	10.1	26.7
24.		Nabarangapur	11.1	28.0
25.		Koraput	8.4	25.4
26.		Malkangiri	7.5	26.3
27.		Deogarh	31.2	51.7
28.		Keonjar	26.0	41.6
29.		Mayurbhanj	23.5	41.4

1	2	3	4	5
30.		Balangir	25.5	39.5
31.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	35.6	44.6
32.		Bastar	33.7	37.0
33.		Korba	23.1	52.1
34.		Dantewada	13.4	24.2
35.		Bilaspur	35.5	50.2
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	30.4	44.8
37.		Shehdol	31.0	45.3
38.		Sidhi	21.6	43.9
39.		Ratlam	27.7	35.5
40.		Jhabua	19.4	27.9
41.		Dhar	24.2	37.3
42.		West Nimar	31.8	37.7
43.		Barwani	19.7	33.6
44.		East Nimar	22.2	37.3
45.		Betul	34.0	44.5
46.		Harda	24.7	41.2
47.		Dindori	34.0	49.2
48.		Mandla	35.7	49.0
49.	Gujarat	Dohad	24.6	43.1
50.		Panchmahals	29.2	47.4
51.		Vadodara	25.4	43.4
52.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.0	50.3
53.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	32.2	47.0
54.		Dhule	35.0	42.7

*The House then adjourned at one minute
past one of the clock.*

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2017-18

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2017-18.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? This is the whole problem.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, allow me for one minute.

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, today, in the morning, the Chair asked the hon. Minister whether any of the offices of Rubber Board is being closed down. The Minister, all of a sudden, replied that no office is being closed down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? There is no point of order in that.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, on the 19th I had a Starred Question in this same House. The question was same. And the reply is that already 26 field offices are being closed down and 6 regional offices are being closed down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow this is not a point of order.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: What does it mean, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I think it amounts to questioning the powers of the Chair under Article 91 of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it amounts to breach of privilege of this House. It is nothing but misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. Sit down.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it amounts to misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, how can a Minister mislead the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. Sit down. I will go through the record.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017

Now, we shall take up the Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Please note that the time allotted for discussion is one hour, including the reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to amend the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the statistical data and information is an important element not only for planning and policy formation but also for implementation of various projects, especially the statistical data that need to be collected all over the country. But, unfortunately, we were unable to collect the statistical data from Jammu and Kashmir for two reasons. One, the principal Act in the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, as of now, extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 passed by the Jammu and Kashmir legislature extends to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Both the above laws do not cover the matters specified in List-I which is the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to Jammu and Kashmir under the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954. The principal Act is not applicable to matters in the Concurrent List which is List-III as applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. We were unable to collect the statistical data from Jammu and Kashmir in certain areas.

The main amendment proposed is to address this legislative vacuum. There are three other small amendments. One is intended to designate a nodal officer at the Centre and each State for providing guidance to the line Departments in avoiding unnecessary duplication of collection of statistics. The second one is intended to provide an appropriate enabling provision in the principal Act to provide for rule-making power in the manner in which the information collected shall be used. The third one is intended to provide for an appropriate enabling provision in the principal Act regarding the condition of previous publication of Rules under the Act. This makes the rule-making process more transparent. So, this is a very small legal vacuum. We want to cover the entire country including Jammu and Kashmir, whereby the State and the Centre will be benefited. So, I commend that the Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has moved this Bill for amendment to the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 on the grounds that there is a legislative vacuum. Sir, I was trying to understand what this legislative vacuum is. This Bill extends an Act passed by Parliament in 2008 to Jammu and Kashmir. It is perfectly in order. But, it extends this new legislation to the items in the Union List for which there is the so-called legislative vacuum. Sir, there are 97 items in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule and I find it extraordinarily difficult to understand what the difficulties are in getting data on each of these 97 items. And I would like the hon. Minister to cite one or two examples in his reply and enlighten us on exactly what was the legislative vacuum and why there was difficulty in getting data on each of these or some of these 97 items. For example, one of the 97 items is census. Census has been going on in Jammu and Kashmir. So, I really fail to understand what the difficulty was and I am perfectly willing to be educated by the Minister, who has been a Law Minister previously, as to why the previous Act failed in getting the information on these 97 items.

Sir, there is a certain process, a certain procedure and a certain Constitutional protocol that is followed in respect of the Acts passed by Parliament and their applicability to Jammu and Kashmir. The UPA Government passed the Collection of Statistics Act. It was passed in 2009. Sir, subsequently, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly passed the Jammu and Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010. That's the normal procedure that we adopt because of the special nature that Jammu and Kashmir enjoys. But, Sir, I do

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

want to make one point here. Generally, there is a widely-held belief that Article 370 is something unique in the Constitution of India and that exists for no other State. Sir, I would like to remind ourselves that in addition to Article 370, we have Article 371 that applies to certain areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra, we have Article 371A that applies to Nagaland; we have Article 371B that applies to Assam; we have Article 371C that applies to Manipur; we have Articles 371D and 371E that apply to undivided State of Andhra Pradesh and now apply to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; we have Article 371F that applies to Sikkim; we have Article 371G that applies to Mizoram; we have Article 371H that applies to Arunachal Pradesh; we have Article 371I that applies to Goa; and finally, we have Article 371J that applies to certain parts of Karnataka. So, this myth and the mythology that has been created — the political mythology that has been created — around Article 370 needs to be understood in the larger perspective of the special provisions that have been provided in the Constitution for other parts of the country in addition to Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, I took the liberty of speaking to the Finance Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. I asked him whether he was aware that this Bill was coming up. The Finance Minister, who is the architect of the BJP-PDP coalition, told me in the affirmative that he was aware that the Lok Sabha had passed this Bill, but he was not aware of this Bill when it was introduced in the Lok Sabha. Sir, I find this truly amazing. We are passing a law specifically for the State of Jammu and Kashmir which has a special political history. The Government is in coalition in Jammu and Kashmir. The Finance Minister of the coalition Government tells me that he was not aware of the Government's move till the Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha. I would like the Minister to kindly explain to us whether the State Government was on board as far as this legislation is concerned. What the State Government believed were the deficiencies in not only the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 but also the Jammu and Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010.

Sir, I am not nitpicking here. I say this deliberately because the atmosphere, the environment in Jammu and Kashmir is very sensitive. We need to understand this sensitivity. We should not be seem to be doing something unilaterally without taking the elected Government on board, of which the Ruling Party is itself a part of the coalition in the State. So, I find this somewhat puzzling to understand.

Sir, there are other one or two small provisions in the Bill like appointment of nodal officers and so on which are required to implement the law more effectively, but the crux of this Bill relates to Jammu and Kashmir. That is why I have raised this issue of non-consultation with the State Government before bringing forward this Bill and also the complete mystery as to why this Bill had to be brought seven years after Parliament has passed an Act. Was there such a huge gap in statistics? Which statistics? Are these economic statistics, social indicators or environmental indicators? A large number of indicators were mentioned in the original Act, in the principal Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether governance in the State or governance at the Centre has suffered on account of the lack of collection of those statistics.

Sir, I do not want to ascribe any motive to the Government but I do not want legislative vacuum to become a cloak for some other purpose of extending Acts passed by Parliament to Jammu and Kashmir without recognising the sensitivity of the situation that prevails there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Subject to these two questions that I have asked, we have no problem in supporting this Bill.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। साथ में, मैं अपनी पार्टी का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि मुझे The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया गया। इस अवसर पर मैं एक विख्यात वैज्ञानिक और सांख्यिकीविद्, प्रोफेसर प्रशांत चन्द्र महालोनोबिस जी को भी याद करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि न केवल देश में, बल्कि इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर भी 29 जून को उनका जन्म-दिन 'सांख्यिकी दिवस' के रूप में मनाया गया। उनका बहुत बड़ा contribution रहा है। मैं इस संबंध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि statistics भारत की देन है। उसके अंदर हमारे विद्वान वैज्ञानिकों ने कार्य किया। यदि हम किसी देश के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, जनसांख्यिकीय, वैज्ञानिक तथा environmental आदि विभिन्न पहलुओं को देखें, तो उनमें statistics का बड़ा महत्व है। उनमें statistics का महत्व इसलिए है कि सांख्यिकीय-डेटा का जो संग्रह होता है, उसके आधार पर अनुसंधान और विश्लेषण होता है। जब उसके कारण और प्रभाव को देखते हुए उस पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं, तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक सरोकार के विषय उसके कारण प्रभावित होते हैं। मैं माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री सदानन्द गौड़ा जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उनके मंत्रालय ने हमारे existing, the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 जो है, उसमें जो कुछ बहुत सारी ऐसी कमियां रह गई थीं, उसको दूर करते हुए हमारा जो purpose एक सांख्यिकी का होना चाहिए प्रामाणिकता के साथ, विश्वसनीयता के साथ और पूरे देश के अंदर कहीं कोई उसका विवाद भी नहीं उठे, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस बिल के अंदर जो amendment प्रस्तुत किए हैं, वे प्रासंगिक

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

हैं, जरूरी हैं। जैसा कि यह बिल आजादी के बाद 1953 में The Collection of Statistics Act बना, उसके बहुत समय के बाद उसमें फिर सुधार किया गया और 2007 में राज्य सभा के अंदर प्रस्तुत हुआ और 2008 में यह पास हुआ और उसके बाद, 2010 के अंदर यह लागू किया गया। इसमें भी बहुत देरी थी। इसी तरह से एक बिल कलेक्शन के लिए J&K Collection of Statistics का Bill 2010 में, वह भी किया गया। मैं इस बिल की हिस्ट्री में न जाकर क्योंकि मुझको समय कम ही मिला है, उसको देखते हुए सबसे पहले यह कहूंगा कि इस बिल से statistics की जो महत्ता है, उसकी जो प्रासंगिकता है, उसको देखते हुए जो हमारा existing Bill है, उसके jurisdiction के अंदर Jammu & Kashmir शामिल नहीं किया गया था। Jammu and Kashmir का उसका विस्तार क्षेत्र में वह नहीं था, उसको अलग रखा गया। हम कहते हैं कि federal system को हम फॉलो करें, चाहे वह इकोनॉमिक हो, चाहे वह पोलिटिकल हो। फेडरल सिस्टम के अनुसार Constitution के उस federal में जो हमारा Schedule Seven सूची है, उसमें संघीय सूची है, राज्य सूची है और राज्य सूची के साथ एक समवर्ती सूची है। तो Union List और इस तरह से जो Concurrent List है, उसके अंदर स्टेट का जो data collection होगा, statistics आएगा, उस Jammu and Kashmir Act के तहत आयेगा, लेकिन सेंटर को यह पावर नहीं थी 2008 के ऐक्ट में, कि वह किस तरह से जो सेंटर के इश्यू हैं, विषय हैं, आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी ने बताया कि बहुत सारे विषय हैं। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे विषय ऐसे हैं जो देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। अगर उनसे संबंधित हमारी सांख्यिकी और डेटा का संग्रह और कहीं से भी कहीं विरोधाभास होता है, तो चूंकि सांख्यिकी वह अंकगणित नहीं है, वह विज्ञान भी है, जिसके आधार पर जो कारण और प्रभाव का निष्कर्ष निकाला जाता है और जो कॉरिलेट करते हैं, अगर उसमें कहीं थोड़ी भी कमी होती है तो निश्चित है कि उसके रिजल्ट गलत आएंगे और उससे नुकसान होगा। आज के वर्तमान वातावरण में, जो जिस तरह के बहुत सारे सरोकार हैं, उसको देखते हुए सबसे पहले दो-तीन धाराओं के अंदर जो अमेंडमेंट की हैं, बहुत कम अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, लेकिन बहुत प्रभावी और बहुत प्रासंगिक और बहुत जरूरी भी हैं। सबसे पहले यही अमेंडमेंट कि jurisdiction, हम जब अनेकता में एकता की बात करते हैं, हमारा Constitution कहता है, उस भावना और उस feel को लेते हुए बहुत जरूरी है कि जम्मू एंड कश्मीर हमारा हिस्सा है, लेकिन Union Territory के issue, Union Territory करेगी, और सेंटर करेगा, लेकिन सेंटर हमारी federal जो Schedule Seven के अंदर हमारी संघीय सूची और समवर्ती सूची है, उससे संबंधित जो आंकड़े और संग्रह होगा, वह विश्वनीयता के साथ में आए और उनके अंदर प्रामाणिकता हो और प्रामाणिकता के साथ-साथ जब भी कोई योजना आज के समय में जिस तरह से चाहे वह जनकल्याणकारी योजनाएं हैं, चाहे वह अन्य निष्कर्ष निकालने वाली चीज़ है, चाहे जीव विज्ञान में है, चाहे मनोविज्ञान में है, चाहे health के क्षेत्र में है अगर उसमें कहीं थोड़ा सा भी अंतर आता है तो निश्चित है कि केन्द्र के पास में वह पावर नहीं थी, जो इस amendment के द्वारा, एक हमारा jurisdiction का विस्तार होगा, क्योंकि वह हम सब के लिए भी एक अच्छी बात नहीं लग रही थी कि जम्मू एंड कश्मीर को अलग क्यों किया गया, तो वह दूर होगा। दूसरा, इसके अंदर महत्वपूर्ण बात मैंने जो अनुरोध की कि संघीय सूची और समवर्ती सूची के विषयों पर करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को इसमें power मिलेगी। इसके साथ-साथ जो हमारा existing Act है, उसके अंदर कहीं इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं थी — न स्टेट लैवल पर थी, न सेंट्रल लैवल पर थी

और न Union Territorial Bodies के अंदर थी, कि वहां पर कोई coordinator हो, ऐसा nodal officer हो, जिसके साथ हम अपने statistics के collection के लिए coordinate कर सकें, उनके द्वारा वह टाइम पर आ सके, जिससे हम अपने देश के हर क्षेत्र के लिए जो योजनाएं बनाएं, उन्हें पूरा कर सकें, उसके लिए जो nodal officer का provision किया गया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं थोड़ा सा निवेदन करूंगा। Nodal officer के साथ-साथ इसमें जो दूसरा प्रावधान किया गया है, वह यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार के सांख्यिकी अधिकारी को पहले, जो हमारा existing Act 2008 का है, उसमें कोई power नहीं दी गई है, वह monitoring नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन इस बिल के तहत यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि उसके अधिकार क्या होंगे, ड्यूटीज़ क्या होंगी और उन अधिकारों का प्रयोग सकारात्मक और positive रूप में होगा कि हमारा जो data और statistics हो, वह विश्वसनीयता और प्रामाणिकता के साथ आए, उसकी monitoring होगी। इसी के साथ इसमें यह provision किया गया है कि अगर किसी भी एजेंसी के द्वारा, किसी स्टेट के द्वारा, किसी डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा — उस डिपार्टमेंट का संबंधित अधिकारी अगर कहीं भी statistics के collection में कोई विसंगति छोड़ता है, कमी छोड़ता है तो उसे penalize किया जाएगा, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी। उसमें उस व्यक्ति की, उस संस्था की responsibility होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह के जो provisions किए गए हैं वे उचित हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your Party has one more speaker.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: जी सर। यह प्रासंगिक है और यह देश के लिए बहुत हितकारी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: मैं सभी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बिल के आने से यह निश्चित है कि जो एक legislative vacuum है, वह पूरा होगा, यही कहते हुए मैं आपको समर्थन करते हुए धन्यवाद देता हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Act was actually passed in 2009 and came into force on 11th June, 2010. The Jammu & Kashmir Assembly has also passed a Bill in 2010. Now, some genuine doubts were raised by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Whether he has raised it or not, I want to know it from the hon. Minister. This needs the concurrence of the Jammu & Kashmir Government. Kashmir is actually boiling. It is not only sensitive, it is boiling. And under such circumstances, without taking concurrence and acceptance of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, will it be proper for the Union Government to pass this Bill at this stage? Without their concurrence and without their acceptance, you will not be in a position to enter Kashmir on these issues. So, that is very, very important. Therefore, how is this Government going

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

to implement it? Have they actually contacted them and got concurrence from them? On that also, the Minister can say. But there was not a word, from the hon. Minister when he spoke, about this aspect. Without getting the concurrence and consent of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, it is not proper for the Government to pass this Bill. If it is passed, what situation it will create, you cannot understand. That has to be answered and that is what I want to know from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017 दरअसल Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 के प्रावधानों को बदलेगा। मेरी दृष्टि से इसमें चार महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं। पहला, इसका jurisdiction 2008 के Act के आगे जाकर जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी applicable होगा। यह बड़ा significant change है। वरिष्ठ राजनेता माननीय जयराम रमेश जी जो कुछ कह रहे थे, उसकी उस भावना से मैं सहमत हूँ। कम से कम राज्य सरकार से सहमति लेकर यह बिल पास होना चाहिए था। दूसरा, इसका महत्वपूर्ण चेंज है, nodal officer की नियुक्ति। इस बिल के बाद केन्द्र या राज्य सरकार को इस काम के coordination के लिए supervise करने के लिए nodal officer की नियुक्ति का अधिकार होगा। तीसरा, Use of information - 2008 के Act का प्रावधान है कि उसके तहत की गयी सूचनाएं सिर्फ statistical उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयोग की जाएंगी, लेकिन 2017 का यह बिल इस provision को निरस्त करता है। अब सरकार को यह तय करने का अधिकार है कि ऐसे एकत्र आंकड़ों का वह कब और कहां इस्तेमाल करती है। चौथा, इस बिल से Jammu and Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 supersede होगा। सर, आज समाज कैसे आगे बढ़े, उसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आंकड़ों का प्रयोग होता है। हम जितने भी आंकड़े एकत्रित करते हैं, उससे भविष्य की दिशा क्या होगी, विकास से लेकर बाकी चीजों में उसका संकेत मिलता है। उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों से इस संदर्भ में एक आग्रह करना है कि उनके एक सांसद ने जो बयान इस संदर्भ में दिया है कि अब पहला कानून बन रहा है हमारे राज्य में जो जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी applicable होगा, आज वैसे ही देश बहुत सारी चीजों से, बहुत सारे तनावों से, बहुत सारे प्रश्नों से घिरा हुआ है, इसलिए हम कम से कम देश में यह काम न करें। अगर आप इन चीजों का इस्तेमाल जम्मू-कश्मीर की प्रगति के लिए, वहां की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो शायद वहां की नियती भी बदले। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का जो पक्ष इस कानून से जुड़ा है, उस पर कम से कम इस तरह की बयानबाजी नहीं होनी चाहिए। सर, मैं क्वोट कर सकता हूँ कि सत्ता पक्ष के एक माननीय सांसद ने क्या कहा है, परंतु मैं atmosphere और vitiate नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि कम से कम इन चीजों से बचें, तभी शायद इस बिल को हम देश के हित में, देश के विकास के लिए इस्तेमाल कर पाएंगे। इस आग्रह के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**REGARDING DEMAND FOR POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING FOR
DISCUSSION ABOUT THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACT**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am informed that a meeting of the party leaders was scheduled to take place at 3.15 p.m. today, at the initiative of our Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, to discuss about the Motor Vehicles Act. It is an informal discussion with the leaders of the parties. The suggestion came here and it was agreed to also. That meeting was to take place perhaps at 3.15 p.m. today. Since the hon. Agricultural Minister is replying between 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., if you agree I suggest that the meeting be postponed to 4.15 p.m., after the reply.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIAN: Sir, actually we have not been informed about the meeting at all, neither Shri Naveenathakrishnan nor myself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take this also as an information.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIAN: That is different. We have been given just one hour's notice. Is it proper?

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): The Parliamentary Affairs Minister was saying that the Minister will contact us, contact the various parties. But now, you are announcing this. There is no harm, but somebody who has to take part in this, he or she, should be here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If at 4.15 p.m. the leaders are there, we can discuss. Anyhow, it is an informal discussion. If you want we can meet again.

SHRI C. P. NARANANAN: The idea was to avoid...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The idea, as I understand, is there was a lot of objection. There was an opposition for some of clauses of the Motor Vehicles Act. Therefore, I myself suggested to the LoP that he may discuss with the hon. Minister and see how much he can accommodate. Then I was told that the Minister himself is ready to accommodate so that there could be a discussion. That is the idea.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): The point is, it encroaches upon the States' powers fully.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I am talking about the Motor Vehicles Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can mention that point.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: We can speak here on Motor Vehicles Act. We want that it should go on record.

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): We are not discussing the Bill's merits
or demerits.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu) Mr. Deputy Chairman,
actually we only took the initiative. For the first time we raised only four objections, *i.e.*,
in four clauses. It is completely taking away the State...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. If the Minister is ready to
accommodate your view, then, why do you worry?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: A huge revenue is lost in the State of Tamil
Nadu. So, our floor Leader should be available while the discussion of the leaders is
taking place.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you inform the leaders.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, he has gone for the inaugural ceremony
of the Memorial of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam today. So, we want that it should be fixed
at least for tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon. It would be an appropriate time
because our leaders should be there. All the leaders of political parties should be there.
Many of them are absent today. I want that our leader should be present.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, अगर मिनिस्टर यहां पर available नहीं हैं, तीन बजे का
टाइम तय हुआ था, तो इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। कल तो बिल आने नहीं जा रहा है। अगर आप कल के
लिए मीटिंग को shift कर दें, तो ठीक रहेगा। पता नहीं सवा चार बजे सभी लोग होंगे या नहीं होंगे।
अगर कल के लिए मीटिंग को shift कर दें, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, we will have it tomorrow.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: नक़वी साहब, टाइम आज ही बता दीजिए।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there is no problem from our side. But, I will check the availability of the hon. Minister. If he is available, then, tomorrow is okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, kindly do one thing. Check-up with the Minister whether he is available tomorrow and inform in the morning, so that we will announce the time and venue in the morning at 11.00 a.m. itself. Is it okay? So, the meeting is postponed for tomorrow.

Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017 — *Contd.*

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Sir, the Bill and the context in which Jammu and Kashmir has been included – Shri Jairam Ramesh and others have mentioned about it – is welcome. I too had that doubt. Now that it is raised, I don't want to repeat again.

Collecting data, statistics and appointment of nodal officers are good. During the last two years, different Ministers, on different occasions, have said that it is not possible to get up-to-date data from various sources. In different offices if there are nodal officers who collect data and collection of data will be much better and it helps in getting reliable data. In this context, I wish to say something about data and statistics. In the recent past we have been hearing corporate leaders saying that 'data is like oil.' It means they want data. We have been expressing fear in other contexts that Government data, whether it is Aadhaar or other things, as far as we are concerned, is only an individual data. But, for corporate, it is collective data which they can use for other purposes — to increase their profit and to accrue new wealth. So, collection of data and keeping it are very important. This is one.

We have had the experience of developing statistics on the basis of data. We have the experience of how GDP growth rate has been calculated. The UPA Government had calculated it in one way and when the NDA Government came to office the very same

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

data was used for different purposes. I was a student of statistics. So, I know this. Sir, when denominator changes, the entire statistics will change. Sir, then GDP of a particular year may look different. It is only when you put it as a series you can understand how this year's GDP rate can be compared with other years. So, if you don't follow data and statistics scientifically and if you don't put across the total statistics together, we can come to different conclusions. So, in the context of collection of data and preparation of statistics, to be true to people, we have to deal with it scientifically. I just wish to remind the hon. Minister that this also has to be kept in mind. Thank you.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इस विधेयक द्वारा सांख्यिकीय संग्रहण अधिनियम, 2008 में संशोधन किया गया है, इसके लिए मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ।

सर, भारत में statistics की accuracy और सटीकता के मामले में हम अभी भी विकसित देशों से काफी पीछे हैं और इस में अभी काफी सुधार की गुंजाइश है। सर, हमारे statistical data को geographical system के साथ merge करना चाहिए, ताकि हम देश के किसी भी भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का real time data acquire कर सकते हैं। सर, इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य और कारणों में कहा गया है कि Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 को सरल बनाकर राज्य और स्थानीय सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणीय विषयों पर Statistics संग्रहण को आसान बनाने के लिए विधेयक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। सर, इस विधेयक का जम्मू और कश्मीर तक विस्तार करने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। जम्मू और कश्मीर देश का एक अभिन्न अंग है, लेकिन संविधान के अनुसार उसे विशेष दर्जा मिला हुआ है। यह विधेयक पारित होने से उस राज्य की नागरिकता, बैंकिंग, लेबर, फॉरेस्ट आदि अंतर्मुक्त होंगे और state का development भी होगा।

सर, जो शंकाएं जयराम रमेश जी ने यहां उठाई हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ और इस हिसाब से वहां की सरकार की सहमति के बिना यह बिल पारित करना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगी कि वे इस बारे में भी बताएं और इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में जो nodal officer का प्रावधान है, सूचना और Statistics संग्रहण करना और information को secure रखने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्र या राज्य सरकार nodal officer को नियुक्त करेंगे, यह प्रोविजन में बहत ही जरूरी है।

आज के समय में किसी भी policy making के लिए Statistics और सटीक Statistics की आवश्यकता होती है, इसीलिए हमें इस पर काम करना चाहिए। जो भी data या information और statistics सरकार उपलब्ध कराती है और collect करती है, उसे secure रखने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए।

सर, data और information security अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इनके promotion के लिए सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। इस बिल को लेकर चिंता की सिर्फ एक ही बात है कि इसमें यह प्रावधान

किया जा रहा है कि सरकार जरूरत के मुताबिक Statistics का इस्तेमाल इस उद्देश्य के लिए कर सकती है, तो इस पर बहुत ही सतर्कता बरतने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि हमने कई बार देखा और सुना है कि data का दुरुपयोग भी होता है और साइबर में Statistics की privacy को सुरक्षित रखना एक बहुत बड़ा challenge है। इसको रोकने के लिए हमको साइबर सिक्योरिटी नियम एवं डेटा सिक्योरिटी नियम time to time up-to-date करने चाहिए। मैं फिर से यह मांग करती हूँ कि सरकार को ऐसी सख्त व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिसमें यह सुनिश्चित हो कि सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित डेटा का कोई दुरुपयोग न करे और व्यक्ति विशेष की गोपनीयता का हनन न हो, क्योंकि यह हमारा मौलिक अधिकार है। इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिए, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity. Shri Jairam Ramesh has raised a very valid point. I too have got the same doubt. Therefore, I have carefully perused the Jammu and Kashmir Statistics Act, which had been enacted in 2010, to find out the jurisdiction. In fact, perusal of that particular Act reveals that that Act extensively deals with the subjects that are concerned to that particular State. It does not deal with the subjects that are there under the Union List. Whereas, if we come to this Bill, it says that it extends to the whole of India, including Jammu and Kashmir. So, it deals with not only the Union subjects, but also the subjects that have been dealt with under the Jammu and Kashmir Statistics Act. I hope, the hon. Minister will clarify this point. Sir, there are certain differences between the original Act and these amendments. These amendments are, definitely, laudable. It extends the jurisdiction by including Jammu and Kashmir. The Bill provides for appointment of nodal officers by the State Government and the Central Government. These nodal officers will coordinate and supervise the statistical activities.

The third point, which is very important point, is the use of information. The 2008 Act provides that the information collected under it can be used only for statistical purposes. This was as per the original enactment. Now, in this present amendment Bill, this provision has been removed. It allows the Central Government to determine the manner in which such information collected will be used. It means that the Central Government is going to be vested with the extensive power of using this information as it may deem fit. Sir, I would like to give an example. Through you, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that after the present Government came to power, it has collected the data, insofar as caste and religion are concerned, of the citizens of India but that data has not been made public for various reasons. Similarly, some of the State Governments

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

including the Government of Telangana, which declared one day as a holiday for collecting extensive information and statistics from all the persons who are residing in Telangana, have not made that data public. The Andhra Pradesh Government has also been doing the same exercise. So, my concern is, be it the Central Government or the State Governments which have been collecting the data, whether they would utilise the data for the right purposes or not. Whichever party is in power, there is every possibility that the party in power may misuse that information. Therefore, that has to be taken care of. Sir, there are only three issues. I will not take much time. I will take only three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Already, three minutes हो गया।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this is only an introduction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only two minutes. Four minutes have been allocated and two Members are there to speak.

SHRIV. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this will, definitely, improve the quality of statistics.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in one minute.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I will conclude in one minute. Then, Sir, the next point is improvement of the quality of statistical data collected in India. Here, I would like to bring to your notice one very important issue. Over the years, there have been concerns regarding the economic and demographic statistics collected in India. I hope this Amendment Bill will improve the quality of statistics that are going to be collected. For example, for calculating GDP, as Shri C.P. Narayanan has rightly pointed out, there are various methods, like value added method and, then, expenditure method, etc. For each method, the Central Statistical Organisation itself has given different figures. There are certain discrepancies when they really go for different methods and all. Therefore, the quality of information that is going to be collected is very important. Here, the nodal officers can play a very crucial role. There are wide discrepancies. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am concluding, Sir.

Therefore, we need to improve the quality of data collected and there should be coordination among various agencies.

The next point is shortage of human resources. The National Sample Survey Office is facing a shortage of investigators for conducting the surveys. The Field Operation Division of the NSSO, which is responsible primarily for collecting the data has around 24 per cent of the positions vacant for the post of Junior and Senior Statistical Officers. I hope the Government of India will fill up those posts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the last point is the need for privacy of data. That is very, very important. I hope the hon. Minister will understand this. I hope the party in power, whether at the Centre or in the States, will not misuse the information. Sir, the privacy of data is very important. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as per the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the amendments proposed in the Bill seek to extend the Statistics Act, 2008 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is number one. Number two, to empower the Central Government and State Government to designate one of its officers as nodal officer to coordinate and supervise the statistical activities and to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be made by rules. These are two purposes of this Bill. The way the Minister presented the Bill, it appears very simple and positive. Sir, I do not undermine the collection of statistics. In my college, when I studied Mathematics, Statistics was an allied subject. I understand the importance of statistics. But the point here is not just statistics. The political context is very much important. There, I agree with our beloved friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, when he raised many Constitutional issues. There is Article 370 which is part of our Constitution. Article 370 is part of our Constitution. I want that this legislation should be in accordance with that Article 370 within the parameter of our own Constitution. In this context, I would like to ask the Minister whether there was any engagement with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, and the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir is a coalition Government of both BJP and PDP. Did you engage that Government in the whole exercise of drafting this legislation and now bringing it to the Parliament? If you can make it clear, that would be better because Kashmir is passing through a turmoil, political turmoil, and we are yet to discuss the Kashmir situation in Parliament, and the current situation in Parliament. We are yet to come out with appropriate solutions to the ongoing turbulent situation in Jammu and Kashmir. In such a situation, I would like to ask the Minister, did you really

[Shri D. Raja]

engage with the State Government? What is their position? What is their stand on this legislation? Do they agree or they have some reservations? You please tell us. This is exactly what Mr. Jairam Ramesh was also asking. Nobody is questioning the collection of statistics. But when we bring a legislation, that legislation should be proper and it should be in accordance with the Constitutional provisions. So, how is it in accordance with Article 370 and with the endorsement of Jammu and Kashmir Government? What was your engagement with Jammu and Kashmir Government? The Minister will have to clarify these things before the House passes this legislation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I only supplement what my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has said. The basic question is, Clause 2 of the Bill says that it extends to the whole of India. The earlier Act says, "This Act is applicable to whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir." Now, with a small proviso, you are trying to extend this Act to Jammu and Kashmir. As everybody in the House is unanimous, the consent of Jammu and Kashmir Assembly and also the Jammu and Kashmir Government is necessary. Otherwise, it affects Article 370 of the Constitution. To that extent, we are opposed to this. It is not right on the part of any one of us to meddle with Article 370 of the Constitution, and in whatever manner you want to do it, it is not correct. We sincerely request the hon. Minister please explain under what circumstances you want to do this and why you want to meddle with Article 370.

The second thing is, in this information collection, there is another significant change. The significant change is, so far, the data collected was to be used only for Government purposes; it could not be given to anybody else. Now, this Bill seeks to amend Section 9. It says, "The statistics officer or any person or agencies authorised under this Act shall, for statistical purposes, use any information furnished under section 6 in such manner as may be prescribed." Now, we do not know how the Government is going to prescribe it because sometimes the rule-making power could be misused. The Act is not clear as to how these agencies would be sharing this data, with which agency it would be shared and how they want to use it. As rightly said by most of our colleagues, the Government and political parties of the day misuse the data collected in whatever manner they wish to. Now, with this provision, we are giving power to the Government to do whatever they want by way of rules, which is not acceptable.

Sir, the third point is appointment of nodal officers. We agree that there should be nodal officers, but the powers are not defined in the Act. You should specify that the nodal officer has no other chore except liaisoning, but, if you are giving powers to any authority, it should be debated in Parliament and the powers must be defined. Powers can't be left to rules. The Government can't just make rules for giving powers to whomsoever they like.

Sir, these are the three basic objections. The nodal officer's power has to be defined in the Act. Otherwise, it could be misused. He could share the information with anybody. He could ask people to do whatever they may like. He may create problems too. So, the powers of the nodal officer must be defined in the Act. Details of the information sharing agency, to whom it is being shared and for what purpose the information is shared, all should be there. Which are the agencies you want to share information with? Are they foreign agencies, some other agencies, or your own agencies? This is not defined.

Then, Sir, as far as Article 370 is concerned, in my opinion, when Jammu and Kashmir has a parallel Act, these provisions should be included in that Act also. With this, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम सब जानते हैं कि collection of statistical data या statistics देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी होता है, क्योंकि statistics के आधार पर ही हम planning कर सकते हैं। अगर हम अपने development की speed भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें evidence based policy making करनी चाहिए। हम जो evidence based policy making करना चाहते हैं या वस्तुनिष्ठ नीतियां अपनाना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए statistics बहुत जरूरी है। यह चुनौतियां जानने के लिए जरूरी है, चुनौतियां समझने के लिए जरूरी है, नीति बनाने के लिए जरूरी है और उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह सब आखिर में good governance में ही आता है, जो कि सरकार की नीति है। इसमें जम्मू और कश्मीर integrate हो रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। This Ministry has taken many steps for improving the process of data collection previously also. इसमें कुछ कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं, इसलिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक से ये कठिनाइयाँ दूर होंगी। पहले Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 को लागू किया गया, उसके बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में 2010 में फिर से Collection of Statistics Act पारित किया गया, which did not cover matters specified in List I or the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution as applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. इस शैड्यूल, as specified in Union List-1, जो भी प्रावधान हैं, वे जम्मू-कश्मीर के 2010 के ऐक्ट के तहत नहीं आते थे और मुझे लगता है कि इस नये कानून या नये निधान के अंदर इसका प्रावधान किया हुआ है। मुझे लगता है कि यह जम्मू-कश्मीर पर भी लागू होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की परिस्थिति गंभीर है। डेटा कलेक्शन से, data analysis से ही हम वहां की गंभीर परिस्थिति को सुधार सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहां की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए कौन सी नीतियां अपनानी हैं, यह तय करने के लिए डेटा का होना बहुत जरूरी होगा।

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

जम्मू और कश्मीर में लागू होने से यह पूरे देश में भी लागू होगा। इससे पहले भी, 271 के तहत बाकी राज्यों में कुछ-कुछ कानून नहीं लगाए जाते हैं, ऐसा बताया गया है। उस वक्त हम हर बार उन स्टेट्स को कंसल्ट नहीं करते, जबकि कानून हम उनके लिए भी बनाते हैं। डेटा का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए, ऐसा कहा गया था, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से इस कारोबार में transparency है। मुझे लगता है कि इस transparency के ज़रिए हम यह सोच सकते हैं कि जो कोई नीति अपनाई जाएगी, वह लोगों के फायदे के लिए ही होगी।

दूसरा, इस विधेयक के अंतर्गत नोडल एजेंसी कायम की गई है, जो बहुत जरूरी थी और जो 2008 के विधेयक में नहीं थी, इसलिए भी इस संशोधन की बहुत आवश्यकता थी। मुझे लगता है कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का जो empowerment हुआ है, उसके लिए यह नया विधेयक लाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह विधेयक proper planning and execution के लिए है और मेरा मानना है कि इस ऐक्ट के तहत यह काम और भी अच्छे से हो पाएगा, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, आपने मुझे सांख्यिकीय संग्रहण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह बिल एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस बिल के द्वारा जितने भी आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जाएंगे, उन आंकड़ों से जनता के लिए बहुत ही कल्याणकारी नीतियां और योजनाएं बन पाएंगी। इससे पहले भी सांख्यिकीय संग्रहण (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2008 आया था। इस बिल को लाकर उसमें दो मुख्य अमेंडमेंट कर दिए गए हैं, एक तो इसका विस्तार जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य तक कर दिया गया है और दूसरा इस बिल के आने से सरकारें अपने लैवल पर नोडल ऑफिसर की नियुक्ति कर पाएंगी।

सर, इस बिल के द्वारा जो आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जाएंगे, वे सही हों, रिलायबल हों और समय पर इकट्ठे किए जा सकें, इसके लिए मैं अपनी तरफ से दो-चार सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। मैंने स्वयं हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट के Statistical Department में 25 साल तक काम किया है और Planning Commission के अंतर्गत मैंने data collection का काम भी किया है। जो डेटा कलेक्शन काम काम करते हैं, वही जानते हैं कि यह एक बहुत ही मुश्किल और कठिन काम होता है। सर, डेटा कलेक्शन से जुड़ी हुई दो-तीन घटनाएं मेरे जीवन में घटीं, अगर आप मुझे समय दें, तो मैं उनके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा।

सर, एक बार मैं यमुना नगर में डेटा कलेक्शन का काम कर रहा था। डेटा कलेक्शन से पहले मैंने अपना बैग एक डॉक्टर की दुकान पर रख दिया। उस समय वहां पर डॉक्टर नहीं था, केवल क्लीनिक खुला हुआ था। अपना बैग वहां पर रख कर मैंने डेटा कलेक्शन का काम शुरू कर दिया, एक घंटे के बाद मुझे एक दुकान से पता लगा, वहां लोग बोल रहे थे कि आज तो कमाल हो गया, कोई उग्रवादी अपना बैग रख कर चला गया, वहां पर पुलिस इकट्ठी हो गई है। यह सुन कर मैं घबरा गया। मुझे डर लगा कि शायद मेरे ही बैग के बारे में पुलिस छानबीन कर रही होगी। मुझे बताया गया कि एक घंटे तक पुलिस वहां खड़ी रही और पुलिस ने उस दुकान का और वहां पर रखे मेरे बैग का घेराव कर लिया। जब उस बैग को टच करने की उनकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई, लेकिन अंत में हिम्मत करके उन्होंने उस बैग को खोला। उस बैग में मेरी दो-चार बुक्स और एक इंस्ट्रक्शन बुक रखी हुई थी। वे लोग मेरे बैग को

3.00 P.M .

उठाकर थाने में ले गए। जब मैं अपने बैग को लेने के लिए उस डॉक्टर की दुकान पर पहुंचा, तो उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आप बिना बताए ही मेरी दुकान पर बैग रखकर चले गए, आपका बैग तो पुलिस वाले ले गए हैं।

सर, उसके बाद डरते-डरते मैं थाने में गया, थाने में जाने की मेरी हिम्मत नहीं हो रही थी। अंत में जाकर मुझे मेरा बैग मिल गया। थानेदार ने मुझसे कहा कि आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था। एक तो यह घटना थी, दूसरी घटना तब घटी जब डेटा कलेक्शन का काम करने के लिए मैं एक गांव में गया हुआ था और वहां पर मुझे एक कुत्ते ने काट लिया। 15 दिन तक अपने घर पर रह कर मुझे इसका ट्रीटमेंट करवाना पड़ा।

तीसरी घटना तब घटी, जब एक बार एक गांव में जाकर मैं डेटा कलेक्शन का काम कर रहा था और उस समय मुझे किसी व्यक्ति के assets की सारी सूचना लेनी थी, उनके जेवरात की सूचना भी लेनी थी। उसके पास कितने बर्तन हैं, इंस्ट्रूमेंट असेट्स हैं कि नहीं आदि के बारे में मैंने चौकीदार से मिलकर घर के एक मुखिया से सारी सूचना एकत्रित कर ली कि उसके घर में कितने जेवर हैं, कितनी चांदी है और कितने बर्तन हैं। उसके घर में एक बांसुरी भी लटकी हुई थी, उसे भी मैंने data collection में शामिल कर लिया। जब मैं अन्त में data collect कर के दूसरे गांव में चला गया, तब किसी गांव वाले ने उस घर के मुखिया को बता दिया कि तुमने अपने घर की सब चीजों की जानकारी उसे क्यों दी, वह data collection करने वाला नहीं, बल्कि डाकू था। अब तेरे घर में डकैती होगी। जब उसने इतनी बात सुनी, तो घर का मुखिया बेहोश हो गया। जब चौकीदार से पूछा गया कि जो data collection कर रहा था, वह कहाँ गया, तो उसने बताया कि वह तो फलां गांव में गया है। जब उस गांव में मेरे बारे में पूछताछ की, तो मैंने बताया कि मैं सरकारी मुलाजिम हूँ और data collection का काम करता हूँ और यह डेटा कहीं भी यूज नहीं होगा, तब जाकर उसकी जान में जान आई और मेरा पिंड छूटा।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि data collection का काम जो लोग करते हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। यदि मैं हरियाणा की बात करूं, तो हरियाणा में जो लोग data collection का काम करते हैं, उन्हें आज तक गाड़ी मुहैया नहीं कराई गई है। हरियाणा के हर डिपार्टमेंट के पास गाड़ी है, लेकिन data collection करने वालों के पास कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। वहां के Stastical Officer को बस में जाकर data collection का काम देखना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि हरियाणा में data collection करने वाले इस विभाग को गाड़ी तुरन्त मुहैया कराई जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, इस बिल में जिस Nodal Officer की नियुक्ति की बात कही गई है, इस बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि बिल में कहीं यह नहीं कहा गया है कि किस डिपार्टमेंट से नोडल ऑफिसर की नियुक्ति होगी। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि नोडल ऑफिसर की जो नियुक्ति होगी वह

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

केवल स्टैटिस्टिकल ऑफिस से ही होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इस ऑफिस के लोग data collection का काम बहुत बढ़िया तरीके से करते हैं। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि नोडल ऑफिसर की नियुक्ति प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट यानी स्टैटिस्टिकल ऑफिस से ही होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, अन्त में, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो data collect किया जाता है, उसका दुरुपयोग भी नहीं होना चाहिए। सरकार को इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना होगा, जय हिन्द।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the LoP, do you want to say something?

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस बिल के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके माध्यम से डेटा कलेक्ट करना, स्टैटिस्टिक्स जमा करना और आंकड़े इकट्ठे करना इसके खिलाफ कोई नहीं है, बल्कि हम उसके हक में हैं। श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने इस बिल पर आपकी अनुमति से जब बोलना शुरू किया, तब शुरू में ही उन्होंने हमारी पार्टी का व्यू बताया कि हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन सब जानते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का स्पेशल स्टेटस है। एक चीज़ के लिए मैं इन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के स्पेशल स्टेटस के बारे में जो आप टेलीविज़न पर सुनते हैं, आप गुर्रसा न करें, उसमें अधिकतर आपके ही साथी होते हैं, जो कश्मीर के स्पेशल स्टेटस के बारे में बताते हैं। इन्होंने बताया कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जम्मू-कश्मीर का स्पेशल स्टेटस तो है ही, लेकिन 371 एवं धारा 370ए, बी, सी, डी, ई, एफ, जी, एच, आई, जे, के, एल से लेकर जैड तक पूरा हिन्दुस्तान उसमें शामिल है। उसके बारे में आप इलेक्शन्स में भी चर्चा नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि उसमें वोट नहीं मिलते हैं और न ही आप उसकी चर्चा कभी टेलिविज़न पर करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं WhatsApp पर देख रहा हूँ कि छोटी-छोटी बच्चियां आर्टिकल 370 के बारे में जो आंकड़े दे रही हैं, वे 370 में कहीं हैं ही नहीं। उन्हें भी आपने 370 पर अच्छी शिक्षा दी है। इन आंकड़ों के बारे में, यदि आप कहेंगे, तो मैं आपसे जरूर शेयर करूंगा। जब वे बातें कहीं हैं ही नहीं, वे भी 370 पर व्हाट्सएप में मैसेज भेज रहे हैं। वे आपकी ही पार्टी के बच्चे-बच्चियां हैं। माफ कीजिए, उन्हें इस प्रकार की गलत तालीम मत दिया कीजिए। वे जिस प्रकार से 370 के बारे में लोगों में भ्रम फैलाते हैं, वैसा मत कीजिए।

महोदय, पिछले 30 साल से कश्मीर में हालात बहुत खराब हैं। आज आपकी जिम्मेदारी हमसे ज्यादा है, क्योंकि आपकी सरकार वहां है और आपकी ही सरकार यहां है। आज तक जितने भी कानून बने हैं, उन्हें अधिकतर पार्लियामेंट पास करती है और according to the Constitution उसमें यह लिखा होता है कि "This will apply to the whole of India, except Jammu and Kashmir." मेरे ख्याल में जम्मू-कश्मीर में, 95-97 परसेंट जो कानून हमने यहां पास किए हैं, वहाँ की लेजिस्लेशन ने उनको दोबारा स्टेट में पारित किया है। कुछ कानून जो यहां बने थे, जो हमारी सरकार ने UPA-1 में बनाये थे, जिसका मैं भी हिस्सा था, लेकिन तब जम्मू-कश्मीर की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने, जब उस वक्त मुझसे पहले मरहूम मुफ्ती साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने उनको लागू नहीं किया था, उन्होंने, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने बिल्स नहीं लाये थे। लेकिन जब मैं खुद चीफ मिनिस्टर था, तब मैंने असेम्बली का स्पेशल सेशन बुलाकर, पहले ही दिन में, वे जो कानून थे, उनको पारित किया, पास किया।

सवाल यहाँ मेरिट का नहीं है कि कोई बिल अच्छा है या अच्छा नहीं है। सवाल Constitutional provision का है, Article 370 का है, चाहे वह 370 हो, 371 हो या 371 A-B-C-D हो। We are guided by the Constitution of India. जब भी हम यह चाहें कि इसको सीधे पारित करें — आपको इस वक्त ज्यादा implications जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में समझनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि आप सरकार चला रहे हैं। वहां हम कई चीजों से बहुत जूझ रहे हैं। वहाँ मिलिटेंसी हैं, मिमिटेंट्स हैं और कई अलग-अलग ग्रुप्स हैं, जिनको बहाना चाहिए। तो क्या आज इस हालत में, जब वहाँ आग लगी है, तब केन्द्रीय सरकार, जो कि यहां भी सत्ता में है और वहां भी सत्ता में है, यह ख्वामखाह "आ बैल मुझे मार"... आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से नहीं पूछा, आपने विपक्ष से नहीं पूछा। मैं यहाँ काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स का एक एमपी भी हूँ, लिहाजा नेता विरोधी दल के अलावा मेरा यह काम है, as a Member of Parliament, हम लोगों से भी नहीं पूछा। नेशनल कांग्रेस एक बड़ी पार्टी है। कांग्रेस के बाद यह नेशनल लेवल पर एक पुरानी पार्टी है। यह 1931 में बनी है। आज की लोकसभा में इसके एमपी फारूक अब्दुल्ला जी हैं। उनको भी पता नहीं है। उनको तो शायद अभी भी पता नहीं है, आपने लोक सभा में पास भी कर लिया। वे चार दफा चीफ मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं। आपकी जो अपनी पार्टी पीडीपी है, जिसके साथ आप सरकार चला रहे हैं — तो इस बिल के साथ न आपकी रूलिंग पार्टी साथ है, न विपक्ष आपके साथ है। यहाँ जितने भी विरोधी दल हैं, मैंने सबके भाषण सुने। वहाँ हमारे मित्रों को छोड़कर A to Z सबने कहा कि इसके प्रोविजंस ठीक हैं, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मरज़ी के बगैर नहीं करना चाहिए।

माफ कीजिए, आपका दृष्टिकोण आर्टिकल 370 के बारे में आज़ादी से लेकर आज तक अलग रहा है, उसको खत्म करने का, इसलिए आप वह sensitivity नहीं जानेंगे। लेकिन अब आप सरकार में है, तब भुगतना तो आपको पड़ेगा। Law and order, यहाँ और वहाँ, आपको भुगतना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आप सबसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि सारा विपक्ष चाहता है कि आप वहाँ की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से — आपने GST पास करा लिया। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि मत पास करिए। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध करिए कि हम चाहते हैं कि जो बिल पार्लियामेंट ने पारित किया है, आप इसको विधान सभा में रख कर पास कर दीजिए। मैं यह passage के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। Get it passed by the State Legislative Assembly instead of passing it yourselves, or, instead of Parliament passing it. इसलिए पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि मेरे ख्याल से आप यह निर्णय लें कि इस पर आज रिप्लाय छोड़ दें, इस पर और consultation करें। यह बहुत sensitive issue है। ये छोटे-छोटे sensitive issues हैं। यह कोई बड़ा कानून नहीं है, Statistics का है, लेकिन जब कभी आग लग जाती है, तो चिगारी से भी आग लग जाती है। कोई ट्रक भर कर आग नहीं आती है, माचिस की एक तीली से जंगल भी जल जाता है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है। यह आपके हक की बात है, आप सेंटर में भी रूल कर रहे हैं, आप स्टेट में भी रूल कर रहे हैं, इसलिए आप sensitivity को समझिए और आप इसको यहां पारित करने के बजाय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पारित कराइए, वहां आपकी सरकार है। अगर वहां इसको पारित कराने में हमारी जरूरत होगी, तो हम जरूर पारित कराएंगे। इसको वहां स्टेट में पास कराने में अपोज़िशन आपकी मदद करेगी, लेकिन जहां हम सब लोग हालात सामान्य करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, वहां ख्वामखाह बीच में इस छोटी-सी बात से फिर बात बिगड़ सकती है। सर, मेरे ख्याल से इसका चेयरमैन साहब ने भी अंडरस्टैंड किया होगा। मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट होगी कि आज इसका जवाब न देकर, इसको फिलहाल पेंडिंग रख दें।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اس بل کے سمبندھ میں، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے مادھیم سے ڈاکٹا کلیکٹ کرنا، اسٹیشنڈکس جمع کرنا اور آنکڑے اکٹھے کرنا، اس کے خلاف کوئی نہیں ہے، بلکہ ہم اس کے حق میں ہیں۔ شری جے رام رمیش جی نے اس بل پر آپ کی اجازت سے بولنا شروع کیا اور شروع میں ہی انہوں نے ہماری پارٹی کا ویو بتایا کہ ہم اس کے خلاف نہیں ہیں، لیکن سب جانتے ہیں کہ جموں-کشمیر کا اسپیشل اسٹیٹس ہے۔ ایک چیز کے لئے میں انہیں بدھائی

دیتا ہوں کہ جموں-کشمیر کے اسپیشل اسٹیٹس کے بارے میں جو آپ ٹیلی ویژن پر سنتے ہیں، آپ غصہ نہ کریں، اس میں زیادہ تر آپ کے ہی ساتھی ہوتے ہیں، جو کشمیر کے اسپیشل اسٹیٹس کے بارے میں بتاتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ کانمنٹی ٹیوشن میں جموں-کشمیر کا اسپیشل اسٹیٹس تو ہے ہی، لیکن 371، 370 اے، بی، سی، ڈی، ایف، ای۔ ایف۔ جی، ایچ، آئی، جے، کے، ایل، سے لیکر زیڈ تک پورا ہندوستان اس میں شامل ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں آپ الیکشنس میں بھی چرچہ نہیں کرتے ہیں، کیوں کہ اس میں ووٹ نہیں ملتے ہیں اور نہ ہی آپ اس کی چرچہ کبھی ٹیلی ویژن پر کرتے ہیں۔

مہودے، میں وہاٹس-اپ پر دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ چھوٹی چھوٹی بچیاں آرٹیکل 370 کے بارے میں جو آنکڑے دے رہی ہیں، وہ 370 میں کہیں ہے ہی نہیں۔ انہیں بھی آپ نے 370 پر اچھی شکشا دی ہے۔ ان آنکڑوں کے بارے میں، اگر آپ کہیں گے، تو میں آپ سے ضرور شیئر کروں گا۔ جب وہ باتیں کہیں ہے ہی نہیں، وہ بھی 370 میں وہاٹس-اپ میں میسج بھیج رہے ہیں۔ وہ آپ کی ہی پارٹی کے بچے بچیاں ہیں۔ معاف کیجئے، انہیں اس طرح کی غلط تعلیم مت دیا دیجئے۔ وہ جس طرح سے 370 کے بارے میں لوگوں میں بھرم پھیلاتے ہیں، ویسا مت کیجئے۔

مہودے، پچھلے تیس سال سے کشمیر میں حالات بہت خراب ہیں۔ آج آپ کی ذمہ داری ہم سے زیادہ ہے، کیوں کہ آپ سرکار وہاں ہے اور آپ کی ہی سرکار یہاں ہے۔ آج تک جتنے بھی قانون بنے ہیں، انہیں زیادہ تر پارلیمنٹ پاس کرتی ہے اور according to the Constitution اس میں یہ لکھا ہوتا ہے کہ "This will apply to the whole of

India, except Jammu and Kashmir."

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

میرے خیال میں جموں-کشمیر میں، 95-97 فیصد جو قانون ہم نے یہاں پاس کئے ہیں، وہاں کی لیجسلیشن نے اس کو دوبارہ اسٹیٹ میں پارت کیا ہے۔ کچھ قانون جو یہاں بنے تھے، جو ہماری سرکار نے یو پی اے۔ ون میں بنائے تھے، جس کا میں بھی حصہ تھا، لیکن تب جموں-کشمیر کی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے، جب اس وقت مجھ سے پہلے مرحوم مفتی صاحب چیف منسٹر تھے، انہوں نے ان کو لاگو نہیں کیا تھا، انہوں نے، اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے بس نہیں لانے تھے۔ لیکن جب میں خود چیف منسٹر تھا، تب میں نے اسمبلی کا اسپیشل سیشن بلاکر، پہلے ہی پندرہ دنوں میں، وہ جو قانون تھے، ان کو پارت کیا، پاس کیا۔

سوال یہاں میرٹ کا نہیں ہے کہ کوئی بل اچھا ہے یا اچھا نہیں ہے۔ سوال Constitutional provision کا ہے، آرٹیکل 370 کا ہے، چاہے وہ 370 ہو، 371 ہو یا 371 اے، بی، سی، ڈی ہو۔ We are guided by the Constitution of India. جب بھی ہم یہ چاہیں کہ اس کو سیدھے پارت کریں، آپ کو اس وقت زیادہ امپلیکیشنس جموں-کشمیر کے بارے میں سمجھنی چاہئے تھی، کیوں کہ آپ سرکار چلا رہے ہیں۔ وہاں ہم کئی چیزوں سے بہت جوجھ رہے ہیں۔ وہاں ملیٹنسی ہے، ملیٹنٹس ہیں اور کئی الگ-الگ گروپس ہیں، جن کو بہانا چاہئے۔ تو کیا آج ان حالات میں، جب وہاں آگ لگی ہے، تب کیندر یہ سرکار، جو کہ یہاں بھی سٹہ میں ہے اور ہاں بھی سٹہ میں ہیں، یہ خواہ مخواہ "آ بیل مجھے مار" .. آپ نے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے نہیں پوچھا، آپ نے وپکش سے نہیں پوچھا۔ میں وہاں کاونسل آف اسٹیٹس کا ایک ایم پی۔ بھی ہوں، لہذا نیا ورودھی دل کے علاوہ میرا یہ کام ہے، as a Member of Parliament, ہم لوگوں سے بھی نہیں پوچھا۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

نیشنل کانفرنس ایک بڑی پارٹی ہے۔ کانگریس کے بعد یہ نیشنل لیول پر ایک پرانی پارٹی ہے۔ یہ 1931 میں بنی ہے۔ آج کی لوک سبھا میں اس کے اہم پی۔ فاروق عبداللہ جی ہیں۔ ان کو بھی پتہ نہیں ہے۔ ان کو تو شاید ابھی بھی پتہ نہیں ہے، آپ نے لوک سبھا میں پاس بھی کرا لیا۔ وہ چار دفعہ چیف منسٹر رہ چکے ہیں۔ آپ کی جو اپنی پارٹی پی۔ڈی۔پی۔ ہے، جس کے ساتھ آپ سرکار چلا رہے ہیں – تو اس بل کے ساتھ نہ آپ کی رولنگ پارٹی ساتھ ہے، نہ ویکش آپ کے ساتھ ہے۔ یہاں جتنے بھی ورودھی دل ہیں، میں نے سب کے ہیشن منے۔ وہاں ہمارے دو ساتھیوں کو چھوڑ کر اے۔ ٹو زیڈ۔ سب نے کہا کہ اس کے پروویژنس ٹھیک ہیں، لیکن اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کی مرضی کے بغیر نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔

معاف کیجئے، آپ کا نظریہ آرٹیکل 370 کے بارے میں آزادی سے لے کر آج تک الگ رہا ہے، اس کو ختم کرنے کا، اس لئے آپ وہ sensitivity نہیں جانیں گے۔ لیکن اب آپ سرکار میں ہیں، تب بھگتنا تو آپ کو پڑے گا۔ لاء اینڈ آرڈر، یہاں اور وہاں آپ کو بھگتنا پڑے گا۔ اس لئے میں آپ سب سے انورودھ کروں گا کہ سارا ویکش چاہتا ہے کہ آپ وہاں کی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے – آپ نے جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ پاس کرا لیا۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ مت پاس کرائیے۔ آپ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے انورودھ کرنیے کہ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ جو بل پارلیمنٹ نے پارت کیا ہے، آپ اس کو ودھان سبھا میں رکھ کر پاس کر دیجئے۔ میں یہ پیسیج کے بارے میں نہیں بول رہا ہوں۔ Get it passed by the State Legislative Assembly instead of passing it yourselves, or, instead of Parliament passing it. اس لئے پارلیمنٹری افینرس منسٹر صاحب، میں انورودھ کروں گا کہ میرے خیال میں آپ یہ فیصلہ کریں کہ اس پر آج رپلائی چھوڑ دیں، اس پر اور کنسلٹیشن کریں۔ یہ بہت sensitive issue ہے۔ یہ چھوٹے چھوٹے sensitive

issues ہیں یہ کوئی بڑا قانون نہیں ہے، Statistics کا ہے، لیکن جب کبھی آگ لگ جاتی ہے، تو چنگاری سے بھی آگ لگ جاتی ہے۔ کوئی ٹرک بھر کی آگ نہیں آتی ہے، ماچس کی ایک تیلی سے جنگل بھی جل جاتا ہے، اس لئے میرا آپ سے یہ انورودھ ہے۔ یہ آپ کے حق کی بات ہے، آپ سینٹر میں بھی رول کر رہے ہیں، آپ اسٹیٹ میں بھی رول کر رہے ہیں، اس لئے آپ sensitivity کر سمجھنے اور آپ اس کو یہاں پارٹ کرنے کے بجائے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے پارٹ کرانے، وہاں آپ کی سرکار ہے۔ اگر وہاں اس کو پارٹ کرانے میں ہماری ضرورت ہوگی، تو ہم ضرور پارٹ کرانیں گے۔ اس کو وہاں اسٹیٹ میں پاس کرانے میں اپوزیشن آپ کی مدد کرے گی، لیکن جہاں ہم سب لوگ حالات معمول پر لانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں، وہاں خواہ مخواہ بیچ میں اس چھوٹی سی بات سے پھر بات بگڑ سکتی ہے۔ سر، میرے خیال میں اس کو جینرمن صاحب نے بھی انٹراسٹینڈ کیا ہوگا۔ میری یہی رکوہسٹ ہوگی کہ آج اس کا جواب نہ دے کر، اس کو فی الحال پینڈنگ رکھ دیں۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने जो बात कही है, उस पर हम उनको इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि कश्मीर ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के हर हिस्से में अमन हो, शांति हो, इसलिए देश के सभी समाज के लोगों को हम विश्वास में लेकर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और आपको भी विश्वास में लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। इसीलिए जब 11 अप्रैल, 2017 को लोक सभा में यह बिल पास हुआ, तो आपकी पार्टी ने भी उसमें सहयोग किया और इस प्रकार से सबने मिल कर इसको पास किया। कुछ इश्यूज आए हैं, मुझे लगता है कि आपने जो इश्यूज उठाए हैं, उनमें से कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, मैं कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन हम उन पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहेंगे, इसलिए ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर इन मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कर दें ताकि उन पर कोई confusion न हो।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: इसकी मेरिट पर तो कोई लड़ाई ही नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اس کی میرٹ پر تو کوئی لڑائی ہی نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यहां मेरिट-डीमेरिट की बात नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not talking about its merits. We are simply talking about the passage of the Bill.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I understand that. आपकी मंशा पर हमें कोई शक नहीं है, इसलिए आप हमारी मंशा पर भी शक न करिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are talking about constitutional propriety. ... (Interruptions)... This is what I said in the beginning. ... (Interruptions)... You would not understand the sensitivities of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. For God's sake, now you are in power for more than three years, understand the sensitivities of that particular region. It is in your interest and it is in the interest of the nation. And, at the moment, you are at the helm of affairs. You should be more concerned than all of us here.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I do appreciate the concerns of the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other participants who participated in the debate. But I would like to place on record a few issues. There is certain confusion whether we have taken certain steps to get in touch with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir or not and whether there are constitutional provisions which certainly permit us to take it forward or whether we are taking it in the larger interest of the State and the country. These are the things that need to be placed before the House. For that reason, I would just say a few words and then we will come to a conclusion.

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to draw the attention of our friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, to the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954. Under the said Order, the Seventh Schedule on division of powers is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of the Union List and the Concurrent List in certain exceptions. There are certain exceptions also. Under this Order, there is no State List. Only residuary

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

powers have been entrusted to the State Government. Under such circumstances, where the power vests is the question that needs to be answered.

Sir, this Parliament has got absolute powers. I don't want to react to the statements made by the Leader of the Opposition. That we would discuss later. But what exactly is the position at present? The Order of 1954 specifies that the Parliament has got exclusive jurisdiction over the Concurrent List as applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. In spite of writing letters when we don't get response, what steps do we need to take? We all should think about it. Statistical data is one of the important areas to go ahead with our planning, policy formulation and implementation. I would like to know one thing from Mr. Jairam Ramesh. If I get more and more statistical data from Kashmir, is it not possible for the Central Government to, at least, do more for the State of Jammu and Kashmir? You referred to census. The entry of census is in the Union List in so far as it relates to decennial population census. Of course, we made an amendment. This Parliament passed a Bill and enacted a law. Now, we are going ahead with this. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act has been amended by Parliament. Similarly, when it does not infringe the rights of Kashmiris, when we do not override Article 370 or we are not entering into or encroaching upon the powers of the State Government, and since we are doing it in the larger interest of the country and the larger interest of the State, is it not fair on our part to go ahead? We wrote to the State Government in 2009 after the Bill was passed here. In spite of that, in 2010, they passed their own Act. But, in certain areas, they can't. We are also restrained from entering into certain areas. Therefore, much statistical data is not available as far as Kashmir is concerned, which hurts the development of the nation and the development of Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go ahead. Sir, as far as population census is concerned, there is no problem as far as it is conducted under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948. But what about other areas? I will tell you. There are other areas such as agricultural census, livestock census, economic census, etc., which can be conducted under the Collection of Statistics Act of 2008 only by the Central Government. But, State Government has no power to go into that. You don't want to collect all census. So, under such circumstances, we have come up with this Bill.

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

I would like to draw your attention to one more area. As far as the Census Act, 1948 and the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 are concerned, they were all passed by the Parliament. Even after the draft Cabinet Note, we wrote to them. Of course, we are also partners in the Jammu and Kashmir Government. But, I don't want to politicise the issue. As far as Kashmir is concerned, the Government's stand is very clear. A day should come when there are no terrorist activities, there is no interference by the Pakistanis and it is an integral part of our country and we should go ahead with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... For that reason, we have to collect all the statistical data of Kashmir. We should give more and more assistance to Kashmir. For that reason, we are bringing forward this Bill. Before we decided to introduce the Bill in the House, a Cabinet Note containing the amendments and proposals was sent to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for their views, but no response was received. If they don't respond to our call, should we keep quiet? You please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do concede that. I don't want to politicise the issue. In 2009, it was not our Government. Your Government wrote. But, you did not receive a response. You should place that also on record. It is not only about 2017. This is my humble request. As far as the administration of that State is concerned, there will be no encroachment. As far as other activities of the State are concerned, certainly, there will be no encroachment. It is only in the area of collection of statistics. There will be nodal officers of the State and there will be nodal officers of the Centre; both will join together and go ahead. So, it is my humble request that you all should consent for the passage of this Bill. It will contribute to the development of the country as well as the development of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Mr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Before moving it, Sir, I would like to say that I moved this Amendment to make it clear that the responsibility of a nodal officer should not be entrusted to an officer of junior level. I want the Minister to bear in mind that the officer should not be below the rank of Joint Secretary. If you could examine it, then I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving. Okay, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Mr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, here also, I would like to say that I made it amply clear that the furnished information will be used only under the prescribed rules. Therefore, if the hon. Minister may please consider this point, then I will not move my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that means you are not moving. The Amendment is not moved.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Mr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Government must ensure that the information is used in the right manner, and the mode of used information will be, for statistical purpose only. I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving. It is always good that you are not moving. The Amendment is not moved.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda to move that the Bill be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, before passing, I would like to say that the responsibility will be solely on the Ruling Party. We have warned you, we have cautioned you. That was the duty of the entire Opposition. In spite of the entire Opposition requesting you not to go ahead with this Bill, the Ruling Party is going ahead with the Bill. Should anything go wrong, solely, the Ruling Party in the Parliament will be held responsible for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION - Contd.*

**The farmers' distress leading to rise in the incidents of
their suicide in the country**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion. Yesterday, I had already announced that the debate is concluded. Now, it is time for the reply. Hon. Minister will start his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, regarding the meeting on the Motor Vehicles Bill in presence of the leaders and the Ministers, it is proposed that it could be held at 12:15 p.m. tomorrow. Is it okay?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; at 12:15 p.m., we will have the meeting either in Mr. Chairman's Chamber or in my Chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, how long will the Minister's reply take?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For the Minister's reply, I have suggested one hour. We have to limit it to one hour. Okay, hon. Minister, now you can start.

* Further discussion continued from 25th July, 2017.

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की कृषि, किसान और उत्पन्न समस्याओं पर चर्चा में इस सदन में माननीय 24 सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं आभारी हूँ इन सदस्यों का, इस सदन का और आपका भी कि इसके कारण मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान हुआ है। जिन 24 माननीय सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया, इससे पहले भी कई बार चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन इस बार जिस प्रकार की सकारात्मक चर्चा हुई है, मैं इसके लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]

माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने चर्चा शुरू की और चम्पारण सत्याग्रह शताब्दी वर्ष को स्मरण करते हुए इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ किया और इसीलिए चूंकि मैं चम्पारण से आता भी हूँ, लेकिन इन्होंने प्रेरणा दी कि मैं अतीत की ओर भी जाऊँ। तो मुझे और यहां बैठे अधिकतर लोगों को गांव में कभी जब कृषि की बात आती है तो जनकवि घाघ की लोकोक्तियां सब के ध्यान में आने लगती हैं। मेरे भी ध्यान में एक लोकोक्ति आ गई है कि

"शुक्रवार की बदरी रही शनिश्चर छाए,
कहे घाघ सुन घाघनी बिन बरसे ना जाए।"

इस प्रकार की लोकोक्तियां ग्रामीण जनजीवन में सदियों से चली आ रही हैं। इन्हीं के सहारे हमारे किसान भाई खेती, किसानों की व्यवस्था को सदियों तक समझते रहे और मौसम के आगमन, खेती से जुड़ी जरूरतें, फसल चक्र, उत्पादन आदि की जानकारी प्राप्त करते थे। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ी, खेती पर दबाव बढ़ा और हमारे किसान भाइयों को खेती के साधनों जैसे उन्नत बीज, खाद, कीटनाशक, सिंचाई सुविधाओं आदि की जरूरतें महसूस हुईं, तो फिर उनके सामने समस्या खड़ी हुई। हम गुलाम थे, अंग्रेज हम पर जुल्म करते थे। चम्पारण का सत्याग्रह उसी का परिणाम था, लेकिन हमें आजादी मिली। विभाजन का दंश झेल रहा स्वतंत्र भारत जहां एक तरफ अनेक आर्थिक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा था, वहीं बिगड़ती राजनीतिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के कारण रोजगार के अवसरों की अत्यंत कमी के खतरों को भापते हुए तीव्र औद्योगीकरण आवश्यक था और इस दिशा में हम बढ़े, इसमें कहीं संदेह नहीं। किन्तु इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि उद्योगों के प्रति सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया भी आवश्यक थी। अतः कृषि की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए शीघ्रतम प्रयास करने भी आवश्यक थे। इस पर भी हम आगे चर्चा करेंगे और प्रयास हुए भी। 1964 की चर्चा यहां हो रही थी। तो 60 के दशक के अंदर प्रारम्भ में हमारे नीति निर्धारक ऐसी तकनीकियों की खोज में थे जो कृषि में रूपांतरण कर सके। तभी यह तकनीक चमत्कारी बीजों के रूप में सामने आई जो कि मैक्सिको में सफल हुआ था। इस प्रकार भारतीय कृषि में हरित क्रांति के आगमन की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार हुई। यह क्रांति उच्च पैदावार के बीज, रसायन, कीटनाशकों एवं भू-मशीनीकरण पर आधारित थी। इस क्रांति में भारतीय कृषि कला को आजादी के 15 वर्ष बाद परिवर्तित किया। 60 के दशक के मध्य से 80 के दशक के मध्य तक हरित क्रांति उत्तर पश्चिम में खास करके पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिण के राज्यों तक फैल गयी। 80 के दशक के बाद पूर्वी राज्यों में भी मंद गति से इसका प्रभाव पड़ा। फिर भी ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, विशेषकर चावल एवं गेहूं की उच्च पैदावार वाले बीजों के प्रयोग ने कृषि की उत्पादकता में तीव्र गति प्रदान की, जिससे हरित क्रांति के प्रारम्भिक दौर में गेहूं की उत्पादकता में 75 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

हुई। हमारे ध्यान में है, आपके भी ध्यान में होगा कि हमारे यहां अन्न की भारी कमी होती थी और "भीख का कटोरा", ऐसा माना जाता था, लेकिन हरित क्रांति ने उसकी पूर्ति की, परन्तु भारतीय मानसून के अत्यधिक अनिश्चित, अनियमित एवं मौसम आधारित होने के कारण - जो उच्च पैदावार के बीजों को अधिक सिंचाई चाहिए, उर्वरक चाहिए - इस मांग को झेल पाने में असमर्थ था। हरित क्रांति को और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उच्च क्षमता, विश्वसनीय और कम ऊर्जा का उपभोग करने वाले उपकरणों एवं मशीनों की भी आवश्यकता अनुभव होने लगी थी, जिन्हें सीमित संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाना कठिन था। हरित क्रांति के बहुत लाभ थे, लेकिन जो आवश्यकताएं थीं, सीमित संसाधनों से उनकी पूर्ति संभव होना कठिन था। सिंचाई की विभिन्न तकनीकों के बाद भी भारतीय कृषि मानसून पर निर्भर थी और 1980 से 1987 के बीच जब खराब मानसून आया, कई बार सूखा पड़ा तो हरित क्रांति की दीर्घकालीन उपयोगिता पर प्रश्न खड़ा हो गया। उच्च पैदावारों के बीजों के सीमित खाद्यान्नों के प्रयोग ने अंतर्खाद्यान्न असंतुलन उत्पन्न किया और भारत के समस्त क्षेत्रों में हरित क्रांति के एक समान प्रयोग और परिणाम न होने के कारण अंतर्क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन भी सामने आने लगे। यद्यपि हरित क्रांति के सफलतम उल्लेखनीय परिणाम पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राप्त हुए, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में ये परिणाम संतोषजनक नहीं थे। हरित क्रांति ने भारतीय कृषि का व्यवसायीकरण भी किया और कृषि से जुड़े हुए परम्परागत मूल्य और संस्कृति, जो देश के 85 प्रतिशत लघु और सीमान्त किसान हैं, उनके बीच से विलुप्त हुई। इसके साथ ही हानिकारक उर्वरकों, मुख्य रूप से यूरिया और कीटनाशकों ने पर्यावरण को दूषित कर कृषि श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य को भी प्रभावित किया और इसका जैव विविधता पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा - वह कितना पड़ा - पंजाब की घटना का वर्णन किया गया, मैं भी एक रात लुधियाना में था, तो वहां यह जानकारी मिली कि वहां के लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि पंजाब में जो गेहूं पैदा होता है, उसका आटा न खाएं, मध्य प्रदेश या दूसरी जगह के गेहूं के आटे की ओर आकर्षण ज्यादा है। इसके अतिरिक्त पम्पिंग सेट और ट्यूबवेल के प्रयोग के कारण भी तीस-चालीस फीट का जो जलस्तर था, वह तीन-चार सौ फीट तक चला गया। उच्च पैदावार के बीज, उर्वरक और मशीनों की निर्धन किसान तक पहुंच न होने के कारण किसान समुदाय में असमानता बढ़ने लगी। एक तरफ बहुत से लोग चर्चा करते हैं, मैं नहीं बोलता, लेकिन कई लोग यह चर्चा करते हैं कि इस देश में अमीरों की अमीरी बढ़ती गयी और गरीबों की गरीबी बढ़ती गयी। इसी प्रकार से जो कृषक समाज था, उसमें असमानता बढ़ती गयी। सर, कल ऋण की चर्चा हो रही थी। हम उस पर बाद में आएंगे, लेकिन उस दिन रमेश चन्द्र जी के आंकड़े बता रहे थे, जिनकी चर्चा की, नाबार्ड के लोग आए थे कि इस देश में जो कृषि ऋण आता है, वह 70 प्रतिशत उन किसानों को जाता है, जिनके पास दस एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि है। उस पर हम आगे चर्चा करेंगे, लेकिन इसके कारण कृषक समुदाय में असमानता बढ़ी और अनेक निर्धन कृषकों में इस कारण ऋणग्रस्तता भी दृष्टिगोचर हुई। इन सब प्रभावों को खत्म करने के लिए - हरित क्रांति के लाभ हैं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, लेकिन जो कुप्रभाव हैं, उन्हें समाप्त करने के लिए जैविक और पर्यावरणपरक नीतियों का प्रयोग, जल प्रबंधन संचयन एवं soil quality और नमी को बनाए रखने को बढ़ावा देना... वर्ष 1987 या 1995 के बाद जब ऐसी स्थिति आने लगी, तो बढ़ावा देना तथा ऐसी विकसित तकनीकों का प्रयोग करना, जो न केवल लागत कम करे, अपितु प्राकृतिक वातावरण को भी हानि न पहुंचाए, आवश्यक हो गया। साथ ही भारत को पूर्ण खाद्य सुरक्षा और खाद्य आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि का अधिक आधुनिकीकरण और विविधीकरण करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई। भारतीय कृषि

में व्यापारिक फसलों के विविधीकरण, वर्षा जलसंरक्षण, एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन, वन संरक्षण, बेकार पड़ी भूमि का प्रयोग, निर्यात संवर्द्धन के साथ-साथ एक और उत्पादकता क्रांति की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई, जिसकी तरफ ठोस कदम उठाना अति आवश्यक काम है। हरित क्रांति ने हमें यह भी सीख प्रदान की कि तकनीकों के प्रयोग के माध्यम से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उत्पादकता तो बढ़ायी जा सकती है, परंतु इस वृद्धि को दीर्घकाल तक यानी सतत उत्पादकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त संसाधन एवं सार्वजनिक नीतियों का क्रियान्वयन अति आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि की सफलता के अन्य सहायक क्षेत्र फूलवानी, बागवानी, मत्स्य पालन, sericulture, पशु-पालन, दुग्ध-पालन, मुर्गी-पालन, मधुमक्खी-पालन इत्यादि में भी दृष्टिगत होना आवश्यक है।

देखिए, 2000 से 2014 तक की उपलब्धियों को भी मैं बताऊंगा, चूंकि मैं मंत्री हूं और हमसे कई प्रकार के सवाल पूछे गए हैं, तो थोड़ी इसकी चर्चा मैं पहले कर लूंगा, फिर इसके पहले भी क्या हुआ, उस पर मैं विस्तार से आऊंगा। अब मोदी सरकार किसानों के कल्याण में जुटी है और किसानों के जीवन-स्तर में तीन वर्ष आते-आते परिवर्तन का प्रकटीकरण तीसरे वर्ष में हो गया है। एक तरफ तो प्रकटीकरण की शुरुआत हो रही है, तो दूसरी ओर कुछ मित्रों की परेशानी बढ़ रही है, यह जरूर चिंता का विषय है। इन तीन वर्षों के अंदर जो कुछ किया गया है, अंतिम वर्ष में उसके परिणाम प्रकट होना और दूसरी ओर कुछ मित्रों की परेशानी बढ़ना, यह जरूर चिंता का विषय है। अब इस तीन वर्ष के अंदर मोदी सरकार ने नई कार्य विधि, पारदर्शी कार्यशैली के कई प्रतिमान रचे और कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी रचे हैं, उनको मैं आपके सामने लाऊंगा और सरकार ने समयबद्ध तरीके से, प्रधान मंत्री जी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में किसान कल्याण की योजनाओं के पूर्व क्रियान्वयन के लक्ष्यों को मिशन मोड में परिवर्तित किया है। मोदी सरकार ने किसानों के मन में देश की कृषि उन्नति के लिए, जो नई पहल की है, मैं समझता हूं कि तीन वर्ष के अंदर यदि कोई सबसे बड़ी नम्बर वन की उपलब्धि होगी, तो जितनी हमने कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाई हैं, उनके कारण देश के किसानों में जागरूकता आई है और शायद उसका असर है कि हम सब सदन में बैठे हुए लोगों में भी जागरूकता आई है, इसीलिए आज पूरे देश में, आप भाषण उठाकर देखें, राज्य के शीर्ष पर या राष्ट्र के शीर्ष पर रहने वाले लोग अपने भाषणों में - लाल किला से कभी-कभी होना अलग बात है, लेकिन कृषि पर कम ध्यान देना, कम बजटीय आबंटन करना, कृषि पर कम बोलना, परन्तु आप इस तीन वर्ष के अंदर देखेंगे, तो किसानों में जागरूकता आई है और उसका परिणाम हम सब लोगों पर पड़ा है। निश्चित रूप से, मैं आभारी हूं कि उस असर के कारण पिछले तीन वर्षों के अन्दर कृषि पर दोनों सदनों के अंदर चर्चा हो रही है। इन तीन वर्षों में आप देखेंगे कि योजना लाते ही गुणात्मक सुधार दिखाई देना तो संभव नहीं है, बहुत सारी योजनाएं पहले से भी थीं और हम भी योजनाएं लाएं। जब दोनों के ऊपर क्रियान्वयन शुरू किया, तो उसके परिणाम निश्चित रूप से उसी वर्ष तो प्रकट नहीं हुए। कई योजनाओं के बजटीय प्रभाव पर आप एक बार विचार करिए। जब बजटीय प्रावधान पर ध्यान दिया, तो हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, हमने बजट भी बढ़ाया है, लेकिन बजटीय खर्चा - यह रिकॉर्ड बोल रहा है, आप बजटीय खर्चा देखेंगे कि 2011-12 में बजटीय प्रावधान 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था और खर्चा 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का हुआ। अगर पूरा लिख रहे हैं, तो 24,526 करोड़ है और खर्चा हुआ 23,290 करोड़। वर्ष 2012-13 में बजटीय प्रावधान 28,284 करोड़ था, जबकि खर्चा हुआ 24,630 करोड़ और 2013-14 में बजटीय प्रावधान 30,224 करोड़ था,

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

जबकि खर्चा हुआ 25,896 करोड़। यह सब रिकार्ड कह रहा है। वहीं ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि मोदी सरकार में किसान के हित में मंत्रालय द्वारा खर्चा, बजटीय प्रावधान से ज्यादा किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2016-17 में जहां बजटीय आवंटन 45,035 करोड़ रुपए था, वहीं खर्चा हुआ 57,503 करोड़। ये खर्चे के आंकड़े हैं और मैं मानता हूं कि इस के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें दोषी नहीं थीं। इसके लिए bureaucracy की प्रक्रिया दोषी थी। महोदय, हमारी कमी इतनी ही थी कि हम कमरे में बैठकर लेते थे, लेकिन नीचे नहीं जाते थे और राज्य वाले भी नीचे नहीं जाते थे। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री भी चिंता करते रहे होंगे, लेकिन कृषि के विषय पर उनकी ज्यादा चिंता नहीं थी क्योंकि इस विषय पर आवाज भी बहुत कम उठती थी।

महोदय, इन सब गतिविधियों के कारण खर्च बढ़े हैं और अब और तेज होंगे क्योंकि सब की मदद से इस बार बजट भी पहले आ गया। उसका भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा और लगता है कि भविष्य में कभी भी कृषि पर खर्चा कम नहीं होगा और यह कृषि के विकास की दिशा में पहली सीढ़ी साबित होगा यानी जो पैसे यहां से जाएंगे, वे खर्च होंगे। मैं एक और उल्लेखनीय विषय का जिक्र करूंगा। वर्ष 2010-11 से 2013-14 के यू.पी.ए. के कार्यकाल में बजट 1,04,337 करोड़ था, मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद 2014-15 से 2017-18 तक पूर्ण कृषि प्रक्षेत्र का बजट 1,64,415 करोड़ हुआ यानी बजट बढ़ा है और इसे बढ़ाना भी चाहिए, चूंकि किसान को नई technology चाहिए। फिर उत्पादकता बढ़ानी है और सतत उत्पादकता बनाए रखनी है और जो अन्य चुनौतियां हैं, उनका सामना करने के लिए हम वर्ष 2000 से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, पहले अटल जी की सरकार में और फिर यू.पी.ए. की सरकार में, तो उसे तेज करने के लिए यह जरूरी भी है। महोदय, मैं एक बात और बताना चाहूंगा कि बजटीय प्रावधान ही नहीं, आप इस साल के बजट में देखेंगे कि बजट के अलावा प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना के लिए 40,000 हजार करोड़ का Corpus fund बनाया गया है। फिर बजटीय प्रावधान से अलग Micro irrigation का प्रावधान 5,000 करोड़ का है और Operation Flood 1970 में और उसके बाद राज्यों के अंदर Dairy Plants वगैरह बने। फिर 2012 में Dairy Development plants बने और अब उनमें से कई ऐसे plants थे, जो काम के लायक नहीं रहे या काम के लायक हैं तो उनका सशक्तीकरण जरूरी है। उसके लिए भी 8,000 करोड़ का बजट से अलग हटकर Corpus fund बनाया गया। महोदय, अभी मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की कुछ योजनाओं के विषय में भी बताना चाहूंगा कि उन चार वर्षों का बजट और इन चार वर्षों के बजट को देखें। आप कृषि के लिए Micro-irrigation को देखें, तो उन चार सालों का बजट था 4,691 करोड़ और इन चार सालों का बजट 6,940 करोड़ है। महोदय, 48 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि Agriculture marketing में हुई। उन चार सालों का बजट 1,992 करोड़ और इन चार सालों का 4,293 करोड़। इस में भी 116 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। अब फसल बीमा को लें, उन चार सालों का बजट 8374 करोड़ और इन चार सालों का 31,807 करोड़ है। डेयरी का बजट 1680 करोड़ था और इन चार सालों का 3607 करोड़ था, तो इसमें 115 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है, इसी तरह फिशरीज़ में 1273 करोड़ का बजट था, लेकिन अभी 1961 करोड़ है। एग्रीकल्चर एजुकेशन का 2,023 करोड़ था, लेकिन इन चार सालों का देखेंगे, तो 2678 करोड़ पाएंगे यानी 33 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है। इसमें उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है और चार सालों में वृद्धि हुई है, बावजूद इसके कि 14वें नीति आयोग से राज्यों को जो 32 प्रतिशत राशि जाती है, उसको बढ़ाकर 42 प्रतिशत किया गया और बजटीय प्रावधान भी बढ़ा।

इन चार सालों के अंदर निवेश के परिणाम में देश के किसानों का भी योगदान रहा है और राज्य सरकारों का भी योगदान रहा है। आजादी के बाद जब से यह सरकार आई है, तो आप देखेंगे कि कभी भी चार सीज़न और लगातार दो साल तक सूखा नहीं पड़ा है। पहली बार दो साल और चार सीज़न में सूखा था। इस प्रकार की चुनौती आई थी और इस चुनौती के कारण सब लोगों ने मेहनत की और सदन में भी चिंता थी कि अब तो यह उत्पादन एकदम समाप्त हो जाएगा, लेकिन आपको ध्यान रहे कि उत्पादन में मात्र तीन प्रतिशत की कमी आई थी। वर्ष 2016-17 में रिकॉर्ड उत्पाद हुआ और यदि आप पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में देखें, तो इसमें 8.67 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। यदि आप पांच वर्ष का औसत देखेंगे, तो 6.37 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। दलहन का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन 22.40 मिलियन टन हुआ, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 37 प्रतिशत ज्यादा था।

यदि आप दूध का उत्पादन देखेंगे, तो 2011-2014 तक तीन वर्षों में 398 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ था और 2014-2017 के दौरान यह 465.5 मिलियन टन हो गया, तो इसमें लगभग कुल 17 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई, जबकि दो वर्ष तक सूखा था।

इसी तरह से यदि अंडे का उत्पादन देखा जाए, तो 2011-2014 में यदि तीन साल का उत्पादन जोड़ेंगे, तो 210.93 मिलियन टन था, जो कि 2014-2017 में बढ़कर 248.73 मिलियन टन हुआ, जो इन तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन की वृद्धि लगभग 18 फीसदी हो गई।

यदि आप मछली उत्पादन को देखेंगे, तो तीन वर्षों के अंदर जो 272.78 लाख टन था, वह 2014-2017 के दौरान बढ़कर 327.74 लाख टन हुआ, जो 20 फीसदी अधिक है। किसान का एक (FPOs) Farmer Producer Organizations बना था। उसमें भी आप देखेंगे 2011-2014 के बीच 2.26 किसानों की पहचान की गई और 13,000 किसान उत्पादक समूह का गठन किया गया था जबकि 2014-2017 के बीच चार लाख किसानों की पहचान की गई और लगभग 24,000 किसान उत्पादक समूह बनाए गए। जो किसान मिलकर खेती करते हैं, मार्केटिंग करते हैं, तो उनकी सहायता इस FPOs द्वारा की जाती है। मैंने आपको ये तीन वर्ष के कुछ उदाहरण बताए हैं, लेकिन जितना समाधान होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन हम उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ेंगे। यहां मुख्य रूप से आत्महत्या इस चर्चा का विषय था, लेकिन हम सबने उसके कारणों के पीछे बहुत अच्छी चर्चा की है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आत्महत्या और ऋण, इन दोनों विषयों पर अधिकतर सांसद, जो राजनीतिक चर्चा करते हैं, उससे अलग हटकर इस सदन में चर्चा की है। यहां आत्महत्या के आंकड़े दिए जा रहे थे, तो आत्महत्या करने वाले चाहे किसान हों या गैर किसान हों, यह किसी भी लोकतंत्र के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। यदि आप आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो देश में जो आत्महत्याएं होती हैं, तो उनमें 8, 9 और 10 प्रतिशत किसान होते हैं। ऐसा राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो बोलता है। 8 प्रतिशत या 10 प्रतिशत किसान से मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि यह संख्या कम है, अगर एक भी केस है, तो वह चिंताजनक बात है, लेकिन आंकड़े जो बोलते हैं, उनको भी हम सबको ध्यान में रखना होगा, चूंकि हम सब आंकड़े ही ज्यादा पढ़ते हैं। जब सूखा वर्ष 2002 था, उस समय आत्महत्याओं में 2001 की तुलना में 16.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। मैं फिर कहता हूं कि इसका एक प्रतिशत होना भी अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसी तरह से जब ड्राउट ईयर 2009 था, तब उसके पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 13.7 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई थी, जब ड्राउट ईयर 2014 था, तब इसमें 13 प्रतिशत की अपेक्षा 9.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी, यह 2015 में सेम रहा, 2014, 2015, दोनों ड्राउट ईयर्स थे। इसमें जहाँ 2015 के आंकड़े 12,602 थे, वहाँ 2016 के आंकड़े ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): मंत्री जी, आप आंकड़ों पर क्यों जाते हैं?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं इसलिए जाता हूँ क्योंकि लोगों ने ये सारे आंकड़े रखे हैं, अतः इन आंकड़ों को भी उन्हीं में डाल लें ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: आप बाकी किसी और चीज़ के आंकड़े दीजिए, लेकिन आत्महत्या के आंकड़े देना जरूरी नहीं है। किसी और ने दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सभी ने रखे। ...(व्यवधान).... अधिकतर सदस्यों ने तो यही आंकड़े रखे हैं।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: आप इनको अब मत दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... यह उचित नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): आंकड़े मत बाँचिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: ये आंकड़े सभी ने रखे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं जो एक अंतिम आंकड़ा बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... मेरा आंकड़ा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह मेरा आंकड़ा नहीं है, यह राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो का आंकड़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: आप अच्छा जवाब दे रहे थे, फिर आप क्यों आंकड़ों में, वे भी आत्महत्या के आंकड़ों में उलझ गए? यहाँ से किसी ने बोला होगा, लेकिन उसका जवाब देना जरूरी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैंने पहले ही बात बताई थी कि विषय था आत्महत्या, यह विषय आप लोगों ने ही रखा था, लेकिन उससे अलग हट कर सभी सदस्यों ने चर्चा की ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: आपकी मदद कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान).... आप क्यों आंकड़ों में पड़ रहे हैं?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बजटरी एलोकेशन कितना था, कितना खर्च हुआ, यह सब मैटर ऑफ रिकॉर्ड है, कितनी आत्महत्याएं हुईं, कब हुईं, यह सब भी मैटर ऑफ रिकॉर्ड है, आप उन आंकड़ों में मत जाइए, प्रश्न इस बात का है कि आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए किसानों में आंदोलन की स्थिति बनी हुई है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : आप उसी पर आ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप उन सब चीज़ों में मत जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : आप यह बताइए कि आपने व्हीट इम्पोर्ट क्यों किया? ...(व्यवधान).... जब गेहूँ का खूब उत्पादन हो रहा था, तब यह क्यों इम्पोर्ट किया गया?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रुकिए, रुकिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने पहले ही कहा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने मूल विषय यही रखा था, इस पर सार्थक चर्चा हुई, लेकिन अगर मैं इसी मूल विषय को छोड़ देता, तो निश्चित रूप से उचित नहीं होता, क्योंकि आपने विषय यही रखा है और मैंने जो नाम की सूची देखी है, उसमें पहला विषय रखने वाले भी आप ही हैं, इसमें अंतिम आंकड़ा, यह 2015 का आंकड़ा, जो राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो ने भेजा है, यह 12,602 का आंकड़ा है, 2016 का जो आंकड़ा है, वह 11,45 है। कल जब गृह मंत्रालय से आंकड़े आ रहे थे, तब मैंने उनसे पूछा था और ये उससे भी जारी होने वाले हैं। यह बात निश्चित रूप से उठती है कि इसके समाधान के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए? हम सभी लोग लगातार मेहनत कर रहे हैं, वह चाहे यूपीए की सरकार रही हो या जब से हम लोग भी सरकार में आए हैं, इस दृष्टि से हमने जो पहला काम किया है, वह यह किया है कि हमारे मंत्रालय की जो कृषि आर्थिक अनुसंधान शाखा है, यह एक इकाई है, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिवर्तन संस्थान, बेंगलुरु है एवं ग्रामीण सुधार केंद्र है, हमने इन चार संस्थाओं की अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक कमेटी बनाई है - वैसे मैं इसी पर आ रहा था, आपने मुझे तीन मिनट के लिए रोक दिया था, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इसका अध्ययन कराने का कार्य सौंपा है। उसकी जो रिपोर्ट आई है, वह 13 राज्यों को कवर है, अभी भी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें इस अध्ययन का यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि मानसून के उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण लगातार फसल हानि, सुनिश्चित जल ससाधनों की कमी, कीट एवं रोग आक्रमण और किसानों पर दबाव इसके सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, अंततोगत्वा किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं। इस अध्ययन में उपयुक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए निम्नलिखित सुझाव सुझाए हैं। यह एक लंबी-चौड़ी रिपोर्ट है। मैं उसको शॉर्ट कर रहा हूँ। जो इनके सुझाव हैं, उसके आधार पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। इसमें सुधार के लिए हम क्या काम कर रहे हैं? जब हम एक-एक योजना पर आएंगे, तो उसकी हम चर्चा करेंगे। इसमें उन्होंने फसल बीमा योजना की बात कही है कि इसकी कवरेज बढ़ाएँ, अच्छी मार्केटिंग की बात कही है, फिर जो एग्रीकल्चर का एलाइड सेक्टर है, कुक्कुट पालन, मछली पालन, मधुमक्खी पालन, आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए इन सब पर राय दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आपने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, आप सदन को केवल एक सूचना और दे दें। आपके पास आंकड़े होंगे कि जो चावल का, गेहूँ का और हमारी कृषि के उत्पादन का निर्यात होता था, एक्सपोर्ट होता था, जो 1 लाख 87 हजार करोड़ तक पहुँच गया था और दुनिया में चावल के एक्सपोर्ट में भारत नंबर एक पर था, गेहूँ में नंबर दो पर, क्यों अब ये चावल और गेहूँ, दोनों टूटे हैं और क्यों गेहूँ बाहर से मंगाया है? यह भी जरा हमें समझाइए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हम यह भी बताएंगे, लेकिन बीच-बीच में ऐसे नहीं। जब पूरी बात हो जाए और लगे कि नहीं बताया, तब पूछें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: मंत्री जी, आप सभी बात संक्षिप्त में कर लीजिए, लंबी बात मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

4.00 P.M .

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हम डिटेल में जाएंगे, इसलिए सदन से समय भी लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब इस कमेटी के द्वारा जो सुझाव आए हैं, इन पर मंत्रालय ने पहल शुरू कर दी है। जो पहला सुझाव आया था, उस समय दलहन का सीजन था और दलहन में एक भारी संकट था। तो उसके ही सुझाव पर, आपके ध्यान में होगा, समर्थन मूल्य, उस पर हम आएंगे कि कितना बढ़ा है, फिर राज्यों को फ्री में मिनी किट दिया और बीज की कमी होती थी, तो लगभग 400 से ज्यादा कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों पर, आपने कहा नई टेक्नोलॉजी, तो पहली बार 400 से ज्यादा कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों पर अग्रिम प्रदर्शन और पूरे देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और केवीकेज़ को मिलाकर डेढ़ सौ बीज हब बनाए। उसका परिणाम आप देख रहे होंगे। उसी समय तिलहन पर भी काम शुरू किया, लेकिन दलहन पर ज्यादा किया। दलहन और तिलहन, दोनों के उत्पादन में वर्ष 2016-17 में वृद्धि हुई है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस वर्ष भी तिलहन की बुवाई, कल तक की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, 2 प्रतिशत ज्यादा और दलहन की 4 प्रतिशत ज्यादा बुवाई हुई है। मैं आपको, सदन को और आपके माध्यम से देश को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष जब दलहन का उत्पादन होगा, उसके बाद दलहन के मामले में राजकोष का खजाना विदेशों में लुटाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। यह सबके ध्यान में है कि इसके लिए कितना राजकोष का खजाना विदेशों में जाता है? तिलहन के मामले में भी पिछले वर्ष भी हमने पूरा ध्यान दिया था और इस वर्ष भी दे रहे हैं। हम जो 25 हेक्टेयर तक मदद करते थे उसको हमने बढ़ाया है और इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में ज्यादा बुवाई हुई है। हम निश्चित रूप से दलहन के बाद तिलहन में भी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करेंगे। इसके अलावा सभी राज्यों के माननीय मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है और कहा है कि राज्य स्तर पर भी और जिला स्तर पर भी कमेटी बनाएं। किसानों की आमदनी कैसे बढ़ाई जाए, इसके लिए जिला स्तर पर कमेटी बनाने का आग्रह किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मंत्री जी से मेरा एक सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Are you yielding?
...**(Interruptions)**... Are you yielding?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... जब मैं यील्ड करूंगा, तब जो पूछना हो, पूछ लें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): After he finishes his reply, you can ask the question. ...**(Interruptions)**... After reply, you can ask.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: साहूकार से बचाने के लिए कृषि ऋण प्रवाह, मैंने पहले ही बताया था कि 70 प्रतिशत, 10 एकड़ से ज्यादा है, लेकिन किसानों को साहूकारों से बचाने के लिए जो गैर-संस्थागत ऋण हैं, उन पर किसान की निर्भरता कम हो, उन्हें संस्थागत ऋण उपलब्ध हो, इस दृष्टि से आप देखेंगे कि 2013-14 में जो पूर्ण ऋण प्रवाह का लक्ष्य 7 हजार करोड़ का था, उसको बढ़ाकर 2017-18 में 10 लाख करोड़ किया है। 2013-14 में 7 लाख करोड़ रुपए, जबकि 2017-18 में 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए। इसी तरह से किसानों को ब्याज सहायता 2013-14 में 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए थी, जबकि 2017-18 में

हमने उसको 21 हजार करोड़ रुपए किया है। हमारा बजट 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था, लेकिन हमने उसको एक महीने पहले कैबिनेट से 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का किया है। कई राज्य हैं, जिनको मैं बधाई दूँगा कि वहाँ किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत पर ऋण मिलता है। पहले वह 9 प्रतिशत था, फिर 7 प्रतिशत हुआ और अब 4 प्रतिशत है। पहले भारत सरकार 2 प्रतिशत सहायता देती थी, बाद में फिर 3 प्रतिशत सहायता दी गई और अब किसान को 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज ही देना पड़ता है। मैं निश्चित रूप से मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, हरियाणा, कर्णाटक, तेलंगाना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल, राजस्थान, पंजाब जैसे राज्यों को बधाई दूँगा, जो अपने राज्य के खजाने से उनकी सहायता करते हैं। अगर सभी राज्य सरकारें ऐसा करें, तो हम निश्चित रूप से उनके आभारी होंगे और उनके राज्य के किसान भी उनके आभारी होंगे कि उनको ब्याज-मुक्त ऋण मिलता है।

महोदय, अब अधिकतर इलाकों में यह जो ऋण मिलता है, उसमें PACS की एक बड़ी भूमिका है। सहकारिता के विषय पर माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल उठाया था, तो लगता है कि उसका जवाब हमारे शिव सेना के माननीय सांसद ने दिया था, लेकिन वहाँ पारदर्शिता नहीं है। PACS में को-ऑपरेटिव में नीचे पारदर्शिता नहीं है, इससे हम सब लोग परिचित हैं। हम को-ऑपरेटिव की विसंगतियों की ओर नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मैडम को बताना चाहूँगा कि एक राज्य ऐसा है, जहाँ किसी ने गाँधी मैदान और रेलवे स्टेशन का खाता-खसरा डाल कर को-ऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से लोन लिया था। इसमें पारदर्शिता आए, इसलिए 63 हजार PACS को कंप्यूटरीकृत करने के लिए सरकार ने दो हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, ताकि सभी PACS का कंप्यूटरीकरण किया जाए, जिससे टेक्नोलॉजी की मदद से विकास को भी गति मिलेगी और फिर पारदर्शी तरीके से निर्णय हो पाएँगे तथा उनको ऋण मिल पाएगा।

इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम एक पुरानी संस्था है। एक प्रकार से National Cooperative Development Corporation बैंक की भूमिका में रहता है। अब यह जो Cooperative developed States हैं, ऐसे दो-तीन स्टेट्स हैं, उनको छोड़ कर बाकी सभी राज्यों में यह ऋण भी देता है। यह ऋण तो सभी राज्यों में देता है, लेकिन यह 25 प्रतिशत-30 प्रतिशत तक सब्सिडी भी देता है। यह जो NCDC है, आप इसमें भी देखेंगे कि 2011 से 2014 के बीच इसने 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए का ऋण और सब्सिडी दी थी, लेकिन इस तीन साल के अन्दर आप देखेंगे कि इसने पूरे देश में 28,771 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं, जो 2007 की तुलना में 90 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज करता है।

देश के अन्दर जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं या जिनके पास भूमि एकदम कम है, हमारे यहाँ कट्टा कहते हैं, 2 कट्टा, 4 कट्टा, 5 कट्टा, ऐसे किसानों के लिए एक योजना चली - Joint Liability Group, जो 5-10 किसानों का ग्रुप है। यदि आप इसका average करेंगे, तो यह 6-7 किसानों का ग्रुप है। उनका समूह बना कर उनको ऋण मुहैया किया जाता है। खेती और खेती से सम्बन्धित गाय, बकरी, इन सबके लिए भी उनको ऋण मुहैया कराया जाता है या अगर कोई छोटा-मोटा कारोबार करना चाहता है, 50 हजार रुपए तक, तो उसको ऋण मुहैया कराया जाता है। आप देखेंगे कि 7 वर्षों में, 2007 से 2014 तक 6 लाख 70 हजार Joint Liability Groups बनाए गए थे, जबकि इस तीन वर्ष के अन्दर 24 लाख Joint Liability Groups बनाए गए हैं। यदि आप इसकी राशि देखेंगे, तो यह 7 वर्षों में 6 हजार 600 करोड़ रुपए थी, जबकि इस तीन वर्ष में यह लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। यह राशि उनको दी गई है।

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

सर, जो आपदाएं आती हैं, उनमें किसानों का जो नुकसान होता है, यदि तुरंत उनके लिए राहत न हो, तो निश्चित रूप से परेशानी बढ़ती है। पूरे सदन को और देश को यह ध्यान होगा कि जब हमारी सरकार आई थी, तो आपदा के राहत मानकों में परिवर्तन किया गया था। कल जो चर्चा की जा रही थी, प्राकृतिक आपदा में पहले डेढ़ लाख रुपया दिया जाता था, जिसको बढ़ा कर इस सरकार ने चार लाख किया है। यह मैं आपदा राहत के मानकों की बात कर रहा हूं। यह अच्छी बात है कि कई राज्य सरकारें अपनी ओर से भी इस काम में राशि लगाती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ऐसा किया, साथ ही कई अन्य राज्य भी इस काम को करते हैं। पहले यह था कि 50 फीसदी नुकसान होने पर ही राहत मिलेगी, हमने नुकसान के पैमाने को कम करके 33 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। इसके बाद, प्रति हेक्टेयर जो राशि मिलती थी, उसको डेढ़ गुना बढ़ा दिया गया है।

महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, राज्यों को भारत सरकार की ओर से राज्य आपदा कोष में जो पैसा जाता है, उसमें 75 फीसदी राशि भारत सरकार की जाती है और 25 फीसदी राशि राज्य सरकार लगाती है। लेकिन यदि अचानक आपदा आ जाए और इमीडिएटली उसको मदद करने की आवश्यकता पड़ जाए, महोदय, यहां हम आपके माध्यम से इस सदन और पूरे देश के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहते हैं। मोदी सरकार से पहले, पूर्व पांच वर्षों का जो आवंटन था, वह 33,580 करोड़ रुपए था और मोदी सरकार बनने के तुरंत बाद अगले पांच वर्षों का आवंटन बढ़ाकर 61,260 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। यह मैं राज्य आपदा कोष की बात कर रहा हूं, लेकिन जब गंभीर प्रवृत्ति की आपदाएं आती हैं, तो राज्य उसकी डिटेल्ड अस्मार पत्र बना करके देते हैं। ऐसे में वह धन तुरंत राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से दिया जाता है।

जब राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से कोई राशि जाती है, उससे पहले उस राज्य की ओर से मेमोरैंडम आता है, यहां से टीम जाती है, राज्य सरकार उस टीम को दो-चार प्वाइंट दिखाती है और उस आपदा का आकलन करके वह टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है। यदि आप देखेंगे, तो 2011-12 से लेकर 2013-14 तक, इन तीन साल के अंदर राज्यों को, राज्य आपदा कोष के अलावा राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से जो सहायता गई, उसकी राशि 9,099 करोड़ रुपए थी। उसके बाद 2014-15 से 2016-17 तक, इन तीन वर्षों के अंदर, राज्यों को राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से जो राशि दी गई, वह 29,194 करोड़ रुपए दी गई। चूंकि हम लोगों ने आपदा मानकों में परिवर्तन किए, इसलिए उसका परिणाम यह है कि उनको ज्यादा राशि दी जा रही है।

अब मैं फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं, जिसकी बहुत चर्चा हुई। नहीं, अभी हम समर्थन मूल्य पर आते हैं, फसल बीमा योजना की चर्चा मैं अंत में करूंगा।

समर्थन मूल्य के निर्धारण के जो तरीके हैं, उनको देखने के लिए रमेश चन्द्रा कमेटी बनी थी। आप देखेंगे कि 2003 में एक किसान आयोग बना था, 2006 में उसकी रिपोर्ट आई और उसके आधार पर 2007 में किसान नीति बनाई गई। जब किसान नीति बनी, तो उसको अव्यवहारिक माना गया। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की दूसरी और भी रिपोर्ट्स थीं, जिनमें उन्होंने लागत बढ़ाने की बात की थी, लेकिन 2007 में जो किसान नीति बनी, उसमें यह नहीं आया।

महोदय, जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो उसे लागत बढ़ाने की बात की। देखिए, एक बात तो हम सभी लोग मानेंगे कि पहले हम उत्पादन केंद्रित थे, चूंकि हमारे यहां खाद्यान्न संकट था। हम अपनी कृषि को आय केंद्रित नहीं बना सके, value oriented नहीं बना सके, सिर्फ उत्पादन पर जोर देते रहे। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी ने आय बढ़ाने की बात की, लेकिन 2007 में यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को माना नहीं। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो हमने आय बढ़ाने की बात कही। हमने एक काम और भी किया कि रमेश चन्द्रा जी को और स्वामीनाथन जी को इकट्ठा कर दिया। इन दोनों को इकट्ठा करने के बाद, एक सप्ताह तक दोनों ने मिलजुल कर समर्थन मूल्य इत्यादि सब चीजों का अध्ययन किया। स्वामीनाथन फाउंडेशन उस पर डीपली काम कर रही है और हम स्वामीनाथन जी के सम्पर्क में हैं। देश के जो और भी अर्थशास्त्री हैं, वे भी इससे जुड़े हुए हैं और उनके साथ हम भी इस पर काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, हमारा एक विषय और है और वह समर्थन मूल्य के बारे में है। हम बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। झारखंड में हमारी सरकार है, हम वहां भी गए हैं। हम बंगाल भी गए हैं और यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के भी माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि धान का जो समर्थन मूल्य घोषित है, क्या वह किसानों को मिलता है? यह भी एक चिन्ता का विषय है। यह बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। हम सबको इसके लिए चिन्तित होना चाहिए कि समर्थन मूल्य बढ़े और हर साल बढ़ता है, वह और बढ़े, लेकिन उसके क्या तरीके हैं, जिससे वह और बढ़े? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ने से किसान की आमदनी डेढ़ या दोगुनी नहीं होगी। समर्थन मूल्य भी बढ़े, लेकिन जो बढ़ा हुआ है और वह किसानों को मिलता है? आप दिल्ली से ट्रेन में बैठिए और कोलकाता जाकर उसके 100 किलोमीटर उत्तर और दक्षिण में जाइए, तो आप पाएंगे कि कहीं भी किसानों को धान का समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। मैं तो बहुत घुमता हूं, इसलिए मुझे मालूम है कि कहीं भी धान का समर्थन मूल्य किसानों को नहीं मिलता है।

...(व्यवधान)...

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): मान्यवर, एक निवेदन है। जब सारी सच्चाई मंत्री जी को पता है कि कहां पर क्या वस्तुस्थिति है, नियम क्या हैं, कितने रेट हैं, कहां कैसा है, लेकिन समर्थन मूल्य यदि किसान को नहीं मिलता है, तो इसे एन्शोर कौन करेगा, मिडिल मैन को कौन बाहर करेगा, यह सब किस की जिम्मेदारी है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: यदि आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लेते और उसके बाद प्रश्न पूछते, तो अच्छा होता। इस सदन में इस विषय पर सवाल पूछने की नौबत नहीं आए, इसलिए मैं इस बारे में विस्तार से बताना चाहता हूं। अब यह नौबत इसलिए नहीं आएगी क्योंकि अब राज्यों को खरीदारी करनी है। उसके लिए भी हम व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में लगभग 29 राज्यों में मैंने दो-दो और तीन-तीन बार बैठक की है। केवल दो-तीन राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां इस बारे में केवल एक बार बैठक हुई है। ज्यादातर राज्यों में दो, तीन और चार बार स्वयं जाकर लगातार हम बैठक कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पहली बार गेहूं की खरीदारी हुई है। इस सीज़न में पहली बार उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं की खरीदारी हुई है।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कभी गेहूं की खरीद इससे पहले नहीं हुई?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जी हां। मैं सही कह रहा हूं। मैं राजनीति की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन महोदय, इससे भी गंभीर विषय है कि 22 जिनसों का समर्थन मूल्य तय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आपको तो मालूम है कि जब केन्द्र और राज्य में एक ही पार्टी की सरकार होती है, तब राज्य में खरीदारी होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हां, बिल्कुल सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में खरीदारी नहीं होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो लोगों को पंजाब भेजते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): जब बाजार मूल्य, समर्थन मूल्य से ज्यादा होता है, तो किसान अपना माल बाजार में बेचते हैं, समर्थन मूल्य पर नहीं बेचते और जिन वर्षों में वहां खरीदारी सरकार ने नहीं की है, उसका कारण मात्र यह है कि वहां बाजार मूल्य ज्यादा था। इसे कृपया नोट कर लें। ऐसा आक्षेप मत लगाइए कि वहां खरीदारी ही नहीं होती थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب جاوید علی خان:** جب بازار مولیہ، سمرتن مولیہ سے زیادہ ہوتا ہے، تو کسان اپنا مال بازار میں بیچتے ہیں، سمرتن مولیہ پر نہیں بیچتے اور جن ورشوں میں وہاں خریداری سرکار نے نہیں کی ہے، اس کا کارن مائر یہ ہے کہ وہاں بازار مولیہ زیادہ تھا۔ اسے کرپیا نوٹ کر لیں۔ ایسا آکشیپ مت لگائیے کہ وہاں خریداری ہی نہیں ہوتی تھی۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैंने कहा कि "समर्थन मूल्य" पर कभी खरीदारी नहीं हुई। मुझे पता है कि समर्थन मूल्य से बाजार मूल्य जब कम होता है, तब समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदारी की जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: पिछले पांच सालों में उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जब भी ज्यादा कीमत रही, उस मूल्य पर खरीदारी हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب جاوید علی خان:** پچھلے پانچ سالوں میں اترپردیش کے اندر جب بھی زیادہ قیمت رہی، اس مولیہ پر خریداری ہوئی۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से यह निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि 22 जिनसों का समर्थन मूल्य तय है, लेकिन खरीद तो सिर्फ दो ही जिनसों की कर पाते हैं। बाकी के लिए भी विशेष योजना है। जैसे दलहन की पहली बार खरीदारी हुई। वह "मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड" के कारण हुई। इसके अलावा देश में एक और योजना पहले से है कि जिन जिनसों का समर्थन मूल्य नहीं है, उन्हें मूल्य समर्थन योजना के तहत खरीदेंगे।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, "मूल्य समर्थन योजना" के तहत राज्य प्रस्ताव भेजते हैं और उसमें एक guideline यह है कि वह जिनस 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं खरीदी जा सकती है। उस guideline को भी हमने बदला है

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

और अब हमने उसे 40 प्रतिशत किया है। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि इस योजना के तहत इस वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 के पहले तीन-चार महीनों में ही तिलहन और दलहन की 1812 करोड़ रुपए की खरीदारी हुई है। इस योजना के प्रति अब राज्यों का आकर्षण भी बढ़ा है, जागरूकता भी आयी है। तो जिन ज़िंसाँ का समर्थन मूल्य है और खरीदारी नहीं होती है, तो राज्य सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्ताव भेजने पर इसकी भी खरीदारी की व्यवस्था हो गयी। दूसरा, जिनका समर्थन मूल्य नहीं है, जैसे - आलू, टमाटर, प्याज की चर्चा करते हैं, तो इसकी भी योजना है, देश में पुरानी योजना है, लेकिन इस योजना का क्या होता था? योजना है - "बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना"। किसी भी राज्य में उत्पादन यदि 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हो जाये -- मैं एक पुरानी guideline बता रहा हूँ -- और कीमत 10 प्रतिशत कम हो जाये, तो राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजेगी, भारत सरकार सहमति देगी और cost of cultivation पर जो खरीदारी होगी, तो उसका 50:50 राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार वहन करेगी। लेकिन अपने देश में इस योजना की क्या हालत थी? इस योजना के तहत आप देखें, तो 2013-14 में मात्र 11 करोड़ की खरीदारी हुई। मैं मानता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार इस कारण से प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजती है या भारत सरकार भी उस का अनुमोदन करने में हिचकती है कि राज खजाने पर बोझ पड़ेगा। उसी का परिणाम है कि 2013-14 में 11 करोड़ की खरीदारी हुई। इतने बड़े देश में, 2014-15 में 12 करोड़ और 2015-16 में 20 करोड़ की खरीदारी हुई। लेकिन जब किसान जगा है, तब सरकारें भी जग रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, और कितने मिनट चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... और कितने मिनट चाहिए? How many more minutes you want?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अभी तो यह आज का रिप्लाय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आज का रिप्लाय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: इन तीन महीनों के अन्दर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जयराम रमेश जी और रेणुका चौधरी जी की बात का भी रिप्लाय करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: इन तीन महीनों के अन्दर ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन ज़िंसाँ का समर्थन मूल्य नहीं है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... 173 करोड़ रुपए की खरीदारी हुई।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, सुनिए। मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ कि आपको और कितने मिनट चाहिए? बताइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, आपको कितने मिनट और चाहिए? How many more minutes you want. Give an idea.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि यह जल्दी पूरा हो जाये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Try to finish it in ten minutes. आप 10 मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): सर, मिनट नहीं, घंटे। कितने घंटे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, किसान की जो समस्या है, मैं शायद उसी पर बोल रहा था, मैं देश के चिकित्सकों की समस्या पर नहीं बोल रहा था। सुनने में कहीं दिक्कत हुई होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the reply. सुनिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, निश्चित रूप से मैं जो बोल रहा था कि इस सरकार ने क्या किया, तो शायद सुनने में यदि कोई परेशानी है, तो इसको मैं रोकता हूँ, लेकिन अब मैं पुरानी बातों पर आता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: पुरानी बात छोड़िए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: अटल जी की सरकार थी। ...(व्यवधान)... अटल जी की सरकार थी। उस समय सन् 2000 में जब "अंत्योदय अन्न योजना" प्रारम्भ की गई, उस दौरान खाद्य सुरक्षा पर जो खतरे मंडरा रहे थे, उनको भांपते हुए कृषि संबंधी कई रिफॉर्म्स किये गये। उसमें Model APMC Act -- एक कृषि बाजार हो, अच्छा मूल्य मिले, यह सबकी चिन्ता का विषय है। अब मैं आपके ध्यान में लाऊँ कि 19 दिसम्बर, 2000 को, यह जो मंडी व्यवस्था है, बाजार व्यवस्था है, इसमें परिवर्तन हो, तो एक विशेषज्ञ समिति बनी। उसने 2001 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। 2002 में उस समय की सरकार ने कृषि मंत्रालय में एक "कार्य बल" गठित करके, अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ मिलकर उसको रिपोर्ट दी। 2003 में जो रिपोर्ट आई, उसको सभी राज्यों को जारी किया गया। 2003 में यह जो जारी किया गया, उसमें था - राज्यों में निजी क्षेत्र में मंडी स्थापित करना, मंडी के बाहर प्रत्यक्ष विपणन, निजी क्षेत्र में कृषक-उपभोक्ता बाजार स्थापित करना, संविदा कृषि, e-trading, एकल बिंदु पर मंडी शुल्क की उगाही, पूरे राज्य में एकल व्यापार लाइसेंस जारी करना। यह 2003 में जारी हुआ। 2003 के बाद वह सरकार गई। इसका रूल 2007 में जारी हुआ यानी तीन साल बाद इसका रूल जारी हुआ। इसके बाद एक बैठक 2010 में हुई। अब हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि किसान के लिए बाजार नहीं है, मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन 2000 में कमेटी बनी, 2003 में राज्यों को जारी हुआ और 2015 तक इसने कार्य रूप नहीं लिया।

अब मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद 1 जुलाई, 2015 को कैबिनेट ने 200 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किये और कहा कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार, e-NAM... और 2003 में जो जारी किए गए थे, उसमें से तीन कानूनों यथा electronic trading, मंडी शुल्क की एकल लेवी और व्यापारियों को एकीकृत लाइसेंस जारी करने के संबंध में बदलाव के लिए राज्यों को आग्रह किया गया। अब यह हमने राज्यों को जारी कर दिया, लेकिन किसी राज्य ने बदलाव नहीं किया। अब राज्यों ने बदलाव नहीं किया, तो हमने उसको छोड़ नहीं दिया 2003 से 2014 की तरह। हमने सभी राज्यों के कृषि मार्केटिंग मंत्री, सचिव... मैं कर्णाटक को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि कर्णाटक की राज्य सरकार ने अपने राज्य में इसको लागू किया था। वहां पर येदुरप्पा जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, उसके बाद कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री आए, इन सब लोगों ने इस पर काम किया और आज वहां पर 150 मंडियां जुड़ी हुई हैं और हमने जब राज्य को 2015 में नियम में बदलाव करने के लिए जारी किया, तो कोई राज्य नियम बदलने के लिए

तैयार नहीं, तो 9 और 10 जुलाई, दो दिन देश के सभी कृषि मंत्रियों, सभी राज्यों के मार्केटिंग सेक्रेटरीज के साथ हम लोग वहां रहे और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहां से लौटने के बाद 17 राज्य उसको देख कर अपने कानून में बदलाव के लिए तैयार हो गए, जब कि वहां पर कांग्रेस की ही सरकार थी। वहां पर सरकार किसकी थी, यहां पर यह विषय नहीं है, लेकिन उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अन्य राज्यों ने कानून में परिवर्तन किया और 8 राज्यों के प्रस्ताव आए। उसके बाद 14 अप्रैल, 2016 को विज्ञान भवन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय e-NAM मंडी को launch किया था और आज हम कह सकते हैं कि 455 मंडियां उससे जुड़ चुकी हैं। हां, यह बात सही है कि मंडियों के अंदर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, उसके पहले राज्यों को 30 लाख रुपए दिए जाते थे, लेकिन इससे राज्यों को ज्यादा बोझ पड़ता था, इसलिए उसको बढ़ा कर 75 लाख रुपए किया गया है। तेलंगाना, छत्तीसगढ़ और अब मध्य प्रदेश में, एक सप्ताह पहले, मंडियों के अंदर ई-ट्रेडिंग शुरू किया, अन्य राज्य भी... अब कहा 2000, 2007, 2014... इसमें समय लगा है, तो अभी जो इससे 455 मंडियां जुड़ी हुई हैं, इनमें से 70-75 मंडियों के अंदर ई-ट्रेडिंग की जानकारी आ रही है। हमने राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की है, तो इसमें तीन-चार महीने का समय लगेगा, क्योंकि इसके इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी तैयार करने पड़ते हैं। उसके बाद अधिकतर राज्य उसके अंदर ई-मंडी प्रारम्भ करेंगे। इस प्रकार से पहले मंडी के अंदर, फिर राज्य के एक मंडी से दूसरे मंडी में और फिर एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य के अंदर... कल एक माननीय सदस्य इसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे और इससे संबंधित आंकड़े भी बता रहे थे। वे अच्छा बता रहे थे, लेकिन 2003 का जो मूल भाव था या यूपीए की सरकार ने भी 2010 में एक बैठक की थी, उसके अंदर और स्वामीनाथन जी ने भी कहा था कि मार्केट 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अपने देश में अभी 580 किलोमीटर के अंदर भी एक मार्केट नहीं है या एक मंडी नहीं है। उस दृष्टि से हमने एक नया अधिनियम लाया है model APMC अधिनियम, 2017, इसको दिसम्बर, 2016 में मॉडल के रूप में राज्यों को प्रस्तुत किया है और इसको 24 अप्रैल, 2017 को सभी राज्यों को जारी कर दिया गया है, जिसमें प्राइवेट मंडी भी हो, कॉन्ट्रेक्ट फार्मिंग भी हो, ये सारे उसमें हैं ताकि बाजार की संख्या बढ़े।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, when will the Bill be taken up? Will we find time to take up the Bill?

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, एक घंटा हो गया, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में हम लोगों ने प्रयास शुरू किया है।...(व्यवधान)... अभी जैसे कुछ माननीय सदस्य चर्चा कर रहे थे, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। जब तक पूरा जवाब न हो जाए, ऐसा कैसे कहा जा सकता है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: अभी माननीय सदस्य जिसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे, मैं सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जब हम सरकार में आए थे, उस समय किसानों के खेतों में 250 पैक हाउसेज थे। अब यह आंकड़ा 24,000 तक बढ़ गया है। अब हम इन्हें cold chain के रूप में बना रहे हैं। पहले cold storage बनाते थे, लेकिन अब हम cold chain के रूप में परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं। अभी 'सम्पदा' नाम की

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

नई योजना Food Processing Department के अंदर बनाई गई है, जिसमें value-added chain बनाने के लिए लगभग 6,000 रुपए की राशि Cabinet ने दी है। जहां तक नीम-कोटेड यूरिया का सवाल है, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूं और मुझे ध्यान है कि पहली बार जब 1989 में हम लोक सभा में आए थे, पहली बार हमें अवसर मिला था, उस समय हमने मांग की थी कि हमारे यहां यूरिया का racket चलता रहा है। यहां बैठे सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पता है कि पहले यूरिया के लिए कितना हाहाकार होता था। लाठियां खानी पड़ती थी, अश्रु गैस के गोले खाने पड़ते थे और ब्लैक में यूरिया खरीदना पड़ता था, क्योंकि यूरिया बनाने वाली फैक्टरी कुल उत्पादन का 30-35 प्रतिशत यूरिया कैमिकल फैक्ट्रियों को दे देती थी और कुछ synthetic दूध बनाने वाले ले जाते थे। किसान को बहुत कम यूरिया मिल पाता था, जबकि 50,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया राज खजाने से यूरिया बनाने वाली फैक्टरी को मिलता था। यहां NDA सरकार थी या UPA सरकार आई, उसकी बात नहीं है, बल्कि NDA सरकार आने से पहले से ऐसी स्थिति थी। यह चिन्ता वर्ष 2002 में भी थी। फिर हमारे देश के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने 2003 से 2005 के बीच इस पर रिसर्च की और trial लेकर वर्ष 2004-2005 में एक रिपोर्ट new technology पर कृषि मंत्रालय को दे दी। कल माननीय सदस्य यहां चर्चा कर रहे थे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जब आपकी इतनी अच्छी योजनाएं हैं, इतनी आपने राशि दी है, उसके बावजूद पूरे देश में क्यों किसानों में असंतोष फैला हुआ है, आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं? मंत्री जी, हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो आंकड़े यहां आपने दिए, वे सबको उपलब्ध हैं, हमारे सामने हैं, जो योजनाएं बताईं, वे सबके सामने हैं, लेकिन इस देश के किसानों की हालत आप देख लीजिए। एक दिन जंतर-मंतर चले जाइए। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जंतर-मंतर जाकर आप किसानों से बात कर लीजिए, पता लगा लीजिए, क्या कहीं भी Minimum Support Price पर किसानों के उत्पाद की खरीद हो रही है -- न दलहन की खरीद हो रही है, न तिलहन की खरीद हो रही है। आपने जितने आंकड़े दिए हैं, वे केवल कागज़ी हैं। इसी असंतोष के कारण हम सदन से वॉक-आउट करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, इनमें सुनने का साहस नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सुनने की ताकत ही नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... ये किसे सुना रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)... इन्हें सुनना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदय, हम भी विरोध में सदन-त्याग करते हैं।

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Will the Minister answer that? *...(Interruptions)...*

we walk out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, we are also walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, अब आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा था कि हमारे देश के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला): पूरा देश देख रहा है। ये लोग किसानों की बात सुनना नहीं चाहते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: वर्ष 2003 में कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने एक रिपोर्ट कृषि मंत्रालय को दी। वर्ष 2003 से 2005 के बीच में सरकार बदली, लेकिन उसके बाद से वह रिपोर्ट अलमारी की शोभा बढ़ा रही थी। मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद डेढ़ वर्ष के अन्दर, हिन्दुस्तान में अब अगर एक दाना भी यूरिया बनता है, तो वह नीम कोटेड बनता है और आज यूरिया के लिए कहीं हाहाकार नहीं है। पता नहीं, 10 वर्ष तक ये किस खटिया पर सोए रहे कि इनको इसकी चिंता नहीं थी और आज ये किसान की चिंता कर रहे हैं। यदि उस समय इन्होंने चिंता की होती, तो यह स्थिति नहीं आती।

महोदय, वर्ष 2007 में पूरे विश्व को एक चेतावनी दी गई कि soil health management करो। तब ये कहाँ थे? जब हम सरकार में आए और हमने यह पता किया कि हमारे आने से पहले तीन साल में देश में कितने लैब्स बने, तो पता लगा कि 15 लैब्स बने थे। आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि तीन वर्ष के अंदर हमने soil health management के लिए 9,000 से ज्यादा लैब्स बनाए हैं। देश में इसके लिए पहले कोई मानक नहीं था और न ही भारत सरकार की ओर से Soil Health Card के लिए एक पैसा दिया जाता था। कल भी कई माननीय सदस्य soil health के बारे में चिंता कर रहे थे। इसकी चिंता होनी चाहिए थी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इसकी चिंता की और उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों के अंदर जो लोग हैं, वे वहाँ की मिट्टी को जमीन का टुकड़ा मानते होंगे, लेकिन हम हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होते हैं, तो हम यह मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की मिट्टी सिर्फ जमीन का टुकड़ा नहीं है, वह हमारी माँ है और माँ जब बीमार रहेगी, उसका बेटा किसान कभी खुशी और चैन से नहीं रह सकता। हमने Soil Health Card के लिए राज्यों को राशि जारी की और उसके मानक तय किए और आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि 9 करोड़ किसानों को Soil Health Card वितरित हो चुके हैं। यह 16 राज्यों में 100 परसेंट है। कुछ राज्यों में हम पीछे जरूर हैं, लेकिन उन राज्यों से भी हम लगातार सम्पर्क में हैं। हम सारे किसानों को न सिर्फ Soil Health Card देंगे, बल्कि हर दो साल पर दूसरे चक्र के लिए उसका नमूना लेने का काम भी देश में शुरू हो चुका है। महोदय, ये जैविक खेती की बात कर रहे थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, you may conclude.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, जैविक खेती के लिए देश में कोई योजना नहीं थी। मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद देश में परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना की शुरुआत की गई। उसकी चर्चा दिग्विजय

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

बाबू भी कर रहे थे। यानी, इस देश के अंदर भारत सरकार की ओर से न तो कोई योजना थी, न एक पैसा जाता था और राज्य "राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना" की मद पर आश्रित रहकर काम करते थे। मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद यह पहली बार हुआ कि परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना के तहत राज्यों को पैसा दिया गया, नई योजना बनाई गई और यह तय किया गया कि तीन वर्ष में 10,000 क्लस्टर बनाए जाएंगे। यह तीसरा वर्ष है और हम अभी तक 7,208 क्लस्टर बना चुके हैं।

इसके अलावा, पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए हमने अलग से "जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला" शुरू की है। उसके अंदर भी लगभग 23,000 किसान-समूह बन चुके हैं। जब हम सरकार में आए थे, तो राज्यों ने अपने प्रयत्न से 7 लाख हेक्टेयर के अंदर जैविक खेती की थी। हम यह मार्च, 2017 का आँकड़ा बता रहे हैं कि 20 लाख हेक्टेयर में जैविक खेती हो रही है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से उनसे बार-बार पूछना चाहूँगा कि वे किस खटिया पर सोए रहे, इसकी चिंता वे क्यों नहीं कर रहे थे?

महोदय, हमने अंतर-फसलन और फसल-चक्र प्रणाली को भी तेज किया है। किसान की आमदनी को बढ़ाना है, तो integrated farming जरूरी है। हमने यह योजना भी वर्ष 2014-15 में शुरू की और इसके अंदर हमने राज्यों को जो राशि जारी की, उसके मुताबिक आज लगभग 2 लाख किसान, 2.19 लाख हेक्टेयर के अंदर integrated farming कर रहे हैं, ताकि उनकी आमदनी बढ़े।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, we have to take up a Bill, Mr. Minister.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: यंत्रीकरण, जिसमें लागत कम होती है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The reply should be a balanced one.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, वर्ष 2013-14 में 58 करोड़ रुपए का बजट था, जिसको बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2016-17 में 350 करोड़ रुपए का दिया गया और अब इस वर्ष उसको बढ़ाकर 550 करोड़ रुपए का किया गया है, ताकि किसानों की लागत कम हो।

महोदय, "फसल बीमा योजना" किसान के लिए एक सुरक्षा कवच है। वे इसमें प्राइवेट कंपनीज की बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन शायद उनमें उत्तर सुनने का साहस नहीं था। इन कंपनियों को कौन लाया? महोदय, 2007 में यूपीए के जो वित्त मंत्री थे, उन्होंने बजट में घोषणा की थी और उसी बजट घोषणा के आधार पर यह पायलट फसल बीमा योजना -- पायलट मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना देश में लागू की गई। पहली दफा उस समय जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां आईं, एक सरकारी कम्पनी और पांच सौ प्राइवेट कम्पनियां आईं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जब हम सरकार में आए, इसको लागू करना था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. You cannot go on like this.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, उस समय सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने आकर कहा कि किसान को लूटने वाली योजना है, तो हमने प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना लागू की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; please conclude.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तथ्यों को देश को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is one hour and ten minutes. What is this? ...**(Time-bell rings)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जब अनुकूल मौसम था तो उसका जो प्रीमियम जमा हुआ था, उसका 63 प्रतिशत भुगतान हुआ था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, there should be propriety. You cannot go on like this. It is already one hour and ten minutes. I will have to say, 'Nothing will go on record' and you should not make me do that.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, दो मिनट। फसल बीमा योजना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसमें बहुत गलतफहमियां थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? It is a matter of half-an-hour reply. The concerns should be addressed. What is the need of expressing all these?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: यह किसानों के लिए रक्षा कवच है और इसके प्रति आकर्षण भी बढ़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another Bill. I don't mind, I will adjourn the House after this.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, फसल बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत गैर ऋण किसानों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और जब आपदा कम आती है तो निश्चित रूप से वह राशि कम देनी पड़ती है और जब आपदा ज्यादा होती है तो ज्यादा राशि देनी पड़ती है, लेकिन इस वर्ष भी आप देखेंगे कि चेन्नई के अंदर अगर आपदा आई है तो एक हजार करोड़ का प्रीमियम जमा है, उनको अनुमानित दो हजार करोड़ रुपया देना होगा। जो नई टेक्नोलॉजी की बात आई है, स्मार्ट फोन की बात है, तो जो राज्य सरकार इसका उपयोग करेगी, वहां आंकड़ों की उलझन नहीं होगी और इससे कम्पनियां लाभ नहीं उठा पाएंगी। आज 5 सरकारी कम्पनियां काम कर रही हैं और प्राइवेट कम्पनियां भी हैं। आधे से ज्यादा प्रीमियम सरकारी कम्पनियों के पास जमा हैं। महोदय, कई राज्य सरकारों ने फसल बीमा योजना के लिए अपनी कम्पनी बनाने के लिए पत्र दिया था। हरियाणा ने, गुजरात ने, सभी राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया कि आप भी बनाइए और एक पारदर्शी टैंडरिंग के आधार पर राज्य के अंदर करना है। जिस फसल का बीमा हो, जिस एरिया में कौन सी फसल का बीमा हो और राज्यों के अंदर रिस्क कितना है इसके

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

आंकड़े राज्यों के पास हों कि फिर कहां टैंडर करना है। इस दृष्टि से प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना किसानों के लिए एक सुरक्षा कवच है। राज खजाने पर जरूर बोझ पड़ता है, लेकिन यह किसान का सुरक्षा कवच है और आपदा आने पर उनको पूरी की पूरी भरपाई होती है। पहले पूरी भरपाई नहीं होती थी, पहले कैपिंग थी और उस कैपिंग को हटाकर यह सुरक्षा कवच है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार के सहयोग और प्रधान मंत्री के कुशल नेतृत्व में कृषि और किसानों के सामने जितनी चुनौतियाँ हैं, हम न सिर्फ उनका सामना कर रहे हैं, बल्कि उस पर विजय भी प्राप्त करेंगे, इसी विश्वास के साथ बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, finally, the Minister stops. Now let us.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: एक तो बधाई आपकी तरफ से, आपको भी, अभी वैसे पूरा नहीं बोल पाए, आधा ही हुआ है अभी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछली बार जयराम रमेश जी के और रेणुका चौधरी जी के कई महत्वपूर्ण सवाल थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने बड़ी भूल कर दी, जो किसानों की समस्याओं पर मैंने चर्चा मांग ली। मैं तो अनुरोध करता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि यदि इसी प्रकार का भाषण जन्तर मन्तर पर जाकर आप किसानों के सामने दे देंगे तो भगवान आपको सद्बुद्धि देगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... न तो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस पर खरीद हो रही है और किसान परेशान है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप तो यहां अपने विषय का उत्तर सुनने का साहस भी नहीं बना पाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: बीजेपी की खेती आंकड़ों में हो रही है, जमीन पर नहीं हो रही। यह इस बात से साबित होता है कि जतर मंतर पर भीड़ लगी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं तो यही विनती करूंगा कि आज दिग्विजय बाबू साहस करके उत्तर को सुनते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me take up the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Conte.*

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

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान अधिनियम, 2007 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

महोदय, इस विधेयक को इस सदन में रखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही हर्ष का विषय है कि लोक सभा ने इसको सम्यक विचारोपरांत पारित किया है। NIT Act, 2007 में NIT बने और जब 2006-07 में IISER की स्थापना के लिए Prof. C.N.R. Rao Committee ने सिफारिश की, जो Scientific Advisory Committee to Prime Minister थी कि केवल विशुद्ध साइंस पर ही focus करते हुए इस देश में science education को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, तो उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में IISERs की स्थापनाएं की गयीं। क्रमशः 2006 में पहला IISER कोलकाता में और फिर उसी साल, 2006 में ही दूसरा IISER पुणे में बना। उसके बाद 2007 में मोहाली में, 2008 में भोपाल और तिरुवनंतपुरम में IISERs स्थापित किए गए। जो IISERs स्थापित किए गए, इन्हीं का विस्तार करते हुए हमारी सरकार ने दो और नए IISER स्थापित किए हैं। इसी विषय पर इन IISERs को add करने के लिए हम यह विधेयक लेकर आपके बीच आए हैं। इन IISERs की स्थापना के बाद इनमें बहुत ही अच्छे अन्वेषण के साथ, रिसर्च के साथ जो छात्र निकलें, उनकी डिग्री की मान्यता के लिए, प्रमाण पत्र की वेट के लिए विधेयक के माध्यम से यहां आना था। 2012 में दो विचार चले कि NIT और IISER के अलग विधेयक बनें। बाद में उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की कि NIT में ही IISER को क्लब कर दिया जाए और दोनों संस्थाएं अपना काम करेंगी, लेकिन NIT के Act में ही अमेंडमेंट करके 2012 में IISER को क्लब कर दिया गया, जिससे इन संस्थाओं ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम किए। तब से IISER और NIT - ये दोनों संस्थान मिलकर काम कर रहे थे, संस्थाएं अलग-अलग थीं, लेकिन अधिनियम और बाद में governing body भी एक कर दी गयी। उसी क्रम में जब 2014 में IISER तिरुपति को आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2014 के भाग के रूप में स्थापित किया गया और 2014 के बाद 2015-16 में बजट में घोषणा के क्रम में ओडिशा में Berhampur में IISER स्थापित करने का हमारी सरकार ने निर्णय लिया। इस प्रकार ये दो निर्णय लिए गए। इन निर्णयों के साथ आज ये IISER देश में साइंस के क्षेत्र में, research work के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। इन IISERs में हमारा तिरुपति का IISER, जिसमें 2015-16 में पहला academic session मात्र 49 students के साथ स्टार्ट किया गया था, आज की स्थिति में इस समय वहां पर 265 students की क्षमता है। अभी 2017-18 के BS/MS, Bachelor of Science and Master of Science तथा Ph.D और Integrated Ph.D. - ये कोर्सेज जो वे चलाते हैं, ये अपने आप में देश के बहुत ही उल्लेखनीय पाठ्यक्रम हैं। इसमें इस सत्र में 125 छात्र continuous हैं, जिसमें 30 छात्र पीएच डी के हैं। इस समय यह campus स्टार्ट है, काम कर रहा है। Sree Rama Engineering College के Transit Campus में रामी रेड्डी नगर, तिरुपति में अस्थायी परिसर काम कर रहा है। IISER को आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां जमीन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित कर दी है। हमारी सरकार ने अस्थायी परिसर में कार्य करने के लिए 137.3 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अनुमोदित की और 46 करोड़ रुपए से उस Transit Campus में काम करना शुरू कर दिया। आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने स्थायी परिसर के निर्माण के लिए Srinivasapuram, Pangur and Chindepalli Villages, Yerpedu Mandal में जमीन आबंटित की और जमीन का पंजेशन भी हो गया है तथा जमीन की boundary wall भी almost final stage पर है। ठीक इसी तरह से हमारी सरकार ने 2015-16 के बजट भाषण में, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के निर्देश के क्रम में और उनकी प्रेरणा से, जो हमने और हमारे विभाग ने 2015-16 में स्थापित किया 52

[डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय]

छात्रों से। हमने इंजीनियरिंग स्कूल बेरहामपुर जिला गंजम, ओडिशा में इसका स्थायी परिसर स्थापित करना आरम्भ किया। आज इसमें 157 छात्रों की क्षमता है और 152 छात्र बैचलर ऑफ साइंस और मास्टर ऑफ साइंस के हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप यह सब रिप्लाइ में बोलिए।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: इसके लिए भी जमीन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की गई है और allocation बाकी है। इन दोनों IISERs को इस अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट के साथ accept करने के लिए विधेयक विचारार्थ है, ताकि ये भी उसके अंग बनें। मैं इस विधेयक को चर्चा के लिए आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

The question was proposed.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise in support of the passage of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill. Sir, this Bill, as the Minister has just pointed out, sets up two new Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research in Berhampur, Odisha, and Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. The Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh establishment of this institution is part of the commitment that was made at the time of the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh. So, while this is one of the promises that is being fulfilled, there are many more. This House has seen a lot of debate and discussion on the unfulfilled promises in the context of that partition and the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Tirupati, of course, is a historic city, a pilgrimage centre, but it also has been an educational hub. Sri Venkateswara University is located there, another institution has been set up by the Central Government and, in this manner, creation of an education hub in that location will have an extraordinarily good impact on job creation, on economic growth, etc., in that region. Berhampur needs much more. It is a town that once elected our former Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, to Parliament. These are all good steps in terms of taking Government investment to under-served areas and using them as a trigger for economic and other growth. It gives me special pleasure to speak on this particular Bill because the inspiration for Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research is, actually, Prof. C.N.R. Rao. He is the son of my home city, Bengaluru, my home district, Kolar, originally and he is also a Bharat Ratna. If you think about our State, the glorious State of Karnataka, and its contribution, it has given birth to Bharat Ratnas such as Visvesvaraya and Prof. C.N.R. Rao. The fact that we honour scientists, that we honour technologists

and engineers shows you what extraordinary respect we have for their contributions and their ability to build the multifaceted foundations that you need for a modern country. Prof. C.N.R. Rao inspired the UPA Government, exhorted us to create these IISERS and, these two are adding to the rank of these institutions. Sir, one small clarification that I wanted the Minister to give us is, the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley had pointed in his Budget Speech that he was granting an IISER to Nagaland, wherein the Government of Nagaland responded that they had not asked for an IISER and that they would be much happier, and it would be more appropriate, to get a School of Planning and Architecture for Nagaland. So, what is the current status of this issue and what are you doing with that fund allocated for the IISER? Is it being relocated to another region like Assam? Please clarify and let us know.

Sir, when I talk about the whole business of using these investments as opportunities to trigger growth in the region, it will happen only if you actually build bridges. We are very good, as a nation, at acquiring land, building an institution, but those institutions stand isolated from the communities which are part of the States, the regions they are part of. This is something that we must remedy. As we think about building these new institutions, one of the first things that we get are complaints -- you have started these institutions, but there are no labs, there are no other facilities, etc. Today, I will not complain about that; I will say that money is coming in and, in the course of time, these will be available. But, the basic point is, in this Internet era, it is also an opportunity for us to re-imagine how we build these new institutions. An institution, today, can be set up with access to the world of knowledge to teachers who are most sought after around world, to research materials that are accessible online, etc. So, how do we do this? This is something that the Ministry should do. There are so many new institutions being created and it will take time for faculty to come in. But, how can you creatively harness the resources that are available worldwide and online to ensure that world-class cutting edge education in these fields is available to our students from day one is the point. This requires the imagination. We will come and brainstorm with you and we can use the best ideas for our students.

Similarly, when we are talking about science education and research — if you look at the Statement of Objects, and Reasons — it also mentions the word 'Arts.' And, this is something I want to emphasize. In this country, we have become obsessive about science, engineering and technology and we have often forgotten that there has to be a humanities and social sciences dimension to balance our emphasis on science.

[Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda]

When the Human Genome Project was launched in a big way there was also a lot of funding allotted in the US to the ethical, legal and social implications of the Human Genome Project. We all know, when you split an atom, there are huge impacts on the world of politics, security and our own future as a planet. When we are talking about so many other dimensions, when we have an environment where the environment itself is changing, ecology is abbrted etc., it is important to understand human role in the transformation of society. This is not a new subject. The hon. Minister is aware of the two 'cultures' that C.P. snow rought this to the world's attention. This is something that we must integrate in these institutions.

Simultaneously, if you find ways to build bridges with industry, then we will not only have to focus on pure sciences, but we will also provide people with an exposure to applied science and that will be beneficial, both to industry as well as to the students in these institutions and to the faculty to take up research projects that will be beneficial to the community, etc. And, when I say industry, I also mean NGOs. Sir, Tirupati institution is going to be in my neighbouring district of Chittoor; I come from Kolar. In Kolar we have an NGO called Agasthya which, in the field of science education, has done an amazing job. So, integrating and building bridges will do an amazing amount of good to these kinds of institutions.

Sir, when you think about the quality of graduates that we produce, we need to think about the lessons from the field of engineering. FICCI has done a survey which says that approximately 80 per cent of our engineers are unemployable. None of us in the country will be served if people who graduate from our institutions do not have the capabilities to go out and further the cause of science education and research. Therefore, one foot must be in the world of practicality of how are we going to take these people and integrate them into other institutions to go forward. Think about placement on day one. But, in the process, do not compromise on the quality of education. We are not here only to cater to the job market, we are here to build an institution and we are here to build a tradition of science education and research that will be world class. While we want to do that, we have to think about the spirit of our educational system, the spirit of inquiry, the ecosystem of research that we integrate with and for that it is not just these two institutions, but networks have already been built amongst the NITs, there are other online and other networks where faculty lectures are shared, etc. But, beyond that, it is the spirit

of science, spirit of inquiry, the ability to encourage youngsters to go for conferences and publish in journals, which has to come together if you want to make these truly the institutions of national importance which is what they deserve. I am sure that these suggestions, if the hon. Minister takes them into account, will do a wonderful job of ensuring that these institutions, which the UPA Government had established and the NDA Government is taking forward, will become world class. I am sure the Government will fulfill its promises made during the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh that they will make these institutions world class. Our students who will be proud of the investment and the commitment that our Governments and all of us have put in to create a new era of science and education and research in the country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rajeev Gowda, you have made a very valuable speech with intellectual inputs.

Now, message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Indian Institute of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 2017."

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

GOVERNMENT BILLS

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

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी है और गर्व है कि जिस profession से मैं आता हूँ, मुझे उस विषय पर आज 'कारगिल दिवस' पर मौका दिया गया। इस बिल

[श्री महेश पोदार]

के द्वारा दो संस्थानों को संवैधानिक स्वीकृति देने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इससे पहले पांच IISER थे और अब दो और जुड़ रहे हैं। Technology एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसमें पढ़ाई के अलावा अनुभव, प्रयोग और रिसर्च भी बराबर का स्थान रखते हैं। यदि केवल पढ़ाई हो और वह अनुभव में न आए, उस पर रिसर्च न हो और उसे आगे नहीं ले जाए, तो उसके रास्ते बंद करने का अधिकार किसी भी समाज को नहीं है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें अपने इंजीनियरों पर गर्व है, जिन्होंने विदेशों में अपनी पहचान बनाई है और इतने प्रख्यात हो गए हैं कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति भी अपने युवाओं को पढ़ाई की तरफ प्रेरित करने के लिए भारतीय इंजीनियरों का भय दिखाते हैं।

महोदय, देश में रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज थे और जब मैं छात्र था तब मैं इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में एडमिशन के लिए कोशिश कर रहा था, तो मुझे याद है कि अलग-अलग रीजनल कॉलेजेज में अलग-अलग परीक्षाएं होती थीं और छात्र बेचारा यहां से वहां दौड़ता रहता था, लेकिन इन सबको मिलाकर एक NEET की सुविधा बना दी गई है। उससे आगे जाते हुए और उसके उद्देश्यों को और आगे ले जाते हुए हमने नई चीज National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research बनाया है। जिसके पीछे मूल उद्देश्य है कि क्वालिटी एजुकेशन हो और

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए)

साइंस हो तथा इंजीनियरिंग को मात्र इंजीनियरिंग न रखकर, इसे साइंस के तौर पर रिसर्च ओरिएंटेड बनाया जाए।

महोदय, इंजीनियरिंग साइंस का एक छोटा अंग है और अनुसंधान की सीमाएं अनन्त हैं। जिस व्यक्ति में अनुसंधान की जब ललक पैदा हो जाती है, तो वह अपना पूरा जीवन इस कार्य में लगा देता है और उसको बहुत सारी फिजिकल सुख-सुविधाओं का भी विचार नहीं होती है तथा उसके लिए उनके देश की सीमाएं मायने नहीं रखती हैं। इस सरकार का और हमारा यह धर्म है कि ऐसे लोगों को हम अपनी सीमाओं में रख सकें और ऐसी सुविधाएं दे सकें और हम अपने यहां ही उनको एक मौका दें, ताकि वे हायर रिसर्च और हायर एजुकेशन पर काम कर सकें और हम ब्रेन ड्रेन को रोक सकें।

हमारे देश में National Institute of Technology का विस्तार हुआ और मुझे खुशी है कि चंडीगढ़, अंडमान-निकोबार आदि एक-दो जगहों को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो सारे राज्यों में कोई न कोई National Institute बन गए हैं। इनके करीब-करीब एक लाख छात्र शिक्षा ले रहे हैं। वैसे मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार पहला इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज 1794 में गिंडी में बना था और उसके बाद रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज 1847 में तथा शिवपुर कोलकाता में और पुणे में 1856 में बना था। इस तरह से हमारी इंजीनियरिंग की ग्रोथ तो बहुत हुई है, लेकिन ग्रोथ में एक-दो चीजें हुई हैं।

5.00 P.M .

जो कि एक चिंता का विषय भी है। यदि हम राज्यों को देखें, तो आंध्र प्रदेश में, जहाँ हम तिरुपति में एक नया NITSER बना रहे हैं, चाहे, वे सरकारी हों या प्राइवेट हों, वहाँ टोटल 227 इंजीनियरिंग

colleges हैं। दूसरी तरफ, यदि हम बिहार जैसे बड़े राज्य को देखते हैं, तो वहाँ पर ऐसे मात्र 8 colleges हैं। ये जो आंकड़े हैं, इनमें हम यह भी देख रहे हैं करीब 400 इंजीनियरिंग colleges बंद हो चुके हैं। चूँकि वे viable नहीं थे, या उनकी शिक्षा उस स्तर की नहीं थी, या वहाँ के लोगों को नौकरियाँ नहीं मिल रही थी, इसलिए ऐसा हुआ। इसमें तमिलनाडु राज्य भी काफी अच्छा रहा है। इसमें करीब 129 colleges हैं, महाराष्ट्र में करीब 133 colleges हैं, लेकिन अधिकांश राज्यों में ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि वहाँ पर बहुत सारे इंजीनियरिंग colleges हो गए हैं। उन राज्यों में, दूसरे राज्यों के बच्चे आते हैं, लेकिन जब वे अपने यहाँ पर वापस जाते हैं तो उनको नौकरियाँ नहीं मिलती हैं। इसलिए हो सकता है कि ये NITSER, जो अधिक बन रहे हैं, उनमें जो अच्छे बच्चे होंगे, वे कुछ रिसर्च की तरफ भी आकर्षित होंगे और उनमें भी काम करना शुरू करेंगे।

महोदय, इंजीनियरिंग college की बात करें तो शुरू में हमारे देश में सारे इंजीनियरिंग colleges सरकारी बने थे, लेकिन 1960 के दशक में कर्णाटक जैसे राज्य में प्राइवेट इंजीनियरिंग colleges बनने चालू हुए और कर्णाटक के इंजीनियरिंग colleges आज भी बहुत popular हैं। मैंने भी अपनी इंजीनियरिंग वहीं से की है और हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि वहाँ के प्राइवेट इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज के छात्र किसी भी सरकारी या अन्य संस्थानों से मिली स्पर्धा को एक चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं और अच्छा रिजल्ट देते हैं।

महोदय, इन NITSER में प्रस्ताव है कि एम.एस. की डिग्री, जो कि विदेशों में मिलती थी, एम.एस., पीएच.डी., Post doctoral, के अलावा, इंजीनियरिंग के अलावा science management इत्यादि में भी doctorate की सुविधाएँ दी जाएंगी, अर्थात् हम higher education के सेंटर्स बना रहे हैं। भविष्य के लिए यह हमारा एक अच्छा निवेश है।

महोदय, सारी दुनिया में higher research के जितने संस्थान हैं, वे व्यापार जगत से भी बहुत closely जुड़े रहते हैं। हमारे यहाँ अब तक इस चीज़ की कमी महसूस की जा रही थी, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि जब higher education के ये इंस्टीट्यूट्स बनेंगे, तो लैब से लेकर इंसान को फायदे पहुंचाने तक में यह interaction, इंडस्ट्री के साथ मेल-जोल काफी काम आएगा। IISER आंध्र, तिरुपति 20 अप्रैल को चालू तो हो गया, यद्यपि इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि उसमें कुछ-कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, लेकिन इस वर्ष छात्रों की संख्या, जैसा कि बताते हैं, उसके अनुसार 75 तक बढ़ेगी और आंध्र के विस्थापन के बाद, इतने सारे इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज होने के बाद भी सरकार ने जो इस संस्थान को वहाँ पर स्थापित किया है, यह उनके द्वारा किए गए वायदे को पूरा करने के लिहाज से बहुत बड़ा कदम है।

महोदय, दूसरा, जो ओडिशा का संस्थान है, ओडिशा के उस संस्थान में भी पढ़ाई चालू हो गई है। भारत में बहुत ही जल्द Indian Institute of Technology या Indian Institute of Science की तरह, ये जो अभी नये पाँच और दो इंस्टीट्यूट्स जुड़ रहे हैं, ये सात इंस्टीट्यूट्स हमारे लिए गर्व के संस्थान होंगे। मेरे इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आप सभी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017, संक्षेप में मैं NITSER Act, 2017 का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह The National Institute of

[श्री हरिवंश]

Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017, NITSER के दूसरे शेड्यूल में दो संस्थानों, इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एंड रिसर्च, तिरुपति, आंध्र प्रदेश और दूसरा, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, बरहामपुर, ओडिशा। इस तरह NITSER Act के तहत दो महत्वपूर्ण इंस्टीट्यूट हैं, दो तरह के इंस्टीट्यूट हैं। पहला नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, नित्स और दूसरा IISER, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research. आज भारत में इकतीस नित्स हैं, जिनमें ऑल इंडिया इंजीनियरिंग एग्जामिनेशन के परिणाम के तहत एडमिशन होता है। यह सीबीएसई के द्वारा कंडक्ट होता है। इसे जोड़कर सात IISER होंगे। 2005 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी की Scientific Advisory Council के चेयरमैन प्रो. सी.एन.आर.राव ने रिकमंडेशन के तहत इसे कहा था कि Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institute of Science बंगलुरु की तर्ज पर डेवलप किए जाएं। इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ बंगलुरु की तर्ज पर डेवलप किए जाएं। सर, मैं यह मानने वाले लोगों में हूँ कि संस्थाएं ही देश और समाज की नियति तय करती हैं, उसको आगे ले जाती हैं। ये जो हमारा भविष्य गढ़ने वाली संस्थाएं हैं, वे किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही हैं? यह मैं इस अवसर पर बताना चाहूंगा। पहली चीज बजट का प्रोविजन बढ़ना चाहिए, बाकी चीजें कट कर के अगर हम अपने भविष्य को निखारने के लिए, हम भविष्य में निवेश कर सकें, तो यह काम होना चाहिए। हालांकि NITs का बजट 2016-17 में रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स से 19.7 परसेंट बढ़ गया, यानी 2,875 करोड़ रुपए से 3,440 करोड़ रुपए वर्ष 2017-18 का बजट रहा, यह स्वागत योग्य है, परन्तु इसी अनुपात में IISER का एलोकेशन 16.7 परसेंट घटा, 2016-17 का एस्टीमेट 780 करोड़ रुपए से घट कर 2017-18 में 650 करोड़ रुपए रह गया। मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि ऐसी संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए हमें फाइनेंशियल बजट से कहीं किसी ढंग से कमी नहीं रहने देनी चाहिए। दूसरी चीज, NITs और IISER को 2016-17 के HRD के बजट का 5 परसेंट एलोकेशन हुआ था। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि यह एलोकेशन बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कमेटियों ने इन संस्थाओं को वर्ल्ड क्लास की संस्थाएं बनाने के लिए अनेक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं। इसमें स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन ह्यूमन रिसोर्सेज और दूसरे एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटीज की रिपोर्ट्स हैं, उनमें कुछ चीजें बहुत प्वाइंटेड ढंग से रेखांकित की गई हैं। इनमें पहली चीज शॉर्टेज ऑफ टीचर्स है। वर्ष 2013 में एचआरडी ने पाया था कि NITs में 45 परसेंट टीचिंग पोस्ट्स वेकेंट थीं। इनके पदों को बढ़ी संख्या में बढ़ाए जाने की जरूरत है। आप जो दुनिया में बेहतर इंजीनियर पैदा करना चाहते हैं, अगर पढ़ाने वाले अच्छे टीचर्स नहीं होंगे, तो आपके इंजीनियर कैसे निकलेंगे? कुछ ही दिनों पहले यह टिप्पणी अनेक जानी-मानी संस्थाओं से पढ़ने को मिली कि किस तरह के हमारे इंजीनियर्स अनएंप्लॉयड हैं?

सर, मैं दो मिनट और लेकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स के परफॉर्मेंस को इम्यूंट करने के लिए काकोडकर कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उस पर काम होना चाहिए। तीसरी चीज, IISER में इंटरडिसिप्लिन नॉलेज को इंटीग्रेट करने का सुझाव आया था, यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने दिया था, उस पर काम होना चाहिए। चौथी चीज, admission process of IISER, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया था कि IISER में एडमिशन प्रोसेस को हम कैसे बदलें, उस पर भी काम होना चाहिए। सर, मैं दो सुझाव देकर अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा। मैं NITs के आंकड़े देख रहा था, पहली झलक में

मुझे लगा कि पटना और इलाहाबाद, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश जो इतने बड़े राज्य हैं, उनमें सिर्फ दो संस्थाएं NITs की हैं और सात IISER में ये जो दो संस्थाएं हम जोड़ रहे हैं, इनमें से एक भी संस्था उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में नहीं है। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो राज्य कई चीजों में पीछे छूट गए हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, तो मेरा आग्रह होगा कि ऐसी संस्थाएं वहां बढ़ाई जाएं। अंतिम सुझाव, सर, अच्छे टीचर्स, जब तक बढ़िया, बेहतर टीचर्स नहीं होंगे, हम इन चीजों को आगे नहीं ले जा सकते, ऐसी संस्थाओं को आगे नहीं ले जा सकते। ये टीचर्स की कमी क्यों है? इस पर मैं प्रो. एस. चन्द्रशेखर, जिनको नोबेल पुरस्कार मिला, उनकी एक बात से अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। उन्होंने उनकी जीवनी लिखने वाले श्री कामेश्वर सी. वाली को बताया - "I mean it is a remarkable thing that in the modern era before 1910, there were no Indian scientists of international reputation or standing. Between 1920 and 1925, we had suddenly many internationally well known men like J.C. Bose, C.V. Raman, Meghnad Saha, Srinivasa Ramanujam, and Chandrasekhar Subramanyan." सर, आज वह स्पिरिट कहां खत्म हो गई है? आगे वे कहते हैं कि अब वह स्पिरिट देश में दिखाई नहीं देती। मुझे लगता है कि संस्थाएं तो बनें, बजट भी आप बढ़ाएं, परन्तु जब तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह स्पिरिट आप नहीं लाते, तब तक इन संस्थाओं को बढ़ाने से भी हम अपने मकसद या अपनी मंजिल तक नहीं पहुंच सकते। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, it is always very encouraging for us when new institutions of higher education are established in our country to cater to the growing aspirations, the enormous potential and the vast needs of our population, majority of whom are young.

Sir, I stand here to support this Bill on behalf of my Party, but it is our duty, as Parliamentarians, to bring to the attention of this august House —the hon. HRD Minister is here — some lacunae as far as equitable access to quality education is concerned. For instance, if you look at both these institutions which have already started, they are functioning from temporary campuses, there are no proper laboratories, there are no libraries and there are no high-quality IT or engineering tools for training. Sir, can we imagine an engineering college without a functioning laboratory or library books? The fact is, there is an acute shortage of infrastructure in terms of accommodation as well. We have a situation where we have created an institution which was not ready to be launched, but, in a haste, to lay the foundation stone as announced, we have gone ahead. I am sure that the hon. Minister would look into this matter and this would be rectified as early as possible.

Sir, when such institutions were being established in our country, there were three aims with which these highly esteemed institutions were established. The first aim was

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

to bring out brilliant professionals in our country. हरिवंश जी अभी जिनका ज़िक्र कर रहे थे - मेघनाद साहा, जे.सी. बोस, सी.वी. रमन और बाकी लोग। Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at that time, had stated, "They will be the architects of our modern India", so that we produce brilliant professionals in the professional education, who would be brought up through these centres of excellence. The second aim was to improve the quality of higher education in the country so that it would act as an encouragement to other engineering colleges and technology institutes as a result of which the academic standards and standard of education in other institutions also rise.

Sir, the third aim is very, very important, but unfortunately, it is being ignored nowadays. It was to ensure that poor and common people get an opportunity to have quality education in these centres of excellence. These institutions were started with a long-term perspective thinking that professional education imparted in these institutes would be a better way to improve quality of education. Now, Sir, the question is THIS: even after 55 years of establishment of the IITs and ten years of the establishment of NITs, have we been able to achieve the goals? We need to look at this.

If we look at the present scenario — Shri Rajeev Gowda was talking about it — a recent FICCI survey shows that 62 per cent of employers are dissatisfied with the quality of our Engineering graduates. A UGC survey of 1471 colleges and 11 universities has found that 73 per cent of the colleges and 68 per cent of the universities have a quality that the HRD/ UGC considers to be of medium or low quality. Yet, unfortunately, the money that the Government is spending out of its Budget is far below the promised spending of six per cent of our GDP. It is an abnormally low spending that we are doing.

Now, Sir, let me move on to another aspect. A Working Paper on the Quality of Engineering Education in BRICS countries has been released. In the coming days, the BRICS Convention would be held; it would be happening in China this time. I was going through that Paper according to which... *(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I crave your indulgence. I would be finishing in two minutes. Now, according to that Paper, the average spending on Engineering education per year is the lowest in India among the BRICS countries. We are spending 1,300 dollars a year. The People's Republic of China spends 4,300 dollars a year per capita while Brazil spends 5,000 dollars a year. Even our fellow BRICS members, companions in the developing world, are leaving us behind. They have policies that focus

rightly on the quality and not just quantity. While we are on BRICS, let me mention that in terms of higher education and training, Russia is 47th amongst the 148 countries surveyed in the world. We are ranked only at 91. I am sure the hon. Minister, while replying, would tell us how he proposes to improve this situation.

Now, Sir, in global rankings, our IITs feature among the top 200 institutes, but our NITs are not. Now, we need to think why this is not happening. The point is, 82 per cent of the country's Engineering Graduates are ending up in professions that do not require an engineering degree. What is the Government doing to align the establishment of educational institutions like this NIT that we are approving today with market research, so that we know what employers are looking for before we push our youth through an engineering degree? Recently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has increased the annual fee of IITs from Rs.90,000 to Rs.2,00,000. This is a huge increase. The Government says that the SC/ST/OBC students have got reservation and concession of fee. But SC/ST students, Sir, get only 50 per cent concession. That means they have to pay Rs.1,00,000. Interestingly, even for getting this fee concession, these students from the deprived sections have to deposit the fee at the time of admission and that will be reimbursed later.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Please finish.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, just a minute; I am finishing. I urge upon the Government that equitable access to quality education which has been a long-time demand of us must be taken into consideration. जब हरिवंश जी बोल रहे थे, मैं सुन रहा था, इतने बड़े-बड़े scientists के नाम लिए गए, इतने technocrats के नाम लिए गए। If you look into our history, before Bakhtiyar Khilji attacked India, the centre of learning was India. After that, the centre of learning दूसरी ओर चला गया, वैस्ट में चला गया। So, tolerance is a very important issue. जब बख्तियार खिलजी ने नालंदा पर अटैक किया था, उससे पहले centre of learning हिन्दुस्तान में ही था, इधर ही था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): बस समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, just a minute. I just request the hon. Minister on the question of tolerance in those educational institutions. अभी जो नज़ीब का भी पता नहीं है कि वे कहाँ हैं। Factually, I quote what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his first convocation address at Allahabad University had said about these universities and about

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

these institutions, 'A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people.' I am confident that the Ministry, the Government will work upon for the well-being of people. Thank you.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, ...(Interruptions)... सर, मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आप बैठिए।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now Shri A.U. Singh Deo.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, declaring the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research as institutions of national importance ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shrimati Roopa Ganguly, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, give me extra time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Your time has just started.

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिवः सर, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। It is a very welcome step that the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research at Berhampur in the State of Odisha has been taken up by the Government. It is a welcome step; we are grateful. Education is a key element for developing human resources and contributing to the growth of the society. It is imperative that the Government take such steps. आन्ध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा के जो लोग हैं, उनकी बहुत पुरानी आशाएं सरकार ने आज पूरी की हैं, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। But mere recognition of an institute is not enough. It has to be put forward correctly with adequate funding and proper staff so that an institution can go forward. मैं मंत्री जी के सामने कुछ समस्याएं रखना चाहूंगा। सर, मेरे पास एक आंकड़ा है। Hon. Minister can correct me if he thinks that it is not right. India has 6,214 engineering and

technology institutes which are enrolling 2.9 million students. इसमें से, around 1.5 million engineers are released into the job market every year. But the dismal state of higher education in the country ensures that they simply do not have the adequate skills to be employed.

सर, एक सर्वे हुआ था, एक solution based कंपनी ने वह सर्वे करवाया था और 150,000 इंजीनियर स्टुडेंट्स पर वह सर्वे किया गया था। उन स्टुडेंट्स में से 26 प्रतिशत को नौकरी मिली थी और बाकी को नहीं मिली थी। इसकी वजह क्या है? मंत्री जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपका डिपार्टमेंट इसकी वजह से गहराई में जाए। यह गैप attribute करता है, low quality education को, क्योंकि कॉलेजों में जो curriculum है, उसको एक specific industry के लिए डिजाइन किया जाता है। पहले देखा जाना चाहिए कि कहां-कहां नौकरी है, नौकरी करने के लिए कहां जाना है, फिर उसके हिसाब से curriculum तय किया जाएगा, तो ज्यादा स्टुडेंट्स को नौकरी मिलेगी।

सर, अच्छे टीचर नहीं मिलते, एक साहब बता भी रहे थे कि 50 प्रतिशत वैकेंसीज़ खाली हैं। सर, जितनी भी वैकेंसीज़ हैं, उन्हें आप भरें। यदि वैकेंसीज़ नहीं भरी जाएंगी, तो इंस्टीट्यूशन को खोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमारी जितनी भी पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट डिग्रीज की एवं फेलोशिप के लीडिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अब तक कितने पेटेंट्स तैयार किए हैं? यह आंकड़ा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यही उनकी क्वालिटी का बैरोमीटर है कि कितने पेटेंट्स उन्होंने किए हैं और कितने अब तक एस्टेब्लिश हो चुके हैं।

सर, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बड़े-बड़े इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को पैसा देती है, लेकिन स्टेट लैवल के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को इग्नोर किया जाता है या कम पैसा दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां भी एजुकेशन इम्पॉर्टेंट है। इसलिए वहां भी एजुकेशन को उस लैवल तक लाया जाए।

सर, बरहामपुर में गवर्नमेंट ने एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में फोकस किया है, इससे हम बहुत खुश हैं और सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। उसकी कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए ओडिशा सरकार भी लगी हुई है। आपसे भी हम रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि खाली विद्यार्थी उस इंस्टीट्यूशन में जाकर पढ़ें, इसके अलावा एक ई-लर्निंग सेवा भी होनी चाहिए, जिससे उस इंस्टीट्यूशन से और सुदूर गांवों में वही लर्निंग दी जा सके, जो उन्हें वहां आकर प्राप्त होती है। ऐसा करने से बहुत जगहों में लर्निंग फैसिलिटी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि टाइम खत्म हो रहा है, इसलिए लास्ट में, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह भी चाहता हूं कि हमारी बात बड़े मंत्री जी सुनें और कंसिडर करें कि हमारे जिले बोलांगीर में जो के.वी. एरिया है - कालाहांडी-बोलांगीर-कोरापुट, वह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे गरीब एरिया है। वहां भी आप इस इंस्टीट्यूट की एक ब्रांच खोलें और उस क्षेत्र के गरीब एरिया को भी आप यह फैसिलिटी उपलब्ध कराएं।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को फिर से धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने ओडिशा को एक इंस्टीट्यूट देकर उसे मान्यता दी है।

श्री राजा राम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आभारी हूँ, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का, जिन्होंने मुझे इस बिल पर पार्टी की ओर से बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा, संपूर्ण शिक्षा तंत्र तो एक महत्वपूर्ण दिशा देती है, जो देश की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और विकास में सक्रिय भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है। अगर देश को विकास के पथ पर आगे ले जाना है, तो हमें शिक्षा के महत्व को समझना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, समय बहुत कम है। वैसे भी मैं कभी-कभी बोलता हूँ। इसलिए मैं एक-दो सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं एक-दो बिन्दुओं की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। नए या पुराने आईआईटीज़ की यदि बात की जाए, तो नए और पुराने कुल इस समय लगभग 31 आईआईटीज़ हैं, लेकिन यदि उनकी ग्लोबल रैंकिंग देखी जाए, तो आज वे बहुत अच्छी स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इसलिए इनकी शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं इस संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए एक्सपर्ट लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए, जो शिक्षा के स्तर व स्वरूप की गुणवत्ता को देखे और ग्लोबल लैवल पर हमारे इन संस्थानों की रैंकिंग ऊंची हो, इस दृष्टि से शिक्षा स्तर में आवश्यक सुधार लाने हेतु सुझाव दें।

महोदय, हमारे देश में नए-नए आईआईटी तो खोले गए हैं, लेकिन उनमें आज भी competent faculty का अभाव है। NITs में जिस तरह से टीचर्स की कमी है और जैसा मुझसे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि इनमें लगभग 45 परसेंट वैकेंसीज़ हैं, जिससे विदित होता है कि इनमें टीचरों की बहुत कमी है। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि टीचरों की कमी को दूर करने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, जिस प्रकार से NIT के टीचर एक NIT से दूसरे NIT में जाकर शिक्षा देने का काम करते हैं, उसी तरह से स्टुडेंट्स को भी एक से दूसरे NIT में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं रिसर्च वर्क की बात करूंगा कि NIT में अनुसंधान और शोध का अभाव है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अभाव भी दूर होना चाहिए। इस समय शोध का कार्य केवल DRDO, IIT, Space और तकनीकी क्षेत्र में ही विशेष रूप से किया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा और निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि NIT में शोध कार्य को बढ़ावा देने हेतु क्या कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करेंगे? मैं चाहूंगा कि इस काम में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को भी वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा अपने देश में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा ग्रहण कर के छात्र उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने एवं नौकरी करने के लिए चले जाते हैं। तो brain drain को रोकने के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, मैं बहुत ही कम बोलता हूँ। एकाध मिनट और दीजिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आपका एक मिनट का ही समय था, 3 मिनट हो गए हैं। आपको 2 मिनट ज्यादा दिया है।

श्री राजाराम: मैं एकाध इम्पॉर्टेंट बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इधर खींचना चाहूंगा कि कुछ संस्थानों में यह देखने को मिलता है कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओबीसी के जो बच्चे होते हैं, उनके साथ भी यहां पर भेदभाव किया जाता है। हमने कई जगह देखा है, वे लोग बताते हैं कि सेकंड सेमेस्टर या थर्ड सेमेस्टर में उनको back दे दिया जाता है, पीछे कर दिया जाता है, जिससे उनका मनोबल टूटता है। मेरा मानना है कि माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इधर भी जाना चाहिए। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के जो बच्चे हैं, उनको जो ऋण दिया जाता है, एजुकेशन के लिए जो ऋण दिया जाता है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह ब्याज मुक्त ऋण हो, इसकी कोई व्यवस्था हो।

इसके साथ-साथ अन्त में, मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, आबादी के हिसाब से भी और क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से भी, लेकिन वहाँ एक NIT इलाहाबाद में है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था उत्तर प्रदेश में और की जाए। धन्यवाद, मान्यवर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Nationalist Congress Party, I whole heartedly support and welcome this second Amendment Bill seeking inclusion of IISER, Tirupati and IISER, Berhampur in the Second Schedule of the NITSER Act.

Sir, India is proud of its achievements in the field of science and technology. The seeds were sown by our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and, in order to further promote and enhance the scientific temper in our country, establishment of more science institutes of national importance is indeed a welcome step and the need of the day.

On this occasion, I would like to flag only four points in the limited time that I have. Firstly, Sir, there is an observation; there is the National Employability Survey Report, which says, and, some of my colleagues have already mentioned it, that over 80 per cent of qualified engineers in India are unemployable. Sir, through many of these institutes, we are giving certificates, we are giving degrees, but are we really equipped enough to make them employable? Should the curriculum be changed and should it be made in such a way that we have more skills? Sir, an assessment needs to be done so that their employability increases. This is my first point.

Secondly, Sir, employability per cent of software and information-technology sector shows that only 10.54 per cent graduates were employed in this sector. Sir, we see that only major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Pune are the cities, which provide

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

employment in the I.T. sector. Can the Government take initiative to move to Tier-II and Tier-III cities so that more and more youth then get employment in this direction?

Sir, my third point is on the gender front. Sir, there is a survey made which shows that the male-female ratio in IITs range from 14:1 to 10:1, and, in the NITs and other State-run technical institutes, it is 8:1. There seems to be an extremely low level of female admissions in technical colleges. Sir, I would like to know what the Government would do in future and as to how the Government seeks to address the gender imbalance and encourage increased participation of women.

Sir, my last point is that we have so many institutes coming up. We have a massive outlay in our Budget for these institutes. When are we going to make sure that quality education is provided to the children in these institutes, and, also when do we dream of a day when we figure amongst the top-200 universities in the world? To do this, Sir, we have to bring the scientific temper to the grassroots, to the children in the schools.

Sir, Javadekarji comes from the city, I hail from, Pune, and, we have an institute called IUCAA. Sir, IUCAA makes the concentrated effort to see that it reaches out to children in the school. I think, this exercise needs to be done world over. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Sir, on behalf of my Party and my Party President, Shri Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy, I rise to support this Bill, primarily for two reasons.

I wish the hon. HRD Minister would listen to this. Two of the institutes - IISER, Tirupati, and IISER, Berhamapur — will be brought under it as Institutes of National Importance by virtue of this Amendment Bill. It is very good.

Insofar as Tirupati Institute is concerned, I would like the hon. HRD Minister to explain this to the august House. Land has been allotted to it. The Institute has been operating since 2015 from rental premises. According to the Minister, about Rs.134 crore has already been sanctioned. The total project cost for this particular project is estimated to be about Rs. 1,000 crore. And if this is the pace at which the budgetary allocation is

going to be made year after year, how long will it take for the Government of India to complete this project?

The second point is this. IISER, Tirupati, is a mentor institution and it is under the control of IISER, Pune. There is no separate Director. And there is no separate Board of Governors. I hope the passing of this Amendment Bill will enable setting up of statutory body of Governors for IISER, Tirupati, under section 11(a) of the 2007 Act. And I hope the Board of Governors and Director would be appointed.

The second reason we support this Bill is that it promotes engineering and science education. The current gross enrolment ratio in higher education in India is about 24.3 per cent; and particularly out of the total students in Undergraduate level in engineering, it is about 15.89 per cent, and in science, it is about 15.38 per cent. Compared to these low levels, let us have a comparison with China, Australia and the USA. The enrolment rate there in tertiary education is about 43.4 per cent in China, 90 per cent, in Australia and 85.79 per cent in the USA. I hope the Government of India will take additional measures to improve the enrolment rate in this regard. For these two reasons, we support this Bill.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. HRD Minister three issues, through you, Sir. And I will also give the suggestions. It basically promotes research ecosystem. In India, only 0.8 per cent of the GDP is being spent, as domestic expenditure, on research and development activities, whereas in China, it is two per cent of the GDP, and in Israel, it is about 4.3 per cent of the GDP.

Sir, the next issue in this regard is about the migration of talent pool. After completing graduation or post-graduation from these Institutes, the talent pool migrates to either the USA or the Europe. In fact, in 2013 alone, about 9.5 lakh engineers and scientists of Indian origin were in the USA. I would like the hon. HRD Minister to find out the reasons as to why the talent pool is migrating to other countries when the entire expenditure is partially met by the Government of India. The migration of talent pool would adversely affect the development of this country. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take cognisance of this and take appropriate measures in this regard.

The next point is quality of engineering education. According to the HRD Ministry, his own Ministry, India has about 6,214 engineering and technology institutions which are enrolling about 2.9 million students and around 1.5 million engineers are released every year into the job market. Many engineers, who are coming into the market every

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

year, are not able to find jobs because of the low quality of education and the low quality of education is on account of non-availability of good faculty. Therefore, I urge upon the HRD Ministry to improve the faculty standards in the engineering colleges.

Sir, I have one more suggestion in this regard. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This can be overcome by promoting industry-university linkages. IIT-Madras is a classic example. The research part is a success story which should be replicated in all the engineering colleges. The research part at IIT-Madras creates a bridge between innovations created in the classroom and the industry.

Sir, the last point is shortage of faculty. The Standing Committee on HRD, in its Report presented in March, 2017, noted that 39 per cent of the faculty positions are lying vacant in all 23 IITs taken together. There are about 49 per cent vacancies in IIT-Roorkee, 46 per cent in IIT-Kharagpur, 16 per cent in IIT-Hyderabad and so on and so forth. The sanctioned strength of faculty in respect of 11 new NITs is about 473 against which 146 positions are vacant. Therefore, there is every necessity for the HRD Minister to address this problem. The suggestion is that the Ministry should ensure that the recruitments are done in advance so that the shortage does not develop into a crisis. Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. This Bill adds two institutes, that is, Tirupati and Behrampur to the Second Schedule of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act. I support this Bill.

Sir, I take this opportunity to pay my tributes to Jawaharlal Nehru and the galaxy of leaders of that period who, in fact, laid the foundations for India to emerge as a global centre for learning and for India's higher education. In fact, they played a great role in making India the country which we are today.

Sir, I want to raise three critical issues. One is regarding funding. It is good that we enhance the status of the institutes. They are being declared as national institutes, but they must get adequate funding. Government must give adequate funding for higher education. I raised this issue even a few days back. I am repeating that higher education is passing through a crisis because of lack of adequate funding. The HRD Minister must ensure that adequate funding is given.

The second critical issue is faculty. Many colleagues have pointed out that we should have very efficient and strong faculty in all these institutions. It is a fact that at one point of time, we were discussing about brain drain. Now, we discuss under-employment. Unemployment is one problem, but there is also the problem of under-employment. Engineering graduates are unemployed and under-employed. They are willing to grab any job for Rs.4,000 or Rs.5,000 per month. That is what we are witnessing today. On the one side, we talk about higher education and high technical education. IITs are world-class institutions. No doubt about it. We are proud of our IITs. Now, we are starting more and more new national institutes, but what about employability? Brain-drain is one problem, but employability is another problem. Those education graduates must get jobs. Why are they not getting jobs? What can we do? We will have to think over it and the Government will have to address that issue. This is the second critical issue for which you need to strengthen the faculty. We have adequate capacity to strengthen our faculty. This is what I understand.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the third critical issue is affirmative action in favour of SCs, STs and OBCs. I mean the policy of reservation must be implemented in all the national institutes because SCs, STs and OBCs do not have that access to all these institutions and those students who come from these sections must have access and there must be the reservation policy. As far as expenditure is concerned, I think, the SC/ST, OBC students must be given some kind of treatment which allows them to meet the expenditures. Education has become very expensive now and for these sections, SCs/STs and OBCs, it is extremely expensive. They are not able to afford to pay for their education. The Government will have to address these issues. These are very critical issues. I hope Mr. Prakash Javadekar, the Minister, will assure this House and make it very clear that the policy of reservation will be implemented effectively. It should not go against the interests of these sections of students. That is what I request, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion on the most important Bill which relates to the prestige of our country. While supporting this Bill, first of all, I congratulate the UPA Government and more particularly, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the former Prime Minister and his Scientific Advisor, under whose initiative and under whose concept this world class educational centre has come up.

[Shri Ripun Bora]

Secondly, I must pay my tribute and deep respect to our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. What India is today is because of the thoughts and vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is called the architect of modern India. The present science and technology of our country, what we are at this stage, is because of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution, his thoughts and his vision.

Now, the purpose of this world-class institute was to remove regional imbalances. This was the concept of our UPA Government to remove the regional imbalances and, at the same time, to stop the brain drain.

My third point is about the access to world-class education. Now, the world-class education is not possible unless we have a very good infrastructure and, at the same time, good quality faculty. We have seen many world-class institutions in our country, like Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Management. ...*(Interruptions)*... There also we have seen that there is a huge shortage of faculty and, for shortage of faculty, the students suffer. Many of my friends have already said that we should not make any compromise on the quality of education. We are talking about quality of education but thousands and thousands of our engineering graduates are now lying unemployed. It is because of this lack of quality education. The root cause of the lack of quality education is inadequate number of faculty.

Therefore, in these two institutes, in other institutes and this National Institute of Science Education and Research also, we have got the data to show that there are a lot of vacancies and the infrastructure is yet to be completed.

So, my request to the hon. Minister is that without proper infrastructure, a good quality education, and competent and efficient faculty members, we would not achieve the target of quality education.

Sir, my another point is this. This type of institutions should not be limited only to some particular States. India is such a vast country. Now, what has happened is that the number of such institutions is very limited. Many talented and meritorious students have not been able to get admission in these institutes. So, I request the Minister that in the coming days, it should, in due course of time, expand to other parts of the country also, more particularly, to the backward areas, to the inaccessible areas. Sir, in this regard, I would like to say that as I belong to Assam, I want to make one suggestion

to the hon. Minister. My friend, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda has already pointed out that the hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has declared one Indian Institute of Science Education and Research for Nagaland. But the people of Nagaland have refused it, rather they have demanded for a SPA. Therefore, I request the hon. Education Minister to consider shifting it to Guwahati since Guwahati, Assam is the gateway of North-East India. My request is that this Institute should be shifted to Assam and the entire North-Eastern region will be benefited by this.

My last point is that this should be made free from political interference. Recently, we have seen that many Directors of these institutes have resigned as they succumbed to political interference. Even the learned members from the University Grants Commission (UGC) have also resigned from their posts succumbing to political interference. In 2015, we have seen that in a number of Indian Institutes of Technology, the concept of vegetarian hostel and non-vegetarian hostel has been brought. So, this type of division; this type of disparity should not be there and political interference should not be there. The noble idea of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru should be executed in letter and spirit. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, my last point is, I fully support my friend Shri Raja that the access to education should not be limited only to a particular class of people; only to the rich people. The reservation policy of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs should be implemented in these higher educational and world-class institutes also so that they also can get the opportunity to get this world-class education. I hope that the hon. Minister, in his reply will address these things also. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, now, I have two names received after the start of the discussion. I can allow them each three minutes only, - strictly three minutes. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, take only three minutes and after that Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I strongly support, on behalf of my party, the new inclusion of IISER in Tirupati and IISER at Berhampur in Odisha. While supporting this Bill, I would also want to point out a few concerns and also wish that the hon. HRD Minister will look into this. With a very optimistic statement and to be very realistic, I would like to say that the top five NITs which are in Trichy, Allahabad, Warangal, Surathkal and Calicut get their students from amongst the top three per cent of the country's best brains. The basic question that now arises is as to where these students go after four or five years, after their graduations from the very reputed

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

NITs and which are very good amongst foreign companies. The main thing here is the media focussing, the media advertisements as to how the media is projecting these NITs. As everybody has spoken about all the points, I will look into this aspect. The Education Ministers say lots of words for IITs but never utter something for NITs. In fact, the scene is such that the top Indian journals put NITs as the third-grade private institutions because they haven't even cared to know about these institutions. That is the real thing. Sir, we have produced Sundar Pichai who is the CEO, Google. We have Indra Nooyi, CEO, PepsiCo. Then, we have Shri Narayana Murthy, the founder of Infosys. We have many great people from here. But how are we projecting them? The only thing we lack is the support of media to echo the achievements which are numerous. If one begins to explore, he will find that the mindset of the people plus good organizations like IITs are the only institutions in the country that are housing top brains. This needs to be changed in order to create a healthy platform for NITs to compete with world's best universities. And the same thing applies to IITs.

There is another point which I would like to make. I read on internet that NIT, Goa which was set up four years ago with a budget of Rs. 1,440 crores in the 12th Five Year Plan, failed to utilize even 10 per cent of the amount because the Government has not allotted land to establish the campus. If the funds are not utilized in the year, the funds should be added back to the Central reserve. Now, I have heard that Berhampur University, which is now in the agenda, also has the same problem and the State Government has not provided land.

I want to make two things clear. On Tamil Nadu's perspective, we want our students to be competent. We have produced great people, who are engineers, computer professionals in the U.K., the U.S., and they are globally well-acclaimed. But the main thing is, when we upgrade the syllabus, when we tune the syllabus, the students have to be ready to meet the challenges of the entrance examinations. When they want to enter NITs, when they want to go to NTs, they have to go to institutes, which are run for preparing students to Common Entrance Examinations and they are fully commercial. So, the deprived sections are completely abandoned and they never have an opportunity to enter into the big commercial bunch of institutions, which give coaching for entrance exams. That should be avoided. Firstly, there should be a common syllabus all over India. We should have common syllabus.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The students should be allowed to appear for a common examination by which they will enter into world-class institutions of NITs and IITs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your good points. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is clear. Now, Shri Manish Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: By this, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Manish Gupta. You have only three minutes.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I want to make a few points here. As mentioned earlier, we have noticed that the budgetary allocation in respect of these institutes has to be increased to have a proper effect; and the total number of seats that are allocated in these institutes are inadequate considering the hopes and aspirations of the youth. We need to take a positive view on this because more than 55 per cent of the youth in this country are vying to get seats, to get employment in other sectors of the economy. So, due importance should be given to the youth. Unfortunately, we have noticed that the HRD Ministry is habitually increasing fees. Recently, there was a fee hike of 127 per cent in these institutes and about 79 per cent in NITs. This hike in fees makes it quite impossible for certain sections of our society to gain admission. This is quite a common problem in other institutions also. Even for management institutes, the fee that is charged is quite high. In fact, recently, people had come and met us; they are saying that they cannot afford higher education or higher technical education because of the high cost of education. The other issue is that a lot of research is done in these institutes and we have observed over the years that the fruits of research never devolve to the sectors in which the research is done. Research produces doctorates and Ph.Ds but there is a gap between devolution of the research to the actual sectors of the economy. The internal administration of these institutions needs to be looked into and we really need to know the state of higher technical education and research. So, I would suggest that the Minister may kindly consider whether he would like to put out an Annual Report or a White Paper on the status of such institutes and the overall status in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Javadekar to intervene.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): I will finish in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALIT (Assam): At Sir, it is about to be 6 o'clock. The Minister can reply tomorrow.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Please have the reply tomorrow. We cannot have two Ministers' reply. What is this? Shri Radha Mohan Singh's reply has exhausted us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will not take much time. It was a very important discussion and I thank everybody who has supported this. There are 3-4 issues flagged which are very important. Shri Rajeev Gowda said that networking is very important. Let me tell you, there are 3-4 things which we are doing simultaneously. Through the National Digital Library there are 65 lakh books on your computer now. In GIAN, there are 600 professors from 58 countries who have come here and conducted a course. This year 800 will come. It increases the interaction between the faculty and students and it gives good courses to them. Under SWAYAM, 400 courses are ready. The portal is on-line and off-line on DTH. There are spoken tutorials. Then there is *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana*, industry interaction, and more than 100 projects are actually worked out. Then there is UCL and then there is BRICS. BRICS has five countries with 12 universities; 60 universities are coordinating amongst themselves. You also raised very important issues on humanities. There is the Gandhinagar Architect Council. Architect branch is there. In every IIT we are emphasizing that there has to be one humanity course in every branch. Unemployability can be reduced practically with practical hands-on training. So, everybody becomes employable and, to that end, we have organized Hackathon last year; this year we are scaling it up with many new partners. Coming to patents, two weeks ago I was with IISc and I interacted with each post-graduate student. I was so happy because that is how things come out. Every time I did networking in Tirupati I called all faculties of IISM, IIM and Padmavati University together. We discussed together with all faculties. There is an affirmation that Central Educational Institute Reservation Act is implemented in toto. So, there is no issue. Faculty shortage is the real issue and we are addressing the faculty shortage by attracting the talented Indian students doing research abroad, tracking them from third year itself and bringing them back; I am interacting continuously and

following it up. It is a 24-hour continuous process where it is always a 'walk-in' interview like situation in all central universities.

Regarding fees, actually, we have reduced fees for the students who are having income below Rs. 5 lakh. We have reduced the fees, actually. From Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs, it is an education loan without interest. It is a big cost. We have spent Rs. 2,400 crores. Last but not the least, for students whose income is above Rs. 10 lakhs, yes, their fee has increased; but, I think, nobody will grumble. There are two good news. In IISER, Pune, a team of Ph.D. students discovered a super cluster of galaxies. That is a huge discovery in IISER, Pune alumni. They are part of a team who made ground-breaking discovery on the existence of orbit in super massive black holes. So, we are progressing on the right track and all your suggestions are welcome. Thank you.

6.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: पाण्डेय जी, कुछ उत्तर देना है तो दे दो और move करो।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा, महेश पोद्दार...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. It is 6 o' clock. We will sit for ten more minutes and pass this Bill.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: और श्री हरिवंश जी, श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी, श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव, श्री राजाराम, श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण, श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी, श्री डी. राजा, श्री रिपुन बोरा, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत और मनीष गुप्ता जी ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया, मैं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। उनका इस बात के लिए भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही प्रसन्नतापूर्वक इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया।

महोदय, यहां नागालैंड का विषय उठाया गया, उस में राज्य सरकार के SPA, School of Planning and Architect के प्रस्ताव को वित्त मंत्रालय को भेज दिया गया है और यह प्रस्ताव गंभीरतापूर्वक विचाराधीन है। हमने उद्योगों के साथ सामंजस्य के लिए कई स्कीम्स ली हैं। इस पर कई माननीय सदस्यों के suggestions आए कि industry-based चीज़ आनी चाहिए। हमने उच्चतर आविष्कार योजना, Start-up policy, प्रधान मंत्री जी का विशेष कौशल योजना पर बल - ये सभी कार्यक्रम उन परियोजनाओं पर ध्यान देने के लिए हैं। महोदय, resources को भी जोड़ा गया है, GIAN scheme, Swayam की अभी माननीय मंत्री जावड़ेकर जी ने चर्चा की। हम जिन दो चीज़ों के लिए amendment लेकर आए हैं, उनका भी हम बहुत उच्चस्तरीय संस्थाओं भोपाल और पुणे द्वारा mentor कर रहे हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उस तरह के scientists को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। हमारी सरकार वैज्ञानिकों को पूरी तरह महत्व दे रही है। हम ने शिक्षा में नए vision और नई चीज़ें लाकर कस्तूरीरंगन जैसे वैज्ञानिक के साथ टीम बनायी है और आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रहे हैं।

[डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय]

महोदय, IISER ने बहुत अच्छी उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं। इस में लगातार high standard के 6,000 विद्यार्थी अध्ययन पा रहे हैं। अभी Nature Index, जो विश्व-स्तरीय ranking देता है, उसने भारतीय संस्थाओं की ranking की, तो IISER ने Chemistry की ranking में प्रथम स्थान पाया और Eartho Environment में द्वितीय स्थान, Physical Science में प्रथम स्थान और Live Sciences में third स्थान प्राप्त किया है। यह IISER की ranking है।

महोदय, बजट का उल्लेख आया। मुझे उत्तर तो बहुत सी बातों का देना है, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी ने थोड़ा समय दिया है, मैं उसी में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। दोनों जगहों में, बरहामपुर में जमीन allocation का काम बाकी है और तिरुपति में हमारी boundary बन गयी है। इस में DPR बनाने के लिए उनको निर्देश गए हैं और DPR बनते ही, तेजी से सारे बजट allot करके उसके कार्य को पूर्ण किया जाएगा।

महोदय, पेटेंट की बात एक माननीय सदस्य ने उठायी थी। IIC में 580 पेटेंट्स के लिए आवेदन किया गया। मैं समय बचाने के लिए एक-एक इश्यू पर माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा दिए गए suggestions के साथ, उनका नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, लेकिन आज यह खुशी की बात है कि 580 पेटेंट्स IIC के अंदर आवेदन किए गए और IISER के 94 पेटेंट्स को मान्यता दे दी गयी है। यह अपने आप में बहुत ही उल्लेखनीय बात है। यह बात भी आयी है कि हमारे देश में पहले भी लोगों ने बहुत अच्छे काम किए हैं, हम उनके प्रति भी आदर व्यक्त करते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लगातार उच्चस्तरीय संस्थाओं को बल दिया है और 20 विश्वस्तरीय संस्थाओं को बनाने की एक बहुत कारगर पहल की जा रही है। यह अपने आप में हमारी सरकार की उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि है। अभी एक मुद्दा उठा कि इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं व लड़कियों की सहभागिता कम है। इस बारे में हमारी सरकार ने एक पहल की है कि हम इंजीनियरिंग क्षेत्र में छात्राओं की संख्या को बढ़ाएं और आवश्यकतानुसार जहां उनके admission की requirement बढ़ेगी, supernumerary quota देंगे, लेकिन हम girls का Engineering colleges में quota बढ़ाने के काम पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, बिहार और यू.पी. का विषय भी उठा कि वहां उच्च-स्तरीय संस्थाएं कम हैं, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि वहां भी हमारी संस्थाएं BHU, IIT, Allahabad है, IIT कानपुर है, IIT PP Mode Lucknow में है, NIT Allahabad है। अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी और IIM ऐसी तमाम संस्थाएं हैं। अभी हाल में बिहार में IIT पटना और IIT भागलपुर, PP मोड में है और इसके साथ IIM बड़ोदरा है, वहीं हमारी सरकार ने स्वयं सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी मोतिहारी को बढ़ाकर इसमें और योगदान किया है।

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है, मैं उन सब के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि 28 मार्च, 2017 को यह विधेयक लोक सभा में पास हुआ है। माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक को यहां से भी सर्वसम्मति से पारित करने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have said that the scientists are getting adequate consideration and recognition. But, you should know that even the bright

students, who come out of the engineering colleges and other science institutions, prefer either to go outside the country or to the IAS. What is the reason?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the issue is very simple. We have already tracked the problem. We want to attract them back so that we have 'brain gain' instead of 'brain drain'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point that I am trying to make is that the scientists and IIT professors are the intellectual cream of the society. They are not being properly paid and not being given proper consideration, as compared with those in the administration. You must put the scientists on the top. They should not be subordinated by other people. This is the basic problem in our country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The scientists are already on the top. A scientist is sitting at the top. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I am not a scientist. I was a student of science, you can say. ...(Interruptions)... I am a student of science even now, I would say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: That is why we wanted the reply to be given tomorrow so that we could have a longer discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: On this issue, we are offering flexibility of packages in twenty world-class institutions. And, we will issue the guidelines in this regard. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Minister has understood the problem and he has responded positively. ...(Interruptions)... I hope, you would pursue that line. That is what I want. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you please move the Bill for passing.

DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY: Sir, I beg to move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for giving minimum pension of rupees three thousand and medical facilities to the retired employees of private and other sectors in the country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, the pension-less retired employees, belonging to private and other sectors, are in pathetic plight. Their superannuation is the saga of sorrows. The Employees Pension Scheme, 1995, was conceived and designed by the then Union Labour Minister, Late Shri G. Venkat Swamy, in November, 1995.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) in the Chair.)

It was a watershed of the welfare for support-less retired employees of private, semi-Government and other sectors. They are continuing their urge and agitation for ensuring a minimum pension of Rs.3,000/- per month. The present Labour Minister assured in the other House in April, 2017, to give medical coverage to such pensioners. The Supreme Court has also evinced humanitarian concern to provide minimum and higher pension to such retired employees. About 60 lakh such retired employees are in trauma and in hopeless and helpless condition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let there be order in the House.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Their prayers for a minimum of Rs.3,000/- monthly pension are still to be calculated. In this era of Direct Benefit Transfer Schemes and initiatives of Universal Basic Income, this urge of minimum pension to hapless retired

employees must expeditiously attract the attention of the Government. Before 2014, the present day Union Ministers have, time and again, taken up this urge. Assurances are yet to be realised and hundreds of such retired employees are dying daily without hope or help. I stand for the retired employees of private sector, without pension, and their families and call upon the Union Labour Minister to be generous and expeditious in this regard. Thank you very much.

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

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for addressing financial crisis being faced by tea research association of
Tocklai Tea Research Institute, Jorhat, in Assam**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the Tea Research Association, set up in 1911 with its research headquarter at Tocklai Tea Research Institute, Jorhat, Assam, is the oldest tea research institute in the world. Its scientific contributions have helped increase Indian tea production from 119 million kg. in 1910 to 1209 million kg. in 2015. Tea yield increased from 524 kg. in 1911 to 2,131 kg. per hectare in 2015 due to this research work.

The TRA, Tocklai, is in a severe financial crisis for the last two years, which has severely affected its research work. The TRA, Tocklai has been jointly funded by the tea industry and the Government of India since 1964. Funding from 1964-1989 was done by the CSIR and since 1990, the Ministry of Commerce through Tea Board of India has been funding the research. Under the Eleventh Plan, funding was done at 80 per cent on five heads such as salaries, gratuity, PF, medical and training. The Twelfth Plan funding to TRA was kept at 80 per cent but release of funds has been very erratic since 2014-15.

The outstanding dues from Tea Board stand at Rs.41.16 crores and liability of the TRA Tocklai stands at Rs.18.79 crores.

Now, the problem is many senior scientists have resigned and left Tocklai in the last few months, which is affecting the morale of the scientists. Due to non-payment of PF dues for more than a year, the EPFO authorities may seize its accounts. If the committed funds from Tea Board are not given, the Research and Development operations will have to be suspended, which has not happened in the last 106 years.

Therefore, I want the hon. Commerce Minister to address this issue at the earliest.

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

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Mr. Anil Desai; not present. Then, Shri Harivansh.

Concern over assurance made for various development works in Jharkhand not being fulfilled by Central Government

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका धन्यवाद। लगातार घोषणाएं, पर उन पर अमल नहीं, इससे सरकार और व्यवस्था की जड़ें, साख खत्म हो रही है। मसलन केंद्रीय भूतल परिवहन मंत्री अप्रैल 15 से जून 17 के बीच चार बार झारखंड गए, बड़ी-बड़ी घोषणाएं कीं, लेकिन सिर्फ दो की चर्चा! बरही-हजारी बाग (41 किमी) एन.एच. को चार लेन बनाने की घोषणा की है। आठ वर्षों से बन रही रांची-टाटा एन.एच. रोड़ (120 किमी) को पूरा करने का आश्वासन। रांची में एलीवेटेड रोड़ बनाने का वादा, झारखंड को जलमार्ग से जोड़ने का काम, जहां की नदियों में पानी ही नहीं है, ऐसे अनेक आश्वासन दिए। झारखंड से केन्द्र में बने मंत्रियों ने इन सड़कों को चुनावी मुद्दा (2014 दिसंबर) बनाया, पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया, परन्तु ये दो सड़कें आज भी उसी हाल में हैं, बदतर हुई हैं। स्मार्ट सिटी का सपना लिये रांची शहर बरसात में नरक बन जाता है। रांची जैसे शहर में नाली बनाने पर केन्द्रीय योजनाओं से जो भारी खर्च हुआ, उसके बाद राजधानी रांची बरसात में क्या तालाब बननी चाहिए? ऐसे अनेक जमीनी सवाल हैं, जो साबित करते हैं कि लोग अब यकीन किस पर करें, कैसे करें? क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि एनएच से जुड़ी घोषणाएं किस हाल में हैं? कभी पूरी होंगी या नहीं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Sanjay Sinh; not present. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

Demand for withdrawing the decision to stop supply of subsidized kerosene and sugar under PDS to the State of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the objective of supplying essential commodities to poor and Below Poverty Line is to provide them social safety net. The Public Distribution System has remained a major instrument to execute Government

of India's food security policy which aims to ensure adequate supply of food grains and distributing them at affordable prices.

Undermining this objective, the Ministry of Food has decided to stop supplying subsidized kerosene and sugar to Andhra Pradesh from the next month onwards. Taking advantage of this, without making any alternative arrangements, the Government of Andhra Pradesh stopped supplying kerosene and sugar to BPL families and AAY families and also decided that henceforth even rice will not be supplied through PDS. Those who wish to buy rice would get the subsidy component of rice transferred to their bank accounts. The Andhra Pradesh Government is saying that it cannot bear the transportation cost of food grains. This decision of the Government of Andhra Pradesh really created panic among the poor and AAY families since they get nothing from the subsidy amount.

Sir, it is an irony that during the earlier regime in Andhra Pradesh between 2004 and 2009 under Amma Hastam, the Government used to supply 1 kg. of Arhar, 1 kg. of palm oil, 1 kg. of Atta, 1 kg of wheat, 1 kg. of iodized salt, 250 gms. of chili powder, 1/2 kg of tamarind and 100 gms. of turmeric for Rs. 185 to poor families. But, now, only rice, kerosene and sugar are being supplied. If you stop even these, where the poor will go?

Secondly, thousands of PDS dealers are surviving on ration shops. With this decision, they are on the verge of closure.

Hence, I request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene and ensure that all essential commodities are supplied through Public Distribution System. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Ali Anwar Ansari; not present. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay; not present. Shri Manish Gupta.

**Demand for taking suitable measures for proper utilization of funds under
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (P.M.K.S.Y.)**

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, my Special Mention refers to the under utilization of funds under PMKSY, that is, *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*.

One of the main reasons for farmers' distress and crop failures in the country is due to the lack of proper irrigation system in place. Since the inception of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in 2015, the total funds allocated are Rs. 20,925 crores whereas the

[Shri Manish Gupta]

promised allocation was ₹ 30,000 crores, that is, only 70 per cent. The Revised Estimates of the funds so far allotted depicts the reality of improper utilization at the ground level. In the year 2016-17, the Government has drastically reduced the budget allotted for the PMKSY by approximately ₹ 2,000 crores bringing it to ₹ 5,767 crores. Above this, the Revised Estimates of the scheme are ₹ 5,187 crores only, which is 51 per cent of the promised average allocation.

Under this project with a tag line of "*Har Khet Ko Pani*", the Central Government allotted an average of ₹ 7,000 crores per year for the whole country. It must be noted that in Bengal, the budget for 'Irrigation and Waterways' is ₹ 2,140 crores for 2017-18. Moreover, the State has also initiated a scheme called "*Jaltirtha*" for addressing the problem of irrigation coverage. So far, a budget of approximately ₹ 500 crores has been spent by the Government under '*Jaltirtha*' with emphasis on surface water management in the State.

Therefore, it is imperative that the Government completely utilizes the funds allocated under PMKSY to ensure the welfare of farmers across the nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shrimati Wansuk Syiem; not present.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 27th July, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 27th July, 2017.*