

Vol. 245

No. 6



Wednesday

7 February, 2018

18 Magha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 7th February, 2018/18th Magha, 1939 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members now we will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the CCRT, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8684/16/18]

### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

### **II. Reports and Accounts of SAI, New Delhi and IIMC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Notification No. G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 19th January, 2018, publishing the Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8732/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8731/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8730/16/18]

### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

### **II. Report and Accounts (2003-04 to 2011-12) of the National Institute of NIDM, New Delhi, and related papers**

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 389, dated the November 19, 2017 – November 25, 2017 (weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles, Para Medical Staff, Group 'C' Combatised Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2017, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8691/16/18]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 41, dated the 18th January, 2018, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor (Academic Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8785/16/18]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi, for the years 2003-04 to 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8690/16/18]

**Notification of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Notification No. G.S.R. 1525 (E), dated the 20th December, 2017, publishing the Apprenticeship (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8692/16/18]

**Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. G.S.R. 63 (E), dated the 25th January, 2018 publishing the First Statutes of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, along with Statement of objects and reasons and explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8696/16/18]

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**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित \* प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Ninth Report on the subject 'Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (ii) Tenth Report on the subject 'Need for greater budgetary allocations for various welfare measures/schemes for OBCs' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and
- (iii) Eleventh Report on the subject 'Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in Food Corporation of India' pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

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\* These Reports were presented to the Speaker on the 14th December, 2017 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Reports were also placed before Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 27th December, 2017.

### STATEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के अंतिम की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Reservation in employment and Welfare measures for OBCs in the Reserve Bank of India' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services); and
- (ii) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their Welfare in Indian Oil Corporation Limited' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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### REGARDING ZERO HOUR SUBMISSIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members we will go ahead with Zero Hour submissions. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji, Shri Naresh Agrawalji, Shri C. M. Ramesh, Shri Dhindsaji and others have given notice under Rule 267 on various issues. We discussed the matter. I have taken up the matter on which Shri Naresh Agrawalji has given notice with regard to the Maldives situation and to discuss about it. I contacted the External Affairs Minister. She is abroad for an important function which is a prestigious one; and she told me that the situation is fluid, delicate and sensitive and let us not discuss it immediately in the House, wait for sometime till the situation crystallises.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा आपसे एक अनुरोध है कि वे फ्राइडे को कम-से-कम यहां जवाब दे दें कि situation खराब हो रही है। यही जाधव के मामले में कहा गया था कि हम लोग न बोलें, लेकिन जाधव पर और मुकदमें लगा दिए गए, इसलिए आप इतना ensure कर दीजिए कि हम इसको फ्राइडे की सुबह उठाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please I have taken note of your suggestion. मैंने आपका सुझाव लिया, मैं इस संबंध में मंत्री जी से बात करके देखूंगा। The second is about the Kashmir

situation. I have decided to convert it into a Zero Hour submission; and the Leader of the Opposition will be making that submission.

With regard to the notice given by Shri C. M. Ramesh ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Regarding the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, please give us some time for discussing it and let the Members know about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do agree that it is an important issue. But there are other ways and means to discuss the same. So, please take recourse to other means and we will give you an opportunity to discuss. But I am not allowing it under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't argue. Once I said something, please accept it.

With regard to Shri Dhindsa's notice on anti-Sikh riots and the revelation that has come, I have decided not to accept it under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... No Member is supposed to stand in the isle or in the lobby and speak to other Members.

Then, I have decided to allow it during Zero Hour. It will be given priority also. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I have given notice for Calling Attention or Short Duration Discussion on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no Calling Attention in this session. It has been decided long back. Now, Zero Hour issue on deteriorating security situation in Jammu and Kashmir by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Deteriorating security situation in Jammu and Kashmir

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, चूंकि ज़ीरो-ऑवर में, ...(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائے چیئرمین صاحب، چونکہ زیرو  
آوور میں --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: MoS should take note of it. The Leader of the House has come. Okay.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** ज़ीरो-ऑवर में दो-तीन मिनट से ज्यादा इस विषय पर मैं चर्चा नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि बहुत सारे विषय सदन के सामने हैं। इससे पहले कि मैं कल की घटना पर सदन में अपनी बात रखूं, मैं माननीय चेयरमैन साहब और सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जिस तरह हालात खराब हुए हैं, उन पर किसी वक्त यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए, अगर इस सेशन में नहीं तो अगले सेशन में जरूर चर्चा होनी चाहिए और विस्तार से सभी एम.पी.ज. उसमें हिस्सा लें।

मैंने परसों भी बताया था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में हालात पिछले कुछ सालों में बहुत खराब हुए हैं, जबकि सरकार की तरफ से बताया गया था कि पिछले वर्षों में सबसे ज्यादा हालात ठीक हो गए हैं, जो सत्य नहीं है। कश्मीर में भी हालात खराब हैं और अब जम्मू प्रोविंस में भी हालात खराब होते जा रहे हैं। कल वहां जो घटना हुई है, वह बहुत दुखद है। एक पाकिस्तानी एल.ई.टी. का कमांडर, नवीद जाट, जो जून, 2014 में एक ज्वाइंट ऑपरेशन में कुलगाम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पकड़ा गया था और सैन्ट्रल जेल, श्रीनगर में था, कल उसे इलाज के लिए महाराजा हरिसिंह अस्पताल में ले जाया जा रहा था। महाराजा हरिसिंह अस्पताल कश्मीर का सबसे पुराना अस्पताल है, शहर के अंदर है, मेडिकल कॉलेज भी उसी में है, पुराना ही नहीं सबसे बड़ा अस्पताल है, उस अस्पताल में early 90s में ऐसी घटना हो सकती थी, लेकिन पिछले 15-20 साल से, जबसे हालात कुछ ठीक हो गए हैं, तब से यह पहली घटना हुई है कि उस अस्पताल से एक पाकिस्तानी ओरिजिन के मिलिटेंट को कुछ दूसरे मिलिटेंट्स छुड़ाकर ले जाएं — यह घटना सीधी तरह से गवर्नमेंट या सरकार पर रिफ्लेक्ट ही नहीं करती, लेकिन देश के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं खाली सरकार की बात नहीं करता हूं, देश के किसी गांव के अस्पताल में ऐसा हो सकता है, लेकिन इसमें कहीं-न-कहीं राज्य सरकार की कमी रही है, क्योंकि अगर वे किसी इतने बड़े एल.ई.टी. आतंकवादी को उस अस्पताल में ले गए थे, तो उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए पैरा-मिलिटरी, आर्मी या दूसरे लोग साथ होने चाहिए। सबसे पहले तो उसे इलाज के लिए आर्मी अस्पताल में ले जाना चाहिए था, जहां पेशेंट और केन्टोनमेंट के लोगों के अलावा दूसरा कोई जा नहीं सकता था। उसे ऐसी जगह क्यों ले गए, जहां ओ.पी.डी. के लिए हजारों लोग जाते हों? वहां कोई उसे धक्का देकर भी ले जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह देश के लिए, राज्य के लिए और सरकार के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है। सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिए और इस तरह की घटना दोबारा न हो, इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: زیرو آوور میں دو تین منٹ سے زیادہ اس وشئے پر میں چرچا نہیں کر سکتا، کیوں کہ بہت سارے وشئے سدن کے سامنے ہیں۔ اس سے پہلے کہ میں کل کی گھٹنا پر سدن میں اپنی بات رکھوں، میں مائٹے چیئرمین صاحب اور سرکار سے نویدن کروں گا کہ جموں-کشمیر میں جس طرح حالات خراب ہوئے ہیں، ان پر کسی وقت یہاں چرچا ہونی چاہئے، اگر اس سیشن میں نہیں تو اگلے سیشن میں ضرور چرچا ہونی چاہئے اور وستار سے سبھی ایم-پیز اس میں حصہ لیں۔



میں پنے پرسوں بھی بتایا تھا کہ جموں - کشمیر میں حالات پچھلے کچھ سالوں میں بہت خراب ہوئے ہیں، جبکہ سرکار کی طرف سے بتایا گیا تھا کہ پچھلے سالوں میں سب سے زیادہ حالات ٹھیک ہو گئے ہیں، جو سچ نہیں ہے۔ کشمیر میں بھی حالات خراب ہیں اور اب جموں پروونس میں بھی حالات خراب ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔ کل وہاں جو گھٹنا ہوئی ہے، وہ بہت دکھد ہے۔ ایک پاکستانی ایل-ای-ٹی۔ کا کمانڈر، نوید جاٹ، جو جون، 2014 میں ایک جوائنٹ آپریشن میں کلگام ڈسٹرکٹ میں پکڑا گیا تھا اور سینٹرل جیل، سری نگر میں تھا، کل اسے علاج کے لئے مہاراجہ ہری سنگھ اسپتال میں لے جایا جا رہا تھا۔ مہاراجہ ہری سنگھ اسپتال کشمیر کا سب سے پرانا اسپتال ہے، شہر کے اندر ہے، میڈیکل کالج بھی اسی میں ہے، پرانا ہی نہیں سب سے بڑا اسپتال ہے، اس اسپتال میں early 90s میں ایسی گھٹنا ہو سکتی تھی، لیکن پچھلے پندرہ-بیس سال سے، جب سے حالات کچھ ٹھیک ہو گئے ہیں، تب سے یہ پہلی گھٹنا ہوئی ہے کہ اس اسپتال سے ایک پاکستانی اورینجن کے ملیٹینٹ کو کچھ دوسرے ملیٹینٹس چھڑا کر لے جائیں — یہ گھٹنا ٹھیک طرح سے گوورنمنٹ اور سرکار پر رفلیکٹ نہیں کرتی، لیکن دیش کے لئے اچھی نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت) --- میں خالی سرکار کی بات نہیں کرتا ہوں، دیش کے کسی گاؤں کے اسپتال میں ایسا ہو سکتا ہے، لیکن اس میں کہیں نہ کہیں راجیہ سرکار کی کمی رہی ہے، کیوں کہ اگر وہ کسی بڑے ایل-ای-ٹی آتک وادی کو اس اسپتال میں لے گئے تھے، تو اس کی سرکشا کے لئے پیرا - ملٹری، آرمی یا دوسرے لوگ ساتھ ہونے چاہئیں۔ سب سے پہلے تو اسے علاج کے لئے آرمی اسپتال میں لے جانا چاہئے تھا، جہاں پیشینٹ اور کنٹوفینٹ کے رہنے والوں کے علاوہ دوسرا کوئی جا نہیں سکتا تھا۔ اسے ایسی جگہ کیوں لے گئے، جہاں او-پی-ڈی۔ کے لئے ہزاروں لوگ جاتے ہوں؟ وہاں کوئی اسے دھکا دے کر بھی لے جا سکتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ دیش کے لئے، راجیہ کے لئے اور سرکار کے لئے بہت اچھی بات نہیں ہے۔ سرکار کو محتاط رہنا چاہئے اور اس طرح کی گھٹنا دوبارہ نہ ہو، اس کا دھیان رکھنا چاہئے۔

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

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek K. Tankha to associate ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao, I will not continue the House with such placards. I am telling you very frankly. Whatever has happened, this is not the way. Ghulam Nabi Azadji, take care of your Member. Ask him to go back to his seat.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I would like you to use your good offices ...(*Interruptions*)... इस घटना में जो दो कांस्टेबल्स मारे गए हैं, मैं उनके प्रति भी शोक व्यक्त करता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

† اس گھٹنا میں جو دو کانسٹبل مارے گئے ہیں، میں ان کے تئیں بھی شوک و یتکت کرتا ہوں۔۔۔(*مداخلت*)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, the issue which he wants to raise is an important issue, not because of his Andhra issue, but even otherwise also. But, at the same time, this is not the way, and I am not going to accept this. And some of you felt that why the House is being adjourned. I cannot run the House like this. श्री रामचंद्र राव जी, आप अपनी जगह पर जाकर बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, प्लीज़ अपने सदस्य को समझाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... I am very clear about this. There are only two ways left — either name him and take action; otherwise adjourn the House. आप लोग डिसाइड कीजिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The House should run, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let me tell you that my Party does not approve this behaviour of the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: ऐसा है तो आपने अच्छा किया। Dr. Ramachandra Rao, you have made your point; please go to your seat. Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please go to your seat; I am telling you the second time. Dr. Ramachandra Rao, we had a discussion yesterday; after that, we discussed it today morning. All parties have said that the House should run and the Zero Hour should go on. Now, if one Member creates a situation like this, tomorrow, another Member will do the same thing!

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the House is in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is not in order.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, with all humility, the House is in order and we should have Zero Hour mentions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: So, the House is in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you say that the House is in order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इग्नोर कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I can't. I will not ignore it. If I ignore, the country is not going to ignore. Are we so helpless?

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, एक व्यक्ति के लिए पूरे हाउस को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, ऐसा उदाहरण मत दीजिए। आप बैठिए। आप बैठिए न। Mr. Sanjay Singh, please sit down. You are a new Member; just watch for some time. I am going to allow you on your issues also. Why are you getting involved in this? Mr. Vivek Tankha has to associate himself with what has been said. A lot of other Members also have raised their hands and all of their names should be included.

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### WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBER

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, can I speak for a minute on this issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. The House is not in order. I have told you about the two alternatives. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, finally I am telling you to go back to your seat, please.

Rule 255 talks of withdrawal of Member: "The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting." Dr. Ramachandra Rao, I am invoking Rule 255 and also directing you to please conduct yourself by going back to your seat or withdraw from the House immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, I had allowed you and now I can't allow you to speak. I can give you an opportunity if you want to speak; go back to your seat and not here. You can't speak to me like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. सब लोग कह रहे हैं। Everybody is saying.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): \*

*(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commentary will go on record. No discussion on this. No statement made by Dr. Ramachandra Rao will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Member coming into the well of the House is very unfortunate. Nothing will go on record. No camera to be focused on this because the disorderly conduct will send a wrong message. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are here to do justice. Justice can be arrived at by debate, discussion and decision and not by disruption. Now, Shri Vivek Tankha to associate.

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### **Deteriorating security situation in Jammu and Kashmir — *Contd.***

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am associating myself with the Leader of the Opposition on the Kashmir issue for three very good reasons. Firstly, we must act on Kashmir because it is demoralising our security forces. We can't let this happen indefinitely. Otherwise, the security forces will get demoralised. Secondly, the people of Kashmir are tired. They want peace. There has to be a dialogue. I want to see the start of a dialogue. Otherwise, it will be unending. Thirdly, the very important thing is, Kashmiri Pandits who had left Kashmir in the 90s are wanting to go back to Kashmir. We have to create a situation where the Kashmiri Pandits go back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally, the associating Member is not allowed to speak. But, he raised an important issue. That is why I allowed.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: These were the important three points, Sir. Thank you.

#### **Issue of involvement of a former Union Minister in the 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Delhi as revealed in a recent sting operation by a news channel**

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं आज ऐसा इश्यू आपके सामने और हाउस के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ, जो 34 साल पहले सिखों के साथ नरसंहार हुआ, genocide हुआ, इतने समय बाद अभी तक उनको कोई इंसफ नहीं मिला, लेकिन जो श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने "नानावती कमीशन" बनाया था, उन्होंने कांग्रेस के कुछ लीडर्स के बारे में कहा कि इसमें इनका हाथ है। उसमें दो आदमी ऐसे हैं जो अभी यहां पर हैं। वे \*\* और \*\* ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\* Not recorded

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** यहां नाम नहीं ले सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** चलो, मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूं, लेकिन एक नया ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलो ठीक है, मैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Name will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... But we have to follow this rule in all cases. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** सर, एक नया एविडेंस आया है। उस एविडेंस को मैं यहां पेश करना चाहता हूं, जिसकी सीडी भी हमारे पास है। हमारे प्रेजिडेंट, दिल्ली सिख गुरुद्वारा मैनेजमेंट कमेटी के चेयरमैन को देकर गया था। वह सभी चैनल्स पर भी कल चला और पेपर्स में भी आया है। इसको मैं टेबल पर भी रखूंगा, लेकिन उस इंसान ने जो कहा, वह मैं इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वह कहता है कि मैंने सौ सिख मारे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): He shall have to authenticate it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** जी, मैं यह सीडी टेबल पर रख रहा हूं, आप देख सकते हैं। यह कल भी सारे दिन चली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें वह गाली भी बहुत निकालता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** मुझे कम्प्लीट कर लेने दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Dhindsaji can continue, but hear me out. Sir, the rules of the House do not allow two things (a) when a matter is *sub judice* and the matter is actually *sub judice*, and the evidence as such can only be presented in the court; the court has taken cognizance to whatever is being alleged; (b) this House cannot convert itself into a trial court, and (c) a person being named, individual, irrespective of...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, I understand what you are trying to say. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: A person who cannot come and clarify the fact, he cannot be included ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a *sub judice* matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You have made your point; now leave it to the Chair. I do agree that we should not name the Member that is why I suggested that it will

[Mr. Chairman]

not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any person who is not a Member of the House and not present in the House, his name will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is one stand taken by them. See it in the future also. But the point is that the hon. Member and two other Members came to me, met me in my Chamber and showed me the CD – it is not my duty to see the CD – I told them to authenticate it. He said it in the floor of the House now that he is submitting the same CD with authentication to the House. So, I don't find any objection to that. Please go ahead.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** सर, उसका अपना confession है। यह कैसे कह दिया, जबकि कल सारे टीवी चैनल्स पर चला है। पेपर्स में भी है और मैं इसको यहां पर रख रहा हूं। यह उसका confession है, तो शर्मा जी कह रहे हैं कि उससे क्या होता है। उसमें वह गाली भी निकालता है और वह कहता है कि मैंने सौ सिखों को मारा। पहले तो यह बताएं कि एक आदमी तो सौ सिखों को नहीं मार सकता। उसके साथ कौन-कौन थे? दूसरा वह कहते हैं कि मैंने चीफ जस्टिस को टेलीफोन किया और दो जज \* और \* लगवाए और मैंने उनको बोल दिया है और उन्होंने ही \* की जमानत की है, जो कभी भी नहीं हो सकती थी। यहां बड़े-बड़े लीगल फील्ड के आदमी बैठे हैं, वे बताएं कि क्या इस प्रकार किसी की जमानत हो सकती है? महोदय, दूसरा यह है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please no commentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैटर गंभीर है, Please try to understand. Mr. Anand Sharmaji, I have not called you, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not called you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There are rules ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know what is there in Rajya Sabha rules.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There are rules ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, for 33 years, where were these rules and regulations? Where were the rules when Sikhs were massacred? Have they forgotten the rules? Is it a rule that Sikhs should be massacred and no justice should be given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No rule is being allowed to be violated as long as I am here. You don't worry on that count. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have a serious issue. They have every right to raise it in the House. I have permitted them. Once the Chair permits, you cannot object. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Shri Anand Sharma is saying will not go on record. Whatever Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa is saying will go on record. Others should sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सरकार की रिपोर्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an emotional issue.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सरकार की अपनी रिपोर्ट है कि 2,733 सिख हैं, जिनका सिर्फ दिल्ली में कत्ल हुआ। ये उनकी figures हैं, लेकिन 5,000 से ज्यादा सिखों का यहां पर कत्लेआम हुआ। तीन दिन तक यह सब होता रहा। इनको उस वक्त रूल्स मालूम नहीं थे, \*\* तीन दिन तक न पुलिस बुलवाई गयी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपको क्या कहना है?

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: न पुलिस बुलायी गयी और न फौज को बुलाया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: क्या रूल्स यह कहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): यह National TV पर आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

National TV पर सब आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it cannot be permitted. ...(Interruptions)...You have to expunge it.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: यह National TV पर आता रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

National TV पर आता रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to behave. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude, Sardar Dhindsa. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): इनको क्षमा याचना करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, ये लोग मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa's speech, nothing else will on record. Any reference to persons, name and position who are not here should be avoided. It should be removed from the record.

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\* Not recorded.

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** आप बताएं कि क्या हमें 34 साल में कोई इंसाफ मिला है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप सब लोगों में से क्या कोई इंसाफ की बात कर रहा है? क्या सिखों को कभी इंसाफ मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा? अगर वे खुद confess करते हैं तो उसे भी आप सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** ये अभी भी कातिलों की हिमायत कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... 34 साल हो गए हैं, अभी भी हिमायत कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** ये अभी भी उनकी हिमायत कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी भी सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अभी भी ऐसा बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me make it clear once again. The reference to a particular name earlier, the reference to the former Prime Minister will not be part of the record. Other things will go on. Thank you, Dhindsaji, please sit down. I have to give an opportunity to others. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:** Some hon. Members were disrupting him, Sir. Please allow him to speak.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is why I gave him time. आप एक लाइन में conclude करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(Interruptions)... If you want to associate, you can associate afterwards.

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** एक तो उसके confession की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं एक और चीज़ बताना चाहता हूं। वह कहता है कि ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप conclude कीजिए। Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Sir, are we having a discussion here? He has already taken nine minutes. This is not the discussion time. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am asking him to conclude. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** मेरे सारे मिनट तो आप लोग खा गए हैं, आपने मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा सारा वक्त तो ये लोग खा गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, I am on a point of order. Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, how much time can he take? ...(Interruptions)...

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा:** जिस जनरल से बांग्लादेश बनाया था, जनरल अरोड़ा, उन्हें कैसे अपनी जान बचानी पड़ी, वह भी सभी जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... गुजराल साहब बता सकते हैं



कि उन्होंने कैसे अपनी जान बचायी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो हिन्दुस्तान का हीरो था, उसको गुजराल साहब के घर में जाकर अपनी जान बचानी पड़ी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली** (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री श्वेत मलिक**: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER**: Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL**: Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

**SHRI LA. GANESAN** (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS**: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: Okay. Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. Shri Manish Gupta. I am not allowing a discussion. I have already given the ruling. So, please go by that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Manish Gupta. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: No, no. We have been discussing in this House issues which are *sub judice* for years together. It is everybody's knowledge. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: No, no. I have already called him. Mr. Bhupender Yadav, please, you are from the ruling party. Please sit down. I have already told you.

**SHRI MANISH GUPTA** (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to flag the issue of abhorrent practice of manual scavenging. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, you should take care of what is happening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am keeping a watch on what is happening, Sukhendu ji. I have taken note of it.

### **Need to eliminate manual scavenging in the country**

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to flag the issue of manual scavenging in India.

After more than seventy years, more than 2.6 million dry latrines still exist in this country! And, more than 7 lakh of those latrines are manually serviced!

Now, the problem is, the people engaged in this particular profession are from poor and disadvantaged sections. Although, there is legislation in 1993 and 2013 to look after the interests of this particular section of people, action taken by the Government – whether it is Central Government or State Governments – has not been adequate.

The two-pronged strategy of the Government to identify manual scavengers as well as to provide them alternative livelihoods is still at a nascent stage. What we need to do at this hour is to find a way to bring in stricter laws to see that these people are properly identified.

There was a proposal to set up a survey to identify the manual scavengers. But, it has not taken off. As a result, this particular practice is still continuing in many parts of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, what is your conclusion?

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Also, we have noticed, some cases of death in manual scavenging are filed. More than 400 people have died due to manual scavenging in the last 3-4 years. It is a very serious matter. But, when cases are filed, we find that FIRs cite negligence and other acts, instead of saying that it is an act of not only negligence but also violation of law by those people who employ these manual scavengers. Sir, not a single person has been punished in the last 10 years! It means, the law is very weak. We need to amend law and provide a comprehensive rehabilitation package for these manual scavengers. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the Zero Hour submission made by Manishji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Names of all the hon. Members be recorded as associations. One is, raising your hand; subsequently, you also send a slip, because it may not

be humanly possible for Reporters to note down all the names. So, you send a slip, so that it will go on record.

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

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY** (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

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

**SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY** (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

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

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

**SHRI MAJEED MEMON** (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

**SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE** (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

**SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE** (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

**SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

**SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY** (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Manish Gupta.

### **Deteriorating condition of the real estate sector**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, जब आप अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर थे, उस समय रियल स्टेट बूम पर था, जमीन के दाम बहुत अधिक थे। आप कानून भी लाए और उस कानून ने बहुत कुछ किया भी और जब जमीन के दाम आधे हो गए हैं। उस समय तो राज्य सरकारें स्टैम्प ड्यूटी के लिए सर्किल रेट को बढ़ा देती थीं। लोग सर्किल रेट के हिसाब से स्टैम्प ड्यूटी देते थे, actual rate के हिसाब से खरीद लेते थे, लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स का एक ऑर्डर पहुंचा कि सर्किल रेट से नीचे जमीन को खरीदा नहीं जाएगा। श्रीमन्, अगर अब सर्किल रेट 6,000 रुपये है और जमीन का दाम 3,000 रुपये है, तो हम कैसे खरीदें? हम 6,000 रुपये का दाम देंगे, तो ब्लैक मनी बनेगी और ब्लैक मनी बनेगी, तो सरकार के तमाम कानून हम पर लगेंगे। जिलाधिकारी हर साल सर्किल रेट बढ़ा देते हैं। इससे किसानों के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। आज एक किसान अपना खेत बेचना चाहे, तो उसके खेत को सर्किल रेट के कारण कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। अगर हम उसको मार्केट रेट पर लेते हैं, तो तुरंत इन्कम टैक्स का नोटिस आ जाता है और उस बीच की मनी को इन्कम में जोड़कर, उस पर टैक्स लगा देते हैं और फाइन लगा देते हैं। इससे किसान को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। अगर किसान को अपनी जरूरत के लिए जमीन बेचनी है, अगर उसे बच्चे की शादी करनी है और उसके पास पैसा नहीं है, सरकार तो उसे बच्चे की शादी करने के लिए पैसा देगी नहीं, क्योंकि \*

**श्री सभापति:** आप अपना विषय बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, आप सरकार वाले शब्द सुना मत करिए। वह समझ लीजिए ब्रेकिट में है, बाकी सब शब्द सुन लीजिए। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या इस देश के सामने खड़ी हो गयी है। महोदय, बहुत से किसानों ने इस बात को कहा है और यह बात सही भी है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में सरकार कोई निष्कर्ष निकाले क्योंकि Income Tax Department का आदेश ब्लैक मनी को बढ़ावा देने का है। अगर सरकार ब्लैक मनी को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है, तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इस समस्या के समाधान के संबंध में सरकार कोई स्टेटमेंट दे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** अगर कोई विषय विवाद की ओर जाता है, तो मैं उसे correct करूंगा। इसका कारण यह है कि फिर समस्या के प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा और unnecessary विवाद होगा, अन्यथा मेरा कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

### Concern over quality of education in the country

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार):** सभापति जी, ज्ञान और शिक्षा की मंजिल चढ़कर दुनिया और मानव समाज आज यहां तक पहुंचा है। हमारे यहां हजारों वर्ष पहले कहा गया है कि विद्वान की पूजा सर्वत्र होती है जब कि राजा अपने घर, क्षेत्र में ही सम्मान पाता है।

आज दुनिया एक Knowledge society बनने में मुक्ति की राह देख रही है, लेकिन हम ने पिछले 40-50 वर्षों में शिक्षा की जो बुनियाद डाली, उसका क्या outcome है? मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का National Achievement Survey आया है, जोकि देश के 700 जिलों में 22 लाख छात्रों के बीच 1.1 लाख स्कूलों में हुआ है, इसका निष्कर्ष है कि जैसे-जैसे हमारे बच्चे बड़े होते हैं, गणित और भाषा में, उनका ज्ञान घटता है। महोदय, 17 जनवरी को देशभर में ग्रामीण भारत के बच्चों के शिक्षा स्तर पर Annual Status of Education Report, 2017 आयी है, जिस का निष्कर्ष है कि 14 से 18 वर्ष के ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों के बीच 14 फीसदी छात्र भारत का नक्शा नहीं पहचानते, 36 प्रतिशत बच्चे देश की राजधानी का नाम नहीं जानते, 21 प्रतिशत बच्चे अपने राज्य का नाम नहीं जानते, 58 प्रतिशत बच्चे भारत के नक्शे में अपने राज्य को नहीं पहचानते। महोदय, ऐसे अनेक तथ्य हैं। ASER की रिपोर्ट, 2004 और 2014 में ऐसी ही स्थिति थी। वर्ष 2014 की रिपोर्ट में दुनिया में शिक्षाविद के रूप में प्रसिद्ध श्री माधव प्रधान ने कहा है कि 2004 से 2014 के बीच 10 करोड़ बच्चे बिना गणित और बुनियादी पढ़ाई यानी formal reading के निकले हैं।

सर, हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति बहुत बुरी स्थिति में है। Narcotics Bureau के 1 जनवरी के सर्वे के अनुसार drugs लेने वाले छात्रों में 15 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की हिस्सेदारी 12 प्रतिशत है। एक सप्ताह पूर्व कोटा से आयी सूचना, जोकि Times of India में प्रमुखता से छपी है, उसमें जिला प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट है कि वहां देशभर से आए आईआईटी/आईआईएम का बेहतर सपना देखने वाले छात्र drugs और आत्महत्या की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं ऐसे अनेक प्रामाणिक तथ्य उद्धृत कर सकता हूं। महोदय, यह मुद्दा उठाने के पीछे दो कारण हैं — यह मामला दलों और राजनीति से ऊपर देश से जुड़ा है। हमने शिक्षा को भी वोट बैंक की राजनीति से चलाया, यह उस का परिणाम है। मौजूदा केंद्र की सरकार में लीक से हटकर साहसिक कदम उठाने की क्षमता और संकल्प है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस संबंध में कदम उठाए। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस दिशा में ठोस, समयबद्ध कदम उठाए और सदन से आग्रह है कि हम मिलकर संकल्प लें कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पुराने नालंदा और तक्षशिला की तरह पुनः भारत ज्ञान का केंद्र बनेगा।

महोदय, अंत में कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 4 दिनों से नोटिस दे रहा हूं, मुझे आज जीरो ऑवर में मौका मिला। मेरा सदन से आग्रह है कि सदन तय करे कि हम ऐसे मुद्दे बहस के लिए लाएं या नहीं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

### **Pathetic condition of cooks employed in Government schools**

**श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके** (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सुदूर अंचल से आती हूँ। सर, विद्यालयों में पढ़ रहे देश के भविष्य, विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो भोजन की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उन रसोइयों की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि बड़े शहरों में एनजीओ के माध्यम से हर विद्यालय में भोजन परोसा जाता है, किंतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थिति यह है कि रसोइया जहां पर मध्यान्ह भोजन संचालित करते हैं, उनके मानदेय में बढ़ोतरी हो। यह बात मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहती हूँ। देश के हर क्षेत्र से लगातार यह आवाज वे उठाते रहते हैं।

महोदय, जिस तरह देश के प्रधान मंत्री देश में नई-नई योजनाओं की शुरुआत कर रहे हैं, मैं चाहूंगी कि इन का मानदेय बढ़ाया जाए ताकि वे देश के नव-निर्माण में अपना अमूल्य योगदान दें। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Need to declare the birthdays of Swami Vivekananda and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as National Holidays**

**श्री विवेक गुप्ता** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे ज़ीरो ऑवर में बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, मैं थोड़ा दुखी भी हूँ और थोड़ा गौरवान्वित भी हूँ। मैं दुखी इसलिए हूँ कि हमारे बंगाल के दो सुपूतों ने न केवल भारत में अपितु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत का नाम रौशन किया है पर उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आज स्वामी विवेकानन्द और सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा नाम विवेक मेरे दादा जी ने स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी से प्रेरित होकर ही रखा था। उन्होंने राष्ट्र के लिए जो कुछ भी किया, हम सब उनके बारे में जानते हैं, इसलिए मुझे इसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। यहां तक कि हमारे सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी स्वामी विवेकानन्द

का अक्सर अपने भाषणों में जिक्र करते रहते हैं। जब भी उनकी शिक्षा को फैलाने के बारे में कोई बात आती है, तो मुझे इस सरकार का रुख थोड़ा मायूस सा नजर आता है।

महोदय, मैं नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि उनकी इंडियन नेशनल आर्मी ने भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए जो कुछ किया, उनके इस योगदान को इतिहास ने कभी भी पूरी तरह से नहीं आंका है। महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को कम शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी मुख्य मंत्री, ममता बनर्जी ने थोड़े दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र भी लिखा है कि इन दोनों महानुभावों के जन्मदिवस पर राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने दो मांगें रखना चाहता हूं। पहली मांग यह है कि हमारी मुख्य मंत्री ने जो पत्र लिखा है, उस पर एक्शन लिया जाए और छुट्टी डिक्लेयर की जाए। इसके साथ ही साथ इन दोनों के बारे में किताबों में जानकारी दी जाए, ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियों को इनके और इनके कार्य के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी मिले।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naturally, everybody will associate because not only that they were from Bengal but they represented the entire country, India.

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

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also ssociate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**Need to withdraw the increased excise duties on petrol and diesel**

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, we are witnessing an unprecedented price rise of petrol and diesel. In many cities, petrol prices have touched ₹ 80/- and more. Sir, considering this alarming price rise, I demand from the Central Government to withdraw the excise duties which have been imposed since 2014. Sir, I also demand from the Central Government to take steps to regulate the prices of petrol and diesel and withdraw the deregulation regime. Sir, the Finance Minister, in his Budget, has made a cut in the excise duties to the tune of ₹ 8/-. But he made it sure that the cut does not pass on to the consumer by introducing a new road cess of ₹ 8/-. Sir, what was the argument while deregulating the prices of petrol and diesel? It was that the prices of petrol and diesel will be decided on the basis of international prices. The price may increase or decrease *vis-à-vis* the international prices. But what is our experience? Sir, when the crude oil price rises, we see that petrol and diesel prices also rise. At the same time, when the crude oil price falls, it is not getting shifted to consumers. In 2014, crude oil price was US \$ 110 per barrel. Now, it is only US \$ 70 per barrel. It has come down to US \$ 30 per barrel. But, unfortunately, the Government is taking it as an opportunity to increase the excise duty but the benefit of falling prices is not being shifted to the consumers. At the same time, Sir, as you can see, in 2014, the total excise duty imposed on this sector was ₹ 1,00,000/- crore; in 2016-17, it increased to ₹ 2.67 lakh crore, and now it has crossed ₹ 3,00,000 crore. What about the subsidy? In 2014, for diesel, ₹ 92,000/- crores were earmarked as subsidy for diesel. Now, it has also been cut into zero.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, it was the UPA Government that had initiated the deregulation of petrol. At that time, they were opposed to this. And, now, they have deregulated the price of diesel and taken away the subsidy of ₹ 92,000/- crores. Moreover, they are not passing the benefit of falling prices of crude oil to the consumers, and hence putting more and more burden on the people. So, I demand from the Government to review this policy and withdraw the deregulation regime. Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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



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

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री अहमद पटेल** (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

### **Concern over deaths and destruction due to underground fire in Koyalanchal, Jharkhand**

**श्री संजीव कुमार** (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, 20 जनवरी, 2018 को झारखंड कोयलांचल में बीसीसीएल क्षेत्र के विलबेरा मस्जिद पट्टी के सामने भूमिगत आग से भयानक भू-धंसान के कारण आग धधक उठी। इससे उठी ज़हरीली गैस से पूरा इलाका ढक गया। लोग जान-माल बचाने के लिए इधर-उधर भागे, जिससे वहां अफरा-तफरी मच गई। 20 जनवरी, 2018 को घटी भू-धंसान की यह इकलौती घटना नहीं है, कोयलांचल में यह आम बात है। हाल ही में 24 मार्च, 2017 को झरिया के इंदिरा चौक की भू-धंसान की घटना एक बाप-बेटे को निगल गई, जिनकी लाश भी बरामद नहीं की जा सकी। इसी प्रकार 20 अगस्त, 2017 संढवाडीह एवं 6 सितम्बर, 2017 केंढवाडीह इलाके में भू-धंसान की घटना घटी।

महोदय, कोयलांचल में बरसों से भू-धंसान की घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, सैकड़ों लोग मारे जा चुके हैं, लाखों लोग विस्थापित हो चुके हैं, परंतु बीसीसीएल में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, बीसीसीएल ऑफिसर्स की अपराधियों, ठेकेदार, माफिया से सांठ-गांठ एवं ठोस नीति के अभाव में यह समस्या बद से बदतर हो गई है और भूमिगत आग कोल इंडिया एवं कोयलांचल की एक बड़ी समस्या बनकर रह गई है।

महोदय, मैं बीसीसीएल अधिकारियों के भ्रष्टाचार, सीबीआई, इनकम-टैक्स ऑफिसर्स के साथ इनके गठजोड़ के विषय में संसद एवं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा हूँ। मेरी बातों को इस

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

बात से बल मिलेगा कि हाल ही में बीसीसीएल के एक दो मामलों में कुछ सीनियर अधिकारियों के खिलाफ चार्जशीट फाइल हो चुकी है। सर, हाल ही में भूमिगत आग का बहाना बनाकर सरकार ने धनबाद, चंद्रपुरा रेल लाइन, जो झारखंड की पाइपलाइन है, को बंद कर दिया, ताकि कीमती कोयला निकाल सकें। हजारों लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, उसे सुरक्षित कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Thank you.

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** महोदय, जो लोग डेंजर ज़ोन में रह रहे हैं, उन्हें सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उनकी जान बचाई जा सके।

महोदय, मैं संसद का ध्यान कोयलांचल की भूमिगत आग, भू-धंसान, लोगों की मौत, संपत्ति की क्षति, प्रदूषण की ओर आकर्षित करने के अलावा यह मांग भी करता हूं कि जिन लोगों की इस भू-धंसान के कारण मौतें हुई हैं, उनको मुआवजा दिया जाए एवं उनके परिवारों को नौकरियां दी जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** जो लोग डेंजर ज़ोन में रहते हैं, उन्हें सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया जाए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shri Sanjiv Kumar. ...(Interruptions)... Please take note. There are more names today because during last three days, we could not have the Zero Hour. That is why I am trying to accommodate as many people as possible. Conclude in two minutes only.

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** सभापति जी, मेरे पंद्रह सैकंड बचे हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth; not present. Shrimati Rajani Patil.

### **Need to pass the Women Reservation Bill for empowerment of women**

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र):** सभापति जी, आपका धन्यवाद। मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को यहां उठाना चाहती है, जिसको लेकर साढ़े तीन साल तक इस सरकार ने हम महिलाओं को बहुत \* बनाने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप ऐसा क्यों बोलती हैं?

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** चुनावी घोषणा में उन्होंने बताया था ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** \* जैसे शब्द प्रयोग नहीं करने हैं। Issue, issue; please.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** \* बोल सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं। आप अपने विषय पर आइए। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** चुनावी जुमला है।

**श्री सभापति:** लेकिन यह अभी चुनावी नहीं है। यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए मैंने सोचकर आपको यह बताया है।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** सभापति जी, यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय को उठाने की अनुमति दी है। इस देश की जो आधी आबादी है, जो हिंदुस्तान का आधा आसमान व्याप्त करती है, जो ऐसी महिलाएँ हैं, उनको विधान सभा और लोक सभा में अपना हक पाने का पूरा अधिकार है। 33 प्रतिशत reservation for women, यह कांग्रेस का अपना नारा था और इसको पहले से ही मेरी पार्टी, यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी और मेरे नेताओं ने आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, पहली लोक सभा में जो प्रतिनिधि 489 जगहों से चुनकर आए थे, उनमें से सिर्फ 13 जगहों पर महिलाएँ चुनकर आई थीं। 1950 में विधि मंडल की 3,000 जगहों पर जो चुनाव हुआ था, उनमें 216 जगहों पर महिलाओं ने चुनाव लड़ा था, जिनमें से सिर्फ 82 महिलाएँ चुनकर आई थीं। आज के दिन संसद में सिर्फ 11 प्रतिशत महिलाओं का प्रमाण है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अनुमान के अनुसार महिला प्रतिनिधियों के बारे में हिंदुस्तान 149 वें नंबर पर आता है। यह नंबर महिला प्रतिनिधियों के बारे में दिया गया है, जो कि पड़ोसी देशों बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान से भी नीचे है।

सभापति महोदय, पाश्चात्य देशों की तुलना में हमारी महिलाएँ हमेशा जाति, वर्ग, धर्म, प्रांत, पेहराव, शिक्षण, गरीबी, इन सबसे बंट गई हैं। सरोजिनी नायडू जी, जो उस समय एक बहुत बड़ी नेत्री थी, उन्होंने महिलाओं का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल तैयार करके तत्कालीन सचिव मांटैग्यू को अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया था, लेकिन वह मांग नहीं मानी गयी। मांटैग्यू की जो सिफारिशें थीं, जो 1919 में कानून बना, उसमें मतदान के अधिकार से भी महिलाओं को दूर रखा गया था। इस निर्णय का विरोध तब स्व. मोतीलाल जी नेहरू ने किया था और आशा व्यक्त कर दी थी कि एक न एक दिन जरूर महिलाओं को मतदान करने का अपना हक मिलेगा। घटनाकार डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान के तहत हमें यह अधिकार दे दिया कि महिलाएँ भी मतदान कर सकती हैं। फिर 1990 में स्व. राजीव गांधी जी, जो इस देश के हमारे जो विज्ञनरी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने पंचायत राज के तहत संविधान के अनुच्छेद 73वें और 74वें में घटना दुरुस्ती करके अपना अधिकार दे दिया और उसके अनुसार हमें राजनीति में भी शामिल कर दिया।

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यही मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि 8 मार्च नजदीक आ रहा है और हाल ही में सोनिया गांधी जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लेटर लिखा कि महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए, तो 8 मार्च के पहले इसका निर्णय हो जाए।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू। रजनी जी, आपका समय हो गया।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, ऑल एसोसिएट। आप महिलाएं इतना अच्छा बोलती हैं, जब आपको मौका मिलता है, लेकिन आपको बीच में राजनीति में नहीं पड़ना है। अदरवाइज बढ़िया इश्यू है। This is a challenge before the entire nation. We have all made a commitment. We must honour it at the earliest. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh. ....(Interruptions)... Please don't make a running commentary.

### **Problems being faced by businessmen due to sealing of commercial establishments in Delhi**

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे सीलिंग जैसे गंभीर मुद्दे पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में आपात-स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। पिछले कुछ दिनों से सीलिंग का कहर व्यापारियों पर बरपाया जा रहा है। दिल्ली के सात लाख व्यापारियों पर सीलिंग का कहर बरपाया जा रहा है। जब मैं सात लाख व्यापारियों की बात कर रहा हूँ, तो सिर्फ सात लाख व्यापारी लोग ही प्रभावित नहीं हैं, उनकी दुकानों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी हैं, उनकी दुकानों पर मजदूरी करने वाले मजदूर भी हैं, उनकी दुकानों से सामान उठा कर दूसरी दुकानों तक पहुंचाने वाले रिक्शे वाले भी हैं और आसपास के दुकानदार भी हैं। उनकी दुकानों को सीलिंग के जरिए तबाह और बरबाद किया जा रहा है। एक अखबार में उसकी रिपोर्टिंग है कि दिल्ली के व्यापारियों ने चार हजार करोड़ रुपए कन्वर्जन चार्ज जमा किये हैं, उसके बावजूद उनकी दुकानों को सील किया जा रहा है, मनमाने ढंग से सीलिंग का कहर दिल्ली के अंदर बरपाया जा रहा है।

सर, मैं एक घटना बताऊंगा कि दिल्ली में एक इलाका कस्तूरबा नगर है, उस इलाके में एक व्यापारी ने डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए कन्वर्जन चार्ज के जमा किये थे, उसके बावजूद उसकी दुकान सील कर दी गई। दिल्ली के अंदर जो मुगलों के जमाने से, अंग्रेजों के जमाने से बाजार हैं, चाहे वह चांदनी चौक का बाजार हो, चाहे वह चावड़ी बाजार हो, चाहे वह गांधी नगर मार्केट हो, चाहे वह सदर बाजार हो, उन बाजारों को भी सील किया जा रहा है। हम सभी लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं, केंद्र की सरकार दिल्ली में रहती है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी दिल्ली में रहते हैं, इस सदन के हमारे तमाम माननीय सदस्य दिल्ली में रहते हैं, हम लोग दिल्ली का नमक खाते हैं, इसलिए मैं

विनम्रतापूर्वक सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सीलिंग के कहर को रोकने का काम करें। अगर यह सरकार जल्लीकुट्टी त्योहार पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को बदल सकती है, तो एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल सदन में लाकर इस सीलिंग पर भी रोक लगाई जाए, व्यापारियों को राहत पहुंचाई जाए। दिल्ली के अंदर आज जिस प्रकार से व्यापारियों का उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इन व्यापारियों से क्या दुश्मनी है? पहले नोटबंदी लाती है, फिर जीएसटी लेकर आते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Sanjay Singh. Please ...(Interruptions)... अभी वह विषय नहीं है, आपने सीलिंग के बारे में बात करनी है।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** आज व्यापारियों का जो व्यापार है, उसको चौपट करने के लिए सीलिंग की जा रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, मेरा समय है। \*

**श्री सभापति:** यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। मैंने दो मिनट दिए हैं। To accommodate maximum number of people, the time has been reduced to two minutes. I have said so already. Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

**डा. सुशील गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have got names of 17 more Members. That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Need to recognise Doctor of Pharmacy graduates  
as medical practitioners**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Doctor of Pharmacy, popularly known as Pharm.D. is a six-year doctoral course. It was introduced in India in 2008 by the Pharmacy Council of India. Ten years are over since introducing the course. The objective of the Doctor of Pharmacy is to provide rationalized therapy to the patients and improve the quality of therapy and patient's life. Sir, this particular course has got three phases. The first phase is academic. In the academics, they deal with the study of anatomy, pathology, pharmacology, therapeutics, medical chemistry and bio-chemistry of human body. In the second phase, it is one-year internship where students undergo training relating to clinical pharmacy services and critical evaluation. In the third phase, the students are trained in the general medicine for six months. These are all the three phases which they undergo during the six years. The objective behind framing of this kind of syllabus is that Pharm.D. graduates learn to treat framed therapy for very basic illness. Sir, in fact, after seeing the academics, initially, the course should have been recognized by the Medical Council of India, not the Pharmacy Council of India. Sir, for better future of about 20,000 Pharm.D. graduates and students, I request the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to recognize Pharm.D. graduates as Clinical Pharmacists. In fact, a Starred Question came yesterday, but the House could not sit. To that Starred Question, the hon. Minister has responded and agreed to recognize Pharm.D. graduates as Clinical Pharmacists. But my request to the hon. Minister is – there is only one request which he has not addressed in the Starred Question – since many MBBS doctors are not willing to go to the rural areas and serve the patients, these Pharm.D. graduates can be sent to the rural areas and asked to serve in the rural areas and can be conferred with the MBBS after completion of the fixed tenure. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Pramod Tiwari; not present. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, you have two minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; two minutes only. Others also have to be given time. Moreover, no Member can raise two issues separately.

**Concern over missing oil tanker with 22 Indian sailors off the coast of Benin, West African country**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, even after five days of the missing of oil tanker with 22 Indian sailors on board, there is no trace of this merchant ship which lost its contact at Benin, West Africa. No contact has been established with the vessel so far and there have been no reports of a ransom call.

Sir, it is suspected that the Marine Express carrying 13,500 tonne of gasoline may have been hijacked by pirates in the pirate-infested Gulf of Guinea. According to the Shipping Ministry, all communication with the vessel has been lost. The Ministry of External Affairs said that the Indian Mission in Abuja is in touch with authorities in Nigeria and Benin.

Worried relatives of these crew members have sought the help of the Ministry of Shipping. This is the second ship to go missing in the last one month. In January, another vessel had gone missing off the coast and later it was released after reportedly paying ransom.

I request the Government of India to take up the matter very seriously with the authorities in Nigeria and Benin and to closely monitor the situation. They should get in touch with their counterparts in Nigeria.

Sir, international authorities like International Maritime Bureau's Anti Piracy Reporting Centre should also be involved to find out the fate of the vessel and to ensure the safety of Indian crew members. I request the Government to extend all help in this regard and make a statement on this issue in Parliament at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Partap Singh Bajwa; not present.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not Partap Singh Bajwa; I know you personally. I called you. You were not there. You came back. I noticed that. You will get your turn once the roster is over. Now, Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

**Need to make Tamil as official language of the Madras High Court**

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to speak about a very important issue. Recently, the Central Government, through the Law Ministry, rejected the demand of Tamil Nadu for using our own language, Tamil, in the Madras High Court proceedings as the Official Language.

We speak more about co-operative federalism, but it is very unfortunate that in true spirit, where are we? In 1997, 1999 and 2006 also, the Tamil Nadu State

[Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa]

Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution and forwarded it for the approval of the hon. President. But, in 2018 now, replying to my Parliament Question, the Ministry of Law and Justice stated that the Supreme Court has decided not to accede to the proposal.

Sir, in Article 348, clause (2), it is clearly stated that the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State. When the Constitution itself allows this, why has my people's right to know what is happening in our High Court been denied? Sir, I would like to ask the Law Ministry in which way Tamil, which is our goddess and the first language of the world, is considered to be inferior to any other language of the world. Sir, Thirukkural and many other Tamil literatures shaped the ethical and moral values of the people of the whole world. What is stopping BJP from promoting my own language in my own State? Sir, it is an insult not only to the Tamil people, but also to the whole country because Singapore and Sri Lanka allow their citizens to use Tamil as official language. Therefore, I would request the Government to reconsider the Resolution sent by the Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly. Our hon. Amma also then and there insisted on this issue, that is, use of Tamil language in the proceedings of Madras High Court. Kindly reconsider this issue and do justice to the Tamil people. Thank you.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

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

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.



SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

**श्री सभापति:** यह एक आदर्श स्थिति होगी, जब हरेक हाई कोर्ट में लोग अपनी स्थानीय भाषा में ही बोल सकेंगे, अपना केस प्रेजेंट कर सकेंगे और जजमेंट भी आ सकेगी। यह एक आदर्श स्थिति होगी। This will be an ideal situation if the country moves in that direction. For that, there has to be broad consensus and everybody should agree for the same.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, the Guwahati High Court is the High Court for seven States. Which language will be the Official Language there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The North-East is a different case, but I am saying that by and large, to the extent possible, the people should know what the advocate is arguing.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): This spirit should be supported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that's right. Now, Shri P. L. Punia. पुनिया जी, आपके पास टाइम कम है, इसलिए थोड़ा जल्दी अपनी बात खत्म कीजिएगा।

**Need to pass the SC/ST Reservation (Posts and Services) Bill, 2008,  
in the current Session**

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, आपने मुझे दलित समाज से जुड़े एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के कल्याण से संबंधित अनेक बिल पार्लियामेंट में लम्बित हैं। चार वर्ष से अधिक समय से the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation (Posts and Services) Bill, 2008, राज्य सभा में पास होने के बाद लोक सभा में लम्बित है। कुछ संशोधनों के साथ यह बिल लोक सभा में पास होना था, लेकिन पिछले कई वर्षों से केंद्र सरकार ने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर विचार करने हेतु लोक सभा की कार्यसूची में अभी तक सम्मिलित नहीं किया है। इसके अलावा SC/ST Reservation in Promotion Bill और मैला ढोने की प्रथा पर तत्काल रोक लगाने वाला बिल एवं अन्य कई बिल पार्लियामेंट में लम्बित हैं, जिनको राज्य सभा के माध्यम से तत्काल लिया जाना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि हर महत्वपूर्ण बिल को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पास करवाने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं तथा the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation (Posts and Services) Bill, 2008 को वर्तमान सत्र की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करके पास करवाया जाए। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हस्तक्षेप करके, बिल को पास करवाने के लिए प्राथमिकता हेतु अनुरोध करता हूँ।

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

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

**12.00 NOON**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan. Narayananji, time is over.

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### **DISPENSING WITH QUESTION HOUR**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा अनुरोध है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर सदन में reply देना चाहते हैं। कल कुछ विशेष और विषम परिस्थितियाँ बन गईं, लेकिन वे अब खत्म हो गई हैं। इसलिए मेरा प्रस्ताव है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि Question Hour और lunch hour को खत्म कर के 12.00 बजे से 3.00 बजे तक, जो Member छूट गए हैं और time भी बाकी है, वे बोल लें और 3.00 बजे प्रधान मंत्री जी reply दे दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know the mood of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, normally, I am not in favour of doing away with the Question Hour because it is the Members' right but in this particular situation where the House is in agreement to do away with the Question Hour and take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I am accepting it.

Everybody should stick to the time that is allotted to them and their parties, and, there is no question of further extending the time. Let me make it very clear because as per the schedule, the Prime Minister will come and reply to the debate in the House. Please keep this in mind and adhere to the time that is given to all of you.

Now, further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address; Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, absent; Shri R. S. Bharathi.

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### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Demand for supply of piped gas**

\*46. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long standing demand for supplying gas through pipeline, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the reasons for delay in its approval;

(c) whether as per the reports from Platts, the share of domestic gas usage would rise to 24 per cent in 2021 from the 20 per cent consumption in 2016, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that natural gas accounts for only 6.5 per cent of India's mix as compared to global average of 24 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The demand for supply of natural gas is being met through the development of gas pipeline infrastructure and City Gas Distribution (CGD) network on techno-commercial basis in the country including in the state of Maharashtra. About 24 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) of natural gas out of 143 MMSCMD country level gas consumption is being currently consumed in the State of Maharashtra. The details of existing gas trunk pipelines passing through the State of Maharashtra are as under:—

| Sl. No. | Name of pipeline           | Authorized entity                                  | Length (km.) within the state of Maharashtra |
|---------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1.      | Dahej-Uran Pipeline        | GAIL   | 162  |
| 2.      | Dhabhol-Panvel Pipeline    | GAIL   | 187  |
| 3.      | Dhabhol-Bengaluru Pipeline | GAIL   | 250  |
| 4.      | Local Network              | GAIL   | 124  |
| 5.      | Spur Lines                 | GAIL   | 296  |
| 6.      | East-West Pipeline         | Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited | 566  |
| TOTAL   |                            |  | 1585   |

In order to make available the natural gas to domestic households, transport sector and industrial/commercial units in the State of Maharashtra, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has also authorized various City Gas Distribution Projects in the cities/Districts viz. (1) Mumbai, (2) Thane and adjoining municipalities, (3) Thane District (excluding area already authorized), (4) Pune city including Pimpri Chinchwad, (5) Pune (excluding area already authorized), (6) Raigarh, (7) Ratnagiri, (8) Solapur. As on 1.12.2017, these CGD networks are supplying natural gas through distributions pipeline network to about 11.25 lakh domestic households, 254 CNG stations and 3,839 Industrial/Commercial units in Maharashtra.

(c) As per the Platts report, city gas usage will drive demand for natural gas in India. The report stated that the main change in demand will occur for city gas,

which will see its share of domestic gas usage rise to 24% in 2021 from 20% used in 2016.

As per information available, the share of city gas usage out of total gas consumption in the country has increased from the level of 8.0% (FY 2010-11) to the level of 14.5% (FY 2016-17).

In order to promote the expansion of city gas networks and enhance the usage of natural gas in cities, the Government has taken following steps:—

- (i) Domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas, has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) (D) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) (T) segments of CGD sector and it has been kept under no cut category.
- (ii) Public Utility Status granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE).
- (iii) Ministry of Defence (MoD) has issued guidelines for use of PNG in its residential areas/unit lines.
- (iv) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective residential complexes.
- (v) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued advisory to State Governments on following aspects:—
  1. To standardize the road restoration/permission charges along with time bound permission in accordance with the local conditions.
  2. Earmarking of land plot for development of CNG stations at the planning stage of town/city and same should be specified in the revised Master Plan.
  3. Relevant modification in building by-laws for providing gas pipeline infrastructure in residential and commercial buildings at architectural design stage.
- (vi) Further, MoHUA has directed to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) to have the provisions of PNG in all Government residential complexes.
- (vii) PNGRB is reviewing the current regulatory framework to invite bids for development of city gas network projects.
- (viii) Further, PNGRB has identified about 142 new geographical areas/districts where the development of city gas networks will be awarded in coming year.

(d) As per British Petroleum (BP) Statistics 2017, the share of natural gas in India's energy basket in year 2016 was 6.2% as against the world average of 24.1 %. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general license and is available at the market prices and is utilized and sourced as per terms mutually agreed by the buyers and sellers. Several factors *viz.* limited domestic gas availability, lack of new anchor load customers, absence of a national gas grid, inadequate LNG import infrastructure especially in eastern coast, price affordability of imported gas etc. have hampered the growth of gas in India's energy mix in the past.

In order to address the above issues and to increase the share of gas in the overall energy mix, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) To enhance domestic gas production following policy level steps have been taken:—
  1. Issuance of New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 which has linked the domestic gas prices with the global gas markets *i.e.* HH (USA), NBP (UK), Alberta (Canada) and Russia.
  2. Implementation of Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016.
  3. Discovered Small Field Policy.
  4. Pricing and marketing freedom for High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) discoveries.
- (ii) Implemented gas pooling for fertilizer (Urea) sector w.e.f. 1st June, 2015 to ensure the supply of natural gas to fertilizer (Urea) units at uniform delivered price. It has helped in increasing the gas consumption with improving fertilizer (Urea) plants efficiency and to produce Urea beyond reassessed capacity.
- (iii) In order to expedite the development of gas pipeline in the eastern part of the country, a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore) has been approved for GAIL to construct two gas pipeline projects *i.e.* Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL) projects. Further, GAIL has also been entrusted to develop Barauni (Bihar)-Guwahati (Assam) Pipeline as an integral part of JHBDPL project which will connect North East region with the National Gas Grid.
- (iv) Renegotiation of imported gas price with international LNG suppliers has been concluded to link with current market. It has ensured long term LNG supplies to gas customers *viz.* fertilizer, petrochemical and other industries at global energy prices.

- (v) Capacity of regas terminals have been augmented from 21.3 Million Metric Tonne per Annum (MMTPA) to 26.3 MMTPA. Further, efforts are underway to increase the regas capacity to about 47.5 MMTPA in coming years by way of expanding the existing terminals capacities and building new RLNG terminals.
- (vi) This Government has also reduced the custom duty from 5% to 2.5% on the import of LNG in the country. Further, efforts are underway to rationalize the tax regime on natural gas through inclusion in GST.

### **Assessment of enemy properties**

\*47. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of enemy properties existing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details regarding enemy properties belonging to enemy aliens from Pakistan and China; and
- (d) the details regarding enemy properties existing in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 9280 and 126 properties belonging to Pakistani and Chinese nationals respectively have been identified and vested with Custodian of Enemy Property for India. The details of immovable enemy properties in the country, State-wise pertaining to Pakistani and Chinese nationals, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (d) The details of 22 immovable enemy properties in the State of Rajasthan.

### ***Statement***

#### *(A) List of properties of Pakistani nationals vested*

| Sl.No. | State                       | Total No. of properties |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 159                     |
| 2.     | Assam                       | 6                       |
| 3.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1                       |
| 4.     | Bihar                       | 79                      |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh                | 78                      |

| Sl.No.      | State          | Total No. of properties |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 6.          | Delhi          | 487                     |
| 7.          | Daman and Diu  | 4                       |
| 8.          | Goa            | 263                     |
| 9.          | Gujarat        | 146                     |
| 10.         | Haryana        | 9                       |
| 11.         | Karnataka      | 20                      |
| 12.         | Kerala         | 60                      |
| 13.         | Madhya Pradesh | 808                     |
| 14.         | Maharashtra    | 48                      |
| 15.         | Rajasthan      | 22                      |
| 16.         | Tamil Nadu     | 34                      |
| 17.         | Uttar Pradesh  | 4991                    |
| 18.         | Uttarakhand    | 50                      |
| 19.         | West Bengal    | 2735                    |
| GRAND TOTAL |                | 9280                    |

*(B) List of properties of chinese nationals vested*

| Sl.No.      | State       | Total No. of properties |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1.          | Assam       | 15                      |
| 2.          | West Bengal | 51                      |
| 3.          | Meghalaya   | 57                      |
| 4.          | Karnataka   | 1                       |
| 5.          | Delhi       | 1                       |
| 6.          | Maharashtra | 1                       |
| GRAND TOTAL |             | 126                     |

**Mechanism to rescue child labourers**

\*48. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any robust mechanism to rescue child labourers from work places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to ensure that rescued/withdrawn children are linked to formal education system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 on 2.6.2017 to ensure effective enforcement including prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of child labour. For rescue the Rules *inter alia* provide for District Nodal Officer (DNO) and Task Force at district level under Chairpersonship of District Magistrate. Due to this initiative, at present DNOs have been nominated in 569 districts. Ministry has also framed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready recknor for enforcing agencies and other stakeholders to provide a comprehensive mechanism for rescue of child labour. Government has developed an online portal PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) to provide a mechanism for enforcement of the provisions of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and effective implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. In order to strengthen rescue, the complaint corner of the portal has been operationalised with effect from 24.10.2017 and DNOs appointed by the State Governments have been linked with the portal.

(c) and (d) Under project based action Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the scheme, survey for identification of child labour is conducted on regular basis by the District Project Societies under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate/Collector. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres for educational rehabilitation. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The online portal PENCiL provides for the tracking of rescued child who is enrolled under NCLP Scheme. This child tracking component of PENCiL portal facilitates monitoring of the educational rehabilitation of child labour.

### **Infiltration of terrorists**

\*49. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration of terrorists has been reported from border States including Punjab during the last three years and the current year;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check infiltration of terrorists into Indian territory from the border areas along with the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the concrete arrangements proposed to be made by Government to check infiltration from across all the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The State-wise details of infiltration from the borders during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective border domination to check trans-border crimes including infiltration along the international borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard, *inter alia*, include:—

- Construction of fence, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling, setting up of nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country. The riverine segments of international borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Security Force (BSF) water wings.
- Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Vulnerability mapping of entire border has been made a continuous process based on which sensitive spots are identified and adequate measures are taken to further strengthen security in these spots.
- It has also been decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), on a pilot basis to begin with, in different terrains on Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border. The technological solutions are based on integration of sensors and surveillance equipments like radars, day and night vision cameras, etc. in a network architecture with command and control system.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.

- Raising the issues of infiltration from across the border during various meeting with counterpart countries *i.e.* Company Commander Meeting, Commandant Level Meeting, Sector Commander Level Meeting, Frontier Level Meeting and Director-General Level Talks.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of infiltration from the borders during the last three years and the current year.*

| State*            | 2015  |              |        | 2016  |              |        | 2017  |              |        | 2018 (upto Jan.) |              |        |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------|
|                   | Cases | Apprehension | Killed | Cases | Apprehension | Killed | Cases | Apprehension | Killed | Cases            | Apprehension | Killed |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 33    | 41           | 03     | 35    | 54           | 07     | 49    | 52           | 06     | 07               | 09           | -      |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 121   | 01           | 46     | 371   | 03           | 35     | 406   | -            | 59     | Not Available    |              |        |
| Manipur           | 35    | 58           | 05     | 11    | 20           | 02     | 28    | 39           | 03     | 01               | 01           | -      |
| Meghalaya         | 01    | 08           | -      | 01    | 01           | -      | -     | -            | -      | -                | -            | -      |
| Nagaland          | 31    | 67           | 10     | 28    | 29           | 01     | 22    | 39           | -      | -                | -            | -      |
| Punjab            | 01    | -            | -      | 06    | 11           | -      | 10    | -            | 07     | 02               | -            | 01     |
| West Bengal       | 01    | 01           | -      | 02    | 03           | -      | -     | -            | -      | -                | -            | -      |

\* In other border States, no infiltration cases have been reported.

### **Applicants left out in first draft of NRC**

\*50. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 3.29 crore applicants, only 1.90 crore applicants have been listed in the first draft of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam, published on 31st December, 2017;

(b) if so, the reasons behind part publication of said draft and why 1.39 crore applicants have been left out therefrom;

(c) whether most of the left-out applicants belong to linguistic and religious minority communities therein;

(d) the reasons behind such discrimination thereof;

(e) the proposal of Government to include names of the left-out applicants expeditiously; and

(f) the deadline of the second draft of NRC in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) Sir, a part draft National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam covering 1.90 crore persons out of 3.29 crore applicants has been published on 31st December, 2017 including names of those applicants in respect of whom the entire process of verification has been completed. The remaining applicants are under various stages of scrutiny and after their verification is completed, another draft NRC will be published. The NRC, Assam is being updated as per the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. This work is being carried out in a fair and objective manner. The final NRC will contain the names of all genuine Indian citizens in the State of Assam. The updation of NRC is being monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

#### **Amount allocated for police reforms**

\*51. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for police reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the initial amount allocated and that released so far for the purpose;
- (d) what has been the contribution of States; and
- (e) what is the time-period fixed for this, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Police reform is an ongoing process. Further, as 'Police' is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs administrations, to implement the police reform measures. The Centre assists the States from time to time, in their implementation.

The Central Government has also 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 need of the people and accountable to Rule of Law.

Further, to incentivize the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, the High Powered Committee (HPC) of the Ministry of Home

Affairs has recently been made competent to sanction up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme to States which have done exemplary work for the police reforms.

### **Incidents of suicide in police stations**

†\*52. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of people committing suicides inside the police stations are taking place;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such incidents during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has ascertained as to whether the above mentioned suicides are custodial deaths after they are taken into remand by police; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) State/UT-wise details of suicides in police custody during 2014-16, as per NCRB data, are given in the Statement (*See below*). 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.

### ***Statement***

#### *State/UT-wise details of suicides in police custody during 2014-16*

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 2    | 1    | 0    |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1    | 1    | 0    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0    | 3    | 1    |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 1    | 3    | 2    |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0    | 1    | 0    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 5    | 3    | 5    |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 0    | 0    | 0    |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Sl.No.            | State/UT                    | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| 11.               | Jharkhand                   | 0    | 1    | 0    |
| 12.               | Karnataka                   | 0    | 1    | 1    |
| 13.               | Kerala                      | 2    | 0    | 1    |
| 14.               | Madhya Pradesh              | 2    | 4    | 7    |
| 15.               | Maharashtra                 | 4    | 6    | 8    |
| 16.               | Manipur                     | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| 17.               | Meghalaya                   | 1    | 1    | 0    |
| 18.               | Mizoram                     | 0    | 0    | 3    |
| 19.               | Nagaland                    | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 20.               | Odisha                      | 0    | 1    | 0    |
| 21.               | Punjab                      | 1    | 1    | 2    |
| 22.               | Rajasthan                   | 1    | 1    | 1    |
| 23.               | Sikkim                      | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 24.               | Tamil Nadu                  | 2    | 0    | 2    |
| 25.               | Telangana                   | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 26.               | Tripura                     | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 27.               | Uttar Pradesh               | 2    | 5    | 2    |
| 28.               | Uttarakhand                 | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 29.               | West Bengal                 | 2    | 0    | 0    |
| TOTAL STATES      |                             | 27   | 33   | 37   |
| 30.               | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 31.               | Chandigarh                  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 32.               | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 33.               | Daman and Diu               | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 34.               | Delhi UT                    | 0    | 1    | 1    |
| 35.               | Lakshadweep                 | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 36.               | Puducherry                  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| TOTAL UTs         |                             | 0    | 1    | 1    |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) |                             | 27   | 34   | 38   |

**Allowing 100 per cent FDI in Single Brand Retail Trade**

\*53. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Single Brand Retail Trade through automatic route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for allowing 100 per cent FDI in Single Brand Retail?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government *vide* Press Note No. 1 (2018 Series) on 23rd January, 2018 liberalised FDI policy provisions on various sectors including Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT). Revised policy for FDI in SBRT is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly and to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination. FDI policy on SBRT has been in operation since 2006. The policy has been found attractive to the foreign investors and so far over 100 proposals have been approved by the Government. As the FDI policy on the sector has gradually evolved over the years and there are now well established and clear provisions laid down in the policy on SBRT, FDI has now been permitted under automatic route in the sector.

***Statement******Single Brand Product Retail Trading***

| Sector/Activity                     | % of Equity/FDI Cap | Entry Route |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Single Brand product retail trading | 100%                | Automatic   |

(1) Foreign Investment in Single Brand product retail trading is aimed at attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the availability of such goods for the consumer, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices.

(2) FDI in Single Brand product retail trading would be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) Products to be sold should be of a ‘Single Brand’ only.

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- (b) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally *i.e.* products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.
- (c) 'Single Brand' product retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.
- (d) A non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, shall be permitted to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, either directly by the brand owner or through a legally tenable agreement executed between the Indian entity undertaking Single Brand retail trading and the brand owner.
- (e) In respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. The quantum of domestic sourcing will be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company will be required to maintain. This procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the goods purchased, beginning 1st April of the year of the commencement of the business *i.e.* opening of the first store. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis. For the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of foreign investment for the purpose of carrying out Single Brand product retail trading.
- (f) Subject to the conditions mentioned in this para, a Single Brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (g) Single Brand retail trading entity would be permitted to set off its incremental sourcing of goods from India for global operations during initial 5 years, beginning 1st April of the year of the opening of first store, against the mandatory sourcing requirement of 30% of purchases from India. For this purpose, incremental sourcing will mean the increase in terms of value of such global sourcing from India for that Single Brand (in INR terms) in a particular financial year from India over the preceding financial year, by the non-resident entities undertaking Single Brand retail trading, either directly or through their group companies.
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After completion of this 5 years period, the SBRT entity shall be required to meet the 30% sourcing norms directly towards its India's operation, on an annual basis.

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- Note:*
- (i) Conditions mentioned at Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (b) and 5.2.15.3 (2) (d) will not be applicable for undertaking SBRT of Indian brands.
  - (ii) Indian brands should be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens and/or companies which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
  - (iii) Sourcing norms will not be applicable up to three years from commencement of the business *i.e.* opening of the first store for entities undertaking Single Brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible. Thereafter, provisions of Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (e) will be applicable. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIPP, with representatives from NITI Aayog, concerned Administrative Ministry and independent technical expert(s) on the subject will examine the claim of applicants on the issue of the products being in the nature of 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology where local sourcing is not possible and give recommendations for such relaxation.

### **Achievements of National Manufacturing Policy**

\*54. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed in achieving the noble objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP and creating 100 million jobs, envisaged in the National Manufacturing Policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU):

(a) Government notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) on 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade. As per the data of Central Statistics Office (CSO), Share of Manufacturing (Gross Value Added) as a percentage (%) during 2016-17 was 16.83%.

Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors having 10 or more workers. The results of the latest (Vth Round) of the QES, shows an increase of 2.03 per cent during the period from 1st April, 2016 to 1st April, 2017.

(b) Manufacturing and employment generation are influenced by a range of factors. Government has taken several steps to enhance manufacturing competitiveness in the country in the last three years *inter alia*, providing quality infrastructure, reducing



logistics cost, skill development and adoption of technology. Programmes such as Make in India, Skill India, Start Up India and Ease of Doing Business have been undertaken. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalization of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell and liberalizing policy for industrial licensing. Foreign Direct Investment policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

### **Training police personnel on IPRs**

\*55. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce a special course and impart training to the police personnel on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) as the violation of IPRs are turning into a prime cause for criminal acts and diversion of funds for criminal and terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has recognized the need for imparting training to police personnel on Intellectual Property Rights. Accordingly, an advisory was issued to all States/UTs on 11.10.2017 to ensure that regular courses on Intellectual Property Rights for new recruits as well as in-service police personnel are introduced.

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy also conducts training programmes on Intellectual Property Rights for officers from Police and Judicial services.

### **Archive of Indian Literature**

†\*56. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi had rolled out in 1997 a project of Archive of Indian Literature with an objective of compiling and preserving the important material on writers and literature;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the important material on writers and literature concerning Maithili language have also been compiled and preserved/proposed to be compiled and preserved under the Indian Literary Archive Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sahitya Akademi in March, 1997 has launched a project of 'Archives of Indian Literature' with the objective of compiling and preserving important material on writers and literature like manuscripts, photographs, audio recordings, video recording and portraits etc. Scanning and preserving in CD ROMS of some of the most important photographs of writers has been initiated. Over a hundred photographs have been preserved in portfolio.

Important letters of Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Radhakrishnan, Krishna Kripalani, Zakir Hussain, C. Rajagopalachari and other eminent personalities have been laminated and bound in book form for preservation. Accessioning, labeling and cataloguing of audio tapes have also been completed till 2013.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Sahitya Akademi has produced two documentary films on Maithili writers as under:—

1. Pt. Govind Jha
2. Mayanand Mishra

Besides this, a film on Pt. Chandranath Mishra 'Amar' has also been approved.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Studies on impact of industrial and vocational training**

\*57. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government had conducted studies on positive impact of industrial and vocational training given through various ITIs and Vocational Training Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof and list of courses conducted and persons trained during last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the list of ITI courses conducted during last three years by various Central/ State Government and private ITIs/institutes to produce skilled workers to suit industry needs;

(d) whether Government has given approval for such new innovative, job oriented courses to make ITIs job oriented and suit industry needs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a scheme titled “Upgradation of 400 ITIs” under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). Under this scheme, a study was conducted in the year 2015 by an external agency to assess labour market performance of the ITI sector covering 12,000 pass-outs from 500 ITIs spread across 21 States. The Study reveals that 63.5% pass-out trainees from Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) find employment.

(b) and (c) Presently, training is being imparted in 128 trades (74 Engineering, 49 Non-Engineering and 5 for Divyangs) under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in ITIs across the country. Details of the 128 trades (along with year of revision) and trainees admitted, annually during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government has given approval for following new innovative schemes to make training in ITIs job oriented:—

- (i) Introduction of two year Advanced Technical Diploma in collaboration with IBM, for ITI pass outs in Central Institutes under DGT in the field of ‘IT, Networking and Cloud Computing’.
- (ii) The World Bank assisted project Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE). The project envisages curriculum development in emerging areas and would encourage ITIs covered under the project to introduce new job oriented courses to respond to the industrial needs.
- (iii) ‘Dual System of Training’ (DST) in ITIs from August, 2016 with objective to improve job placements. This system enables industries to partner with Government and Private ITIs for conducting training programmes under high employability courses to fulfill the needs of industries. List of 16 trades under DST is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Apart from above , in the year 2014, a total of 21 new trades have been included under CTS in consultation with industry experts, academia etc. and a new trade titled 'Soil Testing and Crop Technician' has also been included in the year 2017.

***Statement-I***

*List of 128 trades (Engineering and Non-Engineering)  
under Craftsmen Training Scheme*

| Sl. No.                               | Name of the Trade                                       | Duration    | Revised during the year |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1                                     | 2   | 3           | 4                       |
| <b>Engineering Trades (74 Trades)</b> |   |             |                         |
| 1.                                    | Architectural Assistant                                 | 2 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 2.                                    | Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)                     | 4 Semesters | 2015                    |
| 3.                                    | Carpenter   | 2 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 4.                                    | Draughtsman (Civil)                                     | 4 Semesters | 2017                    |
| 5.                                    | Draughtsman (Mechanical)                                | 4 Semesters | 2016                    |
| 6.                                    | Domestic Painter  | 2 Semesters | 2013                    |
| 7.                                    | Electrician   | 4 Semesters | 2017                    |
| 8.                                    | Electronic Mechanic                                     | 4 Semesters | 2017                    |
| 9.                                    | Electroplater   | 4 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 10.                                   | Fitter  | 4 Semesters | 2017                    |
| 11.                                   | Foundryman Technician                                   | 2 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 12.                                   | Goldsmith   | 2 Semesters | 2013                    |
| 13.                                   | Information Communication Technology System Maintenance | 4 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 14.                                   | Industrial Painter                                      | 2 Semesters | 2013                    |
| 15.                                   | Instrument Mechanic                                     | 4 Semesters | 2013                    |
| 16.                                   | Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)                    | 4 Semesters | 2015                    |
| 17.                                   | Interior Decoration and Designing                       | 2 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 18.                                   | Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)                   | 4 Semesters | 2015                    |
| 19.                                   | Lift and Escalator Mechanic                             | 4 Semesters | 2014                    |
| 20.                                   | Machinist   | 4 Semesters | 2016                    |

| 1   | 2  | 3           | 4    |
|-----|--|-------------|------|
| 21. | Machinist (Grinder)                              | 4 Semesters | 2016 |
| 22. | Maintenance Mechanic<br>(Chemical Plant)         | 4 Semesters | 2015 |
| 23. | Marine Engine Fitter                             | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 24. | Marine Fitter                                    | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 25. | Mason (Building Constructor)                     | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 26. | Mechanic Diesel                                  | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 27. | Mechanic Mining Machinery                        | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 28. | Mechanic Motor Vehicle                           | 4 Semesters | 2016 |
| 29. | Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air-<br>Conditioner) | 4 Semesters | 2014 |
| 30. | Mechanic (Tractor)                               | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 31. | Mechanic Agricultural Machinery                  | 4 Semesters | 2016 |
| 32. | Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics         | 2 Semester  | 2016 |
| 33. | Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding                     | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 34. | Mechanic Motor Cycle                             | 2 Semester  | 2016 |
| 35. | Mechanic Machine Tools Maintenance               | 4 Semesters | 2016 |
| 36. | Mechanic Mechatronics                            | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 37. | Mechanic Medical Electronics                     | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 38. | Operator Advanced Machine Tools                  | 4 Semesters | 2014 |
| 39. | Painter General                                  | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 40. | Physiotherapy Technician                         | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 41. | Plastic Processing Operator                      | 2 Semesters | 2015 |
| 42. | Plumber  | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 43. | Pump Operator-cum-Mechanic                       | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 44. | Radiology Technician                             | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 45. | Rubber Technician                                | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 46. | Sheet Metal Worker                               | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 47. | Spinning Technician                              | 4 Semesters | 2014 |

| 1   | 2  | 3                           | 4    |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|------|
| 48. | Stone Processing Machines Operator                     | 2 Semesters                 | 2013 |
| 49. | Stone Mining Machine Operator                          | 2 Semesters                 | 2013 |
| 50. | Surveyor   | 2 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 51. | Textile Mechatronics                                   | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 52. | Textile Wet Processing Technician                      | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 53. | Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds)                   | 4 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 54. | Tool and Die Maker<br>(Press Tools, Jigs and Fixtures) | 4 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 55. | Turner   | 4 Semesters                 | 2017 |
| 56. | Vessel Navigator                                       | 4 Semesters                 | 2013 |
| 57. | Welder   | 2 Semesters                 | 2017 |
| 58. | Weaving Technician                                     | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 59. | Wireman  | 4 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 60. | Mechanic Auto Body Repair                              | One year<br>(Two semesters) | 2014 |
| 61. | Mechanic Auto Body Painting                            | One year<br>(Two semesters) | 2014 |
| 62. | Mechanic Air-conditioning Plant                        | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 63. | Civil Engineer Assistant                               | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 64. | Technician Power Electronic System                     | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 65. | Mechanic Consumer Electronics<br>Appliances            | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 66. | Welder (GMAW and GTAW)                                 | 2 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 67. | Welder (Fabrication and Fitting)                       | 2 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 68. | Welder (Structural)                                    | 2 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 69. | Welder (Pipe)  | 2 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 70. | Welder (Welding and Inspection)                        | 2 Semesters                 | 2016 |
| 71. | Information Technology                                 | 4 Semesters                 | 2014 |
| 72. | Computer Hardware and Network<br>Maintenance           | 2 Semesters                 | 2014 |

| 1   | 2   | 3           | 4    |
|---|---|-------------|------|
| 73.                                       | Refractory Technician                         | 4 Semesters | 2014 |
| 74.                                       | Architectural Draughtsman                     | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| <b>Non-Engineering Trades (49 Trades)</b> |   |             |      |
| 1.  | Baker and Confectioner                        | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 2.  | Computer Operator and Programming Assistant   | 2 Semesters | 2017 |
| 3.  | Food Production (General)                     | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 4.  | Sewing Technology                             | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 5.  | Computer Aided Embroidery and Designing       | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 6.  | Dairying                                      | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 7.  | Dental Laboratory Technician                  | 4 Semesters | 2013 |
| 8.  | Desk Top Publishing Operator                  | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 9.  | Digital Photographer                          | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 10.                                       | Dress Making                                  | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 11.                                       | Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery) | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 12.                                       | Fashion Design Technology                     | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 13.                                       | Floriculture and Landscaping                  | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 14.                                       | Front Office Assistant                        | 2 Semester  | 2014 |
| 15.                                       | Basic Cosmetology                             | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 16.                                       | Health Sanitary Inspector                     | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 17.                                       | Horticulture                                  | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 18.                                       | Hospital House Keeping                        | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 19.                                       | Leather Goods Maker                           | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 20.                                       | Footwear Maker                                | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 21.                                       | Old Age Care                                  | 2 Semester  | 2014 |
| 22.                                       | Photographer                                  | 2 Semesters | -    |

| 1   | 2  | 3           | 4    |
|-----|--|-------------|------|
| 23. | Pre/Preparatory School Management (Assistant)    | 2 Semester  | 2014 |
| 24. | Fruit and Vegetable Processor                    | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 25. | Process Cameraman                                | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 26. | Secretarial Practice (English)                   | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 27. | Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (English) | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 28. | Spa Therapy                                      | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 29. | Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)   | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 30. | Food and Beverages Guest Services Assistant      | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 31. | Weaving Technician for Skill and Woolen Fabrics  | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 32. | Catering and Hospitality Assistant               | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 33. | Travel and Tour Assistant                        | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 34. | Multimedia Animation and Special Effect          | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 35. | Health, Safety and Environment                   | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 36. | Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 37. | Human Resource Executive                         | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 38. | Marketing Executive                              | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 39. | Finance Executive                                | 2 Semesters | 2013 |
| 40. | Tourist Guide                                    | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 41. | Bamboo Works                                     | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 42. | Milk and Milk Products                           | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 43. | Agro Processing                                  | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 44. | Food Beverage                                    | 2 Semesters | 2016 |
| 45. | Data Base System Assistant                       | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 46. | Software Testing Assistant                       | 2 Semesters | 2014 |
| 47. | House Keeper                                     | 2 Semesters | 2014 |



| 1   | 2   | 3                         | 4                         |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 48.   | Driver Cum Mechanic<br>(Light Motor Vehicle)            | 6 Months<br>(1 Semester)* | 2013                      |
| <b>New-Introduced Trade</b>                           |   |                           |                           |
| 49.   | Soil Testing and Crop Technician                        | 2 Semesters               | 2017                      |
| <b>New-Introduced Trades for Divyangs (05 Trades)</b> |   |                           |                           |
| 1.  | Metal Cutting Attendant (for Visually Impaired Persons) | 4 Semesters               | July-2014<br>(Introduced) |
| 2.  | Computer Operator and Programming Assistant             | 2 Semesters               | 2014                      |
| 3.  | Desktop Publishing Operator                             | 2 Semesters               | 2014                      |
| 4.  | Cutting and Sewing                                      | 2 Semesters               | 2014                      |
| 5.  | Hair and Skin Care                                      | 2 Semesters               | 2014                      |

\*Trade is in dormant mode

### ***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of trainees, admitted in ITIs across the country during year 2015, 2016 and 2017*

| Name of the State           | Year 2015 | Year 2016 | Year 2017 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 292       | 371       | 355       |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 53,444    | 56,516    | 52,710    |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 411       | 611       | 598       |
| Assam                       | 3,054     | 2,673     | 2,696     |
| Bihar                       | 82,138    | 94,061    | 99,516    |
| Chandigarh                  | 1,029     | 937       | 1,070     |
| Chhattisgarh                | 14,941    | 16,179    | 17,638    |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 112       | 113       | 111       |
| Daman and Diu               | 222       | 206       | 223       |
| Delhi                       | 8,083     | 9,392     | 8,623     |
| Goa                         | 1,851     | 2,053     | 2,081     |
| Gujarat                     | 65,306    | 66,255    | 71,853    |

| Name of the State | Year 2015 | Year 2016 | Year 2017 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Haryana           | 45,885    | 44,322    | 44,161    |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 17,212    | 21,707    | 20,700    |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2,545     | 2,653     | 2,721     |
| Jharkhand         | 28,735    | 31,691    | 28,981    |
| Karnataka         | 71,014    | 71,354    | 72,273    |
| Kerala            | 28,699    | 29,714    | 29,624    |
| Lakshadweep       | 90        | 93        | 87        |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 61,576    | 63,871    | 56,803    |
| Maharashtra       | 1,08,765  | 1,17,070  | 1,18,015  |
| Manipur           | 94        | 79        | 122       |
| Meghalaya         | 479       | 645       | 566       |
| Mizoram           | 436       | 474       | 419       |
| Nagaland          | 75        | 169       | 109       |
| Odisha            | 49,199    | 49,145    | 48,398    |
| Puducherry        | 965       | 978       | 1,038     |
| Punjab            | 44,146    | 37,122    | 37,189    |
| Rajasthan         | 1,32,555  | 1,22,384  | 1,35,209  |
| Sikkim            | 219       | 282       | 339       |
| Tamil Nadu        | 40,624    | 41,193    | 38,430    |
| Telangana         | 34,132    | 36,546    | 32,672    |
| Tripura           | 1,144     | 1,593     | 1,504     |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 1,77,131  | 2,33,165  | 2,46,358  |
| Uttarakhand       | 10,307    | 10,718    | 10,556    |
| West Bengal       | 15,211    | 29,152    | 28,932    |

Source: NCVT MIS portal.

### ***Statement-III***

#### *List of 16 trades under DST*

The dual system training is currently available for the following 16 popular trades:—

- (i) Electrician
- (ii) Fitter

- (iii) Machinist
- (iv) Turner
- (v) Electronics Mechanic
- (vi) Welder
- (vii) Mechanic Diesel
- (viii) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
- (ix) Cosmetology
- (x) Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Mould)
- (xi) Draughtsman (Mechanical)
- (xii) Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)
- (xiii) Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-conditioning
- (xiv) Plumber
- (xv) Automotive Body Repair
- (xvi) Automotive Paint Repair

**Regrouping of maoists beyond Bastar district**

\*58. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to intelligence inputs, maoists are regrouping away from Bastar district to the tri-junction of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken adequate steps to avert this regrouping;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of proper road connectivity, Rayagada, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts in Odisha are gradually emerging as a den of naxal activities; and

(d) if so, the details of preparedness of Government to counter such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Change in areas of operation are resorted to from time to time by the Left Wing Extremists as part of their tactics. The Government of India provides adequate assistance to the States in terms of deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), intelligence sharing, training etc. resulting in the conduct of coordinated and effective LWE operation. The Central Government also supports the States by providing funds under various development schemes.

No significant change in violent activity has been reported from Rayagada, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts of Odisha. The Government has provided adequate assistance to Odisha in terms of CAPF Battalions, intelligence sharing, training etc. and funds under various schemes, including road connectivity.

**Weather gear for ITBP Personnel**

\*59. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ITBP Personnel deployed at posts higher than 9000 feet will now get the same weather gear that is available to army jawans posted on the Siachen Glacier;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such clothing and equipment were available only to ITBP personnel deployed at posts higher than 11000 feet;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the announcement would practically cover about 80 per cent of the force as most ITBP deployment are at an altitude of more than 9000 feet; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) ITBP Personnel are provided with Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment (SCME) and Extreme Cold Clothing and Equipment (ECC&E) as per operational requirement assessed from time to time. Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment (SCME) has been provided to ITBP Personnel deployed above 11000 feet whereas Extreme Cold Clothing and Equipment (ECC&E) have been provided to the Personnel deployed above the height of 6000 feet in Uttarakhand, Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir and above 9000 feet in North-East region. SCME have been sanctioned to all other Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) deployed at posts higher than 11000 feet.

(c) and (d) The details of ITBP Personnel deployed at altitude of more than 9000 feet is as under:—

| Total Posted Strength | No. of ITBP Personnel<br>deployed at altitude<br>more than 9000 feet | Percentage |
|-----------------------|--|------------|
| 81761                 | 14721  | 18%        |

**Suicide by unemployed youths**

†\*60. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of suicides among youths of the country on account of unemployment have gone up as suggested by latest data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan formulated by the Ministry to prevent the cases of suicides among unemployed youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, pertaining to the number of youth who committed suicides on account of unemployment, there is no discernible trend over the past many years.

The Union and State Governments are implementing several initiatives to increase employment opportunities. Employment generation is a priority area of the Government. The Union Government has taken number of steps for generating employment in the country such as encouraging private sectors of economy, fast-tracking projects and increasing expenditure on employment generating schemes. Further, in order to improve employability of the youth, a number of Ministries and Departments are running skill development programmes. Besides this, Ministry of Skill Development has been created to provide skills to increase the employability of the youth.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****DPR on export of Pulivendula bananas**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under NABARD a Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared to export the world famous bananas from Pulivendula of Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a few export agencies have also come forward to export Pulivendula bananas to other countries which are otherwise restricted to Bengaluru, Chennai and Delhi; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this will help farmers from Kadapa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) NABARD has informed that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has given consultancy work for preparation of Detailed Project Report for establishment of an Integrated Pack House at Pulivendula to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), a subsidiary of NABARD. It is understood that the pack house is being designed primarily for handling and packing of bananas for export.

(b) No exporter/agency has approached the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), which has the mandate to promote exports of bananas, for assistance in exporting Pulivendula banana.

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

#### **Employment generation under new industrial policy**

482. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to come out with new Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, by when it would be ready;

(c) whether in view of transformation and tough competition, Government would reduce the number of regulations and give more leverage to the industry; and

(d) whether any focus would be made on generation of employment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The process for formulation of a new industrial policy is underway and 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.

(c) and (d) The strategic objectives of the proposed policy *inter alia* include improving ease of doing business and gainful employment of the emerging workforce.

#### **Power to inter-ministerial board of approval to promote SEZs**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee constituted by Government has suggested

that the Inter-Ministerial Board of Approval be accorded power to grant exemption, relaxation or relief to units and developers from certain rules to promote Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said committee has also invited suggestions from stakeholders on the points raised by the committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The committee constituted by the Government to review the SEZ Rules, 2006 has recommended to insert a new rule in SEZ Rules, 2006 empowering Board of Approval to pass such orders or grant such exemption, relaxation or relief, in public interest, as it may deem fit and proper, on grounds of genuine hardship and adverse impact on trade to any person or class or category of persons from any provisions of SEZ Rules.

(c) and (d) Suggestions from the stakeholders on the recommendations of the committee had been sought and a large number of suggestions from stakeholders have been received.

### **Challenge to domestic content stipulation under JNNSM**

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

(a) whether the domestic content stipulation for solar cells and modules under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has been challenged in WTO;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding India's position on above and the steps taken by Government to counter the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) Domestic content stipulation for solar cells and modules under the JNNSM programme was challenged in 2013 by the United States in the WTO.

(c) After the WTO ruling that required India to remove domestic content stipulation for solar cells and modules in the JNNSM programme, India submitted its compliance report to the WTO on 14th December, 2017, stating that India has complied with the WTO ruling in this dispute.

**Guidelines for grievance redressal through social media platforms**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any structured guidelines for grievance redressal related communications *via* Twitter and Facebook, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total grievances voiced *via* Twitter and redressed during 2014 to 2017 and what has been the general nature of these grievances; and

(c) the details of human as well as Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure created for this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a system of grievance redressal received on Twitter.

(b) The total number of grievances/queries received and responded from April, 2016 till 31st January, 2018 is 15,076 and 14,998 respectively. The grievances/queries mostly pertain to DGFT, Make In India, Startup India, trademarks, Copyrights, Geographic Indicators, antidumping etc.

(c) The digital platform provided by Twitter is used for this purpose. A small team directs the questions/queries/grievances to the concerned officials for response.

**Pesticide residue on exported pomegranate**

486. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been adverse effect on exports of pomegranate from the country, particularly from the State of Maharashtra due to pesticide residue on this fruit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far this has affected foreign exchange earnings; and

(d) what remedial measures Government has taken/propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has not received any reports of adverse effect on exports of pomegranate from the country, particularly from the State of Maharashtra, due to pesticide residue on the fruit. Export of



pomegranate from the State of Maharashtra increased from USD 53.98 million in 2015-16 to USD 55.51 million in 2016-17. During 2017-18 (April to October) the exports stood at USD 34.74 million. During 2012-2017 a total of 160 samples of pomegranate from the State of Maharashtra were collected and analysed by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. None of the samples were found to contain pesticide residues above the MRL prescribed by FSSAI.

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

**Foreign cooperation in implementing 'Make in India' programme**

487. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought cooperation and expert advice from foreign countries in implementing 'Make in India' programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Japan's help has been sought in this regard, if so, the response of Japan in executing only a few projects in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 'Make in India' initiative was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development areas.

The initiative is 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. FDI policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Key sectors that have been opened up for FDI include Defence Manufacturing, Food Processing, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Pharmaceuticals, Civil Aviation, Space, Private Security Agencies, Railways, Insurance and Pensions and Medical Devices. The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow was USD 198.48 billion between April, 2014 and October 2017 – representing 38% of the cumulative FDI in India since April 2000. In 2015-16, FDI inflow crossed the USD 55 billion mark in one fiscal year, for the first time ever. In 2016-17, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 60 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year ever.

The total FDI equity inflow from Japan (which ranks 3rd) is USD 26.72 billion which represents 7.42 % of the cumulative FDI equity inflows received during April, 2014 and October, 2017.

### **Release of new Industrial Policy**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Industrial Policy which seeks to promote emerging sectors will be released within a few months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new Industrial Policy will completely revamp the Industrial Policy of 1991;

(c) whether the August draft policy had envisaged attracting US 100 billion dollars in FDI annually and to promote foreign technology transfer as well as to create jobs over the next two decades; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The process for formulation of a new industrial policy is underway and 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.

(c) and (d) The strategic objectives of the proposed policy *inter alia* include improving ease of doing business; strengthening linkage between trade and manufacturing; enhancing investments; promoting technology and innovation and gainful employment of the emerging workforce.

### **Ban on import of chillies by Bhutan**

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

(a) whether Bhutan has banned the import of chillies from India which confirmed the presence of pesticide residues beyond the Codex Alimentarius Commission's limits;

(b) whether the Government Test House at Alipore, Kolkata has also confirmed the presence of pesticide residues in chillies exported from Falakata in West Bengal; and

(c) whether the European Union has been imposing similar bans on imports from India, mainly on food and horticultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Royal Government of Bhutan has not imposed any blanket ban on import of chillies from India. However, Bhutan imposed temporary ban for the import of chillies from Falakatta area in West Bengal in July, 2016 due to the presence of pesticide residues above the Codex Alimentarius Commission's limits.

(b) Government Test House at Alipore, Kolkata has not done the test for the presence of presence of pesticides in chillies exported from Falakata in West Bengal.

(c) European Union has not imposed ban on import of food products including chillies from India. However, food consignments in which pesticide residues above the European Union's permissible limit (Maximum Residue Level) are detected, are rejected by the European Union.

### **100 per cent FDI in single brand retail trading**

490. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to put 100 per cent FDI in Single Brand Retail Trading under the automatic route, accompanied by the long sought relaxation of mandatory local sourcing norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to the concern being expressed by the small traders in the country against this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government *vide* Press Note No. 1 (2018 Series) on 23rd January, 2018 liberalised FDI policy provisions on various sectors including Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT). Revised policy for FDI in SBRT is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ. No 53 (Part (a) and (b))]. Further, FDI policy in this sector has been liberalised to the extent provided in Press Note 1 (2018) issued by this Department. All the other conditions prescribed for this sector like mandatory sourcing norms are still applicable for investee entities undertaking SBRT.

(c) No communication expressing concern over this decision has been received by this Department from the traders. Moreover, FDI Policy on different sectors is formulated/reviewed after intensive consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/ Departments concerned, apex industry chambers and other organizations.

**Decline in manufacturing sector**

491. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the reasons for consistent decline in manufacturing sector, resulting in large scale unemployment along with the review undertaken by Government in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to boost/improve manufacturing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The performance of manufacturing sector as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during last two years and for the latest available month *i.e.* November, 2017, is given below:—

| Annual Growth Rates (in per cent) |         | Monthly Growth Rates<br>(in per cent) |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 2015-16                           | 2016-17 | November, 2017*                       |
| 2.8                               | 4.4     | 10.2                                  |

\*Provisional

Source: Central Statistics Office.

(b) Overall performance of manufacturing sector is an interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government aims at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. 'Make in India' programme has been launched which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research and innovation and integral part of the global supply chain. Several steps to boost domestic manufacturing are being taken as part of schemes such as 'Startup India', 'Ease of Doing Business', Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy etc. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively.

**Operation of SEZs**

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

(a) whether over 60 per cent of total notified area for Special Economic Zones

are lying vacant, 224 SEZs designated as non-operational and 109 areas are in approval of cancellation;

(b) if so, total land acquired and now being actually utilized for the special purpose thereof;

(c) the problems in making SEZs operational, the amount spent on SEZs, employment generated and amount of exports by SEZ units during the last three year period thereof; and

(d) present status of SEZs in the hills, North-Eastern region and funds allocated and spent towards development thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Sir, 52% of the Notified SEZ land is presently vacant. Out of 423 Special Economic Zones approved after the SEZ Act, 2005 came into force, 357 SEZs have been notified and presently 221 SEZs are operational. Out of the 357 notified SEZs, 136 are non-operational.

(b) No land has been acquired for setting up of SEZs by the Central Government after the SEZ Act, 2005 came into force.

(c) Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs may be due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to changed global economic situation, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. No funds have been spent by the Central Government for setting up of SEZs after the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005. The details of export and employment in SEZs during the last three years is as under:

| Year               | Export (in ₹ crores) | Employment* (in persons) |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2015-16            | 4,67,337             | 1591381                  |
| 2016-17            | 5,23,637             | 1731641                  |
| 2017-18            | 2,66,773             | 1823451                  |
| (as on 17.01.2018) |                      |                          |

\* Calculated on cumulative basis.

(d) 2 SEZs in the State of Nagaland namely Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited and H.N. Company and 1 SEZ in the State of Manipur namely Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd. are notified but are yet to become operational. No funds are allocated by the Central Government for the development of SEZs.

**Employment generation and investment in SEZs**

493. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the targets fixed for employment generation and investment in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years;

(b) to what extent the targets have been achieved; and

(c) the targets fixed for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sir, targets for employment generation and investment in Special Economic Zones are not fixed.

**Measures for development of tea industry**

494. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by the Tea Board/Government for the development of tea industry in the country, especially in Assam;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government for the welfare of tea workers/labourers, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide any special package for the development of tea gardens and welfare of workers/labourers with respect to education, health and sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Central Government, through Tea Board, is promoting the development of tea industry in the country, including Assam, by way of regulations under the Tea Act, 1953. Further, Tea Board is also implementing "Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)" which *inter alia*, includes activities for improvement in tea production, productivity, quality up-gradation, research and extension, promotion of exports and value addition through provisions of financial and technical assistance to growers and other stakeholders of the tea industry. A total amount of ₹ 685.61 crore has been spent during the 12th Plan Period (2012-13 to 2016-17) and the current financial year 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017) under the scheme by the Tea Board, which includes 313.22 crore extended to the State of Assam.

(b) and (c) The working condition of tea garden workers in the country are governed by the Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951, administered by Ministry of Labour and Employment and enforced by the concerned State Governments. This Act requires the employers to provide the workers with housing, medical facilities, sickness and maternity benefits and other forms of social security measures. There are provisions for educational facility for the children, drinking water, conservancy, canteens, crèches and recreational facilities for the benefit of the tea plantation workers and their families in and around the work places in the tea estates.

Tea Board is also implementing Human Resource Development (HRD) activities aiming at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers. The State-wise details of assistance provided, during the Twelfth Plan Period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given in the following Table:—

| State             | Total Twelfth Plan (₹ in crore) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Assam             | 18.59                           |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.15                            |
| Tripura           | 0.35                            |
| West Bengal       | 4.76                            |
| Tamil Nadu        | 4.58                            |
| Kerala            | 6.05                            |
| Karnataka         | 0.02                            |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 0.04                            |
| TOTAL             | 34.54                           |

In view of the provisions of PLA, 1951, and the TPDS already under implementation, there is no proposal, at present under consideration for any special package for the development of tea gardens and welfare of workers/labourers with respect to education, health and sanitation.

### **Benefits of global trade expansion due to WTO**

495. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of global trade expansion have accrued largely because of the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is optimistic about tackling the

issue of food security, following the impasse at the Buenos Aires WTO meeting in December, 2017; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) has resulted in a framework of rules for the multilateral trading system applicable to its member countries. At present the WTO has over 160 members having 98 per cent share in world trade. The WTO rules have helped in reducing trade-related barriers among countries and opening new markets by providing a fair platform for its member countries. The WTO's framework of rules based on non-discrimination, the regular review and monitoring of trade policies of member countries and its dispute settlement mechanism, as well as the reduction in tariffs and non-tariff barriers achieved through negotiation among its member countries, has resulted in their enhanced integration in the global trading system. In this manner, the organization can be said to have contributed to expansion of global trade.

(b) and (c) Ministerial Decisions of the Bali and Nairobi Conferences of the WTO, held in December, 2013 and December, 2015 respectively and a WTO General Council Decision of 2014, provide for an interim solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes which is available to developing countries in perpetuity till a permanent solution is agreed and adopted. The interim solution ensures that WTO members would exercise due restraint (popularly termed as 'Peace Clause') in raising disputes under the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes even if countries exceed their permissible limits as regards subsidies for such programmes.

While a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes could not be achieved at the recently concluded 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December, 2017 due to a lack of consensus, India's public stockholding programmes continue to be protected due to the interim solution, which is available in perpetuity.

#### **US-India high level working group on IP**

496. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US-India High Level Working Group on Intellectual Property met in 2017;



- (b) if so, what are the issues raised by the US in the Working Group;
- (c) the issues mentioned by the Indian delegation in the Working Group; and
- (d) what are the main outcomes or decisions of the High Level Working Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Working Group on Intellectual Property (IP) met in 2017 under the aegis of India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF). The issues raised by the two sides pertained to copyright, trade secrets, patents, trademarks, genetic resources, traditional knowledge and Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The U.S. side *inter alia*, raised the issues of guidelines for examination of Computer Related Inventions (CRI) patent applications, protection of trade secrets, functioning of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) and the WIPO Copyright Internet Treaties. The Indian side *inter alia*, raised the issues of inclusion of TKDL as part of PCT Minimum documentation and blocking of copyright infringing websites. The steps undertaken by the Government of India to strengthen the administration of IPRs in India, such as augmentation of manpower, clearing the backlog in Patent and Trademark applications and IPR awareness programmes, were also highlighted during the meeting. Both sides reiterated the goal of providing their respective populations, especially the vulnerable sections, with access to quality healthcare. The two sides also agreed to a workshop on Copyright issues, as also the need to work together to tackle the problem of online piracy.

### **Changes in FDI caps in various sectors**

497. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) allowed in various sectors;
- (b) the changes in FDI caps in various sectors in the previous three years and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning to allow or increase FDI in more sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in most of the sectors/activities. There is only a small list of sectors/activities where FDI is subject to government approval. Further, Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis. With a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy, so as to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, changes

are made in the FDI policy regime from time to time. Sector specific conditionalities on various sectors alongwith FDI limits are provided in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular' published annually. The amendments made in the FDI Policy are published through Press Notes, which are subsequently incorporated in Consolidated FDI Policy Circular. Both Consolidated FDI Policy Circular and Press Notes indicating changes made in FDI policy, including change in caps/conditionalities across the sectors, are available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at <http://dipp.nic.in/policies-rules-and-acts/press-notes-fdi-circular>. A brief on FDI policy reforms undertaken since 2014-15 is given in the Statement (See below).

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

### ***Statement***

#### **FDI Policy Reforms Since May 2014-15**

The Government has taken a number of FDI Policy reforms, which are not only bold but also historic. The measures taken by the Government were directed to open new sectors for foreign direct investment, increase the sectoral limit of existing sectors and simplifying other conditions of the FDI policy. These policy reforms are meant to provide ease of doing business and accelerate the pace of foreign investment in the country. Following are the main FDI policy reforms:—

1. **Investment by Non-resident Indians (NRIs) and NRI held entities:** NRIs have special dispensation for investment in Construction development and Civil Aviation sector. Size of Indian diaspora residing overseas is over 25 million. These constitute NRIs, Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs). These non-residents of Indian origin have keen desire to participate in Indian growth story. To facilitate investment by these NRIs extant FDI policy has been amended to provide following:—
  - (a) Investment made by NRIs, PIOs and OCIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis is deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.
  - (b) The special dispensation of NRIs is also available to companies, trusts and partnership firms, which are incorporated outside India and are owned and controlled by NRIs.
2. **Rail Infrastructure:** The modernization of Railways requires very large amount of capital investment. This makes foreign investment imperative in rail infrastructure especially in highly capital and technology intensive areas like suburban corridors, high speed train systems, train sets, railway rolling

stock including locomotives/coaches, railway electrification, signaling systems dedicated freight line projects. Accordingly the Government with view to attract foreign investment in the sector has opened following activities of Rail infrastructure to 100% under automatic route:—

Construction, operation and maintenance of (i) Suburban corridor projects through PPP, (ii) High speed train projects, (iii) Dedicated freight lines, (iv) Rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities, (v) Railway Electrification, (vi) Signaling systems, (vii) Freight terminals, (viii) Passenger terminals, (ix) Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line and (x) Mass Rapid Transport Systems.

However, FDI beyond 49% of the equity of the investee company in sensitive areas from security point of view, will be brought before the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for consideration on a case to case basis.

3. **Medical Devices:** India has achieved an eminent global position in pharma sector. However, same has not been replicated in the medical devices industry. The country has huge pool of scientists and engineers who have potential to take medical device industry to a very high level. Domestic capital market is not able to provide much needed investment in the sector. The government has therefore permitted FDI up to 100% under the automatic route for manufacturing of medical devices, without any distinction of greenfield or brownfield and such FDI will not be subjected to other conditions of the FDI policy on the pharmaceutical sector.
4. **Insurance and Pension Sectors:** FDI Policy on Insurance sector was reviewed in view of amendment to the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act 2015 to increase the sectoral cap of foreign investment from 26% to 49%. Further it has been provided that FDI in the sector would be permitted under automatic route. Similar changes have also been brought in the FDI Policy on Pension Sector.
5. **Introduction of composite cap of foreign investment:** In order to provide simplicity to the FDI policy and bring clarity on application of conditionalities and approval requirements across various sectors, different kinds of foreign investments have been made fungible under one composite cap. The amendment aligns with the intent of FDI Policy wherein different categories of investments through FDI, FPI (FII, QFI), NRI, FVCI and DR are regarded as foreign investments. This will provide Indian companies and investors choice of category of investments between FDI, FPI (FII, QFI), NRI, FVCI and DR.

6. **Construction Development sector:** Investment in the construction development sector remains a priority of the Government as it results in infrastructure creation; employment generation from unskilled workers to engineers, architects, designers as well as financial and other supporting services. FDI policy on Construction Development permits 100% foreign investment under automatic route subject to certain conditions. In order to liberalize and bring pragmatism in the policy so as to attract more foreign investment in the country not only in large infrastructure projects but also in held-up and smaller projects following amendments have introduced in the FDI policy on the sector:—
- (a) Removal of conditions of area restriction of floor area of 20,000 sq. mtrs in construction development projects and minimum capitalization of US \$ 5 million to be brought in within the period of six months of the commencement of business.
  - (b) Exit and repatriation of foreign investment is now permitted after a lock-in-period of three years. Transfer of stake from one non-resident to another non-resident, without repatriation of investment is also neither to be subjected to any lock-in period nor to any Government approval.
  - (c) Exit is permitted at any time if project or trunk infrastructure is completed before the lock-in period.
  - (d) 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in completed projects for operation and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes and business centres.
  - (e) It has been clarified that ‘real-estate broking service’ does not amount to real estate business and is therefore, eligible for 100% FDI under automatic route.
7. **Defence sector:** India incurs huge expenditure on imports of defence equipments as the domestic defence industry has not been able to meet the expectations of the present times. The sector is capital intensive and requires advance technologies. Earlier FDI regime permitted 49% FDI participation in the equity of a company under automatic route. FDI above 49% was permitted through Government approval on case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and ‘state-of-art’ technology in the country. In this regard, the following changes have *inter alia* been brought in the FDI policy on this sector:—
- (i) Foreign investment beyond 49% has now been permitted through Government approval route, in cases resulting in access to modern technology in the country or for other reasons to be recorded.

- (ii) FDI limit for defence sector has also been made applicable to Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959.
8. **Broadcasting sector:** Sectoral cap on Broadcasting sector has been raised across various activities as follows:—
- 74% to 100% in Teleports, DTH, Cable Networks (Digital), Mobile TV, HITS
  - 26% to 49% for FM Radio, up-linking of news and current affairs
  - 49% to 100% for Cable Networks (not undertaking digitisation)
9. **Banking-Private sector:** Government introduced full fungibility of foreign investment in Banking-Private sector. Accordingly, FIIs/FPIs/QFIs, following due procedure, can now invest up to sectoral limit of 74%, provided that there is no change of control and management of the investee company.
10. **Plantation Sector:** The Government has reviewed FDI policy on plantation sector and has opened coffee, rubber, cardamom, palm oil tree and olive oil tree plantations for 100% foreign investment under automatic route along with tea plantation, which was earlier under approval route.
11. **Manufacturing Sector:** In order to provide boost to the manufacturing sector and give impetus to the 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has permitted a manufacturer to sell its product through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce under automatic route.
12. **Trading:** In order to encourage investment in the sector and provide simplification in the policy, following amendments have been brought in the FDI policy on the sector:
- (a) **Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT):**—
- (i) 100% FDI under automatic route has been permitted in SBRT
  - (ii) A non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, has been permitted to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, either directly by the brand owner or through a legally tenable agreement executed between the Indian entity undertaking single brand retail trading and the brand owner. Earlier provisions permitted a non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, directly or through a legally tenable agreement with the brand owner for undertaking single brand product retail trading.

- (iii) Sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased would now be reckoned from the opening of first store. Further, it is seen that in certain high technology segments, it is not possible for retail entity to comply with the sourcing norms. To provide opportunity to such single brand entities, it has been provided that in case of 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge technology' sourcing norms can be relaxed subject to Government approval. Subsequently, local sourcing norms have been relaxed up to three years for entities undertaking Single Brand Retail Trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting edge' technology. For such entities, sourcing norms will not be applicable up to three years from commencement of the business *i.e.* opening of the first store for entities undertaking single brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible. Thereafter, provisions of Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (e) will be applicable.
- (iv) With respect of the 30% local sourcing requirement that SBRT entities with FDI beyond 51% are required to meet, they have now been permitted to set off the incremental sourcing of goods from India for their global operations during initial 5 years, beginning 1st April of the year of the opening of first store against the mandatory sourcing requirement of 30% of purchases from India. For this purpose, incremental sourcing will mean the increase in terms of value of such global sourcing from India for that single brand (in INR terms) in a particular financial year over the preceding financial year, by the non-resident entities undertaking single brand retail trading entity, either directly or through their group companies. After completion of this 5-year period, the SBRT entity is required to meet the 30% sourcing norms directly towards its India's operation, on an annual basis.
- (v) An entity operating through brick and mortar stores has been permitted to undertake e-commerce activities of single brand product.
- (vi) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own branded products in any manner *i.e.* wholesale, retail, including through e-commerce platforms. Further, Indian brands should be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens and/or companies, which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- (b) **Duty Free Shops:** 100% FDI is now permitted under automatic route in Duty Free Shops located and operated in the Custom bonded areas.

13. **Permitting same entity to carry out both wholesale and single brand retail trading:** As per the FDI policy, in wholesale cash and carry activities, 100% foreign investment is permitted under the automatic route. Earlier FDI policy on this sector provided that a wholesale/cash and carry trader cannot open retail shops to sell to the consumer directly. It has now been provided that a single entity will be permitted to undertake both the activities of single brand retail trading (SBRT) and wholesale with the condition that conditions of FDI policy on wholesale/cash and carry and SBRT have to be complied by both the business arms separately.

14. **Power Exchanges**

Earlier policy provided for 49% FDI under automatic route in Power Exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010. However, FII/FPI purchases were restricted to secondary market only. This provision has been done away with. FIIs/FPIs are now allowed to invest in Power Exchanges through primary market as well.

15. **Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs):** FDI policy on LLPs has been amended to provide that investments in LLPs will not require Government approval. 100% FDI is now permitted under the automatic route in LLPs operating in sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions.

In line with companies, an LLP having foreign investment has been permitted to make downstream investment in another company or LLP in sectors in which 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions. Further, for the purposes of FDI policy, the term 'internal accruals' has also been defined.

16. **Civil Aviation Sector:** Foreign equity cap of activities of Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service, Ground Handling Services have been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route. With a view to aid in modernization of the existing airports to establish a high standard and help ease the pressure on the existing airports, 100% FDI under automatic route has been allowed in Brownfield Airport projects.

FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline and regional Air Transport Service raised to 100%, with FDI upto 49% permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval. For NRIs, 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. However, foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and nonscheduled air transport

services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital and subject to the laid down conditions in the existing policy.

As per the earlier policy, foreign airlines were allowed to invest under Government approval route in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and nonscheduled air transport services, up to the limit of 49% of their paid-up capital. However, this provision was not applicable to M/s Air India Ltd., thereby implying that foreign airlines could not invest in Air India. Now, foreign investment(s) in Air India has been allowed, including that of foreign airline(s), up to 49% either directly or indirectly. Substantial ownership and effective control of Air India shall continue to be vested in Indian Nationals.

**17. Satellites-establishment and operation and Credit Information Companies:**

Foreign investment caps on Satellites-establishment and operation and Credit Information Companies have now been raised from 74% to 100%. FDI in Satellites- establishment and operation is now under the government route and in Credit Information Companies, FDI is under the automatic route.

**18. Other Approval Requirements under FDI Policy**

(i) As per the earlier FDI policy provisions, issue of equity shares against non-cash considerations like pre-incorporation expenses, import of machinery etc. was permitted under Government approval route. The policy has been amended and for sectors under automatic route, issue of shares against import of capital goods/machinery/equipment (excluding second-hand machinery) and pre-operative/pre-incorporation expenses (including payments of rent etc.) is now permitted under automatic route subject to conditions as per extant FDI Policy, and reporting to RBI in form FC-GPR as per procedure prescribed under the FDI Policy.

(ii) It has been provided that FDI in Investing Companies registered as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) with the Reserve Bank of India, being overall regulated, would be under 100% automatic route. FDI in Core Investing Companies and other Investing Companies will continue to be under approval route.

**19. Approval requirement for companies without operations:**

Approval requirements in respect of companies under operation have also been relaxed. It has now been provided that for infusion of foreign investment into an Indian company which does not have any operations and also does not have any downstream investments, Government approval would not be required,



for undertaking activities which are under automatic route and without FDI-linked performance conditions, regardless of the amount or extent of foreign investment.

**20. Establishment and transfer of ownership and control of Indian companies:**

As per the earlier FDI policy establishment and ownership or control of the Indian company in sectors/activities with caps required Government approval. This provision has now been amended to provide that approval of the Government will be required if the company concerned is operating in sectors/ activities which are under Government approval route rather than capped sectors. Further no approval of the Government is required for investment in automatic route sectors by way of swap of shares.

**21. Raising the threshold limit for approval by Foreign Investment Promotion Board:**

As per the earlier FDI policy Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) considers proposals having total foreign equity inflow up to ₹ 3000 crore and proposals above ₹ 3000 crore were placed for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). In order to achieve faster approvals of proposals, the threshold limit for FIPB approval has been increased to ₹ 5000 crore.

**22. White Label ATM Operations:** The Government, with an objective of enhancing ATM networks in semi-urban and rural areas (mainly in Tier III to VI areas), has allowed 100% FDI in white label ATM operations under the automatic route.

**23. E-commerce:** The Government has issued Guidelines for FDI on E-commerce sector. 100% FDI under automatic route is now permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce. Various terms like e-commerce, e-commerce entity, marketplace, inventory based model have also been defined to bring clarity.

**24. Food Product Retail Trading:** 100% FDI under government approval route has been permitted for trading, including through e-commerce, in respect food products manufactured and/or produced in India. This will benefit farmers, give impetus to food processing industry and create vast employment opportunities.

**25. Asset Reconstruction Companies:** The Government, with an objective of increase investment in the country, has allowed 100% FDI in Asset Reconstruction Companies under the automatic route.

**26. Pharmaceutical:** With the objective of making the sector more attractive to foreign investors, 74% FDI under automatic route has been permitted in brownfield pharmaceuticals. FDI beyond 74% is allowed through government

approval route. 'Non-compete' clause would not be allowed in automatic or government approval route except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

FDI in brownfield pharmaceuticals, under both automatic and government approval routes, is subject to compliance of following conditions:-

- (a) The production level of National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) drugs and/or consumables and their supply to the domestic market at the time of induction of FDI, being maintained over the next five years at an absolute quantitative level. The benchmark for this level would be decided with reference to the level of production of NLEM drugs and/or consumables in the three financial years, immediately preceding the year of induction of FDI. Of these, the highest level of production in any of these three years would be taken as the level.
  - (b) R&D expenses being maintained in value terms for 5 years at an absolute quantitative level at the time of induction of FDI. The benchmark for this level would be decided with reference to the highest level of R&D expenses which has been incurred in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the year of induction of FDI.
  - (c) The administrative Ministry will be provided complete information pertaining to the transfer of technology, if any, along with induction of foreign investment into the investee company.
27. **Private Security Agencies:** FDI limit for Private Security Agencies raised to 74%. FDI up to 49% is permitted under automatic route in this sector and FDI beyond 49% and up to 74% is permitted with government approval.
28. **Establishment of branch office, liaison office or project office:** For establishment of branch office, liaison office or project office or any other place of business in India if the principal business of the applicant is Defence, Telecom, Private Security or Information and Broadcasting, approval of Reserve Bank of India is no more required in cases where FIPB approval or license/permission by the concerned Ministry/Regulator has already been granted.
29. **Prohibition of restrictive conditions regarding audit firms**
- FDI policy did not have any provisions in respect of specification of auditors that can be appointed by the Indian investee companies receiving foreign investments. FDI policy has now been amended to provide that wherever the foreign investor wishes to specify a particular auditor/audit firm having international network for the Indian investee company, then audit of such

investee companies should be carried out as joint audit wherein one of the auditors should not be part of the same network.

30. **Animal Husbandry:** As per FDI Policy 2016, FDI in Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture and Apiculture is allowed 100% under Automatic Route under controlled conditions. This requirement of 'controlled conditions' for FDI in these activities has been done away with.
31. **Other Financial Services:** Government has reviewed FDI policy on Other Financial Services and NBFCs to provide that foreign investment in financial services activities regulated by financial sector regulators such as RBI, SEBI, IRDA etc. will be 100% under the automatic route. In financial services, which are not regulated by any financial sector regulator or where only part of the financial service activity is regulated or where there is doubt regarding regulatory oversight, foreign investment upto 100% will be allowed under the government approval route.

#### **Setting up of iPhone manufacturing units**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is waiting for good proposals from iPhone manufacturer for setting up manufacturing base in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were reports that leading iPhone manufacturer has shown keen interest to set up units in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Promoting manufacturing in the country has been one of the prime objectives of the Government. Accordingly, Government has permitted 100% FDI under the automatic route in manufacturing, except defence and pharmaceuticals manufacturing. As per extant FDI policy, foreign investment up to 100 percent is permitted for a company engaged in the business of manufacturing mobile phones. Under the automatic route, investment in the country can be made without prior approval either of the Government or the Reserve Bank of India. The Government has made enabling provisions for foreign investors to set up manufacturing base in India, including in the mobile phone sector.

However, FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions, and therefore, Government has no details regarding probable proposals of foreign companies. It is understood that Wistron (a Taiwanese contract manufacturer) has set up a manufacturing facility in Bengaluru to manufacture iPhones.

### **Incentives to states for promoting exports**

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

(a) whether Government is considering to give incentives to States for promoting exports and push the country's industrial growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for growth of exports and becoming less dependent on imports, particularly in electronics, defence sector, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The Government has recently announced the Mid Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on 05.12.2017 under which measures to boost exports for all notified products under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) were announced. This Scheme was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. As on date, 7950 Tariff Lines at 8 digit level are eligible for rewards under MEIS at rates of currently at 2%, 3%, 4%, 5% and 7% of realized FOB value. The scheme does not target exports from any specific state from India and all notified products are granted incentive. For the electronics sector, at the time of review of Mid Term review of FTP, an annual additional incentive of ₹ 233.3 Cr was provided for 74 tariff lines at 8 digit level.

Further, in order to promote India's exports and minimize the trade deficit, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2%

to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of ₹ 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ 1,140 crore.

The Government has undertaken Foreign Direct Investment policy reforms in 21 sectors covering 87 areas. In addition to the opening up of new sectors and enhancement of caps for existing sectors, various conditionalities for foreign investments have also been simplified. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

In the electronics and defence sectors, the following steps have been taken to promote growth of exports and reduction in imports:

**Electronics:** Following schemes namely Modified Special Incentives Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Preferential Market Access, Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC), Electronics Development Fund (EDF) are implemented and supported with Interest Equalization on Export Credit, Advance License, Duty Drawback Export Benefit Scheme, Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

**Defence:** Following steps have been taken for growth of exports and becoming less dependent on imports in Defence Sector:

- (i) To increase the self-reliance and export of defence equipment, there is greater focus now on indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment in the Defence Production Policy and the Defence Procurement Procedure.
- (ii) Defence Export Strategy has been formulated and placed in the public domain. The strategy provides for creation of an Export Promotion Body, engaging Indian Missions/Embassies abroad in export promotion, export financing through line of credit etc., better use of offset policy, export of indigenously developed defence systems and streamlining of the export regulation process.
- (iii) The list of munition list items for the purpose of issuing “Authorisation” for export has been notified by the Government to remove ambiguity and to make the process transparent.
- (iv) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for issue of “Authorisation” for export of military stores has been simplified and put in public domain. Requirement of Government signed End User Certificate (EUC) for export of parts and

components and other non-sensitive military stores, sub-assemblies, sub-systems has been done away with.

- (v) The process of applying for “Authorisation” for export of munition list items has been made on-line.
- (vi) Specific time frame has been prescribed in SOP for issue of “Authorisation” for export of munition list items.
- (vii) The Defence Public Sector Undertakings/Ordinance Factories also participate in International defence exhibitions in major countries like France, United Kingdom, Brazil, Japan, South Africa, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Germany etc. to showcase their defence products and explore business opportunities abroad.
- (viii) A compendium of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) developed products having export potential was released by DRDO. This will help the industries to explore the potential export market.

**Installation of donation boxes at Mahatma Gandhi’s Memorial at Rajghat**

500. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed installation of donation boxes at Mahatma Gandhi’s Memorial at Rajghat;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for proper maintenance of Rajghat as well as removal of donation boxes, disrespectful to the Father of the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Under the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC) had been constituted with a mandate to keep the Samadhi in proper order. The RSC, in its 27th meeting held on 06.09.1961 passed a resolution for placing the donation boxes in the Rajghat Complex. This resolution was based on the Government of India’s letter No. 3250-WS/53 dated 12.06.1953. The donations are collected by the Harijan Sevak Sangh to be utilized for the welfare of the people belonging to dalit communities. RSC is functioning as per its mandate and taking all necessary steps for maintenance of Rajghat Complex. No decision has been taken for removal of donation boxes from Samadhi Complex.

**Cultural exchange programmes among States**

501. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of the State-pairs which have signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with each other for cultural exchange programmes within the scheme;

(b) the details of the type of cultural exchange programmes involved in this scheme for children between various States; and

(c) whether Government has designed post-implementation surveys to evaluate the impact of this scheme on national integration, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme being operated by Ministry of Culture wherein Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) are signed between State pairs. However, to protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural festivals and programmes on regular basis in all the States/UTs of India and the cultural troupes are engaged from different States to perform in the major festivals under National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP).

(c) Does not arise.

**Degeneration of Jama Masjid**

502. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Jama Masjid in the Capital has started degenerating for lack of regular maintenance;

(b) whether Government has received any request from the Shahi Imam of the Masjid to carry out its repair and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Jama Masjid at Delhi is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, on receipt of request from the Shahi Imam of the Masjid, ASI has taken up essential conservation work of the Masjid.

**Offices and work force of ASI for protection and  
preservation of ancient monuments**

†503. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether offices and work force are operational at local level in various regions of the country by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for the protection and preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether offices and work force of ASI are also functional in Mithila region of north Bihar; and

(d) if so, the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains being protected and preserved by the office and work force of that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India functions through its 29 Circles, 3 Mini-Circles located in the various States and Union Territories and 5 Regional Directorates (located at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Bhopal). Besides, there are 6 Excavation Branches, 2 Temple Survey Projects, 1 Building Survey Project, 1 Prehistory Branch, 1 Science Branch, 2 Epigraphy Branches (one for Sanskrit and Dravidian at Mysore and the other for Arabic and Persian at Nagpur) and 1 Horticulture Branch having 4 Divisions at Agra, Delhi, Mysore and Bhubaneswar. The overall sanctioned cadre strength of officers and staff in Archaeological Survey of India is as under:—

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Group 'A'       | 234  |
| Group 'B'       | 875  |
| Group 'C'       | 1165 |
| Group 'C' (MTS) | 6152 |
| TOTAL           | 8426 |

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Centrally Protected Monuments of Mithila region in north Bihar is maintained through Vaishali Sub-Circle of Patna Circle and there is only one centrally protected monument/site in Mithila region namely Remains of ancient fort locally known as Raja Bali Ka Garh, Balrajgarh, District Madhubani. One MTS staff is posted there.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Making civic bodies to deposit library cess**

504. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether branch libraries and village libraries, located in rural and urban areas are facing serious problems due to fund crunch as the civic bodies are not depositing the library cess, collected from people as part of the property tax, with the 'Granthalaya Sansthas' in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) What steps Government would take to make civic bodies to deposit the library cess with the 'Granthalaya Sansthas'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Library is a state subject and public libraries function under the administrative control of the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

**Cases of theft of artefacts from ASI**

†505. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft of artefacts reported from centrally protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the details of stolen artefacts, items, their periods, place of their origin and historical values thereof; and

(c) the quantum of antique items brought back from different countries during the last three years, the country-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Nineteen cases of theft of antiquities have been reported from the Centrally Protected Monuments of Archaeological Survey of India during last three years. The details of the stolen objects, their period/origin and historical value are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) There are twenty seven antiquities retrieved from foreign countries during the last three years as detailed in the Statement-II.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Details of State/UT-wise theft of antiquities from Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India for last three years and current year*

| Sl. No.     | State     | Name of Monument/Sites/<br>Place of origin   | Period, origin and historical<br>value of the antiquities                                  | Date of theft        | Action taken/Present status   |
|-------------|-----------|--|--|----------------------|---|
| 1           | 2         | 3  | 4  | 5                    | 6   |
| <b>2014</b> |           |  |  |                      |   |
| 1.          | Karnataka | Panchalingeswara Temple, Govindanahalli, K.R. Pete Taluk, Mandya district, Karnataka.                      | The stone sculpture of eight armed Mahishamardini (Durga). dated 9-10 century A.D. approx. | 07.03.2014           | F.I.R. is lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 2.          | Karnataka | Shiva temple, Thimmalapur, Hospet taluk, district Bellary, Karnataka                                       | Broken Stone (granite) Shivalinga dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.                      | 18th-19th<br>06.2014 | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation    |
| 3.          | Gujarat   | Vitthalbhai Haveli at Vso, Dist. Kheda   | Two wooden carved Brackets 16th-17th century A.D. approx.                                  | 23.6.2014            | Recovered   |
| 4.          | Karnataka | Bharateswara subshrine of Ramalingaeswara temple complex Avani, Mulbangal taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka | One black granite stone Nandi dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.                          | 18-19.07.2014        | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation    |

|                  |             |   |  |               |  |
|------------------|-------------|---|--|---------------|--|
| 5.               | Bihar       | Rajgir, district Nalanda  | Sculpture of Jain Shrine Temple Tirthanker (Mahavira) dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.            | 30-31.07.2014 | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 6.               | Karnataka   | Nageswar temple, Mosale, Hassan taluk, Hassan district, Karnataka                               | Two Schist Stone Sculptures of Mahisasuramardini and Sarasawati dated 10th-11th century A.D. approx. | 13-14.09.2014 | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| <b>Year 2015</b> |             |   |  |               |  |
| 7.               | Karnataka   | Bhimesheshwara temple at Neelgunda, Harappanahalli Taluk, Davangere district, Karnataka         | Schist stone Yaksha sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.                                   | 26.04.2015    | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 8.               | Odisha      | Trivikrama (Locally called Bali Vamana) from the premises of Varahanatha temple, Jajpur, Odisha | Sculpture of Trivikrama (Locally called Bali dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.                    | 18.05.2015    | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 9.               | Karnataka   | Bhoganandiswara temple at Nand, Chikkaballapur Talkuk, Chikkaballapur District, Karnataka       | Black stone kalsha dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.  | 16.09.2015    | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 10.              | Maharashtra | Sculpture Shed, Aam Khas Gate, Daulatabad Fort, District-Aurangabad                             | 11 antiquities dated 16th-17th century A.D. approx.  | 16.09.2015    | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |

| 1                | 2              | 3  | 4  | 5                            | 6  |
|------------------|----------------|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| 11.              | Bihar          | Jain Temple, Vaibhar, Rajgir, Patna  | Stone Sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.         | 22 and 23.11.2015            | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 12.              | Odisha         | Bhairawa Ganesh and Kaumari form Chandrasekhar temple, Kapilas   | Sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.               | 25/26.11.2015                | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| <b>Year 2016</b> |                |  |  |                              |  |
| 13.              | Maharashtra    | Kasa Fort, district Raigad, Maharashtra  | Iron Canon (small size) dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx. | 05.12.2015                   | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 14.              | Rajasthan      | Ancient Ruins Kalyanpur, Distt. Udaipur  | Three Stone sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.   | 3rd and 4th Feb., 2016       | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 15.              | Chhattisgarh   | Bhairavbaba Temple, Dantewada and Ruined Temple, Jiyapara, District South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh | Two stone sculptures of Bhairava                             | 6th and 7th July, 2016       | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 16.              | Andhra Pradesh | Sri Kumaraarama Bhimeswara Swamy temple, Samalkot Mandal of East Godavari District                       | Stone dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.                   | 24th and 25th November, 2016 | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |

|     |                |   |   |                              |  |
|-----|----------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|
| 17. | Karnataka      | Ramalingeswara temple complex Avani, Mulbagali taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka   | One stone Ganesha fixed on the open mandapa of Vigneswara Shrine dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx. | 26th and 27th November, 2016 | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
| 18. | Andhra Pradesh | Veerabhadra temple, Motupalle Chinaganjam Mandal, Prakasam Distt., Andhra Pradesh | Stone Nandi idol  | 12th and 13th December, 2016 | Recovered on 18.12.2016  |

**Year 2017**

|     |                           |   |  |            |  |
|-----|---------------------------|---|--|------------|--|
| 19. | Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh | Sri Anadavalli Ammavaru Temple, Parasurameshwara Swamy Complex, Gudimallam, district Chittoor | Nandi idol stone sculpture of Nandi dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx. | 03.11.2017 | F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation |
|-----|---------------------------|---|--|------------|--|

**Statement-II***Details of retrieved Indian antiquities from abroad from 2014 to 2017*

| Sl.No. | Name           | State          | From      | Year | Mode of retrieval    | Under the custody                          |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-----------|------|----------------------|--|
| 1.     | Nataraja       | Tamil Nadu     | Australia | 2014 | Voluntarily returned | Under the custody of Idol Wing, Tamil Nadu |
| 2.     | Ardhanareeswar | Tamil Nadu     | Australia | 2014 | Voluntarily returned | -do-                                       |
| 3.     | Parrot Lady    | Madhya Pradesh | Canada    | 2015 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi        |

| Sl.No. | Name                                       | State                            | From      | Year | Mode of retrieval    | Under the custody                   |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4.     | Durga (Mahishmardini)                      | J&K                              | Germany   | 2015 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 5.     | Uma Parameshwari                           | Tamil Nadu                       | Singapore | 2015 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 6.     | Bronze image of Saint Manikkavachaka       | Tamil Nadu                       | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 7.     | Metal image of Ganesha                     | Tamil Nadu                       | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 8.     | Terracotta Female Figure (Honolulu Museum) | Mauryan period<br>Central India  | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 9.     | Male Deity (Honolulu Museum)               | Madhya Pradesh                   | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 10.    | Floral Tile, Harvan                        | Kashmir                          | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 11.    | Sri Devi, Chola Period                     | Tamil Nadu                       | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 12.    | Metal image of Bahubali                    | Andhra Pradesh                   | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 13.    | Metal image of Parvati                     | Tamil Nadu                       | U.S.A     | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 14.    | Seated Buddha                              | Mathura region,<br>Uttar Pradesh | Australia | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | National Muséum, New Delhi          |
| 15.    | Panel of Devotees of Buddha                | Andhra Pradesh                   | Australia | 2016 | Voluntarily returned | National Museum, New Delhi          |

|     |  |               |           |      |  |                                     |
|-----|--|---------------|-----------|------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 16. | Stone image Pratyangira  | Tamil Nadu    | Australia | 2016 | Voluntarily returned                         | National Museum, New Delhi          |
| 17. | Matel image of Bhoo Devi   | Tamil Nadu    | U.S.A.    | 2016 | Return as a case property PS Cr. No. 65/2008 | Idol Wing CID Police, Tamil Nadu    |
| 18. | Chakkarathalwar  | Tamil Nadu    | U.S.A.    | 2016 | Return as a case property PS Cr. No. 65/2008 | Idol Wing CID Police, Tamil Nadu    |
| 19. | Sand Stone Male Figure in Tribhanga Posture                          | Central India | U.S.A.    | 2017 | Voluntarily returned                         | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 20. | Sand Stone Bust of a Female  | Central India | U.S.A.    | 2017 | Voluntarily returned                         | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 21. | Sand Stone broken Figure   | Central India | U.S.A.    | 2017 | Voluntarily returned                         | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 22. | Stone image of Durga   | Tamil Nadu    | U.S.A.    | 2017 | Voluntarily returned                         | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 23. | Damaged Sand Stone image of Nataraja in dancing posture              | Central India | U.S.A.    | 2017 | Voluntarily returned                         | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 24. | Mutilated Sand Stone Panel depicting two male Figures (vidhyadharas) | Central India | U.S.A.    | 2017 | Voluntarily returned                         | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |

| Sl.No. | Name   | State     | From   | Year | Mode of retrieval       | Under the custody                   |
|--------|--|-----------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 25.    | Stone image of a couple<br>( <i>mithuna</i> ) figure carved<br>under a niche from Atru,<br>Rajasthan | Rajasthan | U.S.A. | 2017 | Voluntarily returned    | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 26.    | Stone image of a couple<br>( <i>mithuna</i> ) Figure from<br>Atru, Rajasthan                         | Rajasthan | U.S.A. | 2017 | Voluntarily<br>returned | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |
| 27.    | Stone sculpture of<br>Brahma and Brahamani   | Gujarat   | U.K.   | 2017 | Voluntarily returned    | CAC Section, Purana Qila, New Delhi |



**Introduction to Indian culture and traditions**

†506. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the measures taken through various ways, means and forms to introduce people to Indian culture and traditions, the place-wise and form-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Yes, Sir. The organizations under Ministry of Culture are taking various measures to introduce people to Indian culture and traditions. The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to introduce people to Indian culture through folk dances performed by the artists from various States in their programmes and Sanskriti Mahotsavs. The Ministry of Culture provides grants to various organizations across all the places in India for holding of Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Symposia, Festivals, Exhibitions, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. to disseminate information about Indian culture and traditions to public. The National School of Drama also conducts various outreach/extension programmes, production oriented theatre workshops and also organizes theatre festivals like Bharat Rang Mahotsav, Bal Sangam, Jashne Bachpan, Poorvotar festival to reach people and helps in introducing to Indian culture and traditions to masses.

**Action for return of Kohinoor from United Kingdom**

507. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, in a counter affidavit filed before the Supreme Court in WP (C) no. 185 of 2016 with WP (C) No. 367 of 2016 stated *inter alia* that Government was mindful of the sentiments expressed by the Indian Public and the Parliament from time to time, about the return of the Kohinoor diamond and continued to explore ways and means for obtaining a satisfactory resolution to the issue;

(b) if so, the details of action initiated so far by Government for return of Kohinoor; and

(c) if so, the details of response received so far from United Kingdom (UK) Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Writ Petition (C) No. 185 of 2016 All India Human Rights and Social Justice Front *Vs.* The High Commissioner of U.K. (Britain) and other and Writ Petition (C) No. 367 of 2016 Heritage Bengal and another *Vs.* Union of India

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and another in the matter of return of Kohinoor diamond has been disposed of on 21.4.2017 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India stating that stand adopted by the Union of India is satisfactory and nothing further survives in this petition.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from Ministry of External Affairs, they continue to explore ways and means for obtaining a satisfactory resolution to this issue with the United Kingdom Government.

**Vacant posts of professors/teachers in premier cultural institutes**

508. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of professors/ teachers are lying vacant in premier cultural institutes like National School of Drama (NSD);

(b) whether Government proposes to upgrade status of NSD, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase seat capacity of NSD from 26 to 40 per year; and

(d) the details of the proposal to open branches of NSD in other parts of the country, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 7 teaching posts are lying vacant in NSD as on date.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been proposed to grant the status of Institution of National Importance to the NSD. The proposal is under Government's consideration.

(c) There is no such proposal under Governments consideration to increase the intake of students from 26 to 40 per year.

(d) There was a proposal to open five Regional Centres, one each at Mumbai, Goa, Kolkata, J&K and North-east, besides upgrading existing Regional Resource Centre (RRC), Bengaluru to a full fledged Regional Centre. This was to be done in consultation with the concerned State Governments, who were required to provide land/accommodation for opening of such centres. None of the States has provided land/accommodation so far, except Karnataka Government, who has provided 3 acres of land for the purpose. Hence, Regional Centres in other States could not be opened.

In the mean time however, a Sub-Committee was constituted by the NSD Society to review the position of opening of NSD centres. The NSD Society, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, decided to defer the opening of such

centres across the country till such time that the status of Institution of National Importance is granted to the NSD.

**Release of funds to States with international border**

509. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has released a sum of ₹ 167 crore to nine States with international border for the development of infrastructure in forward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) covers all villages which are located within 0-10 kms. of the international border in seventeen States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments of 17 States *viz.*, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. It covers all villages (14,000 approx.) which are located within 0-10 km of the international border in 17 States. During the last three years and current year the State-wise details of funds released to these States are given in the Statement:

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and current year*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State             | Release |         |         |                            |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
|         |                   | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18<br>(Upto 1.2.2018) |
| 1       | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6                          |
| 1.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 92.49   | 89.96   | 108.97  | 119.65                     |
| 2.      | Assam             | 21.05   | 30.66   | 34.05   | 16.55                      |
| 3.      | Bihar             | 31.30   | 60.65   | 46.00   | 46.00                      |

| 1     | 2                 | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6      |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 4.    | Gujarat           | 45.05  | 33.08  | 38.00   | 27.80  |
| 5.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 21.00  | 23.10  | 31.00   | 25.00  |
| 6.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 115.20 | 130.11 | 190.39  | 178.29 |
| 7.    | Manipur           | 22.00  | 22.00  | 30.76   | 17.63  |
| 8.    | Meghalaya         | 21.00  | 27.31  | 36.67   | 25.00  |
| 9.    | Mizoram           | 35.34  | 38.62  | 46.00   | 40.07  |
| 10.   | Nagaland          | 20.00  | 29.10  | 32.15   | 22.50  |
| 11.   | Punjab            | 37.16  | 38.12  | 27.98   | 22.73  |
| 12.   | Rajasthan         | 101.40 | 158.39 | 123.72  | 93.85  |
| 13.   | Sikkim            | 20.00  | 20.00  | 25.00   | 25.00  |
| 14.   | Tripura           | 37.98  | 50.57  | 70.89   | 65.07  |
| 15.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 49.82  | 48.59  | 38.00   | 34.20  |
| 16.   | Uttarakhand       | 31.82  | 27.95  | 27.08   | 19.81  |
| 17.   | West Bengal       | 97.39  | 161.79 | 108.32  | 78.19  |
| TOTAL |                   | 800.00 | 990.00 | 1015.00 | 857.34 |

### **Organisations behind attacks on journalists**

†510. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attacks made on journalists and the number of journalists killed during the last three years, the details thereof including State-wise cases;

(b) the names of the organisations whose role has come to light behind the continuous attacks on journalists and the action taken thereon including details thereof; and

(c) the number of such cases in which culprits have been arrested and the number of unresolved cases so far, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the information on attacks on media persons for the period 2014-17 is given in the Statement (*See* below). 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. This Ministry has

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

no information whether any organization or organizations are responsible for attacks on media persons.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR) and Person Arrested (PAR)  
for attack on media persons (under section 325, 326, 326A  
and 326B IPC) during 2014-2017*

| Sl.<br>No. | State/UT          | 2014 |     | 2015 |     | 2016 |     | 2017 |     |
|------------|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|            |                   | CR   | PAR | CR   | PAR | CR   | PAR | CR   | PAR |
| 1          | 2                 | 3    | 4   | 5    | 6   | 7    | 8   | 9    | 10  |
| 1.         | Andhra Pradesh    | 4    | 1   | 1    | 0   | 6    | 9   | 2    | 0   |
| 2.         | Arunachal Pradesh | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 3.         | Assam             | 2    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 2    | 4   | 0    | 0   |
| 4.         | Bihar             | 22   | 3   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 5.         | Chhattisgarh      | 0    | 0   | 1    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 6.         | Goa               | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 7.         | Gujarat           | 3    | 4   | 0    | 0   | 1    | 4   | 0    | 0   |
| 8.         | Haryana           | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 9.         | Himachal Pradesh  | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 10.        | Jammu and Kashmir | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 11.        | Jharkhand         | 3    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 12.        | Karnataka         | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 2    | 0   | 2    | 0   |
| 13.        | Kerala            | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 1    | 1   | 1    | 2   |
| 14.        | Madhya Pradesh    | 7    | 10  | 19   | 32  | 24   | 14  | 0    | 0   |
| 15.        | Maharashtra       | 5    | 6   | 1    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 16.        | Manipur           | 0    | 0   | 0    | 9   | 0    | 0   | 3    | 0   |
| 17.        | Meghalaya         | 1    | 2   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 18.        | Mizoram           | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 19.        | Nagaland          | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 20.        | Odisha            | 1    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 21.        | Punjab            | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 22.        | Rajasthan         | 0    | 0   | 5    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 3    | 22  |
| 23.        | Sikkim            | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 24.        | Tamil Nadu        | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |

| 1                 | 2                           | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 25.               | Telangana                   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  |
| 26.               | Tripura                     | 2   | 2  | 0  | 0  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 1  |
| 27.               | Uttar Pradesh               | 63  | 4  | 1  | 0  | 3  | 3  | NR | NR |
| 28.               | Uttarakhand                 | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| 29.               | West Bengal                 | NR  | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| TOTAL STATE(S)    |                             | 114 | 32 | 28 | 41 | 47 | 41 | 15 | 26 |
| 30.               | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 31.               | Chandigarh                  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 32.               | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 33.               | Daman and Diu               | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 34.               | Delhi UT                    | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 35.               | Lakshadweep                 | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 36.               | Puducherry                  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| TOTAL UT(S)       |                             | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) |                             | 114 | 32 | 28 | 41 | 47 | 41 | 15 | 26 |

NR: Implies data not received.

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

### **Protesters killed by pellet guns in Jammu and Kashmir**

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

(a) the number of protesters and bystanders injured or killed by pellet guns in Jammu and Kashmir each month during last three years;

(b) the number of security personnel injured or killed in protests each month during the above period;

(c) the number of pellets and Pelargonic Acid Vanillyl Amide (PAVA) shells used each month during the said period;

(d) whether Government has developed any alternatives to pellet guns;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The number of protestors/persons and the security force personnel killed in protests by pellets guns during last three years, month-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Further details in the matter cannot be disclosed in the interest of the national security.

(d) to (f) Government of India constituted an Expert Committee on 26.07.2016 to explore other possible alternatives to Pellet Guns as non-lethal weapons. The recommendations of the Committee have been taken into account by the Government for appropriate implementation. Accordingly, various measures such as using PAVA-Chilli (Shells and Grenades), STUN-LAC (Shells and Grenades) and Tear Smoke Shells are used to disperse the unlawful violent protesters before the use of Pellet Guns.

### ***Statement***

*Number of protestors/persons and the security force personnel  
killed in protests by pellets guns*

| Month       | No. of protestors/<br>persons killed by pellets | No. of Security Force personnel killed<br>during Law and Order protests |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1           | 2   | 3   |
| <b>2015</b> |   |   |
| January     | -   | -   |
| February    | -   | -   |
| March       | -   | -   |
| April       | -   | -   |
| May         | -   | -   |
| June        | -   | -   |
| July        | -   | -   |
| August      | -   | -   |
| September   | -   | -   |
| October     | -   | -   |
| November    | -   | -   |
| December    | -   | -   |
| <b>2016</b> |   |   |
| January     | -   | -   |
| February    | -   | -   |

| 1            | 2         | 3        |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| March        | -         | -        |
| April        | -         | -        |
| May          | -         | -        |
| June         | -         | -        |
| July         | 3         | 2        |
| August       | 5         | -        |
| September    | 4         | -        |
| October      | 1         | -        |
| November     | -         | -        |
| December     | -         | -        |
| <b>2017</b>  |           |          |
| January      | -         | -        |
| February     | -         | -        |
| March        | -         | -        |
| April        | 1         | -        |
| May          | -         | -        |
| June         | 1         | -        |
| July         | -         | -        |
| August       | 2         | -        |
| September    | -         | -        |
| October      | -         | -        |
| November     | -         | -        |
| December     | -         | -        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>2</b> |

**People killed by pellets in Jammu and Kashmir**

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

(a) whether any tests were conducted on the effects of the pellet-firing shotgun used against protesters in Jammu and Kashmir including the impact of lead-based pellets that are used in this weapon;



(b) if so, the details of procurement processes and the authorities responsible for testing and selection of the metal pellets and the details of the metals, used to make the pellets used in these shotguns; and

(c) whether Government was aware of the harm these metal pellets cause to the human body before sanctioning the weapon for use by Central Reserve Police Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Tests of Pellets Gun including the impact of lead-based pellets were conducted in TBRL Chandigarh. Details regarding procurement processes and the authorities responsible for testing and selection of the metal pellets and the details of the metal used to make the pellets used in these shotguns cannot be disclosed in the interest of the national security.

(c) The test trial of munitions was conducted by TBRL Chandigarh on Gelatin blocks prepared from the ballistic grade transparent Gelatin material that react to bullets in a manner similar to human tissues as regards elasticity, capacity to absorb, energy, strength etc.

#### **Status of fencing work along Indo Bangladesh border**

513. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of fencing work along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) the reasons for very slow progress in the fencing work; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle illegal influx of immigrants including Rohingyas through Indo-Bangladesh border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Out of the 3326 km of sanctioned length of fence along Indo-Bangladesh Border, 2746.44 km has been completed. The land acquisition process on Indo-Bangladesh Border is time consuming and cumbersome due to which the progress has been slow. In addition to pending land acquisition, limited working seasons due to heavy rainfall, extended rainy season in the North-Eastern parts of the country and difficult terrain conditions have been affecting the pace of the work.

(c) The Government has adopted a multipronged approach for security arrangements at the borders to tackle illegal influx of immigrants including Rohingyas. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction

of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipments, besides identifying vulnerable BOPs, etc.

### **Female prisoners in jails**

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

(a) the number of female prisoners in various jails, especially in 144 central jails of the country as on 31 March, 2017 and out of them, number of those who are behind bars without even hearing of case and since when they are behind bars;

(b) the number of female prisoners lodged in jails, with whom children are staying;

(c) whether number of female prisoners lodged in jails is more than capacity and appropriate health facilities are not available to them; and

(d) whether Government is conducting survey to know condition of female prisoners lodged in 144 central jails of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 18498 female prisoners were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016. A total of 6328 female prisoners were lodged in central jails of the country as on 31.12.2016. Information on number of prisoners who are behind bars without hearing of cases is not maintained by NCRB separately.

(b) 1649 female prisoners with children were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016.

(c) and (d) As per information compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 18498 female prisoners were lodged in different jails of the country against the available capacity of 26068 as on 31.12.2016. The occupancy may vary on different days during the year. Chhattisgarh, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi had more female prisoners than the capacity of the respective jails as on 31.12.2016.

‘Prisons’ is a State subject. The management and administration of prisons, including provision of adequate health facilities in prisons, primarily falls in the domain of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

providing support and guidance to the States through various advisories issued from time to time and also by sharing recommendations of various Committees, Commissions, Working Groups and Court directions etc. aimed at improving the condition of women prisoners in jails. These advisories are available at <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisory.html>.

### **Raids on ashram of baba**

†515. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted raids on the ashram of the so called Baba Virendra Dev Dixit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the illegal acts detected during the above raids; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi *vide* their order dated 19.12.2017, 20.12.2017, 21.12.2017 and 22.12.2017 in Writ Petition No.11382/2017 issued various directions, which *inter alia* include, inspection of the premises of the Adhyatmik Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalya, Rohini, Delhi by a team comprising Sh. Ajay Verma, Amicus Curiae appointed by the Hon'ble High Court, Ms. Nandita Rao, a representative from Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) and DCP nominated by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi; examination of the inmates in all the branches of Adhyatmik Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalya in Delhi in respect of their age etc. by Child Welfare Committee (CWC); and transfer of all the cases related to the Ashram to CBI for further investigation.

On 21.12.2017, the Ashram premises in Rohini was visited by CWC, Avantika with a team of Doctors and as per the CWC order, 41 inmates out of 163 inmates of the Ashram were transferred to a protection home for age verification etc. and also the various documents/letters and other material seized from the Ashram were handed over to CBI as per the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. On 22/12/2017, a team of DCW along with Amicus Curiae visited Adhyatmik Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalya, Uttam Nagar alongwith local police and 05 girls were taken out and sent to CWC, Rohini. On 25.12.2017, a branch of the Ashram at Karawal Nagar was inspected by a committee comprising Chairperson, DCW and Amicus Curiae and interacted with all the inhabited six Sadhvis who declared themselves above 18

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years of age. On 26.12.2017, the members of CWC and DCW again inspected and interacted with the six girls residing in the above Ashram. On the direction of CWC, the two girls who appeared to be minor were sent for medical examination but they refused to undergo the same. Thereafter the girls were taken to Mahila Sudhar Grih and as directed by CWC, handed over to concerned authorities.

Details of FIRs registered by Delhi Police against Adhyatmik Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalya situated in Delhi are as under:—

1. A rape case registered *vide* FIR No. 88/17, dated 19.01.2017, u/s 376(2)(N)/506/344/34 IPC at Police Station Vijay Vihar, Rohini, Delhi in which the complainant had alleged that she along with her 4 daughters (2 major and 2 minor) had been in captivity in the above said Ashram and sexually assaulted like other girls by Virender Dev Dikshit. During investigation of FIR No. 88/2017, all the captive daughters of the complainant were traced but they did not support the allegations of their mother and stated that they were living in the Ashram on their own volition. The accused could not be traced during the search made in the Ashrams including Vijay Vihar, Rohini, Delhi and schools run by the accused.
2. Another case was registered *vide* FIR No. 1353/17 dated 12.11.2017, u/s 376(2)(N)/506 IPC against the accused.

Now, all investigation/ inspection/verification in the matters are reportedly being done by the concerned agencies under the monitoring of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

#### **Agreement with bangladesh on illegal migrants problems**

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

(a) whether Government is considering to make any new bilateral agreement with Bangladesh on the issue of illegal migrant problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Assam is facing various problems in early updating the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and tracing illegal migrants; and

(d) if so, details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of India has extensive

engagement with the Government of Bangladesh under various bilateral mechanisms like the Joint Consultative Commission, Foreign Secretary and Home Secretary-level talks, Joint Working Group on Security and Border Management, Joint Task Forces on Human Trafficking, Fake Currency Notes etc. All issues of relevance and importance relating to security and border management including the issue of illegal migrants are raised at these bilateral talks.

(c) and (d) The NRC process is being undertaken in a fair, objective and transparent manner as per the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The first part of Draft National Register of Citizen (NRC) covering 1.90 crore applicants has been published on the expiry of the midnight of 31st December, 2017 including names of those applicants in respect of whom the entire process of verification has been completed. The cases pertaining to remaining about 1.39 crore applicants are under various stages of scrutiny and after their verification are completed, complete draft list including the result of remaining applications out of the total 3.29 crore applicants will be published.

#### **Increase in number of gun licences**

517. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of gun licences have increased in the last two years;

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

(c) what are the reasons behind increase in applications and allotments of gun licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the available data, approximately 53 thousand and 36 thousand new gun licences were issued in the F.Y. 2016-2017 and F.Y. 2017-2018 (till 01.02.2018), respectively. This constitutes only 2.5% of the total number of active gun licences (approximately 35 lakh as on 01.01.2018).

#### **Mob lynching of minorities in Rajasthan**

518. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a series of mob lynching of minorities in the State of Rajasthan from May, 2015 to January, 2018;

- (b) if so, the incident-wise details thereof;
- (c) the list of incident-wise victims;
- (d) whether the criminals associated with the series of minority lynching have been identified and booked;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) what remedial measures are adopted to curb such heinous crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (g) As per the data furnished by Rajasthan Police to NCRB, only one case was registered in the State of Rajasthan till 15th July, 2017 in 2017. In this case one person was killed and 08 persons were arrested. No case was registered during 2015 and 2016. '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. Various advisories to improve law and order situations are issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs from time to time, which are available in the Ministry's website viz. [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

Information for the period 16th July, 2017 to January, 2018 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Pending applications for Indian citizenship**

519. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of applications for Indian citizenship are pending from nationals of other countries, who are having Indian origin;
- (b) if so, the total number of such applications pending; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in processing such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Government has delegated power to the District Collectors of 16 districts of 07 States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Government of NCT

of Delhi and to the State Governments for the remaining districts of these 07 States where such foreign nationals are mainly concentrated, to grant Indian citizenship. While some States like Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have already started issuing citizenship certificates to applicants after completion of due process, in remaining cases process is on.

(c) Grant of citizenship is an ongoing process subject to fulfilment of eligibility conditions, furnishing of requisite documents by the applicants, police verification, clearance from central intelligence agencies and renunciation of foreign nationality by applicants. Lack of documentary evidence proving their Indian origin and inability to submit the requisite documents timely by the applicants are two major impediments to quick disposal of such cases.

#### **Procedure to avail work permit**

520. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationals of SAARC countries who are married to Indian citizens are eligible to work in India;

(b) if so, what is the procedure to avail work permit in such cases; and

(c) whether they are eligible to apply for job under Government sector in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Foreign nationals, including nationals of SAARC countries (except Pakistan nationals) who are married to Indian citizens, are eligible to take up employment in India on a valid Employment Visa obtained from the Indian Mission/ Post abroad or on the basis of the OCI (Overseas Citizen of India) Card granted to them. Further, foreign nationals, including Pakistan nationals, who are granted Long Term Visa (LTV) by the Central Government, are eligible to engage themselves in employment of purely private nature *i.e.* excluding Government/semi-Government, local bodies, cooperative jobs etc. Citizens of Nepal and Bhutan do not require any visa for taking up employment in India. OCI cardholders do not require any specific permissions for taking up employment in India. For obtaining an Employment Visa, the foreign nationals will have to submit an application to the Indian Mission/ Post concerned along with all requisite documents including the employment contract. Registration of a person as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholder is governed by the provisions in section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) As per section 7B of the Citizenship Act, 1955, OCI Cardholders are not entitled for appointment to public services and posts in connection with the affairs

of the Union or of any State except for appointment in such services and posts as the Central Government may by special order in that behalf specify.

### **Call rates for Border Security Force**

521. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the call rates made through satellite phones for the Border Security Force increased from ₹ 1/- to ₹ 5/- per day;

(b) if so, the rationale for this decision, when there is less mobile connectivity in border areas;

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure subsidised call rates on all satellite phones issued to the Border Security Force; and

(d) whether Government has considered bearing the cost of subsidised calls to security personnel until the Department of Telecommunications makes a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications have decided to completely waive-off monthly rental and reduce the call charges from ₹ 5/- to ₹ 1/- per minute w.e.f. 19.10.2017 in respect of the Digital Satellite Phone Terminals used by the Jawans of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) including Border Security Force (BSF).

### **Division of Telugu Academy**

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

(a) whether Government has received any representation seeking division of Telugu Academy situated in Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad, in view of the bifurcation of Joint Andhra Pradesh State into two States *viz.* Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay in dividing Telugu Academy even after lapse of three years after bifurcation of the States, the details thereof;

(d) whether Supreme Court has sought status report on the subject, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to divide Telugu Academy between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh at the earliest?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Institutions listed under Schedule X of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 including Telugu Academy are governed by the Section 75 of the Act, which states that “the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, as the case may be, shall, in respect of the institutions specified in the Tenth Schedule to this Act, located in that State, continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect, be less favourable to such people than what were being provided to them before the appointed day, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments within a period of one year from the appointed day or, if no agreement is reached within the said period, as may be fixed by order of the Central Government.” Accordingly, this Ministry has requested both the State Governments to furnish the list of institutions where terms and conditions in respect of continuity to provide facilities to the people of the other State have been finalised by both the State Governments. Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal in the month of January, 2018 for provisional apportionment of assets of Telugu Academy, listed under Schedule-X of A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014, between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. However, no communication has been received from the Government of Telangana, so far.

#### **MISA and DIR detainees**

523. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and Defence of India Act (DIR) detainees during the Emergency, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) which are the States providing any sort of facilities including financial assistance to the needy surviving ex-detainees for their participation in the pro-democracy movements during that period; and

(c) whether Government would consider to allow any sort of such assistance, if so, what is the proposal and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Information for State-wise MISA and DIR detainees is being collected from States/UTs.

(c) There is no such proposal.

**Driving licences suspended by Delhi Police**

524. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Delhi Police is suspending driving licences for a period of three months under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988;

(b) if so, the number of licences suspended and restored after three months during the last one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that suspended licences are not being returned in Delhi and NCR due to lack of coordination between Delhi Police and Transport Department; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to return the licences by the Delhi Police instead of Transport Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that in compliance of the directions issued *vide* letters dated 18.08.2015 and 17.11.2015 by the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety, Delhi Police sends its recommendations alongwith licences seized in respect of the offences of red light jumping, over-speeding, drunken driving, carrying passengers in goods vehicles and using mobile phone while driving, to the Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi and other concerned transport authorities of the respective States/UTs for initiating the process of suspension of driving licence of the traffic violators for not less than three months under intimation to the licensee and the same are further released by concerned Motor Licensing Officers (MLOs) to their holders at their end.

(b) Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi has informed that during the period from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017, the number of Driving Licences suspended and restored is 53,252 and 52,288, respectively.

(c) and (d) Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that in order to streamline the process of impounding and return of Driving Licences, a meeting was held on 31.01.2018 with the representatives of Delhi Traffic Police, Delhi Integrated Multi Modal Transit System Ltd. (DIMTS), National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Road Safety Cell of Transport Department, GNCTD. In the meeting, it has been decided that the entire process of impounding, suspension of Driving Licence and revocation of suspension will be done through online software only. It was also decided that

the driving licences seized by Traffic Police will not be sent to Transport Department and the Traffic Police will upload details of offenders on the online software. After completion of suspension period, MLOs will send list of Driving Licences, which should be returned back to the DL holders and the Traffic Police will return the seized Driving Licences at their end.

### **Status of construction of BOPs**

525. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposed construction of 422 Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) and Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB);

(b) whether Government will be able to complete the construction of 422 BOPs along the IPB and IBB by July, 2018;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government has sanctioned 422 composite BOPs along Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border to be completed by July, 2018. 209 BOPs have been completed and rest are at various stages of construction.

### **Meeting of Inter-State Council**

526. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the 11th meeting of the Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 16th July, 2016, it was agreed that the Punchhi Commission Report on Centre-State relations would be considered first in the Standing Committee of the ISC and then placed before the ISC for finalizing the recommendations;

(b) if so, whether the said report was placed before the Standing Committee of ISC;

(c) if so, whether the Standing Committee has considered the said report;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if the answer to part (b) is no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) Recommendations of the commission are given in volumes II to VII of the Report. In the 11th and 12th meetings of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 9th July, 2017 and 25th November, 2017 respectively, recommendations contained in Chapter II,III,IV and V have been considered. These chapters cover 70% of Punchhi Commission's recommendations. It has been decided in the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of ISC that the remaining two Volumes shall be taken up for consideration in the 13th meeting and thereafter, the recommendations contained in all the Volumes of Punchhi Commission's Report will be placed before the Inter-State Council for further consideration.

**Housing concession for paramilitary forces**

527. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide housing concession for paramilitary forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the paramilitary personnel will be allowed to retain their accommodation beyond the three years stipulated time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission by the Government, sanction has been issued on 31.07.2017 for compensation for housing to Personnel Below Officer Ranks (PBORs) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles and NSG. An extract of relevant provisions is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs have already taken up with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) to allow CAPFs personnel, who continue to remain posted in non-family stations, to retain their General Pool Residential Accommodation beyond three years.

**Statement**

*Details of provision of compensation for housing to the PBORs of CAPFs, Assam Rifles and NSG, who are not provided with rent free accommodation or sanctioned HRA*

| Whether the PBOR has any dependents | Field posting   | Non-field posting   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
|                                     |   | Staying in Barracks   | Not staying in Barracks   |
| Yes                                 | Full HRA applicable at the Selected Place of Residence of the Dependents* | Reduced HRA applicable at the Selected Place of Residence of the Dependents** | Full HRA applicable at that place if Government accommodation not available#  |
| No                                  | Full HRA applicable at Class Z city, i.e., 10 per cent of Basic Pay       | Reduced HRA applicable at the place of posting@                               | Full HRA applicable at that place if government accommodation not available # |

*Note:* An employee with dependents, during field posting or staying in Barracks as functional requirement will be eligible for accommodation for his dependents anywhere in the country.

\* Provided government accommodation is not available for the dependents at Selected Place of Residence. If government accommodation is available, no HRA is payable.

\*\* Reduced HRA means rate of HRA applicable reduced by 5 per cent. However, the reduced amount cannot be less than the lowest rate of HRA applicable to Class Z cities/towns. Allowance is available provided employee is required to stay in barracks as a functional requirement and government accommodation is not available for the dependents at Selected Place of Residence. If employee is staying in barracks by choice or government accommodation is available at Selected Place of Residence, no HRA is payable.

# Provided government accommodation is not available, else no HRA is payable.

@ Reduced HRA means rate of HRA applicable reduced by 5%. However, the reduced amount cannot be less than the lowest rate of HRA applicable to Class Z cities/towns. Allowance is available provided employee is required to stay in Barracks as a functional requirement. If employee is staying in Barracks by choice, no HRA is payable.

The rates of HRA will not be less than ₹ 5400/-, ₹ 3600/- and ₹ 1800/- at X, Y and Z class cities respectively.

**Policy towards surrendered insurgents**

528. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government towards the former members of insurgent groups who have surrendered in the North-East;

(b) whether financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of those surrendered people, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a special surrender scheme specific to Manipur is being implemented, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the policy has expired or lapsed, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any new policy or extension of the earlier policies is contemplated, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The Government of India has been implementing a Scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of Militants in the North-East. The objective of the Scheme is to wean away the misguided youth who have strayed into the fold of militancy and bring them to the mainstream. Surrendered are paid monthly stipend not exceeding ₹ 3,500/- p.m., for a period not more than 36 months and an immediate grant of ₹ 1.5 lakh is kept in a bank in the name of each surrenderer as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years. They are also given incentive for surrendered arms/weapons.

2. In 2012, a special scheme for Government of Manipur was formulated to encourage militants to surrender and join mainstream. The scheme was effective from 01.12.2012 for 3 years and lapsed on 30.11.2015. The special features of this scheme were:—

(i) An immediate grant of ₹ 2.50 lakh to be kept in a bank in the name of surrenderer as fixed deposit for a period of three years.

(ii) Monthly stipend of ₹ 4000/-p.m. for a maximum period of 36 months.

3. The Surrender Scheme has been modified to be more effective and will be effective from 1st April, 2018. According to the revised scheme, the surrenderers will be paid monthly stipend not exceeding ₹ 6,000/- p.m., for a period of 36 months and an immediate grant of ₹ 4 lakhs will be kept in a bank, in the name of each surrenderer as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years. Incentive for surrendered weapons has also been revised.

### **Indo-myanmar Border Committee**

529. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Indo-Myanmar Border Committee;

(b) the resolutions adopted in the meetings of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee is also tasked with the responsibility of filtering militants and criminals at the border, if so, the works of the Committee in this direction; and

(d) what are the achievements of the Committee till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted in MHA to streamline implementation of existing Free Movement Regime (FMR). The Committee was *inter alia* tasked to prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and uniform guidelines on FMR for all stakeholders so that inimical elements, criminals, contrabands etc. are filtered at the border without causing inconvenience to genuine people. The Committee has recently finalized its report which has been forwarded to all stakeholders for its implementation.

### **Incidents of stalking of women**

530. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of stalking of women have been on the rise across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the rate of conviction in these cases has been abysmally low;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure time bound trial of all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases convicted, conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under Stalking of Women 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 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.

However, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time to curb crime against women. These advisories are available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Stalking of Women during 2014-2016*

| Sl.No.      | State/UT          | CR  | CCS | CON | CVR   | PAR | PCS | PCV |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>2014</b> |                   |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |
| 1.          | Andhra Pradesh    | 504 | 316 | 1   | 7.1   | 517 | 463 | 84  |
| 2.          | Arunachal Pradesh | 1   | 1   | 0   | -     | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 3.          | Assam             | 0   | 0   | 0   | -     | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 4.          | Bihar             | 7   | 6   | 0   | -     | 8   | 7   | 0   |
| 5.          | Chhattisgarh      | 72  | 69  | 4   | 36.4  | 192 | 189 | 8   |
| 6.          | Goa               | 25  | 17  | 1   | 50.0  | 19  | 15  | 1   |
| 7.          | Gujarat           | 62  | 46  | 0   | -     | 82  | 66  | 0   |
| 8.          | Haryana           | 284 | 226 | 14  | 20.9  | 300 | 291 | 25  |
| 9.          | Himachal Pradesh  | 62  | 42  | 0   | -     | 74  | 55  | 0   |
| 10.         | Jammu and Kashmir | 1   | 1   | 0   | -     | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 11.         | Jharkhand         | 5   | 3   | 0   | -     | 4   | 3   | 0   |
| 12.         | Karnataka         | 64  | 40  | 0   | 0.0   | 72  | 48  | 0   |
| 13.         | Kerala            | 37  | 30  | 0   | 0.0   | 37  | 33  | 0   |
| 14.         | Madhya Pradesh    | 401 | 386 | 17  | 53.1  | 482 | 490 | 20  |
| 15.         | Maharashtra       | 797 | 541 | 1   | 5.3   | 873 | 651 | 2   |
| 16.         | Manipur           | 2   | 2   | 0   | -     | 0   | 2   | 0   |
| 17.         | Meghalaya         | 4   | 4   | 0   | -     | 4   | 4   | 0   |
| 18.         | Mizoram           | 6   | 6   | 4   | 100.0 | 6   | 6   | 4   |
| 19.         | Nagaland          | 1   | 0   | 0   | -     | 1   | 0   | 0   |
| 20.         | Odisha            | 134 | 94  | 0   | 0.0   | 125 | 116 | 0   |
| 21.         | Punjab            | 48  | 19  | 1   | 33.3  | 55  | 21  | 1   |
| 22.         | Rajasthan         | 88  | 59  | 0   | -     | 81  | 80  | 0   |
| 23.         | Sikkim            | 2   | 2   | 0   | -     | 4   | 4   | 0   |
| 24.         | Tamil Nadu        | 1   | 0   | 0   | -     | 1   | 0   | 0   |



| Sl.No.            | State/UT                    | CR   | CCS  | CON | CVR  | PAR  | PCS  | PCV |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| 25.               | Telangana                   | 426  | 346  | 3   | 10.7 | 416  | 399  | 3   |
| 26.               | Tripura                     | 8    | 6    | 1   | 7.1  | 3    | 21   | 1   |
| 27.               | Uttar Pradesh               | 835  | 702  | 46  | 56.1 | 1341 | 1139 | 70  |
| 28.               | Uttarakhand                 | 7    | 6    | 1   | 33.3 | 8    | 8    | 1   |
| 29.               | West Bengal                 | 259  | 202  | 14  | 37.8 | 291  | 242  | 14  |
| TOTAL STATE(S)    |                             | 4143 | 3172 | 108 | 33.2 | 4998 | 4355 | 234 |
| 30.               | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4    | 1    | 0   | -    | 7    | 4    | 0   |
| 31.               | Chandigarh                  | 10   | 8    | 2   | 28.6 | 12   | 10   | 3   |
| 32.               | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0    | 0    | 0   | -    | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 33.               | Daman and Diu               | 0    | 0    | 0   | -    | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 34.               | Delhi UT                    | 541  | 264  | 24  | 45.3 | 421  | 282  | 25  |
| 35.               | Lakshadweep                 | 0    | 0    | 0   | -    | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 36.               | Puducherry                  | 1    | 1    | 0   | -    | 1    | 1    | 0   |
| TOTAL UT(S)       |                             | 556  | 274  | 26  | 43.3 | 441  | 297  | 28  |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) |                             | 4699 | 3446 | 134 | 34.8 | 5439 | 4652 | 262 |

**2015**

|     |                   |     |     |    |       |     |     |    |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|----|-------|-----|-----|----|
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh    | 551 | 456 | 15 | 8.5   | 645 | 604 | 21 |
| 2.  | Arunachal Pradesh | 1   | 1   | 0  | -     | 1   | 1   | 0  |
| 3.  | Assam             | 59  | 18  | 0  | 0.0   | 61  | 19  | 0  |
| 4.  | Bihar             | 2   | 0   | 0  | -     | 2   | 0   | 0  |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh      | 75  | 73  | 9  | 32.1  | 88  | 93  | 15 |
| 6.  | Goa               | 20  | 19  | 3  | 50.0  | 17  | 20  | 3  |
| 7.  | Gujarat           | 92  | 87  | 0  | -     | 144 | 140 | 0  |
| 8.  | Haryana           | 338 | 246 | 28 | 19.9  | 334 | 328 | 38 |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 52  | 46  | 3  | 37.5  | 61  | 64  | 7  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4   | 3   | 0  | 0.0   | 6   | 5   | 0  |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 6   | 4   | 1  | 100.0 | 6   | 6   | 1  |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 127 | 77  | 1  | 50.0  | 149 | 117 | 2  |
| 13. | Kerala            | 61  | 41  | 1  | 25.0  | 65  | 51  | 1  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 357 | 355 | 50 | 31.4  | 450 | 452 | 64 |

| Sl.No.            | State/UT                       | CR   | CCS  | CON | CVR   | PAR  | PCS  | PCV |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|-----|
| 15.               | Maharashtra                    | 1399 | 951  | 25  | 30.5  | 1396 | 1095 | 29  |
| 16.               | Manipur                        | 4    | 1    | 0   | -     | 4    | 1    | 0   |
| 17.               | Meghalaya                      | 3    | 2    | 0   | -     | 2    | 2    | 0   |
| 18.               | Mizoram                        | 1    | 1    | 3   | 100.0 | 1    | 1    | 3   |
| 19.               | Nagaland                       | 2    | 1    | 0   | -     | 2    | 1    | 0   |
| 20.               | Odisha                         | 225  | 197  | 2   | 7.7   | 237  | 224  | 2   |
| 21.               | Punjab                         | 68   | 36   | 2   | 11.1  | 64   | 42   | 2   |
| 22.               | Rajasthan                      | 126  | 79   | 5   | 35.7  | 103  | 104  | 5   |
| 23.               | Sikkim                         | 4    | 4    | 1   | 100.0 | 4    | 4    | 1   |
| 24.               | Tamil Nadu                     | 11   | 10   | 0   | 0.0   | 13   | 12   | 0   |
| 25.               | Telangana                      | 766  | 535  | 8   | 3.1   | 779  | 566  | 9   |
| 26.               | Tripura                        | 0    | 0    | 0   | -     | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 27.               | Uttar Pradesh                  | 519  | 482  | 136 | 61.3  | 856  | 771  | 211 |
| 28.               | Uttarakhand                    | 15   | 13   | 3   | 75.0  | 14   | 14   | 5   |
| 29.               | West Bengal                    | 231  | 212  | 0   | 0.0   | 307  | 235  | 0   |
| TOTAL STATE(S)    |                                | 5119 | 3950 | 296 | 25.1  | 5811 | 4972 | 419 |
| 30.               | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 5    | 6    | 0   | -     | 5    | 6    | 0   |
| 31.               | Chandigarh                     | 13   | 13   | 1   | 11.1  | 13   | 14   | 1   |
| 32.               | Dadra and Nagar<br>Haveli      | 0    | 0    | 0   | -     | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 33.               | Daman and Diu                  | 2    | 0    | 0   | -     | 1    | 0    | 0   |
| 34.               | Delhi UT                       | 1124 | 515  | 43  | 43.9  | 864  | 603  | 53  |
| 35.               | Lakshadweep                    | 0    | 0    | 0   | -     | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 36.               | Puducherry                     | 3    | 3    | 0   | -     | 0    | 3    | 0   |
| TOTAL UT(S)       |                                | 1147 | 537  | 44  | 41.1  | 883  | 626  | 54  |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) |                                | 6266 | 4487 | 340 | 26.4  | 6694 | 5598 | 473 |

**2016**

|    |                   |     |     |    |      |     |     |    |
|----|-------------------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh    | 639 | 499 | 14 | 7.9  | 865 | 659 | 16 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2   | 1   | 0  | -    | 1   | 1   | 0  |
| 3. | Assam             | 88  | 34  | 2  | 11.8 | 90  | 35  | 2  |

| Sl.No.         | State/UT                       | CR   | CCS  | CON | CVR  | PAR  | PCS  | PCV |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| 4.             | Bihar                          | 4    | 5    | 1   | 33.3 | 4    | 5    | 1   |
| 5.             | Chhattisgarh                   | 71   | 70   | 15  | 34.1 | 82   | 82   | 18  |
| 6.             | Goa                            | 19   | 11   | 0   | 0.0  | 18   | 13   | 0   |
| 7.             | Gujarat                        | 87   | 93   | 2   | 22.2 | 151  | 162  | 2   |
| 8.             | Haryana                        | 321  | 221  | 25  | 15.7 | 298  | 276  | 30  |
| 9.             | Himachal Pradesh               | 60   | 44   | 0   | 0.0  | 67   | 60   | 0   |
| 10.            | Jammu and Kashmir              | 7    | 5    | 0   | -    | 8    | 5    | 0   |
| 11.            | Jharkhand                      | 13   | 6    | 0   | 0.0  | 12   | 6    | 0   |
| 12.            | Karnataka                      | 135  | 81   | 0   | 0.0  | 148  | 98   | 0   |
| 13.            | Kerala                         | 132  | 124  | 3   | 20.0 | 135  | 131  | 5   |
| 14.            | Madhya Pradesh                 | 820  | 790  | 52  | 23.9 | 872  | 872  | 59  |
| 15.            | Maharashtra                    | 1587 | 1381 | 30  | 25.6 | 1693 | 1580 | 35  |
| 16.            | Manipur                        | 5    | 1    | 1   | 50.0 | 4    | 1    | 1   |
| 17.            | Meghalaya                      | 1    | 0    | 0   | -    | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 18.            | Mizoram                        | 4    | 3    | 1   | 50.0 | 3    | 3    | 1   |
| 19.            | Nagaland                       | 1    | 1    | 0   | 0.0  | 1    | 2    | 0   |
| 20.            | Odisha                         | 250  | 234  | 2   | 3.0  | 287  | 276  | 2   |
| 21.            | Punjab                         | 99   | 51   | 5   | 21.7 | 114  | 73   | 5   |
| 22.            | Rajasthan                      | 80   | 61   | 4   | 36.4 | 109  | 109  | 4   |
| 23.            | Sikkim                         | 3    | 2    | 0   | 0.0  | 3    | 2    | 0   |
| 24.            | Tamil Nadu                     | 28   | 13   | 0   | 0.0  | 32   | 17   | 0   |
| 25.            | Telangana                      | 1096 | 840  | 17  | 8.3  | 1116 | 991  | 33  |
| 26.            | Tripura                        | 4    | 3    | 0   | 0.0  | 7    | 6    | 0   |
| 27.            | Uttar Pradesh                  | 483  | 419  | 142 | 58.4 | 971  | 754  | 200 |
| 28.            | Uttarakhand                    | 12   | 11   | 0   | 0.0  | 17   | 17   | 0   |
| 29.            | West Bengal                    | 275  | 203  | 0   | 0.0  | 266  | 205  | 0   |
| TOTAL STATE(S) |                                | 6326 | 5207 | 316 | 23.1 | 7374 | 6441 | 414 |
| 30.            | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 2    | 3    | 0   | -    | 2    | 3    | 0   |
| 31.            | Chandigarh                     | 15   | 10   | 4   | 44.4 | 16   | 10   | 5   |

| Sl.No. State/UT            | CR   | CCS  | CON | CVR  | PAR  | PCS  | PCV |
|----------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| 32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0    | 0    | 0   | -    | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 33. Daman and Diu          | 3    | 2    | 0   | -    | 4    | 5    | 0   |
| 34. Delhi UT               | 835  | 572  | 58  | 36.7 | 1225 | 609  | 61  |
| 35. Lakshadweep            | 0    | 0    | 0   | -    | 0    | 0    | 0   |
| 36. Puducherry             | 9    | 5    | 0   | -    | 7    | 5    | 0   |
| TOTAL UT(S)                | 864  | 592  | 62  | 37.1 | 1254 | 632  | 66  |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA)          | 7190 | 5799 | 378 | 24.6 | 8628 | 7073 | 480 |

*Source: Crime in India.*

### **Meeting of NPDRR**

531. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently held a meeting of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend financial assistance to the State of Himachal Pradesh so as to compensate for the loss of life and property occurred every year due to cloud bursts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India organized the Second meeting of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) with the theme “Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development: Making India Resilient by 2030” held on 15-16 May, 2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

In the meeting, the stakeholders highlighted their initiatives in disaster risk reduction and endorsed their commitment to make the country disaster resilient by 2030 in line with the Prime Minister’s 10 point Agenda. The meeting envisaged the following outcomes:—

- To sensitize the participants about important initiatives at global and national level on DRR, including AMCDRR 2016, and the Asia Regional Plan 2016, Prime Minister’s 10 point agenda on disaster risk reduction.

- To obtain consensus of the States/UTs for conducting Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment within specific timeframe.
- To explore how Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA) outcomes can be integrated into policy formulation.
- To identify constraints and find out their solutions in strengthening District Disaster Management Authorities in multi-hazard risk prone districts.
- To develop a mechanism for compliance of building codes in urban areas and to develop building codes for rural areas.
- To suggest various measures for promoting insurance as risk mitigation tool among the general public.
- To explore possible areas/schemes for reducing risks of earthquakes, floods and landslides.
- To strengthen Incident Response Forces at State/Local levels for effective response.
- To have a mechanism in place for build-back-better.
- To measure and monitor the performance of India on different priority areas/targets of SFDRR

(c) and (d) The Central Government has constituted State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) at State level and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) at national level for meeting the expenditure for immediate relief and rescue in the wake of notified disaster as per norms. The Central Government contributes 75% of SDRF for general category States and 90% for special category States including Himachal Pradesh, while the Central Government has 100% contribution in NDRF. Financial assistance from NDRF is provided to the States, in case State does not have adequate balance in SDRF. It may be noted that financial assistance from SDRF and NDRF is only for immediate rescue, relief and restoration including compensation for loss of life as per approved scale of assistance.

During the year 2017-18, both the installments of Central share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 117.00 crore each has been released to the State of Himachal Pradesh. Additional financial support from NDRF, if any, is considered, as per the established procedure.

**Establishment of regional response centres in Himachal Pradesh**

532. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has been designated as the first responder in the Himalayan region and is the first to establish Regional Response Centres in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of equipments including disaster vehicles ITBP possess at its Regional Response Centres in Himachal Pradesh, centre-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish 'National Institute of Training, Search, Rescue and Disaster Response'; (NITSRDR) in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Yes Sir. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has been designated as the first responder in the Himalayan region as ITBP has 7 Regional Response Centres (RRCs) for Disaster Response in the Himalayan Region. Out of 7 RRC, 03 RRCs are functioning in Himachal Pradesh (Kullu, Sarhan and Rekonjpo) since 2005 to deal with natural and man-made disasters in India.

(b) The list of equipments/vehicles in each RRC is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d): No such proposal is under consideration for establishing NITSRDR at Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh. However, "National Institute of Training, Search, Rescue and Disaster Response" (NITSRDR) is already functional (under ITBP) at Panchkula (Haryana) which imparts training to the force personnel and personnel of other organizations in search, rescue and disaster response.

***Statement***

*List of RRC Equipments/Vehicles provided to Regional  
Response Centre (RRC) of ITBP*

| Sl. No. | Name of equipment | Quantity authorized for<br>7 RRC | Provided to each<br>RRC |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                                | 4                       |
| 1.      | Satellite Phone   | 07 Nos.                          | Nil                     |
| 2.      | Dragon Light      | 70 Nos.                          | 10                      |

| 1                       | 2                           | 3                    | 4                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3.                      | Fishing Net                 | 42 Nos.              | 06                   |
| 4.                      | Binocular                   | 42 Nos.              | 06                   |
| 5.                      | Air lifting bag set         | 07 Nos.              | 01                   |
| 6.                      | Stretcher Folding           | 84 Nos.              | 12                   |
| 7.                      | Ropes (climbing/rappelling) | 140 Nos.             | 20                   |
| 8.                      | Generator (2000/1500 VA)    | 14 Nos               | 02                   |
| 9.                      | Rock Pitton                 | 140 Nos              | 20                   |
| 10.                     | Ice Pitton                  | 140 Nos              | 20                   |
| 11.                     | Avalanche Cord              | 35 Nos               | 05                   |
| 12.                     | Avalanche Rod               | 28 Nos               | 04                   |
| 13.                     | Ice Axe                     | 07 Nos               | 01                   |
| 14.                     | Walkie Talkie               | 70 Nos               | 10                   |
| <b>List of vehicles</b> |                             |                      |                      |
| 15.                     | Water Tanker                | 06 Nos               | 01                   |
|                         |                             | (Except RRC Gangtok) | (Except RRC Gangtok) |

*Note:* Other vehicles are provided by ITBP Units out of the vehicles available in the particular unit during disaster on requirement basis.

### **Representation of women in State police force**

533. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the women police constitute only 6.6 per cent of the total State police force of the country;

(b) the details of States which have failed to give proper representation to women in their State police force; and

(c) what action Government would take, in view of the rising crime against women, to ensure proper representation of women in State police forces for securing the women of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per data submitted by BPR&D, as on 01.01.2017, the actual strength of women police personnel is 7.28% at all India level. The details of representation of women police in all the States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per entry 2 of the list II of the VII schedule of the Constitution of India. Recruitments are done by the State Government. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure proper representation of women in State police forces for securing the women of the country. The Centre advises the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in police administration to meet the expectations of people as well as curbing crimes against women and weaker sections of the society.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 04.09.2009, 22.4.2013 and 21.5.2014 to all the State Governments to increase the representation of women police to 33% of the total strength. All the State Governments have been requested to create additional posts of women constables/sub-inspectors by converting the vacant posts of male constables into the posts of women constables. The aim is that each police station should have at least 3 women sub-inspectors and 10 women police constables, so that a women help desk is manned round the clock.

### ***Statement***

#### *State/UT-wise percentage of Women Police Personnel*

(As on 1.1.2017)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | Percentage of women police personnel |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 4.17                                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 6.77                                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 5.47                                 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 8.84                                 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 4.68                                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 10.80                                |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 7.23                                 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 9.12                                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 12.25                                |



| Sl.No. | States/UTs                  | Percentage of women police personnel |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 3.05                                 |
| 11.    | Jharkhand                   | 5.49                                 |
| 12.    | Karnataka                   | 5.38                                 |
| 13.    | Kerala                      | 6.32                                 |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 4.42                                 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra                 | 11.62                                |
| 16.    | Manipur                     | 8.11                                 |
| 17.    | Meghalaya                   | 4.34                                 |
| 18.    | Mizoram                     | 7.72                                 |
| 19.    | Nagaland                    | 6.33                                 |
| 20.    | Odisha                      | 9.07                                 |
| 21.    | Punjab                      | 5.26                                 |
| 22.    | Rajasthan                   | 9.28                                 |
| 23.    | Sikkim                      | 6.89                                 |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu                  | 15.97                                |
| 25.    | Telangana                   | 2.47                                 |
| 26.    | Tripura                     | 5.03                                 |
| 27.    | Uttar Pradesh               | 3.81                                 |
| 28.    | Uttarakhand                 | 7.67                                 |
| 29.    | West Bengal                 | 7.64                                 |
| 30.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 12.18                                |
| 31.    | Chandigarh                  | 18.05                                |
| 32.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 14.79                                |
| 33.    | Delhi                       | 8.64                                 |
| 34.    | Daman and Diu               | 11.98                                |
| 35.    | Lakshadweep                 | 7.92                                 |
| 36.    | Puducherry                  | 7.19                                 |
| TOTAL  |                             | 7.28                                 |

**Funds for modernisation of fire and emergency services**

534. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made/proposed to be made by Government for allocation of funds for strengthening/modernisation of fire and emergency services in the country, particularly in view of increase in the fire incidents that have been taking place in various parts of the country and leading to loss of lives and damaging properties;

(b) the reasons for delay in releasing the demanded funds; and

(c) by when these fund are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) 'Fire Services' is a State subject and has been included as a municipal function under Article 243-W of Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is therefore, the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens by allocating funds for strengthening/modernization of fire and emergency service in their area of their jurisdiction.

However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry had provided financial assistance to the States for strengthening/modernization of Fire and Emergency Services as Grant-in-Aid through Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country (2009-2013) and Modernization of Fire Services in the Country (2014-2015). The scheme has since been subsumed in State Plan Funds w.e.f. 1st April, 2015.

The State-wise details of the financial assistance released are given in the Statement-I and II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of State-wise release of funds in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services" (2009-2013)*

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | ₹ in crore |
|---------|--------------------|------------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh     | 8.37       |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh  | 3.72       |
| 3.      | Assam              | 4.37       |
| 4.      | Bihar              | 7.03       |

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | ₹ in crore |
|---------|--------------------|------------|
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh       | 9.79       |
| 6.      | Goa                | 0.38       |
| 7.      | Gujarat            | 12.50      |
| 8.      | Haryana            | 3.61       |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh   | 4.03       |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir  | 2.66       |
| 11.     | Jharkhand          | 3.43       |
| 12.     | Karnataka          | 5.13       |
| 13.     | Kerala             | 2.66       |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh     | 22.17      |
| 15.     | Maharashtra        | 6.65       |
| 16.     | Manipur            | 4.71       |
| 17.     | Meghalaya          | 4.83       |
| 18.     | Mizoram            | 3.27       |
| 19.     | Nagaland           | 5.52       |
| 20.     | Odisha             | 9.70       |
| 21.     | Punjab             | 3.22       |
| 22.     | Rajasthan          | 17.08      |
| 23.     | Sikkim             | 1.51       |
| 24.     | Tamil Nadu         | 10.45      |
| 25.     | Tripura            | 0.58       |
| 26.     | Uttar Pradesh      | 13.30      |
| 27.     | Uttarakhand        | 2.47       |
| 28.     | West Bengal        | 3.42       |
| TOTAL   |                    | 176.56     |

***Statement-II******Release of funds for implementation of the Scheme for Modernization  
of Fire and Emergency Services in the country***

| Sl.No.                | Name of the State | Amount Released (₹ in crore) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>2014-15</b>        |                   |                              |
| 1.                    | Andhra Pradesh    | 2.00                         |
| 2.                    | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.00                         |
| 3.                    | Assam             | 2.00                         |
| 4.                    | Bihar             | 2.00                         |
| 5.                    | Goa               | 2.00                         |
| 6.                    | Gujarat           | 2.00                         |
| 7.                    | Himachal Pradesh  | 2.00                         |
| 8.                    | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.00                         |
| 9.                    | Karnataka         | 2.00                         |
| 10.                   | Maharashtra       | 2.00                         |
| 11.                   | Manipur           | 2.00                         |
| 12.                   | Meghalaya         | 2.00                         |
| 13.                   | Mizoram           | 2.00                         |
| 14.                   | Nagaland          | 2.00                         |
| 15.                   | Odisha            | 2.00                         |
| <b>During 2015-16</b> |                   |                              |
| 16.                   | Delhi             | 2.00                         |
| 17.                   | Puducherry        | 2.00                         |
| TOTAL                 |                   | 34.00                        |

**Undertrial Prisoners**

†535. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners in excess of the jail capacity in the country and the number of undertrial prisoners who have served much more time in jails than the probable maximum punishment period for the accusation they are charged with; and

(b) the details of steps taken towards jail reforms in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 4,33,003 prisoners were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31.12.2016, which is 113.7% of the available capacity. Details of number of undertrial prisoners who have served more time in jails than the probable maximum punishment period for the offence they are charged with is not maintained by the NCRB.

(b) “Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing continuous guidance and advice to the States and UTs on prison reforms through various advisories and guidelines issued from time to time. Presently, the Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the States/UTs in implementing the E-Prisons project that aims to introduce efficiency in prison management through digitization. An allocation of ₹ 100 crore has been approved for the period 2017-2020 in this regard.

**Vacant posts of police personnel**

†536. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of police personnel across the country as on date;

(b) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts of police in the country; and

(c) whether in view of growing cases of crimes and for making the law and order system more effective, the delay in filling up the vacant posts of police personnel is creating hurdles towards prevention of crimes by experts in the domain of law and order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, against the sanctioned strength of 19,89,295 police personnel in all the States and Union Territories, 4,43,524 posts are vacant.

(b) and (c) Recruitment is continuous process. So far as the shortage of police personnel is concerned, the vacancies in the service are caused to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc. All these factors are recurring in nature. As per rule 4(2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954, the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre. In order to mitigate the shortage in Indian Police Service, the Limited Competitive Examination (LCE) was introduced as a third mode of recruitment of IPS officers in the year 2009.

Further, as 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per entry 2 of the list II of the VII schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to conduct special recruitment drives to fill the vacant posts to curb the growing cases of crimes as well as ensuring that the law and order system functions effectively.

**Increase in offences by juveniles.**

†537. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a massive increase in offences by juveniles has been recorded in the year 2017 in comparison to previous years as per latest data released by National Crime Records Bureau;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government towards resolution of the same in view of facts emerging from categorization of crimes by juveniles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No Sir. As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number cases that were registered against juveniles in the country under the category - Juveniles in Conflict with Law (Indian Penal Code and Special Local Laws) during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 38,455, 33,433 and 35,849 respectively, thus showing an overall decline in 2016 compared to 2014.

The Ministry of Home Affairs issues various Advisories regarding matter of urgent importance from time to time which are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs viz <http://mha.nic.in>. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments.

The issue of crime by juveniles is mainly dealt through Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 which provides for reformatory care in case of children/juveniles in conflict with law. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, taking into consideration the standards prescribed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990), the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993), and other related international instruments.

The revised Act has come into effect from 15.01.2016. The new 'JJ Act' includes special provisions to address heinous offences committed by children above the age of 16 years. Offences have been clearly defined and classified in the Act as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years. Apart from this, the JJ Act focuses on various measures for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including children in conflict with law. The JJ Act and the Central Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 thereunder, provide for setting up of a network of services and structures for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation of such children which includes Juvenile Justice

Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, State and District Child Protection Units, Homes of various types and non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. These measures, among other things, also intend main-streaming of children in conflict with law. The State Governments/UT Administrations are entrusted with the primary responsibility for implementation of the JJ Act.

Under the Integrated Child Protection Schemes (ICPS), there is a provision of counselor in Observation Homes. These counselors provide counseling services to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection as well as for their parents and families.

### **SIT to probe deaths of Kalburgi and Gauri Lankesh**

538. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received demands for Special Investigation Team (SIT) to probe the deaths of Kalburgi and Gauri Lankesh; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 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.

Government of Karnataka has informed that a Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been constituted by them to probe into the death of Ms. Gauri Lankesh and that a CID team is investigating the case of death of Mr. Kalburgi.

### **Andhra Pradesh Government's request to set up task force**

539. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government requested the Centre to set up a Task Force to look into the promises made to the State at the time of creation of Telangana; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for



constitution of a Task Force in this regard. However, a Dispute Resolution Committee has been constituted to resolve any difficulties and disputes arising out of the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 on and from the appointed day as notified as 2nd June, 2014 between the successor States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

**Racial discrimination against people from North-East States**

540. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of implementation of the recommendations of M.P. Bezbaruah Committee constituted to look into concerns of the persons hailing from the North-Eastern States who are living in different parts of the country, especially the metropolitan areas;

(b) whether Government has framed or intends to frame a law or amend the Indian Penal Code to prevent racial discrimination against North-East people as per the recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee; and

(c) if so, the progress of action taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) 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 to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 11th July, 2014. The Committee categorized its recommendations into three categories, (a) immediate measures (b) short term measures and (c) long term measures.

Implementation of the recommendations of the Committee related to different 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, 2016 and 2017.

(b) and (c) The Committee had suggested insertion of two new sections 153(C) and 509(A) in the Indian Penal Code to prevent racial discrimination against North-East people. As the criminal law is in the concurrent list, it has been decided to seek comments/views of the State Governments/UTs on the Draft Bill. There is also consultation with Law Commission on the issue.

**Internally displaced people in the country**

541. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 30 lakh people in the country are internally displaced;

(b) if so, report of the UN Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre thereof;

(c) the action proposal of Government to settle the displaced persons and their rehabilitation thereof; and

(d) the details of plan to re-settle the people of North-East and remove the conflicts linked to identity and ethnicity of this region therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Due to the onset of militancy in Kashmir in the early 1990s, most of the Kashmiri Pandit families along with some Sikh and Muslim families got displaced from there and migrated to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. About 19000 registered migrants' families are living in Delhi; 1054 families in Jammu and nearby areas; and about 2000 families in other States of the country.

Further, due to ethnic tension, approx. 30000 Reang (Bru) people (about 5000 families) from Western Mizoram migrated to Tripura from October 1997 onwards. The Bru migrants have been sheltered in the six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur Sub-Division of North Tripura.

(b) The International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) published a report in 2017 titled "The 2017 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2017)". The IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). As per information available it is a non-governmental organization, and not a UN Organization.

(c) to (d) This Ministry reimburses the expenditure incurred by State Governments concerned on account of Ad-hoc Monthly Relief (AMR) paid to Kashmiri migrants living in Delhi and Jammu. Approval has also been given to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package 2015 for providing 3000 additional State Government jobs to Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 transit accommodation in the Kashmir valley.

This Ministry has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps for providing items

like Rice, Ration/Cash dole, etc. and to Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation and repatriation of Bru migrants since 2004-05. Repatriation of Bru/Reang refugees started in 2010, and till 2014 approximately 1622 Bru families (8573 nos.) had been repatriated and resettled in Mizoram. The State Government has on 5th December, 2017 submitted the Revised Movement Plan for the repatriation of all the remaining 5407 Bru families (32,876 Brus).

### **Legislation for effectuating right to life**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent message of UN Secretary-General that large scale infraction of human rights across World is a global challenge that defies our vision of humane and just world order;

(b) whether 11 years after India became a signatory to UN Convention Against Torture in 1997, India has not been able to ratify it or to have in place a domestic legislation to effectuate the right to life with dignity in tune with Article 21 of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor and by when legislation in this regard is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) New Year 2018 message delivered by UN Secretary-General given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A draft formulation was prepared by the Legislative Department which *inter alia* seeks to amend section 330 and 331 of IPC to define the word 'torture' and 'public servant'.

Further, on the advice of Ld. Solicitor General, the draft formulation on torture was referred to Law Commission of India for seeking their comments on the adequacy and legislative intent on the proposed amendments. The Law Commission of India thereafter has given its 273rd Report on "Implementation of United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment" on 31.10.2017 along with a draft Bill titled "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017". The draft bill involves consultation with the stakeholders.

***Statement******Message given by UN Secretary-General***

UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres in his New Year 2018 message stated as under:

"Dear friends around the world,

Happy New Year.

When I took office one year ago, I appealed for 2017 to be a year for peace.

Unfortunately – in fundamental ways, the world has gone in reverse.

On New Year's Day 2018, I am not issuing an appeal. I am issuing an alert a red alert for our world.

Conflicts have deepened and new dangers have emerged.

Global anxieties about nuclear weapons are the highest since the Cold War.

Climate change is moving faster than we are.

Inequalities are growing.

We see horrific violations of human rights.

Nationalism and xenophobia are on the rise.

As we begin 2018, I call for unity.

I truly believe we can make our world more safe and secure.

We can settle conflicts, overcome hatred and defend shared values.

But we can only do that together.

I urge leaders everywhere to make this New Year's resolution:

Narrow the gaps. Bridge the divides. Rebuild trust by bringing people together around common goals.

Unity is the path.

Our future depends on it.

I wish you peace and health in 2018. Thank you.

**Ratifying UN convention against torture**

543. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government shall ratify the UN Convention Against Torture, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is willing to recognise torture in any form as a separate offence in the country as also proposed by the Law Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Law Commission of India has given its report on “Implementation of United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment” on 30.10.2017 along with a draft Bill titled “The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017”. The report along with draft Bill is currently under examination.

#### **Creation of CTCR and CIS divisions in the Ministry**

544. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two new divisions, Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalisation (CTCR) and Cyber and Information Security (CIS), have been created in the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current number of divisions in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two new divisions, Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalisation Division and the Cyber and Information Security Division, have been created in the Ministry of Home affairs on 13.11.2017 so as to give focussed attention to the issues relating to terrorism, counter radicalization, cyber security, cyber crime, and information security etc. At present, there are 20 Divisions in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Increase in terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of terrorism have recently increased in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of citizens killed and the jawans martyred in those terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir are linked to the infiltration from across the border. The details of terrorist violence incidents reported in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 3 years are as under:—

| Sl. No. |                                 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1.      | Terrorists violence incidents   | 208  | 322  | 342  |
| 2.      | Terrorists killed               | 108  | 150  | 213  |
| 3.      | Security Force Personnel killed | 39   | 82   | 80   |
| 4.      | Civilians killed                | 17   | 15   | 40   |

#### **Low level of infrastructure in jails**

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

(a) whether there are low levels of infrastructure in most of the prisons in the country compelling a number of prisoners to lead their lives inhuman conditions in those prisons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since the matter of maintenance and management of prison lies in the jurisdiction of respective States, the special initiative taken by Central Government to improve the infrastructure in prisons and bring the prisoners out of the inhuman living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) “Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, with a view to improving the condition of prisons, the Government of India has been issuing advice and guidelines to the States and Union Territories from time to time. The Government of India had prepared a Model Prison Manual in 2016 and had circulated it to all States and UTs for their guidance. The Manual contains dedicated chapters on Custodial Management, Medical

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Care, Emergencies, Prison Discipline and Inspection of Prisons etc., which address the issue of prison reforms and corrective steps needed to improve the conditions of prisons. The Ministry of Home Affairs also convenes meetings of DG/IG Prisons periodically to address the issues related to prison administration and prison reforms.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is also supporting the States/UTs in implementing the E-Prisons project that aims to introduce efficiency in prison management through digitization. An allocation of ₹ 100 Crore has been approved for the period 2017-20 in this regard.

### **Policing powers to fire services personnel**

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to have an overarching legislation to expand the reach of fire brigades and emergency services personnel by integrating their roles under a single entity;

(b) whether Government also has any plan to arm fire services personnel with policing powers;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, the thinking of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) "Fire Services" is a state subject and has been included as a municipal function under Article 243-W of XIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is therefore, the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction by taking appropriate structural and non-structural measures including enactment and legislation on fire related matters. The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted Standing Fire Advisory Council with representatives from all State Governments to make policy recommendation on fire related matters.

Presently, this Ministry has no plan under consideration to arm fire services personnel with policing powers.

### **Research to examine reasons behind radicalisation of youth**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the research wing of the Ministry undertook a

countrywide project to examine the reasons behind the radicalisation of youth and possible measures to tackle religious extremism; and

(b) if so, what are the outcome of this research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There is no such Research Wing in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, a Division in the Ministry deals with issues related to radicalisation.

### **Crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

549. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recently released statistics of the Ministry, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, along with seven other States register nearly 70 per cent of crimes against women;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 10 per cent of crimes against women in 2016 were held in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana alone;

(c) if so, the reasons for increasing crimes against women between 2014 and 2016 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) the details of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted for crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during last three years, year-wise, district-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana accounted for 9.4% of the crime against women as per data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(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 for combating crimes against women. These Advisories are also available on [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

(d) A total of 21,692, 22,530 and 26,606 persons were arrested; 20,120, 20,265 and 21,244 persons were charge-sheeted and 1,467, 1,565 and 1,279 persons were convicted in the state of Andhra Pradesh during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.



A total of 19,966, 18,962 and 21,287 persons were arrested, 17,761, 20,706 and 18,313 persons were charge-sheeted and 644, 918 and 733 persons were convicted in the state of Telangana during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. NCRB does not maintain district wise data.

### **Prison population in the country**

550. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the prison population in the country and the total number of convicts in jails in the country;
- (b) what is the detenue number in the Indian jails;
- (c) how many women convicts are in Indian jails;
- (d) how many undertrial prisoners are in Indian jails and how many of them are in jails for more than ten years;
- (e) how many foreigners are in the Indian jails as convicts, detenues and undertrials; and
- (f) how many SC/ST prisoners are in the Indian jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 4,33,003 inmates were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016. Out of this, 1,35,683 were convicts.

(b) 3089 detenues were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016.

(c) 5923 women convicts were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016.

(d) 2,93,058 undertrials were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016. Out of this, there were 3927 undertrial prisoners who were in jail for more than 5 years. Data pertaining to undertrials who were in jail for more than 10 years is not available with NCRB.

(e) 2366 foreign convicts, 3258 foreign undertrials and 43 foreign detenues were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016.

(f) 93,933 Scheduled Caste inmates and 51,761 Scheduled Tribes inmates were lodged in different jails of the country as on 31.12.2016.

**Filing of returns by IPS officers**

551. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been made compulsory to file returns under the Lokpal Act, 2013 by all officers of Indian Police Service (IPS);

(b) how many IPS officers have filed the return as on 31st March, 2017 and how many of them have not filed returns;

(c) how many IPS officers from Kerala have not declared their assets as on 31st March, 2017;

(d) if so, the name of such officers from Kerala; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against any officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum number 407/16/2016-AVD-IV(LP) dated 01.12.2016, instructions has been issued that under the Public Servants (Furnishing of information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the limits for exemption of Assets in filing Returns) Rules, 2014 there is no requirement for filing of declarations of assets and liabilities by public servants now. However, as per Rule 16(2) of AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968, all IPS officers are required to file their Immovable Property Return (IPR) in the prescribed format by 31st January of every year. As on 31st March, 2017, 3390 IPS officers had filed IPR, out of total cadre strength of 3905 IPS officers.

(c) and (d) 21 IPS officers of Kerala Cadre had not filed their IPR for the year 2016 as on 31st March, 2017. However, out of these 21 officers, 15 IPS officers have filed their IPR for 2017 as on 31st January, 2018 and remaining 06 IPS officers have not filed their IPR 2017. Details of such officers are mentioned in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* letter number 45020/14/2016-IPS.II dated 08.05.2017 directed all the State Governments/UTs to seek explanation from all the IPS officers who had not filed their IPR 2016. The State Governments/UTs were also requested to ensure submission of IPR by such officers immediately to comply with the provisions of the AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968.

**Statement***List of IPS officers who have not filed their IPR*

(a) Details of IPS officers of Kerala Cadre who have not filed their Immovable Property Return for the year 2016 as on 31.03.2017

| Sl. No. | Name of IPS officers          | Batch |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1.      | Shri E. J. Jayaraj            | 1994  |
| 2.      | Shri K. K. Jayamohan          | 2007  |
| 3.      | Shri Manjunath H              | 2009  |
| 4.      | Shri Jacob Job                | 2009  |
| 5.      | Shri Kalligotta Nagaraju      | 2012  |
| 6.      | Ms. Merin Joseph              | 2013  |
| 7.      | Ms.Chaitra Teresa John        | 2015  |
| 8.      | Shri Navneet Sharma           | 2015  |
| 9.      | Shri Mudit Jain               | 2015  |
| 10.     | Shri Ilango R                 | 2015  |
| 11.     | Shri Sujith Das S             | 2015  |
| 12.     | Shri Viswanadh R              | 2016  |
| 13.     | Dr. Arvind Sukumar            | 2016  |
| 14.     | Shri Vaibhav Saxena           | 2016  |
| 15.     | Shri Anand R                  | 2016  |
| 16.     | Shri Swapnil Madhukar Mahajan | 2016  |
| 17.     | Shri Ashokan B                | 9999  |
| 18.     | Shri Sam Christy Daniel       | 9999  |
| 19.     | Radhkrishanan K               | 9999  |
| 20.     | Shri Alex K. John             | 9999  |
| 21.     | Shri Zachariah George         | 9999  |

(b) Details of IPS officers of Kerala Cadre who have not filed their Immovable Property Return for the year 2017 as on 31.01.2018

| Sl. No. | Name of IPS officers     | Batch |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1.      | Shri Kalligotta Nagaraju | 2012  |
| 2.      | Shri Mudit Jain          | 2015  |

| Sl. No. | Name of IPS officers          | Batch |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 3.      | Shri Vaibhav Saxena           | 2016  |
| 4.      | Shri Anand R                  | 2016  |
| 5.      | Shri Swapnil Madhukar Mahajan | 2016  |
| 6.      | Radhkrishanan K               | 9999  |

### **SMART Policing**

552. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the status of concept of SMART Policing introduced in 2014;
- (b) the status of 2006 Supreme Court Directives;
- (c) whether Government has any action plan to reform police;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is considering including 'Police' in the Concurrent List;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) During the 49th annual DsGP/IsGP conference held on 30th November, 2014, Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced a concept of 'SMART' Policing. It implies: S-Sensitive and Strict; M-Modern and Mobility; A-Alert and Accountable; R-Reliable and Responsive and T-Trained and Techno-savvy. As a follow up, Ministry of Home Affairs organized four Regional Workshops in the country. In these conferences, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various States were discussed. Accordingly, a compilation of best SMART Policing initiatives, shortlisted in those conferences, was circulated in the DsGP/IsGP conference held in 2015.

Central Government assists States/UTs in implementation of these initiatives under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) scheme, as per priority identified by the States/UTs. The implementation of 'SMART policing' is reviewed regularly in the annual DsGP/IsGP conference and other fora.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has also prepared a road-map for implementation of the concept of SMART policing with the certain indicators such as, (i) Enhanced Efficiency through Training; (ii) Technological

Intervention to improve performance; (iii) Winning Public Trust and Confidence Building; (iv) Induction of Innovation and Modern Application in Policing; and (v) Improved Investigation through Scientific Aids and Application. The road-map has been uploaded on BPR&D website and has been conveyed to all concerned.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court pronounced seven directives in 2006 in a Writ Petition filed by Prakash Singh and others, on police reforms. The first six directives concerned with the State Governments/UT Administrations were forwarded to them for necessary action. As per information available, the status of implementation of various directives given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by various States/UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Seventh Directive of Hon'ble Supreme Court was to set up a National Security Commission. The Union Government, initially, set up a Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare *vide* Office Memorandum dated 02.01.2007. Thereafter, Union Government filed an application on 12.02.2007, before the Hon'ble Court, stating the difficulties in the implementation of the direction and for modifications/clarifications in respect of setting up a National Security Commission. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is monitoring implementation of its judgement *ibid*.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has set up various/ Commissions/Committees on police reforms and reviewed it from time to time to make police more efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. The Government has also prepared a draft Model Police Bill, 2015 and the same has been placed on the website of BPR&D for comments of various stakeholders. Further, all the States/UTs have been requested to identify the positive stories/ good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police office at the district level or below and put the same in public domain on a website in the office of District SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police, for suitable replications in other States.

(e) to (g) At present, there is no such proposal with the Central Government to include Police in the Concurrent list.

Further, 'Police' is State subject under the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the primarily responsibility of the State Governments, to implement police reforms and its working in order to make law and order of the country more effective. The Centre persuades the States from time to time to implement the requisite police reforms.

**Statement***Compliance of Supreme Court Six directions in respect of the States/UTs.*

| Sl. No. | States/Uts        | Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee | Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to the rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation. | Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties | Separate investigating police from law and order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also. | Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for, <i>inter alia</i> , deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of police. | Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1       | 2                 | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | No  | -  | -  | -  | Yes  | No   |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | No (core group on security exist in place of SSC)   | -  | -  | -  | Yes  | No   |
| 3.      | Assam             | Yes   | -  | -  | -  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 4.      | Bihar             | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  | Yes with some modification   | Yes *  |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | Yes   | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 6.      | Goa               | Yes   |  |  |  | Yes  | Yes **   |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | Yes   | Yes with deviation   | Yes with deviation   | Yes with deviation   | Yes  | Yes ***  |
| 8.      | Haryana           | -   | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |

|     |                   |     |     |   |  |     |  |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|---|--|-----|--|
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Yes  | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | Yes | Yes | Yes   | a separate crime Detection Cells have been set up in the police Stations in twin cities of Jammu and Srinagar        | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Working as State Human Rights Commission |
| 12. | Karnataka         | Yes | Yes | Sec 20 9F) of Karnataka Police (amendment) act 2013 provides for officers in charge of police stations, circles, sub-divisions, districts and range <i>i.e.</i> operational duties for a minimum of 1 year. | Sec 20(G) of Karnataka Police (Amendment) act 2012 provides for separation of crime investigation and Law and Order. | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 13. | Kerala            | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Yes  | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 16. | Manipur           | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Yes  | Yes | Yes                                      |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Implemented in Shillong and Tura town, though they are not having 10 lakhs population                                | Yes | Yes                                      |

| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8         |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---|--|-----|-----------|
| 18. | Mizoram                     | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes ****  |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Yes  | Yes | Yes       |
| 20. | Odisha                      | No  | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes       |
| 21. | Punjab                      | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | No        |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes ***** |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | Yes | Yes | Yes   | NA   | Yes | Yes       |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Yes  | Yes | Yes       |
| 25. | Telengana                   | No  | -   | -   | -  | No  | No        |
| 26. | Tripura                     | Yes | Yes | As per Tripura Police Act, 2007, there is a mechanism for minimum tenure for certain levels of officials    | -NA-   | Yes | Yes       |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh               | Yes | Yes | Yes   | Yes  | Yes | Yes       |
| 28. | Uttarakhand                 | No  | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes       |
| 29. | West Bengal                 | Yes | -   | -   | -  | Yes | Yes       |
| 30. | Aandman and Nicobar Islands | Yes | Yes | UT administration is ensuring minimum tenure of two years for SHO's. However, the Tsunami affected areas of | The Recommendation is for the cities and town where the population is over 10 lakhs. However the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed to gradually extend in |     |           |



|                            |     |   |  |  |     |     |
|----------------------------|-----|---|--|--|-----|-----|
|                            |     |   | the territory, the administration has been posting officials for tenure of one year, in view of prevailing hard living condition in these Islands this policy needed to be continued till the working conditions are improved. | smaller towns/urban areas also. In this UT, total separation of investigation from law and order is not required as the population is only in thousands in the Jurisdiction of many Police Stations. If separated, one wing may be idle for large period of time in many PSs. As such, it has been decided to enhance the strength of Central Crime station at Port Blair. | Yes | Yes |
| 31. Chandigarh             | Yes | Appointment to the post of Chief of Chandigarh Police is made by the GOI/MHA. Necessary provisions in this regard have been made in section 6 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh | Necessary provisions in this regard have been made in section 15 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh.  | Necessary provisions in this regard have been made in section 36 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh.  | Yes | Yes |
| 32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | No  | No post of DGP sanctioned to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.   | Pertaining to MHA  | Population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is recently 4 lakhs (approx.) Thus, not required.   | Yes | Yes |
| 33. Daman and Diu          | Yes | In UT of DD&DNH the senior most police officer is of the rank of IGP/DIGP who is posted by MHA and normal tenure is of two years  | No comments  | No comments  | yes | yes |

| 1   | 2           | 3   | 4                             | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|-----|-------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|
| 34. | Delhi       | Yes | Yes                           | Yes | Delhi Police on the subject matter has informed that Delhi Police has specialized cells for investigation such as EOW, CAW, Special Cell etc. | Yes | Yes |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | Yes |                               |     |   | Yes | Yes |
| 36. | Puducherry  | Yes | As it is U.T. is done by MHA. | yes | yes   | yes | Yes |

\* **Bihar (yes, with some modification):** Section 59 of the Bihar Police Act, 2007 provide the constitution of a “District Accountability Authority” for each District. The goal of the protection of Human Right has also been incorporated in Police Act. Section-26 of the Act provides that the complaint regarding violation of human Rights by Police shall be dealt with as per the procedure prescribed by the protection of Human Rights Acts, 1993 and by the State Human Rights Commission constituted under the Act.

\*\* **Goa:** Constituted a State Level Police Complaint Authority under Chairmanship of Rtd. Justice DR. Eurico Santana da Silva.

\*\*\* **Gujarat (yes, with deviation):** Provision for State Police Complaint Authority has been made in section 32 F of the Bombay Police (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2007 and Board has been constituted *vide* Government resolution.

\*\*\*\* **Mizoram (yes but partially):** Full compliance of this direction is not possible for want of retired judges in Mizoram. In the State’s Affidavit filed in the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Dec., 2006, a request was made for permission to constitute one State-level Police complaints Authority with a retired IAS/IPS Officer of appropriate level as its head since retired High Court judges are not available in the State. In Pursuance of this request, Pulalhmimgthanga Colney, retired Chief Secretary of Nagaland was appointed as chairman of the State Level Authority *vide* notification No. C18018/12/90-HMP(SC) Vol.III dated 3.12.2009 but could not take up the responsibility as chairman of the Police Complaint Authority.

\*\*\*\*\* **Rajasthan:** As per provision of section 62(1) & 66 of Rajasthan Police Act. The District Committee has been constituted for only Udaipur District *vide* order No. f12(6)H-1/2011-part dated 24.8.2015.

**Increase in cyber crimes**

553. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Crime Records Bureau stated that India recorded 9622, 11592 and 12317 cases of cyber crime in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the data shows that the cyber crime has been increasing year after year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that people seldom come forward to report cyber crime because of loopholes in the legal system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Police and Public order are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crime through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act, 2000 against the persons who commit cyber crime. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 13.1.2018 to all the States/UTs for taking various steps for prevention of cybercrime, which is available on its website [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in)

**Raising of mechanised column by ITBP**

554. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has approved raising of machanised column by ITBP for deployment at the sensitive border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the expenditure;

(c) whether it would include SUVs, all-terrain vehicles and snow scooters, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of personnel required to man the mechanised column and by what time it would be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

**Guidelines for NGOs/researchers to visit prisons**

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

(a) whether guidelines prescribed in 2015 for NGOs/researchers to visit prisons undermines transparency and their ability to work towards welfare of prison inmates, the details thereof;

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of applications received from NGOs/researchers to visit prisons since 2013 and details of permission granted or denied;

(c) why a security deposit of ₹ 1 lakh is required to visit prisons, whether this provision makes prisons accessible to only the privileged; and

(d) why are jail authorities given discretionary power to delete objectionable content recorded by NGOs/researchers without prescribing guidelines for identifying objectionable material or exercising this power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As some instances had come to the notice where private individuals/documentary makers had accessed prisoners unauthorisedly and misused the permission, the Government of India, taking a serious view, issued guidelines in 2015, to all States and UTs for regulating access to entry into the prison by individuals/press/NGOs or companies, whether Indian or foreign, for the purposes of making documentaries, writing articles, interviewing inmates or any other similar research activity.

The guidelines, *inter alia*, provided that the State/UT Governments may consider allowing visitors/press/documentary makers if the State/UT Government feels that a particular documentary/article/research is for the purposes of creating constructive social impact and its relevance to prison reforms etc. For granting such permissions, specific measures were prescribed with a view to ensuring that such visits are not misused by the individuals.

(b) The competent authority to grant such permissions is the Home/Prison Department of the concerned State/UT. Information about such applications is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The guidelines provide that the visitor shall submit a security deposit of ₹ 1 lakh. The State Prison authorities who receive the request for visiting prisons are required to ensure standard due diligence and therefore, depending on the nature of such requests, they have the authority to dispense with or modify this requirement in case of research studies undertaken by students. Keeping in view the sensitivity involved in such matters, it is considered necessary to have appropriate checks and balances in place, as unbridled access to prisoners and unregulated release of documentaries can prove to be counter-productive to correctional reforms.

### **Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir**

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

(a) the year-wise, month-wise details of the number of militants, security personnel and civilians killed due to unrest in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of number of incidents of stone pelting during above period;

(c) whether Government claimed that militancy and stone pelting incidents have declined after demonetisation, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government plans to take to deal with militancy and incidents of stone pelting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir are linked to the infiltration from across the border. The year-wise, month-wise details of security force (SF) personnel and civilians who lost their lives and terrorists killed in terrorist violence incidents, during last three years in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The year-wise details of stone pelting incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years is as under:—

| Particulars                    | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|
| No. of Stone Pelting Incidents | 730  | 2808 | 1261 |

(d) The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

***Statement***

*The year-wise, month-wise details of security force (SF) personnel and civilians who lost their lives and terrorists killed in terrorist violence incidents, during last three years in the State of Jammu and Kashmir*

| Year/<br>Month | Terrorist Violence<br>Incidents |      |      | Civilians killed |      |      | SF Killed |      |      | Terrorists Killed |      |      |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|
|                | 2015                            | 2016 | 2017 | 2015             | 2016 | 2017 | 2015      | 2016 | 2017 | 2015              | 2016 | 2017 |
| January        | 11                              | 10   | 21   | 0                | 0    | 3    | 3         | 0    | 0    | 10                | 6    | 13   |
| February       | 7                               | 13   | 16   | 0                | 0    | 0    | 0         | 7    | 9    | 6                 | 13   | 11   |
| March          | 8                               | 19   | 31   | 2                | 1    | 2    | 3         | 0    | 1    | 4                 | 9    | 11   |
| April          | 6                               | 22   | 29   | 0                | 1    | 4    | 5         | 0    | 5    | 1                 | 8    | 8    |
| May            | 28                              | 26   | 28   | 2                | 2    | 2    | 2         | 7    | 11   | 3                 | 19   | 17   |
| June           | 16                              | 30   | 42   | 5                | 0    | 1    | 6         | 15   | 12   | 12                | 17   | 30   |
| July           | 25                              | 43   | 27   | 3                | 2    | 7    | 2         | 5    | 1    | 8                 | 20   | 25   |
| August         | 30                              | 37   | 35   | 2                | 3    | 5    | 4         | 9    | 14   | 14                | 13   | 24   |
| September      | 20                              | 35   | 25   | 2                | 1    | 3    | 4         | 20   | 4    | 18                | 14   | 17   |
| October        | 22                              | 42   | 42   | 0                | 3    | 8    | 6         | 4    | 7    | 13                | 10   | 18   |
| November       | 18                              | 30   | 31   | 0                | 1    | 2    | 3         | 11   | 10   | 9                 | 17   | 26   |
| December       | 16                              | 15   | 15   | 1                | 1    | 3    | 1         | 4    | 6    | 10                | 4    | 13   |
| TOTAL          | 208                             | 322  | 342  | 17               | 15   | 40   | 39        | 82   | 80   | 108               | 150  | 213  |

**Modernisation of police forces**

557. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to take up modernisation of police forces on priority basis;

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

(c) whether Government has made any budget allocation for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details regarding Centre's share in cost of modernisation of police forces; and

(e) the details regarding allocations made/proposed for the State of Rajasthan and the parameters and targets set for police modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Despite 'Police' being a State subject, the Government has decided to take up modernisation of police forces on priority basis. The Government has, on 27.09.2017, approved implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" for three years' period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the total outlay of ₹ 25,061 crore which include Central outlay of ₹ 18,636.30 crore. One of the sub-schemes under this umbrella scheme is "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police", which is erstwhile scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, with Central outlay of ₹ 7,380 crore for the 3 years' period. Under this sub-scheme, the States have been provided Central assistance for acquisition of latest weaponry, training gadgets, advanced communication and forensic equipment etc. The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim, are eligible to receive financial assistance on 90:10 Centre: State sharing basis. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 Centre: State sharing basis.

(e) During Financial year 2017-18, ₹ 38.17 crore has been allocated and ₹ 2.56 crore have been released to Government of Rajasthan under MPF Scheme. As per, the guidelines of the sub-scheme, the State Governments have to finalize their proposals in accordance with their strategic priorities and requirements.

#### **Educational institutions barred from receiving funds under FCRA**

558. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has barred certain educational institutions from receiving foreign funds under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding reasons for such debarment;

(d) whether any institution from Rajasthan has been so debarred; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) No Sir, however, the Central Government monitors the compliance of the provisions of The FCRA, 2010 and Rules made thereunder. Appropriate action is taken against such associations who violate the provisions of The FCRA, 2010 and the rules made thereunder. Their details are available on the web portal [www.fcraonline.nic.in](http://www.fcraonline.nic.in) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996**

559. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cumulative amount of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 during 2014 to 2017;

(b) how much of the collected amount has been spent by Welfare Boards; and

(c) under what heads has this amount been spent, what percentage of its total expenditure was incurred by each Welfare Board towards administrative affairs, State/ UT-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The cumulative amount of cess collected by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and the amount spent by their Welfare Boards are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Head-wise expenditure details are not centrally maintained.

***Statement***

*The cumulative amount of cess collected by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the amount spent by their Welfare Boards*

Figures upto 31.12.2017 (Provisional)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | Amount of cess collected<br>(₹ in crore) | Amount spent<br>(₹ in crore) |
|---------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                      | 3  | 4                            |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh         | 1543.38                                  | 412.66                       |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh      | 65.36                                    | 51.6                         |
| 3.      | Assam                  | 695.97                                   | 167.2                        |



| 1   | 2                      | 3       | 4      |
|-----|------------------------|---------|--------|
| 4.  | Bihar                  | 1181.86 | 144.71 |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh           | 797.72  | 614.74 |
| 6.  | Goa                    | 105.39  | 0.97   |
| 7.  | Gujarat                | 1758.37 | 122.13 |
| 8.  | Haryana                | 2050.18 | 227.49 |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh       | 383.79  | 72.36  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 534.027 | 243.61 |
| 11. | Jharkhand              | 353.81  | 163.35 |
| 12. | Karnataka              | 4374.56 | 328.57 |
| 13. | Kerala                 | 1535.86 | 1579.9 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh         | 2123.31 | 899.79 |
| 15. | Maharashtra            | 5685.33 | 385.45 |
| 16. | Manipur                | 21      | 10.99  |
| 17. | Meghalaya              | 117.22  | 2.37   |
| 18. | Mizoram                | 40.37   | 21.95  |
| 19. | Nagaland               | 20.06   | 3.34   |
| 20. | Odisha                 | 1170    | 404    |
| 21. | Punjab                 | 1065.92 | 496.76 |
| 22. | Rajasthan              | 1726.76 | 674.15 |
| 23. | Sikkim                 | 83.89   | 22.17  |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu             | 2251.25 | 727.41 |
| 25. | Telangana              | 769.03  | 135.27 |
| 26. | Tripura                | 156.08  | 20.58  |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh          | 3368.72 | 799.29 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand            | 170.41  | 31.21  |
| 29. | West Bengal            | 1507.82 | 764.39 |
| 30. | Delhi                  | 2547.94 | 151.57 |
| 31. | A and Nicobar Islands  | 53.34   | 6.99   |
| 32. | Chandigarh             | 106.94  | 5.01   |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4.61    | 0      |

| 1     | 2             | 3         | 4       |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| 34.   | Daman and Diu | 37.17     | 0.54    |
| 35.   | Lakshadweep   | 6.76      | 0       |
| 36.   | Puducherry    | 100.16    | 63.92   |
| Total |               | 38514.367 | 9756.44 |

**Funds allocated and spent under NCLP and grant-in-aid scheme**

560. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent by Government under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and Grant-in-aid Scheme in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) through which the said schemes have been implemented along with funds allotted, State-wise; and

(c) the details of child labourers benefited under NCLP, including rehabilitation and skill training during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme wherein the Special Training Centres (STCs) are run by the District Project Societies for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner who in turn allocates the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies, etc. for running of Special Training Centres. Fund released under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, during last three years and current year is as under:—

| Year              | Fund released (₹ in crore) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 2014-15           | 102.34                     |
| 2015-16           | 93.21                      |
| 2016-17           | 104.73                     |
| 2017-18           | 70.94                      |
| (Up to 31.1.2018) |                            |

No funds have been released under GIA Scheme during the last three years and current year.

(c) As per the information received from District Project Societies the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year wise, are is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*No. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise*

| Sl. No. | State             | No. of children Mainstreamed |         |         |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|         |                   | 2014-15                      | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 346                          | 716     | 814     |
| 2.      | Assam             | 60                           | 9693    | 434     |
| 3.      | Bihar             | 14028                        | 2656    | 0       |
| 4.      | Chhattisgarh      | 10173                        | 0       | 0       |
| 5.      | Gujarat           | 892                          | 0       | 0       |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 2583                         | 0       | 40      |
| 7.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 0                            | 10      | 0       |
| 8.      | Jharkhand         | 2989                         | 3450    | 334     |
| 9.      | Karnataka         | 2519                         | 1984    | 681     |
| 10.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 7879                         | 7472    | 4442    |
| 11.     | Maharashtra       | 3804                         | 2177    | 1692    |
| 12.     | Odisha            | 21315                        | 1900    | 0       |
| 13.     | Punjab            | 290                          | 880     | 592     |
| 14.     | Rajasthan         | 3349                         | 8476    | 630     |
| 15.     | Tamil Nadu        | 4492                         | 4089    | 2850    |
| 16.     | Telangana         | 2691                         | 1810    | 1431    |
| 17.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 16277                        | 0       | 3066    |
| 18.     | West Bengal       | 22361                        | 13763   | 13973   |
| 19.     | Uttarakhand       | 145                          | 0       | 0       |
| 20.     | Nagaland          | 436                          | 0       | 0       |
| TOTAL   |                   | 116629                       | 59076   | 30979   |

**Girls used as maids and domestic help in Jharkhand and Odisha**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the States, particularly Jharkhand and Odisha, the girls are being used as maids and domestic help;

(b) what is the total magnitude of girls being sent to other States as maids and domestic help; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that minors are not made to work as maids and domestic help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Such data is not centrally maintained. However, to ensure that minors are not made to work the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 *inter alia* prohibits employment or work of a child below 14 years in any occupation or process. It also prohibits employment of adolescents from 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes.

**Setting up of societies by ESIC for time-bound delivery of services**

562. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) proposes to set up societies across the country for time-bound delivery of services to its beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with financial cost involved; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to transfer the reimbursement amount to beneficiaries with due diligence in a timebound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The 46th Indian Labour Conference held on 20th and 21st July, 2015 in one of its recommendations stated that "The ESIC should directly run the health services in all the States, State should not be asked to bear the cost of medical expenses." Therefore, the matter was taken up in 166th meeting of the ESI Corporation on 07.08.2015, a sub-committee was formed. In the 167th meeting, the sub-committee submitted its report and it was decided to form State Autonomous Body under Section 58(5) of the ESI Act, 1948. Structure of the State Autonomous Body was circulated and all State Governments

were informed to constitute a State Autonomous Body by 31.03.2017 so as to be eligible for 100% expenditure up to the ceiling from ESIC. Due to some States going for assembly election, deadline was further extended to 30.06.2017.

14 States accepted the proposal for State Autonomous Body and are entitled to get the benefit of 100% bearing of expenditure up to the ceiling, laid down from time to time, by ESI Corporation subject to them forming State Autonomous Body/Society as per structure approved by Corporation in its 172nd meeting held on 06.12.2017. However, for rest of the States existing arrangement of sharing expenditure in the ratio of 7/8:1/8 shall continue. For the States forming State Autonomous Body/Society, funds shall be directly transferred to the Society which is likely to enhance the medical benefit service delivery in respective States under ESI Scheme available to its beneficiaries.

(c) From time to time, ESI Corporation has undertaken steps to ensure due diligence while processing reimbursement claim of ESI beneficiaries. The steps taken include administrative reform measures and Information Technology (IT)/online processing of such reimbursement claims. In addition, CPGRAMS also monitors such cases at ESIC Head Quarter.

**Cess collected under the Building and Other Construction  
Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996**

563. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative amount of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 during 2014 to 2017, the State/ UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the value of construction work, cess collected, the total number of male and female workers involved in construction activity and the number of construction workers registered as beneficiaries under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(c) how many workers have been issued identification cards by Construction Workers' Welfare Boards (CWWBs), the State/UT-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The cumulative amount of cess collected by the States/UTs under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is given in the Statement (*See below*) along with

the total number of building and other construction workers registered as beneficiaries. Gender-wise details of beneficiaries and value of construction work is not centrally available.

(c) Under Section 13 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, Identity Card to every building and other construction worker registered as beneficiary is to be given by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. Data in this regard is not centrally available.

***Statement***

*Cumulative amount of cess collected by the States/UTs along with the number of workers registered as beneficiaries*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | No. of workers registered with the Board | Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore) |
|---------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4                                     |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,729,485                                | 1543.38                               |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 18,443                                   | 65.36                                 |
| 3.      | Assam             | 116,021                                  | 695.97                                |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 828,451                                  | 1181.86                               |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 1,206,549                                | 797.72                                |
| 6.      | Goa               | 2,082                                    | 105.39                                |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 586,230                                  | 1758.37                               |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 730,562                                  | 2050.18                               |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 125,793                                  | 383.79                                |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 317,608                                  | 534.027                               |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 609,216                                  | 353.81                                |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 1,155,521                                | 4374.56                               |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 1,464,621                                | 1535.86                               |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 2,919,105                                | 2123.31                               |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 664,138                                  | 5685.33                               |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 48,000                                   | 21                                    |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 20,184                                   | 117.22                                |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 21,865                                   | 40.37                                 |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 4,418                                    | 20.06                                 |

| 1     | 2                      | 3          | 4         |
|-------|------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 20.   | Odisha                 | 1,845,406  | 1170      |
| 21.   | Punjab                 | 610,816    | 1065.92   |
| 22.   | Rajasthan              | 1,813,866  | 1726.76   |
| 23.   | Sikkim                 | 35,125     | 83.89     |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu             | 2,791,034  | 2251.25   |
| 25.   | Telangana              | 1,023,263  | 769.03    |
| 26.   | Tripura                | 93,636     | 156.08    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh          | 3,607,498  | 3368.72   |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand            | 163,610    | 170.41    |
| 29.   | West Bengal            | 3,021,365  | 1507.82   |
| 30.   | Delhi                  | 501,814    | 2547.94   |
| 31.   | A and Nicobar Islands  | 14,166     | 53.34     |
| 32.   | Chandigarh             | 18,593     | 106.94    |
| 33.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2,176      | 4.61      |
| 34.   | Daman and Diu          | 919        | 37.17     |
| 35.   | Lakshadweep            | 179        | 6.76      |
| 36.   | Puducherry             | 41,224     | 100.16    |
| TOTAL |                        | 28,152,982 | 38514.367 |

### **Guidelines for grievance redressal through social media platforms**

564. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any structured guidelines for grievance redressal related communications *via* Twitter and Facebook, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total grievances voiced *via* Twitter and redressed during 2014 to 2017 and what has been the general nature of these grievances; and

(c) the details of human as well as Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure created for this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Media publicity

related activities in the Ministry are undertaken only as per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time. Ministry has not prepared any independent/separate structural guidelines.

(b) 2926 grievances voiced *via* Twitter and Facebook have been redressed during 2014 to 2017. The general nature of the grievances are in regard to PF queries, ESIC benefits related to queries, Jobs, Wages, Minimum wages and queries related unorganised sector.

(c) Social Media Team consisting primarily of nodal officers from various Divisions/Organizations of Ministry handled the social media platforms of the Ministry with technical support of professional engaged through BECIL (A Government of India Enterprise – under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) for one year w.e.f. 18.7.2016 with the required infrastructure, Hardware and Software support.

### **Protection of labourers and their welfare**

†565. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give top priority to protection of interest of labourers and to their welfare;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has set up a system of social security for welfare of labourers in organised and unorganised sector. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government recently decided to converge the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum and coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

### **Percentage of women in work force**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that women's percentage in the labour force of the country is very low;
- (b) if so, their current share in the major sectors of our economy;
- (c) how this percentage compares with that in South Korea, China, Brazil and South Africa;
- (d) what is the desirable level and by when we are expected to achieve it; and
- (e) the extent to which it will increase our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth if the desired level is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the result of last available labour force survey of 2015-16 on employment-unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated labour force participation rate for female aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country was 27.4% and percentage of female workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector was 62.1%, 17.1% and 20.8% respectively in 2015-16.

(c) As per the modelled estimates of International Labour Organisation (ILO), the estimated labour force participation rate for female for age 15 years and above for countries South Korea, China, Brazil and South Africa in 2016 is given below:—

| Countries    | Female Labour Force Participation Rate |
|--------------|--|
| India        | 27.4%                                  |
| South Korea  | 52.2%                                  |
| China        | 62.0%                                  |
| Brazil       | 53.3%                                  |
| South Africa | 47.8%                                  |

(d) and (e) Government has not set any level as desirable level. However, the Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. A series of major reforms undertaken over the past year are expected to allow real GDP to grow at higher pace. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

### **Increasing unemployment in the country**

567. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed in the country have increased approximately ten times and the number of job-seekers have also increased; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the employment possibilities increased by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the result of last three available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% respectively. Further, as per the information received from the States, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with Employment Exchanges in the country in 2013, 2014 and 2015 (Provisional, till September) were 4.68 crore, 4.83 crore and 4.49 crore respectively.

The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

MUDRA and Start-Ups schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

#### **Data on women engaged in domestic work in urban areas**

568. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic work is the largest occupation for women in urban India; and

(b) the data on the size of this labour market and the contribution of domestic work in Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained at the Central level.

#### **Employed and unemployed persons in rural and urban areas**

†569. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the numerical status of self-reliant, self-employed or otherwise fully employed

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and unemployed persons in rural and urban areas as on December, 2017, the time-bound action plan to provide them employment, and the measures taken to provide grant-in-aid to unemployed people as a means of minimum subsistence till they get employment; and

(b) the details of programmes formulated for resettlement of unemployed people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) (a) and (b) As per the result of last available labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated percentage of self-employed, worker population ratio and unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country in 2015-16 is given below:—

| Description             | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Self-employed           | 47.2%      |
| Worker Population Ratio | 50.5%      |
| Unemployment Rate       | 3.7%       |

The Employment generation and improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

MUDRA and Start-Ups schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

**Advisories to concerned departments for filling of vacant posts**

†570. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry issues any advisories to concerned departments for filling of vacant posts in case of delay taking place towards the same across the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that unemployed people get employment and unemployment rate does not go in the country;

(c) whether a delay is taking place in new recruitments towards filling up a large number of posts lying vacant in the country for a long time; and

(d) whether a number of case are coming up with regard to delay in declaration of results of whatever recruitments that are taking place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Filling up of vacancies in various Government offices and other departments is a continuous process. The vacant posts in Government Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules for them. Recruitment to various posts in Government of India is made through various recruitment agencies constituted for the purpose such as Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, etc. Ministries/Departments and the recruitment agencies have been sensitized to take all the required steps for filling up of the posts within the time line.

In order to give wider publicity to the notification of vacancies, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) in November, 2016 decided that advertisement of vacancies shall now be mandatorily placed at the National Career Service (NCS) Portal, developed by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

National Career Service Project is a digital platform to provide a package of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. These service are available online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushal Yojana (DDU- GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors. MUDRA and START-UPs schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment. A scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation and formalization of informal employment.

### **Increasing unemployment and job losses in North-Eastern States**

571. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that unemployment and job losses increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of unemployed people in North-Eastern States, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken up some schemes or efforts to control the unemployment in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the result of last three available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in North-Eastern States is given below:—

| North-Eastern States | Unemployment Rate (in %) |         |         |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
|                      | 2012-13                  | 2013-14 | 2015-16 |
| Arunachal Pradesh    | 10.2                     | 6.7     | 3.9     |
| Assam                | 4.3                      | 2.9     | 4.0     |
| Manipur              | 2.2                      | 3.4     | 3.4     |
| Meghalaya            | 3.5                      | 2.6     | 4.0     |
| Mizoram              | 2.2                      | 2.0     | 1.5     |
| Nagaland             | 6.2                      | 6.7     | 5.6     |
| Sikkim               | 12.2                     | 7.1     | 8.9     |
| Tripura              | 8.4                      | 6.2     | 10.0    |
| All India            | 4.0                      | 3.4     | 3.7     |

(c) to (e) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

**Loss of job opportunities**

572. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has collected information regarding loss of job opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of job opportunities in the country during last two years; and

(c) the names of industries in the country where there have been loss of job opportunities along with the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) To assess the change in employment in India, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 1.35 lakh jobs in 2015.

The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the result of the surveys, the change in employment in selected eight sectors was 4.16 lakh in 2016-17 in the country. The industry-wise detail is given in the Statement.

***Statement****Estimated Change in Employment in eight selected sectors (in lakhs)*

| Sl. No. | Industry/Group              | Dec., 2015 over Dec., 2014 | Industry/Group | March, 2017 over April, 2016 |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                           | 3                          | 4              | 5                            |
| 1.      | Textiles including Apparels | 0.72                       | Manufacturing  | 1.97                         |
| 2.      | Leather                     | -0.08                      | Construction   | -0.23                        |
| 3.      | Metals                      | 0.37                       | Trade          | 0.55                         |
| 4.      | Automobiles                 | -0.08                      | Transport      | 0.21                         |



| 1     | 2                  | 3     | 4                            | 5     |
|-------|--------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| 5.    | Gems and Jewellery | -0.19 | Accommodation and Restaurant | -0.04 |
| 6.    | Transport          | -0.04 | IT/ BPO                      | 0.35  |
| 7.    | IT/BPO             | 0.76  | Education                    | 0.69  |
| 8.    | Handloom/Powerloom | -0.11 | Health                       | 0.66  |
| TOTAL |                    | 1.35  | TOTAL                        | 4.16  |

Source: Quarterly Quick Employment Survey of Labour Bureau.

### Provision of mandatory creche service

573. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains data on provision of mandatory creche service at establishments as per the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017;

(b) the details of the number of crèches within the premises of the establishments and those at a distance from the establishments; and

(c) whether Government proposes to share the cost burden of providing creche facility with the employers to discourage potential employers from reducing hiring of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Data on provision of mandatory creche services at establishments is not maintained centrally.

(c) No, Sir. It is the responsibility of the employer to provide creche facility to their employees under the Act. There is no Government proposal to share the cost burden of providing crèche facility with the employers.

### Sanction of ESI health centres in Jharkhand

574. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to sanction health centres to the State of Jharkhand along with upgrading the presently working Employees' State Insurance (ESI) dispensaries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from the State of Jharkhand in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any decision in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from State Government of Jharkhand for sanctioning health centres/upgrading existing Employees' State Insurance dispensaries.

However, ESI Corporation has requested State Government to send the proposal for setting up of new hospitals and dispensaries in prescribed proforma.

### **Filling two million vacancies in various departments**

575. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has initiated to fill in two million vacancies in various departments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) etc., at the State and Central level;

(b) whether the Ministry has written in this regard to various Ministries, PSUs, States, etc., to share list of vacancies; and

(c) if so, the details of vacancies that the Ministry has received from Central Ministries, Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations, Institutions, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Filling up of vacancies in various Government offices, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other departments is a continuous process.

The vacant posts in Government Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules for them.

Recruitment to various posts in Government of India is made through various recruitment agencies constituted for the purpose such as Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, etc.

Ministries/Departments and the recruitment agencies have been sensitized to take all the required steps for filling up of the posts within the time-line.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal department for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) (excluding Banks and Financial/Insurance organizations), CPSEs are under the administrative control of their respective Ministry/Department.

The employment in CPSEs depends upon their requirement as per their expansion/investment plan. Further, CPSEs are having their own policy for recruitment for below the Board level posts under broad guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.

In order to give wider publicity to the notification of vacancies, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) in November, 2016 decided that advertisement of vacancies shall now be mandatorily placed at the National Career Service (NCS) Portal, developed by Ministry of Labour and Employment. This will be in addition to other procedures as notified earlier.

As per the Annual Report on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees, the number of vacant posts in position in various Ministries/Departments is 4,12,752 out of total sanctioned strength of 36,33,935 as on 01.03.2016.

#### **Loss of jobs due to retrenchment or closure of concerns**

576. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many labourers left their jobs in 2016-17 and this year so far;

(b) what is the number of man-days lost due to closure of concerns or retrenchment of workers or employees; and

(c) whether demonetisation or such measures introduced by Government has been a reason for such a development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) During the year 2016 (January – December), 4278 (Provisional) workers and during the year 2017 (January – December), 1259 (Provisional) workers lost their jobs due to retrenchment and closure. There is no information available relating to man-days lost due to closure of concerns or retrenchment of workers and effect of demonetization for such development. (*Source: Labour Bureau*)

#### **Implementation of national child labour project**

577. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of child labour rehabilitation-cum-welfare centres in operation across all the States, the details thereof, State-wise:

(b) the number of children who have got enrolled in the existing centres/special schools in past three fiscal years, the details thereof State-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated under the Union Budget for 'awareness generation programmes' under national child labour project since 2014-15 and the amount of funds dispersed to West Bengal; and

(d) the total number of awareness generation programmes conducted in the past three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from District Project Societies the State-wise details of Special Training Centres (STCs) in operation under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and total number of children enrolled in the STCs at present is given in the Statement (*See below*). As per the information received from District Project Societies, number of fresh enrollment made in the STCs during the last three years is as under:—

| Year    | No. of fresh enrollment in STCs |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 2014-15 | 33484                           |
| 2015-16 | 24927                           |
| 2016-17 | 42355                           |

(c) and (d) Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are also being released to District Project Societies for launching of awareness campaigns for eradication of child labour at their level. The provision of fund for running awareness generation activities at the Society level has been revised from time to time as under:—

| Date/Year       | Amount per Society per annum   |
|-----------------|--|
| W.e.f. 1.4.2011 | ₹ 1.25 lac   |
| W.e.f. 1.4.2016 | ₹ 2.00 lac   |
| W.e.f. 1.4.2017 | ₹ 50000/- + ₹ 2.00 lac per operational Society for State Resource Centre (SRC) |

From this fund of awareness generation the Project Societies hold seminars, exhibitions, street plays, rallies, posters/banners etc. to disseminate awareness. Besides Central Government undertakes awareness generation campaigns at Central level.

Fund allocated to various Districts in West Bengal for awareness generation under NCLP Scheme for last three years is as under:—

| Years   | Amount      |
|---------|-------------|
| 2014-15 | ₹ 20.00 lac |
| 2015-16 | ₹ 17.50 lac |
| 2016-17 | ₹ 28.00 lac |

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Special Training Centres (STCs) in operation and total number of children enrolled in the STCs.*

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Functional Districts | Functional Special Training Centers | Total Children Enrolled |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh       | 4                    | 68                                  | 2260                    |
| 2.      | Assam                | 3                    | 178                                 | 7104                    |
| 3.      | Bihar                | 1                    | 100                                 | 4908                    |
| 4.      | Chhattisgarh         | 0                    | 0                                   | 0                       |
| 5.      | Delhi                | 0                    | 0                                   | 0                       |
| 6.      | Gujarat              | 2                    | 37                                  | 1301                    |
| 7.      | Haryana              | 2                    | 66                                  | 3252                    |
| 8.      | Jammu and Kashmir    | 1                    | 9                                   | 169                     |
| 9.      | Jharkhand            | 7                    | 196                                 | 8896                    |
| 10.     | Karnataka            | 7                    | 45                                  | 2374                    |
| 11.     | Madhya Pradesh       | 8                    | 220                                 | 9332                    |
| 12.     | Maharashtra          | 14                   | 385                                 | 14285                   |
| 13.     | Nagaland             | 1                    | 44                                  | 2200                    |
| 14.     | Odisha               | 1                    | 25                                  | 752                     |
| 15.     | Punjab               | 3                    | 98                                  | 4843                    |
| 16.     | Rajasthan            | 3                    | 27                                  | 691                     |
| 17.     | Tamil Nadu           | 15                   | 312                                 | 8990                    |
| 18.     | Telangana            | 4                    | 85                                  | 2470                    |
| 19.     | Uttar Pradesh        | 15                   | 225                                 | 8737                    |
| 20.     | Uttarakhand          | 0                    | 0                                   | 0                       |
| 21.     | West Bengal          | 17                   | 739                                 | 29586                   |
| TOTAL   |                      | 108                  | 2859                                | 112150                  |

**Minimum pension for ex-labourers or employees**

578. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of ex-labourers or employees receiving pensions from public or private concerns during last three years;

(b) whether there is any minimum pension made available to them, if so, what is the range of such pensions; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to ensure a minimum pension to all ex-labourers or employees which will be proportional to current cost of living index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of member pensioners under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 during the last three years was as under:

| Year    | Member Pensioners |
|---------|-------------------|
| 2014-15 | 3566857           |
| 2015-16 | 3783251           |
| 2016-17 | 3875335           |

(b) The Central Government has issued Gazette Notification No.593(E) dated 19.08.2014 providing a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month effective from September, 2014 under EPS, 1995.

(c) No, Sir.

**Special scheme for welfare of women workers in the country**

†579. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special plan for development and welfare of women workers in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any important steps have been taken for development and welfare of women workers under this scheme during last three years, if so, the major achievements thereof and State-wise details of achievements and steps taken, including the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any facilities are being provided to women workers after retirement under any scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including female workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. Janani Suraksha Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. This scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant Women.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, including women workers, in the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum and coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. The above Schemes, except Janani Suraksha Yojana, which is exclusively for female workers, are gender neutral and the gender-wise number of beneficiaries is not available. The State-wise number of beneficiaries, including that of Madhya Pradesh, under Janani Suraksha Yojana is given in the Statement (*See below*).

For pension after retirement, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is administering Atal Pension Yojana as social security scheme in the pension sector, focused on workers in the unorganized sector including women workers.

**Statement***Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

| Sl. No.                                       | States/UTs          | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>A. Low Performing States</b>               |                     |         |         |         |
| 1.  | Assam               | 448143  | 427557  | 434005  |
| 2.  | Bihar               | 1531020 | 1526529 | 1424363 |
| 3.  | Chhattisgarh        | 321762  | 331753  | 324593  |
| 4.  | Jharkhand           | 249455  | 245639  | 300314  |
| 5.  | Jammu and Kashmir   | 116642  | 106260  | 123181  |
| 6.  | Madhya Pradesh      | 942644  | 954407  | 1031824 |
| 7.  | Odisha              | 498046  | 478788  | 449699  |
| 8.  | Rajasthan           | 1090012 | 1031247 | 1067378 |
| 9.  | Uttar Pradesh       | 2325010 | 2353049 | 2482562 |
| 10.   | Uttarakhand         | 100261  | 104307  | 91970   |
| SUB TOTAL                                     |                     | 7622995 | 7559536 | 7729889 |
| <b>B. High Performing States (Big States)</b> |                     |         |         |         |
| 11.   | Andhra Pradesh      | 261558  | 264078  | 295957  |
| 12.   | Goa                 | 828     | 1036    | 724     |
| 13.   | Gujarat             | 277433  | 263023  | 229896  |
| 14.   | Haryana             | 45742   | 30048   | 35089   |
| 15.   | Himachal Pradesh    | 16182   | 17497   | 17017   |
| 16.   | Karnataka           | 411423  | 421777  | 396708  |
| 17.   | Kerala              | 114677  | 143084  | 117326  |
| 18.   | Maharashtra         | 345761  | 339251  | 281027  |
| 19.   | Punjab              | 103423  | 75040   | 76922   |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu          | 470003  | 473524  | 413747  |
| 21.   | Telangana           | 135652  | 149767  | 170730  |
| 22.   | West Bengal         | 491356  | 540721  | 578256  |
| SUB TOTAL                                     |                     | 2674038 | 2718846 | 2613399 |
| <b>C. High Performing States (UTs)</b>        |                     |         |         |         |
| 23.   | A & Nicobar Islands | 398     | 396     | 350     |



| Sl. No.                               | States/UTs             | 2014-15  | 2015-16  | 2016-17  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 24.                                   | Chandigarh             | 1713     | 1123     | 987      |
| 25.                                   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1241     | 1043     | 1703     |
| 26.                                   | Daman and Diu          | 107      | 88       | 58       |
| 27.                                   | Delhi                  | 13723    | 15968    | 13938    |
| 28.                                   | Lakshadweep            | 1000     | 939      | 496      |
| 29.                                   | Puducherry             | 3527     | 3361     | 4242     |
| SUB TOTAL                             |                        | 21709    | 22918    | 21774    |
| <b>D. High Performing States (NE)</b> |                        |          |          |          |
| 30.                                   | Arunachal Pradesh      | 12906    | 14199    | 13363    |
| 31.                                   | Manipur                | 21667    | 27599    | 16921    |
| 32.                                   | Meghalaya              | 43334    | 29707    | 24185    |
| 33.                                   | Mizoram                | 5605     | 6096     | 16430    |
| 34.                                   | Nagaland               | 16430    | 15368    | 14157    |
| 35.                                   | Sikkim                 | 2278     | 2824     | 2425     |
| 36.                                   | Tripura                | 17943    | 19071    | 7004     |
| SUB TOTAL                             |                        | 120163   | 114864   | 94485    |
| GRAND TOTAL                           |                        | 10438905 | 10416164 | 10459547 |

### Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

†580. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of bonded labourers set free in the country during last three years and current year;

(b) whether Government has any plan for rehabilitation of these bonded labourers, if so, the salient features of the plan and its current status; and

(c) the details of sanctioned, allocated and utilized amount under this plan during last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The State-wise details of number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Year                | State          | Number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| 2014-15             | Chhattisgarh   | 853   |
| 2015-16             | Uttar Pradesh  | 2216  |
| 2016-17             | Bihar          | 1792  |
|                     | Jharkhand      | 118   |
|                     | Odisha         | 258   |
|                     | Uttar Pradesh  | 258   |
|                     | Karnataka      | 181   |
| 2017-18 (till date) | Bihar          | 461   |
|                     | Karnataka      | 1500  |
|                     | Uttar Pradesh  | 3492  |
|                     | Rajasthan      | 159   |
|                     | Madhya Pradesh | 02  |
|                     | Chhattisgarh   | 57  |
|                     | Odisha         | 742   |

(b) The bonded labour system has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Under the Act, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is done by the State Governments/Union Territories.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978 with revisions from time to time. The Government last revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016'. The salient features of the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:—

1. Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or

other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently-abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

2. The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by the Central Government.
3. The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of ₹ 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, ₹ 1.00 Lakh for evaluatory studies and ₹ 10 lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.
4. The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto ₹ 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.
5. The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹ 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
6. The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

(c) Under the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme, the State-wise details of Central share released during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

| Year    | State         | Amount (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 2014-15 | Chhattisgarh  | 85.30              |
|         | Gujarat       | 10.00              |
| 2015-16 | Uttar Pradesh | 221.60             |

| Year                | State          | Amount (₹ in lakh) |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 2016-17             | Bihar          | 179.20             |
|                     | Jharkhand      | 11.80              |
|                     | Odisha         | 25.80              |
|                     | Uttar Pradesh  | 25.80              |
|                     | Karnataka      | 18.10              |
| 2017-18 (till date) | Bihar          | 54.50              |
|                     | Karnataka      | 150.00             |
|                     | Uttar Pradesh  | 358.10             |
|                     | Rajasthan      | 97.65              |
|                     | Madhya Pradesh | 25.90              |
|                     | Chhattisgarh   | 11.40              |
|                     | Odisha         | 74.20              |

#### **Performance of MSMEs**

581. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of MSMEs in financial distress (restructured or defaulted on loan facilities or in losses) since January, 2016, month-wise;

(c) the number of individuals employed by MSMEs each month since January, 2016;

(d) the share of MSMEs in exports each month since January, 2016; and

(e) the number of MSMEs which have been wound up since January, 2016, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the data received from 73rd round of the national sample survey on “Unincorporated non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)”, conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during July, 2015 to June, 2016, the total number of MSMEs in the country was 633.88 lakh. The number of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal of

the Ministry of MSME during 2015-16 (Oct., 2015 to March, 2015), 2016-17 and 2017-18 is 4.96 lakh, 23.74 lakh and 12.18 lakh, respectively.

(b) As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India on Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSME, stressed accounts referred to the Corrective Action Plan Committee during the half-year ended March, 31, 2017 and September 30, 2017 are 1,00,803 and 87,062, respectively.

(c) As per the data received from 73rd round of the national sample survey on “Unincorporated non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)”, conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during July, 2015 to June, 2016, the total employment in the MSME sector was 1109.89 lakh.

(d) As per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, M/o Commerce and Industry, the share of MSME related products in the exports at the 4-digit Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) (ITC-HS) for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till November, 2017) are 49.03% and 56.69% (provisional), respectively.

(e) As per the data received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the number of sick micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the year 2016 was 4,86,291.

#### **Decline in revenue of MSME industries post-demonetisation**

582. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the level of decline in revenue of key MSME industries post-demonetisation;

(b) what steps Government is planning to take reinvigorate those industries including manufacturing industries like textile industry in Tirupur, leather industry in West Bengal and Kanpur and diamond cutting industry in Gujarat; and

(c) whether Government is planning any compensation to protect the interest of the labourers who have lost their jobs due to demonetisation in MSME sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The actual decline in revenue of key MSME industries post-demonetization has not been assessed. However, as per a RBI study on Macroeconomic impact of demonetization, the organised sector remained

resilient in spite of demonetization, whereas the unorganized sector faced challenges due to temporary cash crunch following demonetization.

(b) To reinvigorate various MSME units, the Government has increased the scope of Credit Guarantee Scheme and necessary advisory has been issued to the banks to raise working capital/cash credit limit to MSEs only.

(c) There is no compensation package for labourers planned by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

#### **Proposal to set up new showrooms of coir products**

583. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new showrooms of coir products through Coir Board in the State of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Coir Board already has one showroom at Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra. However, Coir Board proposes to open a new showroom at Pune in Maharashtra to market coir products.

#### **Support to States for development of MSME sector**

584. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided adequate support and facilities to States for the development of MSME sector ;

(b) if so, details thereof and funds allocated to various States in the last three years, State-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken effective measures to provide adequate training and support to young entrepreneurs in MSME sector in the country particularly women;

(d) if so, the details thereof and total amount spent during years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-2018, till date and amount to be spent in next two years; and

(e) list of young entrepreneurs and women getting financial support and training facilities during the last three years in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) implements various schemes for encouraging development of MSMEs in various States of the country. These schemes are demand-driven and are implemented throughout the country without State-wise allocations. Outlays allocated (BE) to the Ministry of MSME during last three years *i.e* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been ₹ 3327.00 crore, ₹ 2612.51 crore and ₹ 3000.00 crore, respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Training programmes conducted by the Ministry of MSME include Skill and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Industrial Motivation Campaigns and Management Development Programmes. Participation of young entrepreneurs including women is encouraged under these programmes. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship also conducts the following programmes aimed at training and support to young entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs in the country.

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS).
- (iii) Craftsmen Training Scheme.
- (iv) Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme.
- (v) Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS).

Ministry of MSME has spent ₹ 2766.60 crore, ₹ 2878.74 crore and ₹ 3626.41 crore, respectively, in the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the Schemes relating to promotion and development of MSMEs. Ministry has spent ₹ 5499.43 crore during 2017-18 so far by January, 2018.

(e) The list of young entrepreneurs and women getting financial support and training facilities across the country is not maintained centrally.

#### **Encouraging development of MSME projects**

585 DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to encourage development of MSME projects in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Schemes being undertaken in the States in this direction;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has convened a meeting with State representatives in Delhi recently to discuss Cluster development programmes, if so,

the details of the proposals received and considered for implementation under this programme;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose and released so far to each State, particularly to Jharkhand; and

(e) the details of ideas exchanged by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) implements various schemes for encouraging development of MSME projects in the States. The list of schemes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Steering Committee Meeting is held periodically to take decision on the proposals received from State Governments under Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). The last meeting was held on 22.11.17 at New Delhi in which:

- (i) In-principle approvals were accorded to 10 proposals.
- (ii) Final approvals were accorded to 08 proposals.
- (iii) Time limit for implementation was extended for 05 projects.

(d) The quantum of funds allocated for Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in the Budget was ₹ 135.00 crore in 2016-17 and is ₹ 184.00 crore in 2017-18. Details showing the quantum of funds released State-wise during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 31.01.18) under MSE-CDP are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) The meeting was convened to consider the proposals received from States.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Various Schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*

#### **1. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and Other Credit Support Schemes**

- (i) Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- (ii) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
- (iii) Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
- (iv) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)



**2. Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries**

- (i) Science and Technology Scheme
- (ii) Market Promotion and Development Scheme (MPDA)
- (iii) Revamped Scheme Of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
- (iv) Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY)
- (v) Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY)
  - a. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
  - b. Development Of Production Infrastructure (DPI)
  - c. Domestic Market Promotion Scheme
  - d. Export Market Promotion
  - e. Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)

**3. Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification**

- (i) Financial Support to MSMEs under ZED Certification Scheme
- (ii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)
- (iii) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)
  - a. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for Technology Upgradation
  - b. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness for MSMEs
  - c. Design Clinic for Design Expertise to MSMEs
  - d. Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs
  - e. Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators
  - f. Zero Defect Zero Effect
  - g. Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

**4. Marketing Promotion Schemes**

- (i) International Cooperation
- (ii) Marketing Assistance Scheme
- (iii) Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU)
- (iv) MSME Market Development Assistance (MDA)

**5. Entrepreneurship and skill Development Programme**

(i) Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI)

**6. Infrastructure Development Programme**

(i) Micro and Small enterprises Cluster Development (MSE-CDP)

Detailed information is available at [www.msme.gov.in](http://www.msme.gov.in) and [www.dcmsme.gov.in](http://www.dcmsme.gov.in)***Statement-II****State wise details of funds sanctioned/released under MSE-CDP for 2016-17 and current financial year 2017-18 (up to 31.01.18).*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (Upto 31.01.18) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3.55    | 2.00                    |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 4.74    | 2.31                    |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 2.00    | 0.00                    |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0.76    | 1.06                    |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 9.10    | 9.19                    |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.11    | 4.91                    |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 11.68   | 16.92                   |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 3.60    | 10.13                   |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 0.00    | 10.35                   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 37.63   | 22.01                   |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 11.83   | 8.46                    |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 2.50    | 0.00                    |

| Sl.No. | State/UT               | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (Upto 31.01.18) |
|--------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 20.    | Odisha                 | 1.50    | 0.00                    |
| 21.    | Punjab                 | 4.02    | 0.00                    |
| 22.    | Rajasthan              | 3.95    | 0.83                    |
| 23.    | Sikkim                 | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu             | 16.09   | 28.39                   |
| 25.    | Telangana              | 0.00    | 2.36                    |
| 26.    | Tripura                | 3.00    | 7.88                    |
| 27.    | Uttar Pradesh          | 3.80    | 7.00                    |
| 28.    | Uttarakhand            | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 29.    | West Bengal            | 0.54    | 5.51                    |
| 30.    | A and Nicobar Islands  | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 31.    | Chandigarh             | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 32.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 33.    | Daman and Diu          | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 34.    | Delhi                  | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 35.    | Lakshadweep            | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 36.    | Puducherry             | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
|        | Misc.                  | 0.28    | 0.00                    |
| TOTAL  |                        | 121.68  | 139.31                  |

### ONGC's request to fix higher gas price for KG block

586. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has asked Government to fix higher gas price for KG-OSN-2004/1 block and if Government refused to accede to its request, it has threatened to quit the above gas block;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and whether it is also a fact that US dollar 2.89 per unit is too minimum an amount and unviable;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ONGC is also asking for higher price for its blocks in Kutch region; and

(d) if so, how Government is planning to move ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The block KG-OSN-2004/1 was acquired by ONGC in NELP-VI round after International Competitive Bid (ICB). On representations from various operators including ONGC, Government notified a policy on 21.3.2016 to grant marketing including pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deep Water, Ultra Deep Water and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. The Block KG-OSN-2004/1 is a shallow water block and does not qualify the criteria laid down under the policy. The gas produced from KG-OSN-2004/1 is covered under the “New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014”, which is a formula based considering the volumes and prices at major international markets and has tried to make a fine balance between producers and consumers interest.

(c) and (d) Various Operators including ONGC requested to review the domestic natural gas pricing mechanism. 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 has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are notified every six months in accordance with said guidelines.

#### **Agreement with Japan for cargo-swapping arrangement**

587. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has signed broader bilateral pact to create a gas exchange;

(b) which are the areas of operations explained in the broader bilateral pact;

(c) whether any agreement is existing between Japan and India for cargo-swapping arrangement, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what will be the additional logistical cost expenses for the cargo-swapping arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) India has not signed any agreement on creating a gas exchange with any other country. However, India has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation

(MoC) with Japan on establishing a Liquid, Flexible and Global Liquefied Natural Gas Market. The MoC provides a framework for cooperation in the areas of flexible LNG contracts, abolition of Destination Restriction Clause and also cooperation in establishing reliable LNG spot price indices to reflect true LNG demand and supply.

(d) India and Japan under the MoC have agreed to cooperate in the area of LNG cargo swapping. Cost advantage of such swapping will depend on the cargo swapping arrangement entered into by Indian companies with foreign companies.

### **Increase in prices of petroleum products**

588. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas since 2014 till date, item-wise;

(b) the reasons for increasing prices of petrol and other petroleum products during the said period, item-wise;

(c) whether the increase in prices of petrol and other petroleum products are likely to aggravate inflation, increase transportation costs and increase the prices of essential commodities, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

Price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution (CGD) entity as provided under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 and the Government does not regulate the prices of CNG.

The details of change in the Retail Selling Prices of Petrol, Diesel (till 16.06.2017) and domestic LPG at Delhi and PDS kerosene at Mumbai since 2014 till date are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Retail Selling Prices of Petrol, Diesel (till 16.06.2017) and domestic LPG at Delhi and PDS kerosene at Mumbai*

| Date        | Petrol | Diesel | PDS SKO          | Domestic LPG |                |
|-------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
|             |        |        |                  | Subsidized   | Non-subsidized |
| (₹/litre)   |        |        | (₹/14.2 KG Cyl.) |              |                |
| 1           | 2      | 3      | 4                | 5            | 6              |
| 01.04.2014  | 72.26  | 55.49  | 14.96            | 414.00       | 980.50         |
| 16.04.2014  | 71.41  |        |                  |              |                |
| 01.05.2014  |        |        |                  |              | 928.50         |
| 16.05.2014  |        | 56.71  |                  |              |                |
| 01.06.2014  |        | 57.28  |                  |              | 905.00         |
| 07.06.2014  | 71.51  |        |                  |              |                |
| 25.06.2014  | 71.56  |        |                  |              | 906.00         |
| 01.07.2014  | 73.60  | 57.84  |                  |              | 922.50         |
| 01.08.2014  | 72.51  | 58.40  |                  |              | 920.00         |
| 16.08.2014  | 70.33  |        |                  |              |                |
| 31.08.2014  | 68.51  | 58.97  |                  |              |                |
| 01.09.2014  |        |        |                  |              | 901.00         |
| 01.10.2014  | 67.86  |        |                  |              | 880.00         |
| 15.10.2014  | 66.65  |        |                  |              |                |
| 19.10.2014  |        | 55.60  |                  |              |                |
| 23.10.2014  |        |        |                  | 417.00       | 883.50         |
| 01.11.2014* | 64.24  | 53.35  | 15.14            |              | 865.00         |
| 01.12.2014  | 63.33  | 52.51  |                  |              | 752.00         |
| 16.12.2014  | 61.33  | 50.51  |                  |              |                |
| 01.01.2015  |        |        |                  |              | 708.50         |
| 17.01.2015  | 58.91  | 48.26  |                  |              |                |
| 01.02.2015  |        |        |                  |              | 605.00         |
| 04.02.2015  | 56.49  | 46.01  |                  |              |                |
| 16.02.2015  | 57.31  | 46.62  | 15.24            |              |                |
| 01.03.2015  | 60.49  | 49.71  |                  |              | 610.00         |

| 1           | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5      | 6      |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 01.04.2015# |       |       |       | 417.82 | 621.00 |
| 02.04.2015  | 60.00 | 48.50 |       |        |        |
| 16.04.2015  | 59.20 | 47.20 |       |        |        |
| 01.05.2015  | 63.16 | 49.57 | 15.24 |        | 616.00 |
| 16.05.2015  | 66.29 | 52.28 |       |        |        |
| 01.06.2015  |       |       |       |        | 626.50 |
| 16.06.2015  | 66.93 | 50.93 |       |        |        |
| 01.07.2015  | 66.62 | 50.22 |       |        | 608.50 |
| 16.07.2015  | 66.90 | 49.72 |       |        |        |
| 01.08.2015  | 64.47 | 46.12 |       |        | 585.00 |
| 15.08.2015  | 63.20 | 44.95 |       |        |        |
| 01.09.2015  | 61.20 | 44.45 |       |        | 559.50 |
| 01.10.2015  |       | 44.95 |       |        | 517.50 |
| 16.10.2015  |       | 45.90 |       |        |        |
| 01.11.2015  | 60.70 | 45.93 |       |        | 545.00 |
| 16.11.2015  | 61.06 | 46.80 |       |        |        |
| 01.12.2015  | 60.48 | 46.55 |       |        | 606.50 |
| 09.12.2015  |       |       |       | 419.26 | 608.00 |
| 16.12.2015  | 59.98 | 46.09 |       |        |        |
| 01.01.2016  | 59.35 | 45.03 |       | 419.33 | 657.50 |
| 02.01.2016  | 59.35 | 45.03 |       |        |        |
| 16.01.2016  | 59.03 | 44.18 |       |        |        |
| 19.01.2016  | 59.99 | 44.71 |       |        |        |
| 31.01.2016  | 59.99 | 44.71 |       |        |        |
| 01.02.2016  | 59.95 | 44.68 |       | 419.22 | 575.00 |
| 18.02.2016  | 59.63 | 44.96 |       |        |        |
| 01.03.2016  | 56.61 | 46.43 |       | 419.13 | 513.50 |
| 04.03.2016  |       |       | 15.42 |        |        |
| 17.03.2016  | 59.68 | 48.33 |       |        |        |
| 01.04.2016  |       |       |       |        | 509.50 |
| 05.04.2016  | 61.87 | 49.31 |       |        |        |

| 1          | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5      | 6      |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 16.04.2016 | 61.13 | 48.01 |       |        |        |
| 25.04.2016 |       |       | 15.36 |        |        |
| 01.05.2016 | 62.19 | 50.95 |       | 419.15 | 527.50 |
| 07.05.2016 |       | 50.41 |       |        |        |
| 17.05.2016 | 63.02 | 51.67 |       |        |        |
| 01.06.2016 | 65.60 | 53.93 |       | 419.18 | 548.50 |
| 03.06.2016 |       |       | 15.02 |        |        |
| 16.06.2016 | 65.65 | 55.19 |       |        |        |
| 01.07.2016 | 64.76 | 54.70 |       | 421.16 | 537.50 |
| 07.07.2016 |       |       | 15.27 |        |        |
| 16.07.2016 | 62.51 | 54.28 |       |        |        |
| 01.08.2016 | 61.09 | 52.27 | 15.53 | 423.09 | 487.00 |
| 16.08.2016 | 60.09 | 50.27 | 15.68 |        |        |
| 01.09.2016 | 63.47 | 52.94 | 15.94 | 425.06 | 466.50 |
| 16.09.2016 | 64.21 | 52.59 | 16.19 |        |        |
| 21.09.2016 |       |       | 16.40 |        |        |
| 01.10.2016 | 64.58 | 52.51 | 16.66 | 427.09 | 490.00 |
| 05.10.2016 | 64.72 | 52.61 |       |        |        |
| 16.10.2016 | 66.45 | 55.38 | 16.92 |        |        |
| 28.10.2016 |       |       |       | 428.59 | 492.00 |
| 01.11.2016 |       |       | 17.17 | 430.64 | 529.50 |
| 06.11.2016 | 67.62 | 56.41 |       |        |        |
| 16.11.2016 | 65.93 | 54.71 | 17.51 |        |        |
| 01.12.2016 | 66.10 | 54.57 | 17.76 | 432.71 | 584.00 |
| 16.12.2016 |       |       | 18.02 |        |        |
| 17.12.2016 | 68.94 | 56.68 |       |        |        |
| 01.01.2017 |       |       | 18.28 | 434.71 | 585.00 |
| 02.01.2017 | 70.60 | 57.82 |       |        |        |
| 16.01.2017 | 71.14 | 59.02 | 18.54 |        |        |
| 01.02.2017 |       |       | 18.77 | 434.80 | 651.50 |
| 01.03.2017 |       |       |       | 434.93 | 737.50 |



| 1          | 2           | 3     | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 01.04.2017 | 66.29       | 55.61 |        | 440.90 | 723.00 |
| 07.04.2017 |             |       | 19.03  |        |        |
| 16.04.2017 | 68.07       | 56.83 | 19.29  |        |        |
| 01.05.2017 | 68.09       | 57.35 | 19.65  | 442.77 | 631.00 |
| 16.05.2017 | 65.32       | 54.90 | 19.91  |        |        |
| 01.06.2017 | 66.91       | 55.94 | 20.17  | 446.65 | 552.50 |
| 16.06.2017 | 65.48       | 54.49 | 20.43  |        |        |
| 01.07.2017 |             | 21.09 | 477.46 | 564.00 |        |
| 11.07.2017 |             | 21.22 |        |        |        |
| 16.07.2017 |             | 21.48 |        |        |        |
| 01.08.2017 |             | 21.74 | 479.77 | 524.00 |        |
| 16.08.2017 |             | 22.00 |        |        |        |
| 01.09.2017 |             | 22.27 | 487.18 | 597.50 |        |
| 16.09.2017 | Since       | 22.53 |        |        |        |
| 20.09.2017 | 16.6.2017,  | 22.76 |        |        |        |
| 30.09.2017 | Daily price |       |        |        |        |
| 01.10.2017 | revision    |       | 488.68 | 599.00 |        |
| 16.10.2017 | for petrol/ |       | 491.13 | 649.00 |        |
| 01.11.2017 | diesel      |       |        |        |        |
| 15.11.2017 | has been    |       | 495.69 | 742.00 |        |
| 01.12.2017 | imple-      |       |        |        |        |
| 16.12.2017 | mented**    |       |        |        |        |
| 01.01.2018 |             | 22.12 |        |        |        |
| 16.01.2018 |             |       | 495.69 | 747.00 |        |
| 01.02.2018 |             |       |        |        |        |
|            |             | 22.39 | 495.64 | 741.00 |        |
|            |             | 22.65 |        |        |        |
|            |             | 22.91 | 495.63 | 736.00 |        |

\* Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS kerosene in Delhi from Q3, 2013-14, RSP of PDS kerosene w.e.f. 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

# Effective 1st January, 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in the entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy.

\*\* The prices of Petrol and Diesel as on 5.2.2018 are ₹ 73.31/ litre and ₹ 64.14/ litre respectively. (as per IOCL at Delhi).

**Organisation of Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayats**

†589. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to organise Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayats throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat has been launched on 23.09.2017 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat is an interactive communication platform for rural LPG users on various subjects like safe usage of LPG, its benefit to environment, women empowerment and women health, and also use the forum to motivate the consumers to use LPG regularly as a clean cooking fuel.

**Withdrawal of LPG connections from PNG areas**

590. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that national LPG coverage is 78.7 per cent and also that PSU Oil Marketing Companies are catering to 21.7 crore LPG customers in the country;

(b) if so, how can these figures be correlated/explained;

(c) whether there is any policy to withdraw LPG connection from PNG areas; and

(d) what has been the effort to bring PNG in rural areas so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) National LPG coverage as on 01.01.2018 is 79.2% and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are catering to 21.85 crore LPG customers in the country.

(c) As per current policy, PNG connection holders can keep one LPG connection in their household and LPG is supplied to them at non-subsidized rates.

(d) For providing PNG connections, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has granted authorizations for 84 numbers of Geographical Areas (GAs) including rural areas also.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Reduction in import of crude OIL**

591. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had resolved to reduce the import of crude oil by 10 per cent by the year 2022;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has achieved any result in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry is working in collaboration with various Central Government Ministries to achieve a goal to reduce the dependency on import in energy from oil and gas by 10% by 2021-22. The Ministry has prepared a roadmap with a five-pronged strategy which broadly comprises of increasing domestic production of oil and gas, 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. An Integrated Monitoring and Advisory Council (IMAC) has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Minister, Petroleum and Natural Gas along with the representatives of other Ministries/Departments as Member of IMAC to oversee effective implementation of the roadmap proposed under the five pronged strategy.

(c) to (f) Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration & production of oil and gas in the country which include *inter alia* Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), Discovered Small Field Policy, gas pricing reforms with premium for difficult areas, grant of marketing freedom for gas produced from difficult areas, National Seismic Programme for unappraised areas, National Data Repository, easing out rigidities in the existing Production Sharing Contracts and transparent and clear policy for grant of extension under the PSC regime. Government has also taken a number of initiatives to encourage the use of alternative fuels such as Ethanol and Bio Diesel and promote the conservation of petroleum products. Some of the important achievements in these areas include *inter alia* award of 30 hydrocarbon bearing contract areas under DSF Policy, launch of bids under OALP for 55 oil and gas blocks, approval of 40%

capital grant under Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga to promote gas based economy, improvement in the supply of ethanol, direct sale of bio-diesel to all consumers for blending with High Speed Diesel, and signing of MoUs for setting up of bio refinery (2G ethanol) plants at five locations.

**Establishment of Barite Beneficiation Plant in Andhra Pradesh**

592. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has entered into an MoU with Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) for establishment of Barite Beneficiation Plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal was cleared by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for pendency and by when establishment of this plant will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited and Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a barite beneficiation plant in Andhra Pradesh to beneficiate low grade barites to meet the requirement of Barites of ONGC. The Government has conveyed its concurrence for the project to ONGC. As per the pre-feasibility report, the project is scheduled to be completed in 15 months.

**Cost incurred on production of petrol/diesel**

†593. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided that the prices of diesel-petrol would be fixed by the companies on day-to-day basis;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of diesel and petrol are on incessant rise ever since the decision has been taken whereas the prices of crude oil is much less in the international market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the total cost incurred on the petrol-diesel production and on the delivery thereof to the market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of petrol and diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective from 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, in line with the changes in the international market prices.

Public Sector OMCs have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of petrol and diesel in the entire country effective 16th June, 2017.

Daily price revisions of petrol and diesel make the retail prices more reflective of the current market conditions, minimizing the volatility in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol and diesel. Further, it leads to increased transparency in the system and enables smoother flow of products from refinery/depots to Retail Outlets.

The price of Indian basket of crude oil on 16th June, 2017 and 29th January, 2018 and corresponding Retail Selling Price is given as under:—

|                            | 16.06.2017    | 29.01.2018    |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Indian Basket of Crude Oil | \$45.94/bbl   | \$67.86/bbl   |
| RSP Petrol                 | ₹ 65.48/litre | ₹ 72.84/litre |
| RSP Diesel                 | ₹ 54.49/litre | ₹ 63.93/litre |

(d): Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. It is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products; hence product-wise costs are not identified separately.

#### **Acquisition of GAIL india Limited**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited are both keen to acquire gas utility GAIL India Limited to become fully integrated energy companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that GAIL feels that a merger with oil and gas producer ONGC would be more appropriate; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

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

As far as GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) is concerned, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) had written to the Ministry for integration with GAIL (India) Limited. However, Government has not taken any decision in this regard.

### **Splitting of GAIL into two units**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in considering to split GAIL into two units with the marketing operations spun off into a separate company;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the performance of GAIL, as far as building a pipeline network in addition to a possible conflict of interest in its role as the infrastructure provider as well as carrier, was discussed in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In year 1984, GAIL was established for transportation, processing and marketing of natural gas and for establishing and managing gas pipelines and related installations. At present, GAIL has developed about 11,000 Km long gas pipeline network and is also developing about 3,500 KM long pipelines projects in the country.

In the year 2006, the Government issued the Policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks. In terms

of this policy and the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, all authorized entities including GAIL have to provide mandatory open access to its gas pipeline infrastructure on common carrier principle at non-discriminatory basis, at transportation rates determined by PNGRB. In the long run and with the maturing of gas markets, it is envisaged in the policy that the authorized entities will have transportation of natural gas as their sole business activity and will not have any business interest in the gas marketing or city or local gas distribution networks.

### **Restricting import of petcoke**

596. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to restrict import of Petroleum Coke into the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that petroleum coke is highly polluting and is being imported and used after being dumped in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action, other than curbing its import, being taken by Government to restrict its usage also?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has enhanced the effective Import duty on Petroleum Coke from 2.5% to 10% *vide* Notification No. 92/2017-Customs dated 14.12.2017.

(c) Petroleum coke is being imported for use in industries as a raw material and also as a fuel, as a substitute of coal. Further, as per available information, petroleum coke has sulphur level of 70,000 – 80,000 PPM as compared to 5,000 – 10,000 PPM of coal and 50 PPM of Petrol and Diesel (BS-IV fuel quality). Hence usage of petroleum coke as fuel leads to high sulphur emission which has adverse impact on environment.

(d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has issued an advisory on 11.12.17 to Oil Marketing Companies and Refineries to restrict selling of petroleum coke to only permissible area as per Supreme Court Order dated 24.10.17 and Government of India instructions and also to those industrial units which fulfil prescribed statutory and environment requirement for use of petroleum coke.

**Pipe supply orders under PMUG gas pipeline project**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that GAIL India Ltd. had placed orders for another 400 km. of pipeline for the Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga (PMUG) natural gas pipeline project that will take the fuel to eastern region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with these, pipe supply orders for 2,100 km. of the Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra natural gas pipeline projects have been placed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Subsequent to earlier orders of line pipes placed by GAIL (India) Ltd. for Jagdishpur Haldia Bokaro Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL), additional orders of approx. 586 Km Line Pipe (including approx. 400 Km of Dobhi Durgapur section) was placed in the Month of December, 2017. Details of the line pipes covered in the order placed in December, 2017 are as below:—

| Sl. No. | Project name                           | Quantity |
|---------|--|----------|
| 1.      | Cuttack/Bhubneshwar/Paradip spurlines, | 199 Km   |
| 2.      | Dobhi-Durgapur pipeline.               | 387 Km   |
| TOTAL   |  | 586 Km   |

GAIL has informed that approximately 2072 Km Line Pipe out of total 2655 Km pipeline length has been procured for JHBDPL project till date. Details of which are as under:—

| Sl. No.                 | Project name   | Quantity |
|-------------------------|--|----------|
| 1.                      | Phase I- (Phulpur to Dobhi and spurlines to Patna, Barauni, Varanasi and Gorakhpur)                | 753 Km   |
| 2.                      | Phase II- Bokaro-Angul,Dhamra-Angul, Cuttack/Bhubneswar/Paradip spurlines, Dobhi-Durgapur Pipeline | 1319 Km  |
| TOTAL LINE PIPE AWARDED |  | 2072 Km  |



### Increase in taxes on petroleum products

†598. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of increase in Central excise and VAT on petrol, diesel and gas since the year 2014 along with the dates on which they have been increased the extent to which this rate has been high or low as compared to the one which prevailed in May, 2014;

(b) the revenue earned by Government due to increase in rate of Central excise and VAT on petrol, diesel and gas during above said period, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to bring petrol, diesel and gas under the GST, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The excise duty on Petrol and Diesel was ₹ 21.48/Litre on Petrol and ₹ 17.33/Litre on Diesel till 3rd October 2017 and was reduced by ₹ 2/Litre effective 4th October, 2017. This measure was aimed at reducing the retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel and give relief to the consumers. The current Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is ₹ 19.48/Litre and ₹ 15.33/Litre. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make reduction in VAT imposed by them on Petrol and Diesel so as to give more relief to the consumers. Accordingly, 4 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced the VAT on Petrol and Diesel.

The Central Excise duty rates on natural gas since 2014 are given as under:—

| Particulars                 | Rates (%) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Liquefied Natural Gas       | Nil       |
| Natural Gas [Gaseous state] | Nil       |
| Natural Gas [Compressed]    | 14.0%     |

State Governments keep revising tax rates on Petrol and Diesel from time to time. The rates of tax on Petrol and Diesel, State-wise, are given in the Statement-I (See below). Details of VAT/Sale Tax rate for Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas and Compressed Natural Gas effective 01.04.2014 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) The revenue earned by Government on Central Excise duty and VAT/Sales tax from petroleum sector during the last three years and current year is given as under:—

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars   | 2014-15  | 2015-16  | 2016-17  | H1, 2017-18 |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Excise duty   | 99,184   | 1,78,591 | 2,42,691 | 1,03,846    |
| Sales Tax/VAT | 1,37,157 | 1,42,848 | 1,66,378 | 87,921      |
| SGST/UTGST    | -        | -        | -        | 1,783       |

*Note:* Based on inputs of 16 oil and gas companies

(c) Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines ‘Goods and Services Tax’ (GST) as “any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption”. Further Article 279 A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while petroleum products are included under goods and services tax, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *State-wise rates of taxes as on 01.02.2018 on Petrol and Diesel*

| Sl.No. | State             | Petrol  | Diesel  |
|--------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 31% VAT + ₹ 4/litre VAT                             | 22.25% VAT + ₹ 4/litre VAT                          |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 20% VAT   | 12.50% VAT  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 32.66% VAT or ₹ 14 per litre whichever is higher    | 23.66% VAT or ₹ 8.75 per litre whichever is higher  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 26% VAT (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax) | 19% VAT (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax) |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 25% VAT + ₹ 2/litre VAT                             | 25% VAT + ₹ 1/litre VAT                             |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 27% VAT   | ₹ 250/KL air ambience charges + 16.75% VAT          |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 20% VAT+ 4% Cess on Town Rate and VAT               | 20% VAT + 4 % Cess on Town Rate and VAT             |
| 8.     | Goa               | 17% VAT + 0.5% Green cess                           | 19% VAT + 0.5% Green cess                           |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 26% VAT   | 15% VAT   |
| 10.    | Haryana           | 25% VAT+5% additional tax on VAT                    | 16.40% VAT+5% additional tax on VAT                 |

| Sl.No. | State                                       | Petrol  | Diesel  |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 11.    | Jharkhand                                   | 22% or ₹ 15/litre whichever is higher VAT + ₹ 1000/L cess       | 22% or ₹ 8.37/litre whichever is higher VAT + ₹ 1000/KL cess      |
| 12.    | Jammu and Kashmir                           | 24% MST+ ₹ 3000/KL employment cess                              | 16% MST+ ₹ 1000/KL employment cess                                |
| 13.    | Kerala                                      | 31.80% sales tax+ ₹ 1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess      | 24.52% sales tax+ ₹ 1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess        |
| 14.    | Karnataka                                   | 30% sales tax   | 19% sales tax   |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh                              | 28 % VAT + ₹ 4/litre VAT+1% cess                                | 22% VAT + 1% cess   |
| 16.    | Maharashtra – Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai | 26% VAT+ ₹ 9/Litre additional tax                               | 24% VAT + ₹ 1/KL additional tax                                   |
| 17.    | Maharashtra (Rest of State)                 | 25% VAT+ ₹ 9/Litre additional tax                               | 21% VAT + ₹ 1/KL additional tax                                   |
| 18.    | Manipur                                     | 25% VAT   | 14.50% VAT  |
| 19.    | Meghalaya                                   | 22% VAT + 2% surcharge  | 13.5% VAT +2% surcharge   |
| 20.    | Mizoram                                     | 20% VAT   | 12% VAT   |
| 21.    | Nagaland                                    | 23.5% VAT +5% surcharge   | 13.5% VAT+ 5% surcharge   |
| 22.    | Odisha                                      | 26% VAT   | 26% VAT   |
| 23.    | Punjab                                      | ₹ 2050/KL (cess) +28% VAT+10% additional tax on VAT             | ₹ 1050/KL (cess) + 13.40% VAT+10% additional tax on VAT           |
| 24.    | Rajasthan                                   | 30% VAT+ ₹ 1500/KL road development cess                        | 22% VAT+ ₹ 1750/KL road development cess                          |
| 25.    | Sikkim                                      | 25% VAT+ ₹ 3000/KL cess + ₹ 100/KL Sikkim Consumer Welfare Fund | 17.5% VAT + ₹ 2500/KL cess + ₹ 100/KL Sikkim Consumer WelfareFund |
| 26.    | Tamil Nadu                                  | 34% VAT   | 25% VAT   |
| 27.    | Telangana                                   | 35.20% VAT  | 27% VAT   |

| Sl.No. | State                          | Petrol   | Diesel  |
|--------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 28.    | Tripura                        | 20% VAT  | 13.50% VAT  |
| 29.    | West Bengal                    | 25% or ₹ 13.12/litre<br>whichever is higher as sales<br>tax+ ₹ 1000/KL cess<br>(20% Additional tax on VAT<br>as irrecoverable tax) | 17% or ₹ 7.70/litre<br>whichever is higher as sales<br>tax + ₹ 1000/KL cess –<br>₹ 290/KL sales tax rebate<br>(20% Additional tax on VAT<br>as irrecoverable tax) |
| 30.    | Uttar Pradesh                  | 26.80% or ₹ 16.74 per litre<br>whichever in higher as VAT  | 17.48% or ₹ 9.41 per litre<br>whichever in higher as VAT  |
| 31.    | Uttarakhand                    | 25% or ₹ 17/litre whichever<br>is higher as VAT  | 17.48% VAT or ₹ 9.41/litre<br>whichever is higher as VAT  |
| 32.    | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 6%   | 6%  |
| 33.    | Chandigarh                     | ₹ 10/KL cess +19.74% VAT   | ₹ 10/KL cess + 11.40% VAT   |
| 34.    | Dadra and Nagar<br>Haveli      | 20% VAT  | 15% VAT   |
| 35.    | Daman and Diu                  | 20% VAT  | 15% VAT   |
| 36.    | Lakshadweep                    | Nil  | Nil   |
| 37.    | Puducherry                     | 21.15% VAT   | 17.15% VAT  |

***Statement-II***

*VAT / Sales Tax Rate for Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas and Compressed  
Natural Gas w.e.f. 01.04.2014*

| Sl.No. | Political state | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate   | Remarks |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|--------|---------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh  | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |         |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh  | Liquefied Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |         |
| 3.     | Andhra Pradesh  | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |         |
| 4.     | Bihar           | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 20.00% |         |
| 5.     | Bihar           | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 20.00% |         |
| 6.     | Bihar           | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 20.00% |         |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh    | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 25%    |         |
| 8.     | Chhattisgarh    | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 25%    |         |
| 9.     | Chhattisgarh    | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 25%    |         |

| Sl.No. | Political state        | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate   | Remarks |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------|---------|
| 10.    | Chandigarh             | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |         |
| 11.    | Chandigarh             | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |         |
| 12.    | Chandigarh             | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 13.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 14.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Liquefied Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 15.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 16.    | Daman and Diu          | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 17.    | Daman and Diu          | Liquefied Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 18.    | Daman and Diu          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.50% |         |
| 19.    | Delhi                  | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | Nil    |         |
| 20.    | Delhi                  | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | Nil    |         |
| 21.    | Delhi                  | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | Nil    |         |
| 22.    | Gujarat                | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 15%    |         |
| 23.    | Gujarat                | Liquefied Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 15%    |         |
| 24.    | Gujarat                | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 15%    |         |
| 25.    | Haryana                | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 13.13% |         |
| 26.    | Haryana                | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 13.13% |         |
| 27.    | Haryana                | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 5.25%  |         |
| 28.    | Himachal Pradesh       | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |         |
| 29.    | Himachal Pradesh       | Natural Gas            | 26-07-2014 | 4%     |         |
| 30.    | Himachal Pradesh       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |         |
| 31.    | Himachal Pradesh       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 26-07-2014 | 4%     |         |
| 32.    | Himachal Pradesh       | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 13.75% |         |
| 33.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 13.50% |         |
| 34.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | Natural Gas            | 01-07-2016 | 14.50% |         |
| 35.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 13.50% |         |
| 36.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-07-2016 | 14.50% |         |
| 37.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 13.50% |         |
| 38.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-07-2016 | 14.50% |         |
| 39.    | Jharkhand              | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.00% |         |

| Sl.No. | Political state | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate     | Remarks |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 40.    | Jharkhand       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.00%   |         |
| 41.    | Jharkhand       | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.00%   |         |
| 42.    | Karnataka       | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%   |         |
| 43.    | Karnataka       | Liquefied Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%   |         |
| 44.    | Karnataka       | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%   |         |
| 45.    | Kerala          | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%   |         |
| 46.    | Kerala          | Natural Gas            | 04-02-2015 | Exempted |         |
| 47.    | Kerala          | Natural Gas            | 18-07-2016 | 14.50%   |         |
| 48.    | Kerala          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%   |         |
| 49.    | Kerala          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 04-02-2015 | Exempted |         |
| 50.    | Kerala          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 18-07-2016 | 14.50%   |         |
| 51.    | Kerala          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%   |         |
| 52.    | Kerala          | Compressed Natural Gas | 04-02-2015 | Exempted |         |
| 53.    | Kerala          | Compressed Natural Gas | 18-07-2016 | 14.50%   |         |
| 54.    | Maharashtra     | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%   |         |
| 55.    | Maharashtra     | Natural Gas            | 17-09-2016 | 13.50%   |         |
| 56.    | Maharashtra     | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%   |         |
| 57.    | Maharashtra     | Liquified Natural Gas  | 17-09-2016 | 13.50%   |         |
| 58.    | Maharashtra     | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%   |         |
| 59.    | Maharashtra     | Compressed Natural Gas | 17-09-2016 | 13.50%   |         |
| 60.    | Goa             | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%   |         |
| 61.    | Goa             | Natural Gas            | 01-07-2017 | 30.00%   |         |
| 62.    | Goa             | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%   |         |
| 63.    | Goa             | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-07-2017 | 30.00%   |         |
| 64.    | Goa             | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%   |         |
| 65.    | Goa             | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-07-2017 | 30.00%   |         |
| 66.    | Madhya Pradesh  | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 13%      |         |
| 67.    | Madhya Pradesh  | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2015 | 14%      |         |
| 68.    | Madhya Pradesh  | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 13%      |         |
| 69.    | Madhya Pradesh  | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2015 | 14%      |         |
| 70.    | Madhya Pradesh  | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 13%      |         |
| 71.    | Madhya Pradesh  | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2015 | 14%      |         |

| Sl.No. | Political state | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate   | Remarks  |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|--------|--|
| 72.    | Odisha          | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |  |
| 73.    | Odisha          | Natural Gas            | 01-07-2017 | 15%    |  |
| 74.    | Odisha          | Natural Gas            | 23-11-2017 | 5%     | Natural gas, when sold to an industrial unit only for use in the process of manufacturing, piped natural gas, when sold for domestic use |
| 75.    | Odisha          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |  |
| 76.    | Odisha          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-07-2017 | 15%    |  |
| 77.    | Odisha          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 23-11-2017 | 5%     | Same as NG   |
| 78.    | Odisha          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |  |
| 79.    | Odisha          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-07-2017 | 15%    |  |
| 80.    | Odisha          | Compressed Natural Gas | 23-11-2017 | 5%     | Same as NG   |
| 81.    | Puducherry      | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |  |
| 82.    | Puducherry      | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |  |
| 83.    | Puducherry      | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50% |  |
| 84.    | Punjab          | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |  |
| 85.    | Punjab          | Natural Gas            | 12-03-2015 | 14.30% |  |
| 86.    | Punjab          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |  |
| 87.    | Punjab          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 12-03-2015 | 14.30% |  |
| 88.    | Punjab          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.30% |  |
| 89.    | Rajasthan       | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |  |
| 90.    | Rajasthan       | Natural Gas            | 02-02-2016 | 5.50%  |  |
| 91.    | Rajasthan       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 5%     |  |
| 92.    | Rajasthan       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 02-02-2016 | 5.50%  |  |
| 93.    | Rajasthan       | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14%    |  |
| 94.    | Rajasthan       | Compressed Natural Gas | 09-03-2015 | 14.50% |  |

| Sl.No. | Political state   | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate                           | Remarks |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 95.    | Sikkim            | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 4.00%                          |         |
| 96.    | Sikkim            | Natural Gas            | 01-01-2015 | 4.50%                          |         |
| 97.    | Sikkim            | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 4.00%                          |         |
| 98.    | Sikkim            | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-01-2015 | 4.50%                          |         |
| 99.    | Sikkim            | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 4.00%                          |         |
| 100.   | Sikkim            | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-01-2015 | 4.50%                          |         |
| 101.   | Tamil nadu        | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 5%                             |         |
| 102.   | Tamil nadu        | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 5%                             |         |
| 103.   | Tamil nadu        | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 5%                             |         |
| 104.   | Telangana         | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%                         |         |
| 105.   | Telangana         | Liquefied Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%                         |         |
| 106.   | Telangana         | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%                         |         |
| 107.   | Uttar Pradesh     | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 21% +<br>5% Additional tax     |         |
| 108.   | Uttar Pradesh     | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 21% +<br>5% Additional tax     |         |
| 109.   | Uttar Pradesh     | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.5% +<br>1.5% Additional tax |         |
| 110.   | Uttar Pradesh     | Compressed Natural Gas | 03-09-2015 | 12.5% +<br>2% Additional tax   |         |
| 111.   | Uttarakhand       | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 20%                            |         |
| 112.   | Uttarakhand       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 20%                            |         |
| 113.   | Uttarakhand       | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 20%                            |         |
| 114.   | West Bengal       | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 5.00%                          |         |
| 115.   | West Bengal       | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 5.00%                          |         |
| 116.   | West Bengal       | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 5.00%                          |         |
| 117.   | Arunachal Pradesh | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%                         |         |
| 118.   | Arunachal Pradesh | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%                         |         |



| Sl.No. | Political state   | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate                                | Remarks |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 119.   | Arunachal Pradesh | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 12.50%                              |         |
| 120.   | Assam             | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 12%                                 |         |
| 121.   | Assam             | Compressed Natural Gas | 20-11-2014 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 122.   | Assam             | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 12%                                 |         |
| 123.   | Assam             | Liquified Natural Gas  | 20-11-2014 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 124.   | Assam             | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 12%                                 |         |
| 125.   | Assam             | Natural Gas            | 20-11-2014 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 126.   | Manipur           | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 127.   | Manipur           | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 128.   | Manipur           | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 129.   | Meghalaya         | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 130.   | Meghalaya         | Compressed Natural Gas | 22-01-2015 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 131.   | Meghalaya         | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 132.   | Meghalaya         | Liquified Natural Gas  | 22-01-2015 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 133.   | Meghalaya         | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 134.   | Meghalaya         | Natural Gas            | 22-01-2015 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 135.   | Mizoram           | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 136.   | Mizoram           | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 137.   | Mizoram           | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 13.50%                              |         |
| 138.   | Nagaland          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 4.75%<br>+5%<br>Surcharge<br>on tax |         |
| 139.   | Nagaland          | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-08-2015 | 5% + 5%<br>Surcharge<br>on tax      |         |
| 140.   | Nagaland          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 4.75%<br>+5%<br>Surcharge<br>on tax |         |
| 141.   | Nagaland          | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-08-2015 | 5% + 5%<br>Surcharge<br>on tax      |         |

| Sl.No. | Political state | Product                | W.E.F.     | Rate                                | Remarks |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 142.   | Nagaland        | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 4.75%<br>+5%<br>Surcharge<br>on tax |         |
| 143.   | Nagaland        | Natural Gas            | 01-08-2015 | 5% + 5%<br>Surcharge<br>on tax      |         |
| 144.   | Tripura         | Compressed Natural Gas | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 145.   | Tripura         | Liquified Natural Gas  | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%                              |         |
| 146.   | Tripura         | Natural Gas            | 01-04-2014 | 14.50%                              |         |

### **Progress of Barmer Refinery project**

599. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount spent and released by Government or the agencies concerned for the Barmer Refinery project till September, 2013;

(b) the progress achieved by the Barmer Refinery including construction, land acquisition, design, etc. till the above said period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the foundation stone of the said refinery was laid earlier on 22nd September, 2013; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Hindustan Petroleum and Corporation Limited (HPCL) has informed that the total amount spent on Barmer Refinery till September, 2013 was ₹ 8,93,38,357/- for Configuration study, preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR), Stamp Duty payment etc.

(b) Though land for the project was allotted in September, 2013, the lease deed was not signed and Environment Clearance was not obtained at that time. Construction work did not commence till September, 2013.

(c) and (d) The foundation stone of the said refinery was laid on 22.09.2013. However, Statutory Clearance was not obtained and construction work did not start. After obtaining Statutory Clearance like Environment Clearance, signing of land lease and modification of DFR to produce BS-VI fuels, unveiling of plaque to mark commencement of work of Refinery was done by the Prime Minister on 16.01.2018.

**Action against use of illegal chips at petrol dispensing machines**

600. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government against petrol pump dealers who have been found installing modified electronic chips in machines;

(b) the action taken against the software persons who have installed modified electronic chips in the machines;

(c) whether Government is planning a campaign to review rules/regulations by vigilance body established in each district to suddenly check the petrol pumps once in a month sincerely;

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

(e) whether Government is strictly monitoring all petrol pumps for quality and measurement of petrol in each district to avoid fraud and cheating?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that action against the retail outlet dealers have been initiated in all cases involving malpractices as per provisions of agreement including termination of retail outlets. So far, they have terminated 155 number of retail outlets on account of detection of unauthorized chips/fittings across the country.

(b) OMCs have informed that they had taken up issue of installation of unauthorized chips/fittings at retail outlets with the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for taking action against their employees for involvement in malpractice found in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. OEMs have suspended/ terminated their Service Engineers based on suspicion of involvement in the malpractices found in UP and Maharashtra.

(c) to (e) The Government has directed OMCs that there should be absolute zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there are various mechanisms in place at retail outlets to ensure correct dispensation of fuel to customers as per detail given below:—

- (i) All nozzles of dispensing units (DUs) are checked by RO dealership for correct delivery on daily basis before commencement of sales.
- (ii) Dealer checks the seal of W&M deptt. seal in the metering unit/ totalizer of the DUs for correctness/validity on daily basis.

- (iii) Availability of filter paper, calibrated density equipment (hydrometer/ thermometer) and 5 litre calibrated measure for checking purity and correct measurement of petrol/diesel.
- (iv) 'Zero' setting is shown to the customer, before start of each delivery by the pump attendant.
- (v) All DUs are duly calibrated and sealed by W&M dept. as per the laid down guidelines/schedule.
- (vi) Regular inspections are carried out by the company officials as per the laid down guidelines/schedule.
- (vii) Surprise inspections are also carried out by Quality Control Cell (QCC) team of OMC.
- (viii) Surprise inspections are also carried out by Mobile labs of OMCs and samples from petrol pumps are drawn and tested.
- (ix) Third party audit of retail outlets is also a part and parcel of OMCs' commitment to highest standards of quality, quantity and service standards for their customers.

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.

The following concrete action has also been taken by OMCs to prevent manipulations in dispensing units:—

(i) Systemic improvement

- New specification incorporated for procurement of MPDs with tamper proof pulsars
- In addition, specification for up gradation of old pulsar units by self destructive pulsar units has been finalized for existing MPDs and Dual units
- OMCs are working with legal Metrology department for improvement in control over the sealing process.

## (ii) Administrative measures

- Amendments in MDG have been implemented by OMCs with effect from 2.10.2017 with stringent penalty provisions in case of various irregularities like short delivery, unauthorized operation of automated retail outlet in manual mode etc.

## (iii) Concept of end to end Automation

- OMCs are formulating an end to end Automation in Retail Marketing right from filling tank lorry at terminal till retail outlet operations.

**LPG connections under PMUY**

601. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections given out under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) till December, 2017, year-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of PMUY returning for second refills of LPG, year-wise; and

(c) the average number of cylinders used by beneficiaries of PMUY till November, 2017, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 31.12.2017, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.26 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since inception of the Scheme. Year-wise and State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the refill consumption pattern of PMUY consumers who have completed one year from the date of release of connection, average per capita consumption per year is found to be around 4.07 cylinders (of 14.2 kg) per annum.

**Statement**

*State/UTs-wise LPG connection released as on 31.12.2017 under PMUY Scheme*

| Sl. No. | State                       | Connection released |         |        |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
|         |                             | 2016-17             | 2017-18 | Total  |
| 1       | 2                           | 3                   | 4       | 5      |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1,189               | 508     | 1,697  |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 63,428              | 16,363  | 79,791 |

| 1   | 2                      | 3         | 4         | 5         |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3.  | Arunachal Pradesh      | -         | 4,084     | 4,084     |
| 4.  | Assam                  | 2         | 6,50,399  | 6,50,401  |
| 5.  | Bihar                  | 24,76,953 | 20,54,174 | 45,31,127 |
| 6   | Chhattisgarh           | 11,05,441 | 6,60,354  | 17,65,795 |
| 7.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,211     | 8,226     | 11,437    |
| 8.  | Daman and Diu          | 73        | 128       | 201       |
| 9.  | Delhi                  | 516       | 3         | 519       |
| 10. | Goa                    | 954       | 24        | 978       |
| 11. | Gujarat                | 7,52,354  | 4,83,741  | 12,36,095 |
| 12. | Haryana                | 2,78,751  | 66,745    | 3,45,496  |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh       | 1,601     | 22,131    | 23,732    |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 2,65,787  | 93,079    | 3,58,866  |
| 15. | Jharkhand              | 5,36,912  | 4,79,615  | 10,16,527 |
| 16. | Karnataka              | 15,840    | 7,88,533  | 8,04,373  |
| 17. | Kerala                 | 11,241    | 18,788    | 30,029    |
| 18. | Lakshadweep            | -         | 108       | 108       |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh         | 22,39,821 | 8,04,352  | 30,44,173 |
| 20. | Maharashtra            | 8,58,808  | 8,50,580  | 17,09,388 |
| 21. | Manipur                | 25        | 21,863    | 21,888    |
| 22. | Meghalaya              | -         | 22,937    | 22,937    |
| 23. | Mizoram                | -         | 579       | 579       |
| 24. | Nagaland               | -         | 7,147     | 7,147     |
| 25. | Odisha                 | 10,11,955 | 8,89,256  | 19,01,211 |
| 26. | Puducherry             | 760       | 1,425     | 2,185     |
| 27. | Punjab                 | 2,45,008  | 1,19,520  | 3,64,528  |
| 28. | Rajasthan              | 17,22,694 | 7,43,928  | 24,66,622 |
| 29. | Sikkim                 | -         | 552       | 552       |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu             | 2,72,749  | 5,97,700  | 8,70,449  |
| 31. | Telangana              | 41        | -         | 41        |
| 32. | Tripura                | -         | 30,721    | 30,721    |

| 1     | 2             | 3          | 4          | 5          |
|-------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 55,31,159  | 8,16,927   | 63,48,086  |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 1,13,866   | 19,117     | 1,32,983   |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 25,20,479  | 22,96,916  | 48,17,395  |
| TOTAL |               | 200,31,618 | 125,70,523 | 326,02,141 |

### Investigation into Crash of ONGC Helicopter

†602. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the facts which have emerged in the investigation of accident of helicopter, being operated for ONGC, in last month of January at Mumbai High;

(b) whether without taking lessons from such incidents which had taken place earlier, precautionary aspects have been ignored;

(c) the steps being taken to avoid repetition of such incidents; and

(d) the steps taken by the Department for providing assistance to the members of families of those killed in the incident?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Ministry of Civil Aviation is investigating the helicopter accident occurred on 13.01.2018 in Mumbai High and the investigation report is yet to be submitted. ONGC has strengthened its operational and safety systems and processes based on recommendations of earlier inquiry reports. This is in addition to statutory compliances.

(c) ONGC has engaged an expert team from Rotary Wing Society of India (RWSI) on 18.01.2018 to carry out a thorough audit of all helicopter operators of ONGC and to submit a report on maintenance practices, operational procedures and safety issues. ONGC has conducted a meeting with helicopter operators to reiterate strict compliance to regulatory requirements and industry best practices in operation and maintenance of the helicopters in offshore.

(d) ONGC has provided the following assistance to family members of the deceased:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Terminal dues such as Gratuity, Contributory Provident Fund (CPF), Composite Social Security scheme (CSSS), Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (PRBS) payable to family members have been released.
- (ii) Letters of Intent for giving Employment assistance to one of the dependent family members have already been issued to the widows of the deceased employee.

### **Bringing petrol, diesel and petro-products under GST**

603. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on bringing petrol, diesel and petro-products under the GST net;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken the views of the State Governments in this regard, if so, the suggestions made by the State Governments; and
- (d) the stand of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines ‘Goods and Services Tax’ (GST) as “any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption”. Further Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while, petroleum products are included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such goods shall be as per the decision of the GST Council, which has representation of Ministers-in-charge of Finance or Taxation of all States and Union Territories with Legislature.

### **Illegal installations of chips in fuel dispensers**

604. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that quite a few petrol pumps in some States have illegally installed a chip in the dispensers to reduce the quantity of out flow than the actual measurement while dispensing;



(b) if so, the States where such illegal practices by petrol pumps have been detected;

(c) what action Government is proposing to take to deal with such petrol pump owners who have been caught cheating the public; and

(d) what measures Government is proposing to take to ensure that such malpractices and cheating acts are kept under check?

THE MINISTER 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 customers by manipulating the dispensing units (DUs).

(c) OMCs have informed that they have terminated 155 retail outlets on account of detection of unauthorized chips/fittings in the DUs during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2017), across the country.

(d) 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.

The following concrete action has been taken by OMCs to prevent manipulations in dispensing units:—

**(i) Systemic improvement**

- New specification incorporated for procurement of MPDs with tamper proof pulsars
- In addition, specification for up gradation of old pulsar units by self destructive pulsar units has been finalized for existing MPDs and Dual units
- OMCs are working with legal Metrology department for improvement in control over the sealing process.

**(ii) Administrative measures**

- Amendments in MDG have been implemented by OMCs with effect from 02.10.2017 with stringent penalty provisions in case of various irregularities like short delivery, unauthorized operation of automated retail outlet in manual mode etc.

**(iii) Concept of end to Automation**

- OMCs are formulating an end to end Automation in Retail Marketing right from filling tank lorry at terminal till retail outlet operations.

**Setting up of LPG bottling plant at tehsil Bairia in Uttar Pradesh**

605. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IOCL had surveyed the land at NH 31 at Chanddiar, tehsil Bairia, district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh for setting up of LPG bottling plant and had found it suitable for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in setting up the said bottling plant so far at the surveyed location;

(d) whether due to some vested interests, said plant is being set up at some other location; and

(e) if so, the action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) has informed that a preliminary assessment of suitability of land at NH31 at Chanddeer, Tehsil Bairia, District Ballia, Uttar Pradesh for setting up of LPG bottling plant was carried out on 14.10.2016. The said land was not found suitable for setting up of LPG bottling plant.

**Increase in price of diesel**

606. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of diesel has reached at a historically record highest level during the month of January, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would reduce the retail price of diesel in view of plight of suicide committing farmers who use diesel at a large scale in agricultural activity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for this attitude of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Price of Diesel has been made market-determined effective 19.10.2014. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Diesel in line with international product price and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of diesel in the entire country effective 16th June, 2017.

The retail selling price of Diesel as on 30th January, 2018 is ₹ 64.00/litre in Delhi as per IOCL.

Recently, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2 per litre effective from 4th October, 2017. The measure was aimed to reduce the retail selling price of Diesel and give relief to the consumers.

The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make reduction in VAT imposed by them on Diesel so as to give more relief to the consumers. 4 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced the VAT on Diesel.

### **Increase in supply of LPG from the US**

607. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG supply from the US has increased from 50,000 tonnes at the start of year 2017 to 2,00,000 tonnes in December, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's largest supplier by a large margin is the Middle East, which has so far enjoyed a virtual supply monopoly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The month-wise detail of import of LPG from USA is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Total import of LPG during the period from January, 2017 to December, 2017 was 11894 TMT out of which 11743 TMT was imported from the Middle-East region.

***Statement***

*Month-wise details of LPG imported from USA during the period from  
January to December, 2017*

| (In Metric Tonnes) |      |      |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Country/Month      | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| USA                | 0.02 | 4700 | 0.6   | -     | 3400 | 3600 | -    | 0.1  | -     | 1.0  | -    | -    |

*Source:* Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

**Increase in import of LPG**

608. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is set to surpass China as the biggest importer of Liquefied Petroleum Gas as a drive to replace wood and animal dung fires for cooking boosts consumption;

(b) whether India's LPG purchases have surged from just 1 million tonnes a month in early 2015 on the back of a Government programme to bring energy to millions of poor households relying on open fires;

(c) whether it is also a fact that LPG customers have grown from 140 million subsidized household connections in 2015 to 181 million now; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per Argus and WLPGA reports, the LPG imports of China was 14300 TMT and that of India was 10440 TMT for the year 2016. Month-wise details of LPG imports during 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) LPG customers as on 01-04-2015 were 148.5 million which have increased to 218.5 million as on 01-01-2018.

**Statement**

*Month-wise details of LPG imported during 2015, 2016 and 2017  
January to December*

(In Thousand Metric Tonnes)

| Year/<br>Month | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 2015           | 711  | 623  | 843   | 685   | 809 | 653  | 696  | 996  | 663   | 710  | 724  | 785  |
| 2016           | 803  | 684  | 750   | 809   | 857 | 796  | 811  | 746  | 798   | 1005 | 1021 | 1119 |
| 2017           | 901  | 1000 | 1235  | 906   | 752 | 617  | 933  | 1105 | 872   | 1201 | 1238 | 1133 |

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

**Strategic storage of crude oil**

609. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) had not recommended to set up strategic storage of crude oil project at Rajkot and Padur as proposed by the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has identified any other location for setting up of strategic storage of crude oil;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Government, under Phase I of Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) programme, has built SPR facility with a total capacity of 5.33 MMT at three locations viz. Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT). The total available reserve capacity of Phase-I of SPR facilities is currently estimated to supply approximately 10 days of India's crude requirement. As per an Approach Paper prepared by a working group set up by the Ministry in 2009, there is an estimated 63 days of commercial storage in India, in the public and private sectors, including crude oil, petroleum products and gas. Construction of additional Strategic Petroleum Reserves are being envisaged in Phase II.

**Action against under weighing of LPG cylinders**

610. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3837 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th April, 2013 and state:

(a) the updated status of action taken by Government to maintain the approved weight of LPG cylinders in view of widespread irregularities found in weight of LPG cylinders in the country; and

(b) the number of cases registered on this count during the last three years and till date, company-wise, State-wise and year-wise, along with the corrective action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have introduced Tamper Evident Seals on pan India basis from 01.04.2016 to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight cylinders. Further, Government has already instructed OMCs to direct their LPG distributors to check the weight of LPG cylinders at their godowns. OMCs have issued instructions to the distributors to provide portable weighing scales to all their delivery boys so that weight of the cylinder can be checked before delivery to the customers. Further, OMCs have instructed LPG distributors to replace the underweight cylinders detected at customers premises.

(b) State-wise details of number of established cases of supplying under-weight cylinders/pilfering from cylinders during the last three years and the current year (April-Dec. 2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In established cases of supply of underweight cylinders/pilferage by distributors, action has been taken as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreements.

***Statement***

*No. of established cases of Supplying of under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from cylinders during last three years and CY i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-Dec.)*

| State/UT   | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18<br>(April-Dec.) |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1          | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4                       |
| Chandigarh | 1       | 0       | 0       | 0                       |
| Delhi      | 10      | 3       | 2       | 11                      |

| 1                           | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Haryana                     | 2  | 3  | 1  | 1  |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Punjab                      | 5  | 6  | 1  | 1  |
| Rajasthan                   | 0  | 3  | 0  | 3  |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 8  | 5  | 6  | 2  |
| Uttaranchal                 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  |
| SUB TOTAL NORTH             | 26 | 21 | 10 | 20 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Assam                       | 0  | 0  | 3  | 0  |
| Bihar                       | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Jharkhand                   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Manipur                     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Meghalaya                   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Mizoram                     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Nagaland                    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Odisha                      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Sikkim                      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Tripura                     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| West Bengal                 | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Sub Total East              | 1  | 3  | 4  | 0  |
| Chhattisgarh                | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Daman and Diu               | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Goa                         | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Gujarat                     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Maharashtra                 | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| SUB TOTAL WEST              | 4  | 2  | 1  | 2  |

| 1               | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|
| Andhra Pradesh  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Karnataka       | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Kerala          | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Lakshadweep     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Puducherry      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Tamil Nadu      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Telangana       | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| SUB TOTAL SOUTH | 1  | 1  | 0  | 2  |
| ALL INDIA       | 32 | 27 | 15 | 24 |

**Making wearing of helmets mandatory to get petrol.**

611. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-wearing of Helmet is resulting in a lot of accidents and deaths on two wheelers;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Vijayawada Police Commissioner has made it mandatory to wear helmet to get petrol from petrol pumps; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the Ministry not replicating this and making it mandatory for all OMCs, petrol pumps which, to a great extent would help in reducing the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per reports received from Police Department of States/UTs, total number of road accidents in which two-wheelers are primarily responsible and number of persons killed in terms of road user on two-wheelers as well as the number of two-wheeler riders killed in road accidents due to non-wearing of helmet for the calendar year 2016 are as below:—

| Total number of road accidents in which two-wheelers are primarily responsible | Number of persons killed in terms of road user on two wheelers | Number of two wheeler riders killed in road accidents due to non-wearing of helmet |
|--|--|--|
| 162280   | 52500  | 10135  |



(b) and (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that in the interest of safety of rider, a call was given by the State administration to educate the customers on the need to wear helmets some time back. However, there was no denial of petrol to customers without helmet during that period.

### **Funds spent by oil companies under CSR**

612. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by ONGC, GAIL, BPCL and IOCL since August, 2014 till date;

(b) the details of projects/programmes undertaken by ONGC, GAIL, BPCL and IOCL under CSR; and

(c) whether it is a fact that CSR funds of ONGC, GAIL, BPCL and IOCL were utilized in promoting the agenda of specific political parties since August, 2014 till date and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Oil Co.-wise total CSR expenditure incurred since August, 2014 to January, 2018 is as below:—

(₹ in crore)

| Oil Co. | Total CSR Expenditure |
|---------|-----------------------|
| ONGC    | 1421.08               |
| GAIL    | 392.79                |
| IOCL    | 509.42                |
| BPCL    | 258.59                |
| TOTAL   | 2581.88               |

The details of total amount spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) along with projects/programmes undertaken by ONGC, GAIL, BPCL and IOCL for the last three years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) are available in their Annual Reports and at their websites at [www.ongcindia.com](http://www.ongcindia.com), [www.gailonline.com](http://www.gailonline.com), [www.bharatpetroleum.com](http://www.bharatpetroleum.com), and [www.iocl.com](http://www.iocl.com).

(c) The activities under the CSR are undertaken by ONGC, GAIL, BPCL and IOCL as per the schedule VII of the Companies Act and their CSR policy. Oil companies receive requests from Government Authorities, Village Panchayat, Sarpanch, Zilla Parishad, MLAs, MPs, School Authorities, District Administration etc.

for assistance in various projects in their respective villages/areas with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Centric, Initiatives and Care for the Elderly and Differently-abled persons. Such requests/proposals are assessed by the unit level Need Assessment Committee with respect to the Corporation's CSR policy/guidelines/CSR Thrust Areas, after which projects are approved by Board of Oil PSUs, subject to availability of CSR funds.

### **Beneficiaries under PMUY**

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

(a) the data of district-wise beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) the refilling rate for LPG cylinders under PMUY; and

(c) whether the Ministry is looking towards cleaner sources of fuel in the backdrop of India ratifying the Paris climate agreement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 01.02.2018, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have released more than 3.34 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). State/UTs-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the refill consumption pattern of PMUY consumers who have completed one year from the date of release of connection, average consumption per year is found to be around 4.07 cylinders (of 14.2 kg) per annum.

(c) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide deposit free new LPG connections to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY Scheme as on 01.02.2018*

| Sl. No. | State                       | Connections released |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1,698                |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 79,831               |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 4,693                |

| Sl.No. | State                  | Connections released |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 4.     | Assam                  | 7,89,403             |
| 5.     | Bihar                  | 46,50,348            |
| 6.     | Chhattisgarh           | 18,36,590            |
| 7.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11,437               |
| 8.     | Daman and Diu          | 202                  |
| 9.     | Delhi                  | 519                  |
| 10.    | Goa                    | 982                  |
| 11.    | Gujarat                | 12,44,775            |
| 12.    | Haryana                | 3,49,005             |
| 13.    | Himachal Pradesh       | 25,817               |
| 14.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | 3,62,063             |
| 15.    | Jharkhand              | 10,56,203            |
| 16.    | Karnataka              | 8,44,656             |
| 17.    | Kerala                 | 32,798               |
| 18.    | Lakshadweep            | 124                  |
| 19.    | Madhya Pradesh         | 31,24,586            |
| 20.    | Maharashtra            | 17,61,349            |
| 21.    | Manipur                | 25,405               |
| 22.    | Meghalaya              | 27,137               |
| 23.    | Mizoram                | 641                  |
| 24.    | Nagaland               | 7,931                |
| 25.    | Odisha                 | 20,03,651            |
| 26.    | Puducherry             | 2,328                |
| 27.    | Punjab                 | 3,69,875             |
| 28.    | Rajasthan              | 25,05,782            |
| 29.    | Sikkim                 | 570                  |
| 30.    | Tamil Nadu             | 9,13,226             |
| 31.    | Telangana              | 41                   |

| Sl.No. | State         | Connections released |
|--------|---------------|----------------------|
| 32.    | Tripura       | 36,294               |
| 33.    | Uttar Pradesh | 63,72,228            |
| 34.    | Uttarakhand   | 1,33,615             |
| 35.    | West Bengal   | 48,77,475            |
| TOTAL  |               | 334,53,278           |

### Increase in gas prices

614. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had in October, 2014 evolved a new pricing formula using rates prevalent in gas surplus nations such as the US, Canada and Russia to determine rates of natural gas prices;

(b) if so, how many times gas prices have been revised so far along with details of revised prices;

(c) whether ONGC and several other companies have requested Government to double the prices of natural gas so as to help them produce gas without suffering any losses; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to the request of these gas producing companies;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of India notified “New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014” in October, 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 (USA), National Balancing Point (UK), Alberta (Canada) and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are notified after every six months in accordance with said guidelines. The domestic natural gas price is given as under:

| Period                         | Price in US\$/MMBTU (GCV basis) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| November, 2014 to March, 2015  | 5.05                            |
| April, 2015 to September, 2015 | 4.66                            |
| October, 2015 to March, 2016   | 3.82                            |

| Period                         | Price in US\$/MMBTU (GCV basis) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| April, 2016 to September, 2016 | 3.06                            |
| October, 2016 to March, 2017   | 2.50                            |
| April, 2017 to September, 2017 | 2.48                            |
| October, 2017 to March, 2018   | 2.89                            |

On representations from various operators including ONGC, Government notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

### **Companies registered for skill development**

†615. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies/agencies registered throughout the country for skill development, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether these companies/agencies are performing well and whether any institution has been created or is proposed to be set up to regulate/monitor the same, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a plan to black list the companies or companies have already been black listed for not performing well, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers.

Under the PMKVY 2015-16, about 13,000 Training Centres were involved for imparting skill training. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 29.01.2018, about 7,549 TCs are operational. The State/UT-wise number of operational training centres are given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Under PMKVY, accreditation and affiliation are done by an online portal Skill Management and Accreditation of training Centres (SMART) with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-accreditation every year. Further, self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted which ensures quality of training under the scheme.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has approved penalty grid guide under the scheme and provisions of penalty grid guides the action that needs to be taken against training centers find in non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publish the list on PMKVY official website.

### ***Statement***

#### *State/UT-wise number of Operational Training Centers under PMKVY 2016-20*

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | No. of Operational TCs |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 148                    |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 1                      |
| 3.      | Assam             | 118                    |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 249                    |
| 5.      | Chandigarh        | 15                     |
| 6.      | Chhattisgarh      | 87                     |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 239                    |
| 8.      | Goa               | 4                      |
| 9.      | Gujarat           | 136                    |
| 10.     | Haryana           | 791                    |
| 11.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 75                     |
| 12.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 166                    |
| 13.     | Jharkhand         | 89                     |
| 14.     | Karnataka         | 119                    |
| 15.     | Kerala            | 149                    |

| Sl. No.     | State/UT       | No. of Operational TCs |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 16.         | Madhya Pradesh | 675                    |
| 17.         | Maharashtra    | 214                    |
| 18.         | Manipur        | 12                     |
| 19.         | Meghalaya      | 9                      |
| 20.         | Nagaland       | 7                      |
| 21.         | Odisha         | 198                    |
| 22.         | Puducherry     | 12                     |
| 23.         | Punjab         | 457                    |
| 24.         | Rajasthan      | 1145                   |
| 25.         | Sikkim         | 5                      |
| 26.         | Tamil Nadu     | 432                    |
| 27.         | Telangana      | 182                    |
| 28.         | Tripura        | 31                     |
| 29.         | Uttar Pradesh  | 1465                   |
| 30.         | Uttarakhand    | 104                    |
| 31.         | West Bengal    | 215                    |
| GRAND TOTAL |                | 7549                   |

### Stipend paid to trainees under PMKVY

†616. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of trainees enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) so far in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of total amount of stipend paid under this programme so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the payment of prescribed stipend to the trainees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under PMKVY, as on 01.02.2018, 44.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (29.91 lakh

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

STT + 7.82 lakh RPL)/undergoing training (6.4 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Out of which, 1,98,201 candidates are from State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Under PMKVY, there is no provision of stipend for candidates under training. However, an amount of ₹ 500 is being provided as monetary reward to candidate on completion of training and certification.

### **Functioning of NSDC**

617. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the functioning of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the budget allocated to it since its inception;

(b) the quantum of funds disbursed and the number of persons trained, during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the number of persons trained under Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC) during the last two years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship as a Public Private Partnership entity to promote private training providers to set up skill training centres across the Country through loan support at subsidized rates. It aims to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, Government/private vocational institutions for imparting short term courses (PMKVY) and long term courses (ITI). NSDC provides funding to build scalable, Government/Private vocational training initiatives. Its mandate is also to enable support systems such as quality assurance, information systems and train the trainer academies either directly or through partnerships. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations that provide skill training. It is also mandated to develop appropriate models to enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives. The details of budget allocated to NSDC since its inception, the quantum of funds disbursed and the number of persons trained, during the last two years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The number of persons trained under Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC) during the last two years and the current year, State-wise is at given in the Statement-II.



**Statement-I***Quantum of Funds disbursed and number of persons trained by NSDC*

(A) The details of the budget allocated to NSDC since its inception

| Sl.No. | Particulars                                   | Budget (₹ in crores) |
|--------|---|----------------------|
| 1.     | Non Scheme (Skilling Project)                 | 1,243.95             |
| 2.     | UDAAN   | 329.05               |
| 3.     | STAR  | 1000.00              |
| 4.     | PMKVY-1 (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) | 1335.00              |
| 5.     | PMKK (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra)          | 231.00               |
| 6.     | PMKVY-2 (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) | 1495.62              |
| 7.     | PKVY (Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana)           | 2.99                 |
| TOTAL  |   | 5,637.61             |

(B) Funds disbursed/spent during the last two years and no. of persons trained

| Sl. No.                                  | Particulars                      | 2015-16                   |                              | 2016-17                   |                                    |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
|  |                                  | Funds<br>(₹ in<br>crores) | No. of<br>persons<br>trained | Funds<br>(₹ in<br>crores) | No. of<br>persons<br>trained       |
| 1.                                       | Non-Scheme<br>(Skilling Project) | 247.81                    | 13,55,473                    | 176.39                    | 15,91,518                          |
| 2.                                       | UDAAN                            | 70.75                     | 6,701                        | 109.02                    | 10,620                             |
| 3.                                       | STAR                             | 91.31                     | 0                            | 20.32                     | 0                                  |
| 4.                                       | PMKVY-1                          | 150.10                    | 15,84,162                    | 950.43                    | 4,01,601                           |
| 5.                                       | PMKK                             | -                         |                              | 39.80                     |                                    |
| 6.                                       | PMKVY-2                          | -                         | NA                           | 195.00                    | 2,26,767<br>(inclusive<br>of PMKK) |
| Total amount<br>transferred from<br>NSDC |                                  | 559.97                    | 29,46,336                    | 1,490.96                  | 22,30,506                          |

**Statement-II**

*Financial Year-wise State-wise detail pertaining to number of candidate trained under Domestic Worker Sector Skill Council*

Number of persons Trained

| States         | FY 16-17 | FY 17-18 | Total Trained |
|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Assam          | 15       | 225      | 240           |
| Bihar          | 12       | 95       | 107           |
| Delhi          | 442      | 2077     | 2519          |
| Gujarat        | 0        | 270      | 270           |
| Haryana        | 75       | 435      | 510           |
| Jharkhand      | 16       | 85       | 101           |
| Madhya Pradesh | 36       | 1824     | 1860          |
| Maharashtra    | 0        | 960      | 960           |
| Punjab         | 154      | 1129     | 1283          |
| Rajasthan      | 0        | 120      | 120           |
| Tripura        | 0        | 148      | 148           |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 50       | 1264     | 1314          |
| West Bengal    | 21       | 419      | 440           |
| Telangana      | 0        | 3008     | 3008          |
| GRAND TOTAL    | 821      | 12059    | 12880         |

Data as on SDMS 29th Jan. 2018.

**Achievements under skill development programme**

618. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by Government for providing jobs to the youth of the country under skill development programme;

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

(c) the new steps that Government is going to take/proposed to be taken for removing unemployment throughout the country among educated/skilled and unskilled youths in various States, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), about 29.69 lakh people have been trained as on 01.02.2018 out of which 5.39 lakh people have been placed. The State-wise details of the candidates trained and placed are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. As on 15.12.2017, 527 PMKKs have been allocated throughout the country. A State-wise list is placed in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. As on 30.10.2017, there are 13,912 ITIs in the country. State-wise details are placed in the Statement-III (*See below*).

In order to promote apprenticeship, thereby creating industry-ready workforce, the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August 2016 under which around 2.9 lakh apprentices have been engaged/trained during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *State-wise details of the candidates trained and placed*

| Sl.No | State/UT                    | Total Trained | Total Placed |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 194           | 0            |
| 2.    | Andhra Pradesh              | 167745        | 33390        |
| 3.    | Arunachal Pradesh           | 1017          | 88           |
| 4.    | Assam                       | 52960         | 8616         |
| 5.    | Bihar                       | 142483        | 22033        |
| 6.    | Chandigarh                  | 5606          | 611          |
| 7.    | Chhattisgarh                | 51859         | 2980         |
| 8.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 258           | 96           |

| Sl.No       | State/UT          | Total Trained | Total Placed |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 9.          | Daman and Diu     | 230           | 111          |
| 10.         | Delhi             | 128292        | 14629        |
| 11.         | Goa               | 1399          | 476          |
| 12.         | Gujarat           | 60139         | 8796         |
| 13.         | Haryana           | 183748        | 31211        |
| 14.         | Himachal Pradesh  | 29408         | 3637         |
| 15.         | Jammu and Kashmir | 45156         | 8968         |
| 16.         | Jharkhand         | 37739         | 4374         |
| 17.         | Karnataka         | 95829         | 17503        |
| 18.         | Kerala            | 30067         | 3889         |
| 19.         | Madhya Pradesh    | 258599        | 44836        |
| 20.         | Maharashtra       | 120551        | 18925        |
| 21.         | Manipur           | 2520          | 688          |
| 22.         | Meghalaya         | 3692          | 699          |
| 23.         | Mizoram           | 1030          | 93           |
| 24.         | Nagaland          | 2981          | 803          |
| 25.         | Odisha            | 91175         | 18163        |
| 26.         | Puducherry        | 9137          | 1899         |
| 27.         | Punjab            | 131298        | 25705        |
| 28.         | Rajasthan         | 241611        | 43986        |
| 29.         | Sikkim            | 1411          | 92           |
| 30.         | Tamil Nadu        | 220819        | 72186        |
| 31.         | Telangana         | 157057        | 43161        |
| 32.         | Tripura           | 18049         | 5985         |
| 33.         | Uttar Pradesh     | 461788        | 66849        |
| 34.         | Uttarakhand       | 31390         | 3693         |
| 35.         | West Bengal       | 176098        | 30772        |
| GRAND TOTAL |                   | 29,63,335     | 5,39,943     |

**Statement-II***State-wise list of PMKKs allocated*

| Sl.No. | State             | No. of PMKKs Allocated |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 19                     |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                      |
| 3.     | Assam             | 17                     |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 31                     |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 26                     |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 4                      |
| 7.     | Goa               | 0                      |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 29                     |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 21                     |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 4                      |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 20                     |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 34                     |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 10                     |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 44                     |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 28                     |
| 16.    | Odisha            | 24                     |
| 17.    | Punjab            | 17                     |
| 18.    | Rajasthan         | 28                     |
| 19.    | Tamil Nadu        | 23                     |
| 20.    | Telangana         | 13                     |
| 21.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 64                     |
| 22.    | Uttarakhand       | 13                     |
| 23.    | West Bengal       | 37                     |
| 24.    | Mizoram           | 0                      |
| 25.    | Meghalaya         | 5                      |
| 26.    | Tripura           | 2                      |
| 27.    | Sikkim            | 0                      |
| 28.    | Nagaland          | 2                      |

| Sl.No. | State                  | No. of PMKKs Allocated |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 29.    | Jammu and Kashmir      | 7                      |
| 30.    | Manipur                | 4                      |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep            | 0                      |
| 32.    | Andaman and Nicobar    | 0                      |
| 33.    | Puducherry             | 0                      |
| 34.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0                      |
| 35.    | Daman and Diu          | 0                      |
| 36.    | Chandigarh             | 1                      |
| TOTAL  |                        | 527                    |

***Statement-III****State-wise details of ITIs in the country*

| Sl.No. | State/UT                    | Total No. of ITI(s) | Govt. ITIs | Private ITIs |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3                   | 2          | 1            |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 486                 | 72         | 414          |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 6                   | 5          | 1            |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 30                  | 24         | 6            |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 1085                | 24         | 1061         |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 2                   | 2          | 0            |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 190                 | 83         | 107          |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1                   | 1          | 0            |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               | 2                   | 2          | 0            |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 57                  | 15         | 42           |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 14                  | 10         | 4            |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 403                 | 165        | 238          |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 327                 | 98         | 229          |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 231                 | 86         | 145          |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 38                  | 37         | 1            |
| 16.    | Jharkhand                   | 255                 | 14         | 241          |
| 17.    | Karnataka                   | 1,421               | 145        | 1,276        |

| Sl.No. | State/UT       | Total No. of ITI(s) | Govt. ITIs | Private ITIs |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| 18.    | Kerala         | 594                 | 80         | 514          |
| 19.    | Lakshadweep    | 1                   | 1          | 0            |
| 20.    | Madhya Pradesh | 998                 | 122        | 876          |
| 21.    | Maharashtra    | 891                 | 417        | 474          |
| 22.    | Manipur        | 1                   | 1          | 0            |
| 23.    | Meghalaya      | 7                   | 5          | 2            |
| 24.    | Mizoram        | 3                   | 3          | 0            |
| 25.    | Nagaland       | 2                   | 2          | 0            |
| 26.    | Odisha         | 631                 | 49         | 582          |
| 27.    | Puducherry     | 15                  | 8          | 7            |
| 28.    | Punjab         | 381                 | 111        | 270          |
| 29.    | Rajasthan      | 1,864               | 128        | 1,736        |
| 30.    | Sikkim         | 3                   | 3          | 0            |
| 31.    | Tamil Nadu     | 626                 | 63         | 563          |
| 32.    | Telangana      | 286                 | 55         | 231          |
| 33.    | Tripura        | 15                  | 13         | 2            |
| 34.    | Uttar Pradesh  | 2652                | 123        | 2529         |
| 35.    | Uttarakhand    | 151                 | 68         | 83           |
| 36.    | West Bengal    | 240                 | 124        | 116          |
| TOTAL  |                | 13,912              | 2161       | 11,751       |

### Indigenous production of high-quality steel

619. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is still dependent on import of high-quality steel for use in several high-end sectors like defence, space, nuclear, etc. despite being third largest producer of iron and steel;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government and private sectors spend negligible funds towards Research and Development (R&D) in the field of iron and steel technology; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to fund R&D generously and even encourage private sector to put in funds for R&D to the tune of one per cent of the cost of products as is the practice in USA, China and Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) India is third largest steel producer and manufacturing several grades of steel, but dependent on imports of high quality steel required for critical applications mainly due to lack of economies of scale in production, non-availability of required technology, inadequate cost competitive advantage etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The expenditure on Research and Development in the public as also in the private steel sector is very small in India compared to many major steel producing nations such as Japan and Korea.

(c) Government has taken the following steps to enhance R&D expenditure in Indian Steel sector:—

1. Steel companies have been pursued from time to time to enhance investment on R&D.
2. National Steel Policy 2017 has been published by the Government which focuses on stepping up R&D initiative and investment in steel sector.
3. Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI) has been set up in order to boost innovation in the steel sector.

#### **Compensation for establishment of Bokaro Steel Plant**

620. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decades after establishment of Bokaro Steel Plant, the issue of compensation and provision of job to land losers has still not been settled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that descendants of land losers continue to agitate on this count; and

(c) total number of persons arrested and prosecuted in the last three years, on account of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The State Government acquired land for setting up of Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the requisite compensation was paid to State Government under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. BSL has already provided employment to more than 16000 displaced persons so far, which is much more than the number of 6019 families originally identified as displaced. All the



pending issues relating to employment to displaced persons has been conclusively decided and settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of SAIL vs. Deby Lal Mahato dated 5.3.2008 (Civil Appeal No.1774 of 2008) and SAIL has complied with the directions and guidelines given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) Law and order is subject matter of State Government.

### **Amount spent on CSR by SAIL**

621. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount spent in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) since August, 2014 till date;

(b) the details of projects/programmes undertaken by SAIL under CSR; and

(c) whether it is a fact that CSR funds of SAIL were utilized in promoting agenda of specific political parties since August, 2014, till date, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The total amount spent in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 2014-15 was ₹ 35.04 crore, in 2015-16 was ₹ 76.16 crore and in 2016-17 was ₹ 29.05 crore.

(b) and (c) SAIL undertakes CSR activities based on its CSR Policies and keeping in view the provisions of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time, in segments which broadly include promotion of education, medical and healthcare facilities, sanitation, access to water facilities, rural development, environment sustainability, women empowerment, promotion of sports, art, culture and heritage conservation etc.

### **Rise in country's crude steel production**

622. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's crude steel production rose nearly 6 per cent to hit an all time high of 101.28 million tonnes last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is taking various measures to promote the domestic steel sector and raise capacity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government gave nod to a new policy that aims to achieve steel making capacity of 300 million tonnes by 2030 with an additional investment of ₹ 10 lakh crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. India's crude steel production crossed the 100 mt with a growth of 6.18% during last year as shown in table below:—

| Period                  | Crude steel production (mt) | % change over same period of last year* |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| January-December, 2017* | 101.371                     | 6.18                                    |
| January-December, 2016  | 95.47                       | -                                       |

\* provisional; mt=million tonnes.

Source: JPC MIS Report, December, 2017.

(b) Steel is a deregulated sector and role of Government is that of a facilitator. The Government has taken various remedial measures to promote domestic steel sector which amongst others include trade measures such as anti dumping duties, safeguard duties and temporary introduction of Minimum Import Price; notified Quality Control Order thereby making BIS standards mandatory for all steel products and imports; notified the policy on Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement which facilitates domestic value addition; and notified National Steel Policy, 2017 with a view to encourage long term growth of domestic steel sector.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages a crude steel capacity of 300 MT by 2030-31. The salient features of the National Steel Policy, 2017 are:

- The National Steel Policy, 2017 aspires to achieve 300 MT of steelmaking capacity by 2030. This would translate into additional investment of ₹ 10 lakh crore and 1.1 million additional workforce getting employed in the steel sector by 2030-31.
- The policy seeks to increase consumption of steel and major segments are infrastructure, automobiles and housing.
- National Steel Policy, 2017 seeks to increase per capita steel consumption to the level of 160 Kg by 2030-31 from the level of around 61 Kg.
- Policy stipulates that adoption of energy efficient technologies by small steel producers will be encouraged to improve the overall productivity and reduce energy intensity.

**Separate coal mine for RINL**

623. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Visakhapatnam has been suffering for want of own coal block, which is the main cause for the problems of the plant;

(b) whether Government has any plan of allocating a separate coal mine for supply of coal to the plant;

(c) whether any proposal has been received in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any decision to allot a separate coal mine to RINL, Visakhapatnam, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Allocation of coal mines are made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 as well as Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957. As per the prescribed process, PSUs including RINL have to apply for the allocation of coal mines to the Ministry of Coal as and when a Notice Inviting Application is published by them.

**Establishment of IHM in Tamil Nadu**

624. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to establish another Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) in the State of Tamil Nadu preferably in Tuticorin district, which is a major tourist destination;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, out of 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management, one Institute of Hotel Management already exists at Chennai.

For establishment of a new State Institute of Hotel Management in Tamil Nadu, no such proposal has been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

**Exclusive tourism zones in the country**

625. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes exclusive tourism zones in the country;

(b) if so, draft action plan and the potential areas therein;

(c) whether Government proposes for 'cruise tourism' in the country to attract more tourists thereof; and

(d) if so, the details of the planning and the infrastructure development for attractive tourism network in the islands of the country thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Pursuant to Budget announcements of 2017-18 the Ministry of Tourism has initiated action on formulation of scheme guidelines for development of five Special Tourism Zones in the country. A consultation meeting in this regard was held with the stakeholders which included Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Private sector in September, 2017. In the draft scheme guidelines, it is proposed that the scheme will work on challenge mode.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has identified Cruise Tourism as one of the Niche Tourism products. Central Financial Assistance is provided by the MoT to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of Cruise Tourism including tourism infrastructure on islands under relevant Schemes subject to availability of funds. Ministry of Tourism has constituted a Task Force for promotion of Cruise Tourism. The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry with regard to the above are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry for Development of Cruise Tourism including islands in the country during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Scheme                         | State/UT/Year of sanction | Project   | Amount sanctioned |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1       | 2                              | 3                         | 4   | 5                 |
| 1.      | Assistance to Central Agencies | Goa 2014-15               | Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust | 879.04            |

| 1  | 2                              | 3                            | 4  | 5       |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------|
| 2. | Swadesh Darshan                | Uttarakhand<br>2015-16       | Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, under Himalayan Circuit | 1226.99 |
| 3. | Swadesh Darshan                | West Bengal<br>2015-16       | Development of coastal Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island   | 778.60  |
| 4. | Swadesh Darshan                | Manipur<br>2015-16           | Development of Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh under North East Circuit  | 54.00   |
| 5. | Assistance to Central Agencies | Kerala<br>2016-17            | Upgrading of Berths and Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf   | 2141.00 |
| 6. | Swadesh Darshan                | Jammu and Kashmir<br>2016-17 | Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Himalayan Circuit  | 600.00  |
| 7. | Swadesh Darshan                | Telangana<br>2016-17         | Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls under Tribal Circuit   | 340.00  |
| 8. | Swadesh Darshan                | Karnataka<br>2016-17         | Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Distt.  | 3055.51 |
| 9. | Swadesh Darshan                | Assam<br>2016-17             | Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit  | 6011.74 |

| 1   | 2                                     | 3                                 | 4  | 5       |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------|
| 10. | Swadesh Darshan<br>Nicobar<br>2016-17 | Andaman and<br>Nicobar<br>2016-17 | Development of Coastal<br>Circuit (Long Island-Ross<br>Smith Island-Neil Island-<br>Havelock Island-Baratang<br>Island-Port Blair) | 4218.67 |

### **National Tourism Policy**

626. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how and in what manner will the revised National Tourism Policy be approved, whether Government has formulated a draft of the National Tourism Policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would table the policy in Parliament for further deliberations and consensus; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) 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 draft Policy is currently being reviewed in the Ministry of Tourism prior to seeking Cabinet approval on the same.

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.

#### **Development of tourism circuits in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop tourism circuits connecting places of immense tourist interest comprising rock-cut caves other than Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta and forts of Marathas also in Maharashtra; and

(b) if not, the reasons for lack of initiative for promotion of rock-cut caves at Junnar, Pitalkhora, Karle, Bhaja, Bedsa, Lenyadri, etc. and a number of major Maratha forts including Raigad from tourism point of view which may generate employment for large number of unemployed youth locally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The Ministry of Tourism is developing theme based tourist circuits in the country under its Scheme of Swadesh Darshan. All the tourist sites/destinations in the country including rock-cut caves and forts in Maharashtra are covered under the Scheme. The Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme' in 2015-16 for ₹ 82.17 crore.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism

products and destinations of the country. The Ministry produces publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages for domestic and international markets; media campaigns in the print and electronic media are undertaken in the domestic and international markets; familiarisation tours for trade, media and opinion makers is organized under the Hospitality Scheme of the Ministry.

**Adopt a Heritage scheme**

628. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of historical monuments in the country are being adopted by private companies in the country under 'Adopt a Heritage scheme' of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the monuments identified for adoption, State-wise;

(c) whether the historical monuments in Karnataka have also been identified for such adoption;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government for identification and adoption of such monuments in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) As on date, Expression of Interest for adoption for 76 Heritage sites/monuments have been received under Adopt a Heritage Project. MoU of 2 (two) Natural Heritage sites have been signed for adoption under this Project.

(b) Monuments/Heritage sites adopted under the project as on date are:—

(i) Gangotri Temple Area and Trail to Gaumukh, Uttarakhand.

(ii) Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Laddakh, Jammu Kashmir.

(c) Three ASI ticketed sites have been identified in the State of Karnataka under Adopt a Heritage Project.

(d) List of Heritage Sites/Monuments identified in the State of Karnataka is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Does not arise.



**Statement***List of Heritage sites/monuments identified in the State of Karnataka*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Monuments                    | Location  |
|---------|--|-----------|
| 1.      | Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriangapatnam         | Bengaluru |
| 2.      | Zananna Enclosure, Vittala Temple, Hampi | Bengaluru |
| 3.      | Jaina and Vaishna Caves, Badami          | Dharwad   |

**Impressive rate of growth in tourism sector**

629. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism sector has managed to achieve an impressive rate of growth in the last three years and is recognized as a means of achieving higher economic growth;

(b) if so, the details of the vision document formulated for promoting the tourism industry as also the roadmap to be implemented for the fullest exploitation of the potential in this field/sector; and

(c) the measures taken and incentives offered to various States to boost the tourism industry particularly in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 8.0 million, 8.8 million and 10.2 million (provisional) registering growth of 4.5%, 9.7% and 15.6%, respectively.

The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism, in US \$ terms, during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 21.1 billion, 22.9 billion and 27.7 billion (provisional) registering growth of 4.1%, 8.8% and 20.8%, respectively.

Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) to different States/UTs of the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 1282.8 million, 1432.0 million and 1613.6 million registering growth of 12.3%, 11.6% and 12.7%, respectively. Figures for 2017 for DTVs is not available.

(b) As a part of the roadmap for exploiting the potential of tourism sector, the Ministry has taken various initiatives, which include the following:—

- Extended the facility of e-Visa for the citizens of 163 countries.

- Launched the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- Undertaken promotional activities in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential.
- Launched 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 in 12 Languages.
- Provided Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for development of infrastructure and promotion of tourism.

(c) The major measures taken and incentives offered to different States/UTs, including Rajasthan, by Ministry of Tourism to boost tourism are as follows:

- Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for infrastructure projects under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes.
- CFA under the Scheme of 'Domestic Publicity and Promotion including Hospitality' for organising fairs/festivals/tourism related events.
- Promotion of various destinations of the country in a holistic manner in international as well as domestic platforms.

#### **Development of Tourism Circuits in the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to embark on development of Tourism Circuits in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such project is proposed to be taken up in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from Government of Telangana in this regard; and

(d) the quantum of amount to be released for such zones along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) For Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15. Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been

identified for development namely; North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.

The projects under the scheme for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report and adherence to the scheme guidelines. Based on above, Ministry has sanctioned following projects in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme:—

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Circuit/Year of Sanction | Project  | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Released |
|---------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1.      | Eco 2015-16              | Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana   | 91.62             | 45.81           |
| 2.      | Tribal 2016-17           | Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana                       | 84.40             | 38.37           |
| 3.      | Heritage 2017-18         | Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme | 99.42             | 19.88           |

#### **Foreign tourists benefited from pre-loaded sim cards on e-visa**

631. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists getting benefited from pre-loaded sim cards on e-visa;

(b) whether all the international airports having e-visa facility are providing pre-loaded sim cards to foreign tourists;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether there is any time-line to cover all the international airports with this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism launched a scheme for providing free pre-loaded sim cards to foreign tourists arriving in India on e-Visa in February, 2017. The scheme was launched at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi on pilot basis and later extended to Kochi International Airport. A total of 5019 and 3685 sim cards were distributed at Delhi and Kochi airports respectively. Subsequently it has been decided not to pursue the scheme further.

#### **National Playing Fields Association of India**

632. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism exists by which the National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) keeps a check on the progress made by various States towards the implementation of the guidelines issued by it;

(b) if so, the details of the progress registered so far by each State; and

(c) whether the NPFAI has a timeline of broader goals that it seeks to achieve in the short/medium term, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Ministry has set up the National Playing Field Association of India (NPFAI) with a view to protecting, preserving, promoting, developing and improving playing fields across the country and has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 24.02.2009. The Memorandum of Association of the NPFAI, *inter alia* provides for registering online play spaces and open spaces as well as provide financial and other assistance for achieving the objectives of the Association and the Rules and Regulations of the NPFAI lay down the procedure for grant of assistance. Progress made by various States towards the implementation of the guidelines issued by the NPFAI is monitored through correspondences with various States as well as through monitoring of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) submitted by beneficiaries of financial assistance under the NPFAI.

Financial assistance of ₹ 50 lakh each was provided to five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Odisha to create a fund for furtherance of the objectives of the NPFAI. So far, seven States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have formed State Playing Fields Associations and registered under the Societies Act. In addition, five States, namely, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal have created State Playing Field Association under Government orders.

The Ministry has also formulated the revamped Khelo India Scheme comprising 12 verticals. One of the verticals of the Scheme is “Play Field Development” under which a national inventory of playfields and sports infrastructure is to be developed on the Geographical Information System (GIS) platform, thus providing concrete data on number of playfields and sports infrastructure available in the country.

(c) Sports is a State subject. The components of the NPFAI are being implemented for voluntary participation by the States/UTs. Therefore, no timelines of broader goals have been set. However, States/UTs are being advised from time to time to set up State/District level Playing Field Associations in order to achieve the broader objectives of the NPFAI.

### **Steps to improve sports in the country**

633. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sports Federations (NSFs) are solely responsible for the condition of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the absence of sports culture in the country is the main reason for the dismal state of sports in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any concrete steps to bring about improvement in the level of sports in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (e) Sir, ‘Sports’ is a State subject. The primary responsibility of promotion and development of Sports including promoting sports culture is that of the State Governments. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible and accountable for the overall management,

direction, control, regulation, promotion and development of respective sports disciplines for which they are recognized. NSFs are required to discharge their responsibilities in consonance with the principles laid down in the Olympic Charter or in the charter of the Indian Olympic Association or the relevant International Federation. The Government supplements the efforts of recognized NSFs through various schemes by providing financial and other support for training and participation of sportspersons/teams in international tournaments abroad, holding of national and international tournaments in India, purchase of equipment, etc.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India are implementing various Schemes aiming at promoting sports in the country by way of broad-basing of sports and achieving excellence in sports.

Further, to encourage sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children and youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development, the Government has launched Khelo India Scheme, which has following components:—

- (i) Play Field Development
- (ii) Community Coaching Development
- (iii) State Level Khelo India Centres
- (iv) Annual Sports Competitions
- (v) Talent Search and Development
- (vi) Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- (vii) Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- (viii) Physical Fitness of School going Children
- (ix) Sports for Women
- (x) Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- (xi) Sports for Peace and Development
- (xii) Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

**'Mission XI Million' to promote football**

634. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the monetary and infrastructural investment made by Government under the scheme 'Mission XI Million' to promote football among the youth of the country;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiatives for the improvement in training facilities for the youth who have shown their interest in football through this scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to promote other sports in a similar mission mode, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No monetary and infrastructural investments were made in States and UTs under the Mission XI Million Programme. Mission XI Million was intended to engage 11 Million school kids with football in the lead-up to the FIFA U-17 World Cup India 2017. Government promoted Football through "Mission XI Million", an outreach programme, in association with All India Football Federation (AIFF) and Federation International de Football Association (FIFA). The programme was officially inaugurated on 10th February, 2017. The programme envisaged targeting boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years across India in around 15,000 schools to reach to 11 Million students mark by September, 2017.

The principal objective of Mission XI Million was to create a change of perception among the school communities in India that football can be played at any place, any surface and by any number of kids. The intention was to spread this message across the country and to bring gully football into the common knowledge of Indian schools.

Under the Programme, as on 31st October, 2017, 20,977 Schools and 21,279 Teachers were successfully registered and 11,008,561 kids were reached in 29 States and 2 Union Territories. 262 Teacher Workshops were organized and 42,229 Footballs were distributed under the Programme. An amount of ₹ 12.54 crore was provided by the Government for outreach programme of Mission XI Million through All India Football Federation (AIFF).

(b) Talented sportspersons in the age group of 8-25 years including those belonging to the discipline of football and including those who were accessed through Mission XI Million Programme are selected through selection criteria and are imparted

training at centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) located across the country under the following sports promotional schemes of SAI:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
- (iii) SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- (v) Extension Centres of STC/SAG
- (vi) Centres of Excellence (COE) Scheme
- (vii) National Sports Academies (NSA) Scheme

Further, shortlisted applicants including those belonging to football, who have uploaded their sporting achievements on SAI's Sports Talent Search Portal, are being offered admission to SAI schemes after undergoing prescribed selection trials.

Talented sportspersons, identified by All India Football Federation (AIFF) under Mission XI Million's outreach programme will also be offered admission to SAI schemes after undergoing prescribed selection trials.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to promote sports in a similar mission mode. However, the Ministry complements the efforts of the State Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) to promote and develop other sports disciplines through its various schemes such as Khelo India, Scheme of Assistance to NSFs etc.

Khelo India Scheme specifically caters for promotion and development of sports starting from grassroots level through its components such as Talent Search and Development, Annual Sports Competitions, Play field Development, Community Coaching Development, State Level, Khelo India Centres, Utilization and Creation/Upgradation of Sport Infrastructure, Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies etc.

#### **Proposal to bring national award winning sports personnel under CGHS**

635. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to bring national award winning sports personnel under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any requests have been received in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to bring national award winning sports personnel under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). The requests received in this regard could not be considered as the resources under CGHS are fully committed and it is difficult to extend CGHS facilities to new categories including worthy sports persons.

**Training of young athletes and sportspersons**

636. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any effective measures and preparations to train young athletes and sportspersons in the country to gear up for forthcoming Olympics and Asian Games;

(b) if so, details thereof and total amount spent during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 till date and amount to be spent in next two years;

(c) complete list of athletes and sportspersons getting financial support and foreign training facilities, event-wise;

(d) whether Government has provided adequate support and facilitation to States for better sports infrastructure facilities to match with international standards; and

(e) if so, details thereof and Government's stand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, preparation of Indian sportspersons/teams for Asian/Commonwealth/Olympic Games is an on-going process. Government is providing full assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps organized by the Sports Authority of India besides providing Foreign Exposures/Competitions. National Coaching Camps for the elite sportspersons/teams preparing for International Competitions including Asian/Commonwealth Games are organized at various Centres, under Indian and foreign coaches, where infrastructure, services and facilities at par with international standards are available. Department has held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs) etc., in an effort to improve India's performance in all future competitions including Asian/Commonwealth/Olympic Games. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science setup. It has also been

decided to issue open advertisement for hiring foreign coaches wherever feasible. Also, under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, Elite Athletes Identification Committee has been reconstituted for identification of elite athletes who would be provided funds under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Total financial assistance given for training, participation in international events etc. during the last two years and current year under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to NSFs is as under:—

- (i) 2015-16 — ₹ 165.36 crores
- (ii) 2016-17 — ₹ 223.41 crores
- (iii) 2017-18 (provisional) — ₹ 162.08 crores

For the Financial Years 2018-19 and 2019-20, Expenditure Finance Committee has recommended a budget of ₹ 446.80 crores and ₹ 482.50 crores respectively under this Scheme.

(c) Details of sportspersons to whom financial assistance has been given from the NSDF for training/purchase of equipment, event-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) ‘Sports’ is a State subject. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to develop sports including development and creation of sports infrastructure of international standards. However, Central Government also provides financial assistance under its scheme of ‘Khelo India’ to States/UTs to develop critical sports infrastructure and other infrastructure, where there are gaps, including for sports science and sports equipment on the basis of viable proposals from them.

#### ***Statement***

*Names of sportspersons, discipline-wise, to whom financial assistance has been given under NSDF for training/purchase of equipment from 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 till date*

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1.     | Krishna Poonia           | Athletics  |
| 2.     | Vikas Gowda              | Athletics  |
| 3.     | Kavita Raut              | Athletics  |
| 4.     | O.P. Jaisha              | Athletics  |
| 5.     | Sudha Singh              | Athletics  |

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| 6.     | Seema Punia              | Athletics  |
| 7.     | Inderjeet Singh          | Athletics  |
| 8.     | Arpinder Singh           | Athletics  |
| 9.     | M R Poovamma             | Athletics  |
| 10.    | Ashwini Akkunji          | Athletics  |
| 11.    | Mandeep Kaur             | Athletics  |
| 12.    | Sini Jose                | Athletics  |
| 13.    | Priyanka Panwar          | Athletics  |
| 14.    | Jauna Murmu              | Athletics  |
| 15.    | Debashree Majumdar       | Athletics  |
| 16.    | Anilda Thomas            | Athletics  |
| 17.    | Anju Thomas              | Athletics  |
| 18.    | Chhavi Sharawat          | Athletics  |
| 19.    | Gopi T.                  | Athletics  |
| 20.    | Sapana                   | Athletics  |
| 21.    | Sandeep Kumar            | Athletics  |
| 22.    | Nitendra Rawat           | Athletics  |
| 23.    | Kheta Ram                | Athletics  |
| 24.    | Khushbir Kaur            | Athletics  |
| 25.    | Lalita Babar             | Athletics  |
| 26.    | Manpreet Kaur            | Athletics  |
| 27.    | K Ganapathy              | Athletics  |
| 28.    | Manish Rawat             | Athletics  |
| 29.    | Tintu Luka               | Athletics  |
| 30.    | Arpita M.                | Athletics  |
| 31.    | Gurmeet Singh            | Athletics  |
| 32.    | Sandeep Singh Maan       | Athletics  |
| 33.    | Navjeet Kaur Dhillon     | Athletics  |

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| 34.    | K T Irfan                | Athletics  |
| 35.    | Tarundeep Rai            | Archery    |
| 36.    | Atanu Das                | Archery    |
| 37.    | Jayanta Talukdar         | Archery    |
| 38.    | Mangal Champia           | Archery    |
| 39.    | Deepika Kumari           | Archery    |
| 40.    | L Bombayal Devi          | Archery    |
| 41.    | Rimil Buruily            | Archery    |
| 42.    | Laxmirani Majhi          | Archery    |
| 43.    | Sanjay Boro              | Archery    |
| 44.    | Atul Verma               | Archery    |
| 45.    | Ranjit Naik              | Archery    |
| 46.    | Dola Banerjee            | Archery    |
| 47.    | Madhu Vedwan             | Archery    |
| 48.    | Ishita                   | Archery    |
| 49.    | Priyanka Thakran         | Archery    |
| 50.    | Viswash                  | Archery    |
| 51.    | Binod Swansi             | Archery    |
| 52.    | Snehal Divakar           | Archery    |
| 53.    | Saina Nehwal             | Badminton  |
| 54.    | P V Sindhu               | Badminton  |
| 55.    | H.S. Prannoy             | Badminton  |
| 56.    | P. Kashyap               | Badminton  |
| 57.    | K. Srikanth              | Badminton  |
| 58.    | Guru Saidutt             | Badminton  |
| 59.    | B. Sumeeth Reddy         | Badminton  |
| 60.    | Manu Attri               | Badminton  |
| 61.    | Ashwini Ponnappa         | Badminton  |

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| 62.    | Jwala Gutta              | Badminton  |
| 63.    | M C Mary Kom             | Boxing     |
| 64.    | Mandeep Jangra           | Boxing     |
| 65.    | Vikas Krishan            | Boxing     |
| 66.    | Pinki Rani Jangra        | Boxing     |
| 67.    | Sarjubala Devi           | Boxing     |
| 68.    | L Sarita Devi            | Boxing     |
| 69.    | Sumit Sangwan            | Boxing     |
| 70.    | Shiva Thapa              | Boxing     |
| 71.    | L Devendro Singh         | Boxing     |
| 72.    | Harika Dronvalli         | Chess      |
| 73.    | Master Aryan Chopra      | Chess      |
| 74.    | Deborah Herald           | Cycling    |
| 75.    | Chiragh Kumar            | Golf       |
| 76.    | Dipa Karmarkar           | Gymnastics |
| 77.    | Dattu Baban Bhokanal     | Rowing     |
| 78.    | Abhinav Bindra           | Shooting   |
| 79.    | Gagan Narang             | Shooting   |
| 80.    | Manavjit Singh Sandhu    | Shooting   |
| 81.    | Ronjan Sodhi             | Shooting   |
| 82.    | Sanjeev Rajput           | Shooting   |
| 83.    | Shagun Chowdhary         | Shooting   |
| 84.    | Heena Sidhu              | Shooting   |
| 85.    | Ankur Mittal             | Shooting   |
| 86.    | Anisa Sayyed             | Shooting   |
| 87.    | Kynan Chenai             | Shooting   |
| 88.    | Shweta Singh             | Shooting   |
| 89.    | Mairaj Ahmad Khan        | Shooting   |

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline   |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 90.    | Rahi Sanobat             | Shooting     |
| 91.    | Mohd Ashab               | Shooting     |
| 92.    | P N Prakash              | Shooting     |
| 93.    | Shreyasi Singh           | Shooting     |
| 94.    | Chain Singh              | Shooting     |
| 95.    | Jitu Rai                 | Shooting     |
| 96.    | Gurpreet Singh           | Shooting     |
| 97.    | Apurvi Chandela          | Shooting     |
| 98.    | Malaika Goel             | Shooting     |
| 99.    | Ayonika Paul             | Shooting     |
| 100.   | Gauri Sheron             | Shooting     |
| 101.   | Dipika Pallikal          | Squash       |
| 102.   | Harinder Pal Singh       | Squash       |
| 103.   | Kush Kumar               | Squash       |
| 104.   | Saurav Ghosal            | Squash       |
| 105.   | Joshna Chinappa          | Squash       |
| 106.   | Manika Batra             | Table Tennis |
| 107.   | Mouma Das                | Table Tennis |
| 108.   | Sharath Kamal            | Table Tennis |
| 109.   | Soumyajit Ghosh          | Table Tennis |
| 110.   | Leander Paes             | Tennis       |
| 111.   | Sania Mirza              | Tennis       |
| 112.   | Rohan Bopanna            | Tennis       |
| 113.   | Ankita Raina             | Tennis       |
| 114.   | Pranjala Yadlapalli      | Tennis       |
| 115.   | Saketh Myneni            | Tennis       |
| 116.   | Karman Kaur Thandi       | Tennis       |
| 117.   | Ram Kumar Ramanathan     | Tennis       |

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline                  |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 118.   | Sumit Nagal              | Tennis                      |
| 119.   | Master Sacchitt Sharma   | Tennis                      |
| 120.   | Sandeep Sejwal           | Swimming                    |
| 121.   | Maana Patel              | Swimming                    |
| 122.   | R. Neeland               | Water Sports (Sailing)      |
| 123.   | K C Ganapathy            | Water Sports (Yachting)     |
| 124.   | Varsha Gautam            | Water Sports (Yachting)     |
| 125.   | Aishwarya Nedunchezhiyan | Water Sports (Yachting)     |
| 126.   | Parveen Rana             | Wrestling                   |
| 127.   | Sushil Kumar             | Wrestling                   |
| 128.   | Yogeshwar Dutt           | Wrestling                   |
| 129.   | Bajrang                  | Wrestling                   |
| 130.   | Amit Kumar Dahiya        | Wrestling                   |
| 131.   | Rahul Aware              | Wrestling                   |
| 132.   | Babita Kumari            | Wrestling                   |
| 133.   | Vinesh Phogat            | Wrestling                   |
| 134.   | Geeta Phogat             | Wrestling                   |
| 135.   | Narsingh Yadav           | Wrestling                   |
| 136.   | Hardeep Singh            | Wrestling                   |
| 137.   | Sakshi Malik             | Wrestling                   |
| 138.   | Sandeep Tomar            | Wrestling                   |
| 139.   | Nishchay Luthra          | Winter Sports (Ice Skating) |
| 140.   | Shiva Keshavan KP        | Winter Sports (Luge)        |
| 141.   | Master Nikhil Pingle     | Winter Sports (Ice Skating) |
| 142.   | Karamjyoti               | Para Sports                 |
| 143.   | Sharad Kumar             | Para Sports                 |
| 144.   | Deepa Malik              | Para Sports                 |
| 145.   | Narender                 | Para Sports                 |

| Sl. No | Name of the Sportsperson | Discipline             |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 146.   | H N Girisha              | Para Sports            |
| 147.   | Farman Basha             | Para Sports            |
| 148.   | Sakina Khatun            | Para Sports            |
| 149.   | Amit Kumar Saroha        | Para Sports            |
| 150.   | Devendra                 | Para Sports            |
| 151.   | Mariappan                | Para Sports            |
| 152.   | S N Jadav                | Para Sports            |
| 153.   | Virender Kumar           | Para Sports            |
| 154.   | Varun Singh Bhati        | Para Sports            |
| 155.   | Sundar Singh Gujar       | Para Sports            |
| 156.   | Naresh Kumar Sharma      | Para Sports (Shooting) |
| 157.   | Block Grant to SAI       | For TOPS Athletes      |
| 158.   | Block Grant to SAI       | For TOPS Athletes      |

#### **Participation of NSS Volunteers in Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme**

637. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers that have successfully participated in the Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme since its launch;

(b) the details of disbursed during each of the last three years to various organizations/States towards realization of the scheme; and;

(c) the methods of monitoring the implementation of these programmes done at various levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme under NSS was launched on 26th June, 2009 for promotion of Adventure among Youth. Since its launch, a total of 9890 National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers have successfully participated in these programmes.

(b) The details of funds disbursed to various NSS Regional Directorates in last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 towards realization of the scheme are given in the Statement (*See* below).



(c) The Adventure Courses are conducted in the batches comprising of 40 volunteers each. An annual Action Plan is prepared in the beginning of the financial year giving Schedule for conducting different activities including adventure camps. The implementation of these programmes is regularly monitored at various levels through periodical reports.

**Statement**

*Status of Funds Released for Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme under NSS*

| Sl. No. | Name of NSS Regional Directorate<br>(With States/UTs under its Jurisdiction)                 | Funds Released (in ₹) |          |          |
|---------|--|-----------------------|----------|----------|
|         |  | 2014-15               | 2015-16  | 2016-17  |
| 1       | 2  | 3                     | 4        | 5        |
| 1.      | Delhi (UT Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana)   | 696000                | 696000   | 600600   |
| 2.      | Bhopal (Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh)   | 464000                | 464000   | 600600   |
| 3.      | Chandigarh (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh)  | 8853200               | 7533200  | 7630700  |
| 4.      | Jaipur (Rajasthan)   | 232000                | 232000   | 300300   |
| 5.      | Lucknow (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh)   | 556800                | 556800   | 450450   |
| 6.      | Patna (Bihar, Jharkhand)   | 464000                | 464000   | 400400   |
| 7.      | Bhubaneswar (Odisha)   | 232000                | 232000   | 300300   |
| 8.      | Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)   | 324800                | 324800   | 600600   |
| 9.      | Pune (Maharashtra and Goa)   | 464000                | 464000   | 500500   |
| 10.     | Trivandrum (Kerala and Lakshadweep)  | 324800                | 324800   | 300300   |
| 11.     | Ahmedabad (Gujrat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu)                                    | 417600                | 417600   | 450450   |
| 12.     | Bangalore (Karnataka)  | 324800                | 324800   | 300300   |
| 13.     | Chennai (Tamil Nadu, UT Puducherry)  | 510400                | 510400   | 500500   |
| 14.     | Guwahati (Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura) | 1289400               | 2609400  | 2833200  |
| 15.     | Kolkata (West Bengal, Sikkim)  | 416200                | 416200   | 300300   |
| TOTAL   |  | 15570000              | 15570000 | 16069500 |

**Discrimination in National Youth Festival 2018**

638. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) recently organised National Youth Festival 2018 at Gautam Budha University with participation by all State units;

(b) whether students from North-Eastern States boycotted the closing ceremony alleging discrimination by organisers and other participants from the mainstream States; and

(c) whether the team from Manipur, winners in the volleyball, was given the runners-up medals and Assam coming second was not given any award at all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes Sir, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), an autonomous organisation under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India along with State Government of Uttar Pradesh organized the National Youth Festival 2018 at Gautam Budha University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh from 12th to 16th January, 2018. Youth from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, students of Gautam Budha University and other youth organisations participated in the Festival.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir. The team from Manipur which was the winner in volleyball, was awarded Gold Medal during the closing ceremony of the Festival held on 16.01.2018. Also team from Assam which came second in volleyball, was awarded runners-up Silver Medal. They received the awards from the hands of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India and Hon'ble Minister of Sports and Youth Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Allowing online betting and introducing regulations/legislations**

639. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands from various quarters to allow online betting and introduce regulations/legislations for legalising betting in various sports including cricket in the country, if so, details and present status thereof;

(b) whether All India Gaming Federation has submitted a white paper to the Law Commission in this regard, if so, details and present status thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to sign an agreement with United Kingdom in this regard, if so, details and present status thereof; and

(d) whether Government has made any assessment of possible social ramifications of legalising such betting and if so, details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, Betting and Gambling are State subjects as per item no. 34 of the list II, Schedule 7, of the Constitution of India. The Law Commission of India has undertaken the study on the subject titled 'the Issue of Legalizing Betting and Gambling' in view of the Order/judgment dated 18.07.2016 by the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 4235/2014, Board of Control for Cricket in India vs. Cricket Association of Bihar and Others and has invited views and suggestions with regard to the possibility of legalizing betting and gambling, and to arrive at an opinion for making suitable suggestions and recommendations to the Central Government. The issue(s) 'Allowing online betting and introducing regulations/legislations' is also addressed by the Law Commission in the above mentioned subject/project. The suggestions have also been sought separately by the Law Commission from all State Governments, National Sports Federations, State Cricket Associations, Board of Control for Cricket in India etc. The Law Commission has received a number of responses from various stakeholders. All India Gaming Federation (AIGF) has also forwarded its suggestions. The same are being examined by the Commission. Since the matter involves social ramifications and important questions of Law, it needs wider consultation and detailed examination. Hence, it is not possible to lay down a time-frame by when the Law Commission of India would be able to make its recommendations.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **Steps taken by RGNIYD to empower youth in Jharkhand**

640. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) is taking to empower the youth especially in Jharkhand;

(b) the details of the skill development plan – Diploma in Mental Health for Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth in Jharkhand under the Memorandum of Understanding

(MoU) between Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development and Dr. Guislain Svastha Education Trust; and

(c) the number and details of Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth who got benefited till December, 2017 under the aforesaid programme in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) RGNIYD organizes Training of Trainers (ToT), Capacity Building Programmes, Workshops, Awareness/Sensitization/Orientation programmes on various areas of youth empowerment as per the National Youth Policy 2014 throughout the country. The institute also offers P.G. courses viz. M.Sc. (Counseling Psychology), M.A. (Development Policy), M.A. (Gender Studies), M.A. (Local Governance and Development), M.A. (Social Innovations and Entrepreneurship), and M.A. Social Work (Youth and Community Development). Programmes such as ToT on Policies and Programmes were also conducted in order to build the capacity of youth functionaries across the country to promote awareness on educational Policies and Programmes in which District Youth Co-ordinators of NYKS from Jharkhand participated. Tribal Youth from Jharkhand along with Odisha and Chattisgarh visited RGNIYD for an exposure visit on 27.1.2017 and 18.12.2017. ToT on Environment Education and Sustainable Development for the NSS Programme Officers including the State of Jharkhand was conducted from 31st January-2nd Feb., 2018.

(b) Under the skill development plan, the RGNIYD signed an MoU with Dr. Guislain Savastha Education Trust, Jharkhand on 4th April, 2016 to offer the Diploma in Mental Health for ST youth in Jharkhand. The course duration was six months from June, 2016 to December, 2016.

(c) It was offered only for six months from June, 2016 to December, 2016. The total number of ST students who got benefited was 17.

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**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Contd.**

SHRI R. S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Though I thank the President for the Address, I would also point out as to how the State of Tamil Nadu has been totally neglected. Due to paucity of time, I would like to shorten it and say certain words where Tamil Nadu has been totally neglected. In Tamil Nadu, the farmers of delta area are fighting to get water for decades together. Acres of land is dead in delta district for want of Cauvery water. Therefore, Sir, from time immemorial, the State Government as well as the opposition has been representing to the Central Government to take steps to ensure supply of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. In spite of the court interference, we are very sad to say that no concrete steps have been taken, and, the hon. President has also not mentioned about it.

Secondly, Sir, my learned friends from Tamil Nadu also spoke about the postponement of NEET examination or exemption from NEET examination for the State of Tamil Nadu. Here, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the history of social justice, which was followed in Tamil Nadu from Justice Party period. Till 1950, because of this reservation, so many people had been benefited, and, after the formation of Constitution in 1950, firstly, in the Chennai High Court, Champakam Dorairajan challenged the G.O. The Madras High Court as well as the Supreme Court said that there will be no communal reservation in Tamil Nadu. Here, I would like to say that since the people of Tamil Nadu were enjoying reservation, there was a movement in Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of Thanthai Periyar, Anna and Kamaraj, which made the Government of India Act. Here, I would like to mention, Sir, the first amendment to the Constitution was brought because of the agitation by the Tamil Nadu people against the cancellation of reservation and communal G.O.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Since then, for the last 68 years, we have been enjoying reservations which have been now struck down in the NEET examination imposed by the Central Government. Here, I would like to mention that the State Government has passed a Resolution unanimously and sent the same to the President. Last year, there were so many representations. Under the leadership of our leader, Shri M. K. Stalin, we met the President and made a representation that the Resolution passed by the State Government should be immediately responded. There are no two opinions that all the people are for the Resolution. In spite of that, the President has not given his assent. My learned friend, Mr. T. K. Rangarajan, wrote a letter to the hon. President and he received a letter stating that the President's office had not received any such communication from the Central Government. Therefore, I blame the Central

[Shri R. S. Bharathi]

Government for not sending such a sensational Resolution to the President of India.

Last year, some Ministers came from the Centre telling the people of Tamil Nadu about this. This year, there is the NEET exam. We are relying upon that. People are being fooled. Last year we had been deprived. Now, since they are going to have the entrance exam on May 9th, through you, I would like to request the hon. President, at least, to call the records and sign it and let the people of Tamil Nadu enjoy the fruits of the Resolution which has been in existence for more than 70 years fought by our great Periyar, Arignar Anna, Kamaraj and leaders like them. Therefore, once again, I would like to say about this.

My learned friend, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, pointed out the legal aspects. Since I do not have much time, I do not want to go into that. People are very much agitated about this, Sir. Likewise, the poor farmers were on the streets of Delhi for more than six months. The sorry state of affairs is that the Prime Minister, in spite of their begging, did not give them an appointment, did not even meet them. So, Sir, I would request the Central Government to kindly waive the farmer loans, bring water to delta areas and save the farmers.

Likewise, Sir, the President has mentioned about triple talaq. He says that the women folk are very much happy about it. But, unfortunately, the reality is not so. So many associations of the Muslim community are raising their voice and protesting against this. They are interested about the women of the Muslim community. What about the entire women community? This House has passed Bill for reservation to the women community. The Bill was unanimously passed in this House, but the Lok Sabha has still not passed it. What is the reason? There is no meaning in saying that we want to help the women. It is like, as was pointed out earlier, they are just shedding crocodile tears. They are not doing anything for them. If at all they wanted to do anything, they should have passed it in the Lok Sabha. They have got a very big majority in the Lok Sabha. Why are they hesitating? They don't have the will.

With this, Sir, I would like to conclude. I would like to thank the President for his speech, Sir. Thank you.

**श्री अहमद पटेल** (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत किये गये धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हुए प्रस्तावक ने एक बहुत ही गुलाबी चित्रण प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश की है और कहा कि सब कुछ ठीक है, सब कुछ सलामत है। मैं उनको कहना चाहूँगा कि सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है और सब कुछ सलामत

भी नहीं है, बल्कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा असलामती की भावना, feeling of insecurity आज देश में है, चाहे वह सामाजिक ढाँचे की बात हो, हमारे social fabric की बात हो, आर्थिक मामलों की बुनियादी बात हो, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की बात हो या हमारे गणतंत्र की राजनीतिक, प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक संस्थाओं की बात हो अथवा हमारे जो independent Constitutional institutions हैं, उनकी बात हो। जो उत्साह प्रस्तावक ने दिखाया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह उत्साह उनके जो सहयोगी हैं, उनकी तरफ से नहीं दिखाया गया है। महाराष्ट्र के उनके जो सहयोगी हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि बीजेपी लगातार असत्य बोल रही है और 2019 का चुनाव हम साथ मिल कर नहीं लड़ेंगे। आंध्र के सहयोगी ने कहा कि आप अपनी बात से मुकर गये हैं। पंजाब के सहयोगी ने कहा कि अगले चुनाव में 272 का आंकड़ा पार करना मुश्किल लग रहा है, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार के द्वारा, बीजेपी सरकार की ओर से जो बार-बार कहा गया है... जब प्रस्तावक बोल रहे थे, जब वे गुलाबी चित्रण प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने तो बार-बार बीजेपी सरकार कहा, एक बार भी यह नहीं कहा कि मोदी सरकार है, मेरे ख्याल से एक या दो बार एनडीए सरकार की बात की। आप यह क्लीयर करें कि यह सरकार बीजेपी सरकार है या मोदी सरकार है या एनडीए सरकार है, तीनों में से कौन-सी सरकार है?

महोदय, उसके बाद उन्होंने यह बात की कि जो कांग्रेस की यूपीए सरकार थी, वह तो हमारे लिए गड्डे छोड़ कर गई थी और उनको अब हम भर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि जब 2004 में वाजपेयी जी की सरकार चली गई, तब per capita income सिर्फ 24 हजार रुपए थी और जब मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब per capita income 70 हजार रुपए थी। जब 2014 में हमने सरकार छोड़ी, तब जो हमारा ऋण था, debt था, कर्ज था, वह 50 लाख करोड़ रुपए था, वह आज 73 लाख करोड़ रुपए है यानी कि सिर्फ साढ़े तीन या पौने चार साल में यह 40-42 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है।

भाजपा की सरकार बनने के तीन महीने के अंदर हमारा मंगलयान मंगल पर पहुंच गया, तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह गड्डा था? हमने जो per capita income बढ़ाई, वह गड्डा था? कौन गड्डा भर रहा है और कौन गड्डे खोद रहे हैं, इससे पता चलता है।

महोदय, गुजरात की बात करें। 12 साल तक प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री थे। जब वे वहां से आए, तब 1 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज छोड़कर आए, जो पहले 43 हजार करोड़ रुपए था तो उन्होंने गड्डा खोदा या गड्डा भरा? जब वे गड्डे की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि कांग्रेस हमेशा बीजेपी की सरकार जो गड्डे खोद कर गई है, उनको भरती है और जब ये आते हैं, तो ये गड्डे खोदते हैं।

महोदय, जहां तक election के figures का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि साढ़े तीन साल हो गए, ये गिनवा रहे थे कि चुनाव के बाद हमने काफी सरकार बनाई, झारखंड की बनाई, महाराष्ट्र की बनाई, बीच में दिल्ली का जिक्र तो किया, लेकिन भूल गए कि वहां उनकी सिर्फ तीन ही सीटें आई थीं। उसके बाद उन्होंने बाकी सरकारों की बात की, मणिपुर की बात की, गोवा की बात की, लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आने के साथ जिस तरह से आपने सरकारें तोड़ने की कोशिश की, चाहे हमारी अरुणाचल प्रदेश की सरकार हो या हमारी उत्तराखंड की सरकार हो। जहां तक मणिपुर का सवाल है, वहां तो बीजेपी के सिर्फ 21 एमएलएज आए थे और हमारे 28 एमएलएज आए थे। We were the single largest party. गोवा में इनके 13 एमएलएज आए

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

थे और हमारे 17 एमएलएज़ आए थे। We were the single largest party और वहां पर इन्होंने सरकारें बनाईं। अध्यक्ष जी काफी काबिल हैं, वे बना सकते हैं। उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। किस तरह से सरकार बनाई, किसके सहारे, किनके सहयोग से सरकार बनाई, वह बहुत ही important है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में उनके सिर्फ 11 एमएलएज़ थे और पूरी की पूरी सरकार उन्होंने अपनी बना ली। क्या यह नैतिकता है? क्या यह morality है, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ?

महोदय, जहां तक पार्लियामेंट का सवाल है, जब चुन कर आए, तब इनकी संख्या 282 थी और आज कितने रह गए हैं? आज 273 रह गए हैं और उसके बावजूद यूपी के कुछ by-elections होने हैं, बाकी स्टेट्स के, बिहार के byelections होने हैं, वे वहां अभी भी चुनाव नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। कांग्रेस की संख्या 44 थी, वह अब 48 हो गई है और लोक सभा के जो चुनाव लड़े गए हैं, उनमें सिर्फ एक by-election ही ये लोग जीत पाए हैं, उसके अलावा बाकी जो हैं, या तो कांग्रेस ने जीते हैं या दूसरे दलों ने जीते हैं। इसलिए मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के लोगों को गुमराह करके, गलत प्रचार करके 282 ले आना आसान है। आपने क्या गलत प्रचार किया था, वह हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं उनको कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार बना लेना तो बहुत आसान है, लेकिन

*"नजर-नजर में उतरना कमाल होता, नफस-नफस में बिखरना कमाल होता है,  
बुलंदियों पर पहुंचना कोई कमाल नहीं, लेकिन बुलंदियों पर ठहरना कमाल होता है।"*

2019 में इन्हें पता चलेगा कि वे बुलंदी पर हैं या बुलंदी से नीचे गिर चुके हैं। यहां बात की जा रही है simultaneous elections की और उस पर चर्चा भी हो रही है लेकिन यह सिर्फ दिखावा है। कुछ चीजें जो वे बोलते हैं, जानते हैं कि ये impossible हैं, practicable हैं ही नहीं, उसके बाद भी बोलते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें सिर्फ पब्लिसिटी करनी है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग States के simultaneous या बार्ड-इलेक्शन simultaneous नहीं करा सकते, हिमाचल प्रदेश और गुजरात के इलेक्शन एक साथ नहीं करा पाए, इसलिए नहीं करा पाए, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी को रो-रो फेरी का उद्घाटन करना था। notification से पहले उन्होंने यह काम किया। उससे पहले 20 बार प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए थे। जब किसानों को पानी की जरूरत नहीं थी, तब नहरें भर दी गईं। जब उन्हें सी-प्लेन उड़ाना था, एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे तक साबरमती पूरी भर दी गई। गुजरात के चुनाव में इन्होंने क्या-क्या नहीं किया? जब भी चुनाव आता है तो इन्हें पाकिस्तान याद आता है या मुस्लिम चीफ मिनिस्टर याद आता है, ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बावजूद भी ये सिर्फ डबल डिजिट में आए, जबकि पहले ट्रिपल डिजिट की बात कर रहे थे कि हम गुजरात में 150 सीटें लेकर आएंगे। ऐसा आश्वासन प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी दिया, दूसरे लोगों को भी दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने तब कहा था कि मैं लिखकर देता हूँ कि 150 सीटें आएंगी, आज की डेट एंड टाइम लिख लो। फिर आई कितनी — केवल डबल डिजिट में। जितनी सीटें आई, उनमें से सूरत, अहमदाबाद और राजकोट को अगर आप देखें तो इन तीन शहरों में 40-40, 50-50 या 60-60 हजार वोटों से सीट जीते हैं। इनके जीतने का तरीका क्या था, मुझे नहीं मालूम और मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। जब गुलाम नबी जी बोले, उससे पहले वे कह रहे थे कि आप कहते हैं कि हम लोग विरोध नहीं करते, लेकिन आपका विरोध करने का जो तरीका है, वह विरोध करने के बराबर है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब आप कहते हैं कि हम जीत गए, मैं मानता हूँ कि आप जीत



गए, लेकिन जीतने का जो तरीका है, वह हारने के बराबर है। इसीलिए हम कहते हैं कि गुजरात में आप जीतकर भी हार गए और हम हारकर भी जीत गए। आप किस तरह से जीते हैं, हम उसे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं उसमें पड़ना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि आनन्द शर्मा जी के लिए भी हमें कुछ टाइम रखना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपने लोगों का ख्याल रखना पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इनके पास सिर्फ एक ही मंत्र है कि किस तरह से कांग्रेस और गांधी परिवार को गाली दी जाए, बदनाम किया जाए। इन्होंने और बहुत कुछ कहा, लेकिन मैं यहां सरदार पटेल जी का quote आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। वैसे सरदार पटेल का नाम तो ये भूल ही गए, क्योंकि पटेल लोगों के प्रति इन्हें कुछ ज्यादा ही स्नेह है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा सरनेम भी पटेल है, इसलिए मेरे प्रति भी ज्यादा स्नेह है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हार्दिक पटेल के प्रति भी ज्यादा स्नेह है और पूरी पटेल कम्युनिटी के लिए ज्यादा स्नेह है। सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि — “Blaming others is the laziest thing to do. Working hard to make a difference is the toughest thing to do. The lazy ones normally choose the first option. I do not.” ऐसा सरदार पटेल कहते हैं। ये उनका नाम तो इस्तेमाल करते हैं वोट लेने के लिए, गांधी जी की भी बात करते हैं, लेकिन वे जो कहते हैं, उनकी बात सुननी नहीं। गुजरात के लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इलेक्शन में कौन जीता, कौन हारा, कैसे जीता और कैसे हारा, ये पहले कहां थे और अब कहां आ गए — इसमें मैं ज्यादा पड़ना नहीं चाहता। आने वाले वक्त में गुजरात की जनता और पूरे देश की जनता अच्छी तरह से इन्हें बता देगी।

ये गुजरात की बात कर रहे थे कि हमें 41 परसेंट वोट मिले और उन्हें 49 परसेंट मिले, लेकिन पहले आपको कितने परसेंट वोट मिले थे, जो अब घटकर 49 परसेंट पर आ गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं। गुजरात रूरल में 109 सीटें थीं। उन टोटल 109 सीटों में से हम 62 सीटें जीते, रूरल एरियाज़ में, जबकि बीजेपी 43 सीटें जीती है। इस तरह रूरल एरियाज़ में तो वे हार ही गए। आप देखें कि आज किसानों की क्या हालत है, रूरल एरियाज़ की क्या हालत है? नर्मदा रिवर सूखी पड़ी है — क्यों सूखी पड़ी है — इसलिए कि चुनाव के दौरान जब पानी की जरूरत किसानों को नहीं थी, तब साबरमती भर दी गई, नहरों का उद्घाटन किया गया और जब नहरों में दरार आ गई, पूरा पानी वेस्ट हो गया, तब किसानों का ख्याल नहीं आया। अभी गुजरात सरकार ने एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया है कि यदि नर्मदा में पानी नहीं है तो किसान इस बार रबी क्रॉप न करें। उस नोटिफिकेशन में कहा गया कि किसान इस बार रबी क्रॉप पैदा न करें। What a shame! जो पानी था, वह तो बह गया। उसका गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया और बेचारे किसान अब suffer कर रहे हैं। तो बात क्या करनी है और सही मायने में क्या करना है, ये अच्छी तरह से लोग जानते हैं।

अब ये लोग कह रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस बहुत ही करप्ट थी। उसने भ्रष्टाचार किया, यह किया, वह किया। इसका जवाब तो इन्होंने दे दिया, लेकिन अगर आप बहुत ही ईमानदार हैं, सत्यवादी हरिश्चंद्र हैं, तो फिर आरटीआई को आप क्यों ऑब्जेक्ट कर रहे हैं? आरटीआई का बजट 60 परसेंट घटा दिया गया और आरटीआई में जो अप्वाइंटमेंट होनी है, वह भी अभी नहीं हो रही है। उसमें अभी 60 परसेंट वैकेंसीज़ हैं। हमारे वक्त में भी थी, लेकिन इतनी नहीं थी। अगर आप बहुत ही ईमानदार हैं, तो लोकपाल लेकर क्यों नहीं आते? वह तो लाना नहीं है। ये लोकपाल भी नहीं ला रहे हैं। गुजरात में लोकायुक्त नियुक्त करने में कई साल लग गए। उसकी वजह यही थी कि

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

वहां पर यह कानून है कि छः साल के बाद आप लोकायुक्त में नहीं जा सकते। हमने भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में जो भी मेमोरैंडम दिया था, उसकी चर्चा न हो, इसलिए वहां पर लोकायुक्त लेट अप्वाइंट किया। मेरे ख्याल से यहां जो लोकपाल नियुक्त करने की बात है, उसमें यही इनकी नीयत होगी।

"उज्ज्वला स्कीम" के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया। उसमें अभी सिर्फ कनेक्शन दिया गया है। वे बताते हैं कि हमने कितने कनेक्शंस दिए। साढ़े तीन करोड़, पांच करोड़ और फिर आठ करोड़ पर जाएंगे, लेकिन उन कनेक्शंस को देने के बाद आपने कितने सिलेंडर प्रोवाइड किए और कितने लोग सिलेंडर ले रहे हैं? उसमें तो कमी हो रही है, क्योंकि आपकी स्कीम failure है। सिलेंडर के दाम बढ़ गए और 800 रुपये हो गए, तो वह कहाँ से लाएगा? उसमें सिर्फ कनेक्शन दिया गया है। उसके लिए पैसे तो उस गरीब महिला को देने हैं। मैं जब रोड पर जाता हूँ, तो देखता हूँ कि वहां सिलेंडर के साथ महिला का और प्रधान मंत्री जी का फोटो लगा हुआ है। वह हरेक जगह लगा है, लेकिन सचमुच में इस बात का सर्वे करना चाहिए कि इन्होंने जो कनेक्शंस दिए हैं, उनमें से कितने लोग अभी उसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। They have again gone back to वही अपना चूल्हा और वही अपना तरीका। आप सर्वे कराकर कुछ figures तो निकालिए! वर्ष 2016 में सिलेंडर्स की संख्या में 16.2 परसेंट की वृद्धि हो गई, लेकिन अब वृद्धि की वह दर केवल 9.8 परसेंट है। हम जानते हैं कि उसके दाम बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह सर्वे होना चाहिए कि इन्होंने जो कनेक्शंस दिए हैं, उसका इस्तेमाल अभी कितनी महिलाएं कर रही हैं। उससे पता चलेगा कि यह स्कीम सचमुच में सफल रही है या फेल हो गई है।

जो दो-तीन मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनके बारे में ये कह रहे हैं कि उनकी performance बहुत ही अच्छी है। उनमें सबसे ज्यादा परिवहन मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि हम 24 किलोमीटर सड़क हर रोज बना रहे हैं और हम 35-40 किलोमीटर तक बनाएंगे। उन्होंने 2015-16 में जो interview दिया था — हमारे गडकरी जी बोलने में बहुत ही माहिर हैं, उन्होंने कहा था—"The 'flyover man from Maharashtra' seems to know the way to take it to a new hight and his latest is linking Delhi with Thailand for an over 4,000-km road trip in 2016." 2016 चला गया। फिर उन्होंने कहा—"As he sought to implement a number of initiatives in the years passing by to expand the road network in the country and removing the bottlenecks, Gadkari said his target is now to take the road building capacity to 100 km a day." अब 34-35 के बाद यह हो नहीं रहा है। हमारे लिए ये लोग कह रहे थे कि सिर्फ दो किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाई हैं। ठीक है, हम मानते हैं, तब कुछ problems थीं। जयराम जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि क्या problems थीं और 6-7 किलोमीटर्स की average थी, लेकिन ये कह रहे हैं कि हम 22-24 किलोमीटर्स सड़कें हर रोज बना रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये नई सड़कें बना रहे हैं, 4-लेन को 6-लेन में कन्वर्ट किया गया है, वह कितने किलोमीटर है? इन्होंने स्टेड्स के जिन रोड्स को रिपेयर किया है — जो CRF से fund मिलता है, वह सरकार ने ले लिया, उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा — उनको थोड़ा-सा widen करके उन पर सिर्फ एक top black carpet लगा दिया गया है। आप ज़रा segregate करें कि जो रोड्स रिपेयर किए, वे कितने किलोमीटर्स हैं और जो नये बनाए गए हैं, वे कितने किलोमीटर्स हैं? उसके बाद average निकालेंगे, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यह 22-24 किलोमीटर्स है या 6-7 किलोमीटर्स से कम है। फिर अभी कह रहे हैं कि हम 34 किलोमीटर्स बनाएंगे। उन्होंने एक और बात कही—"A trilateral pact between

India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) is expected by March 2016." बस हो गया कि नहीं हो गया, मुझे नहीं मालूम। "Shri Gadkari said while adding that the landmark Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) Motor Pact has already been inked with identification of 14 routes for passenger services." बड़ी-बड़ी बातें की हैं उन्होंने। उसमें कितना implement हुआ है, वह देखने की जरूरत है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो यह claim कर रहे हैं, जो दावा कर रहे हैं, असल में हकीकत कुछ और है और marketing के लिए कुछ और है। प्रधान मंत्री फसल योजना के बारे में तो बात कर ली और अभी जो करने जा रहे हैं नई Health Scheme, तो उसमें मैं सदन का टाइम ज़ाया नहीं करना चाहूंगा। लेकिन जो insurance companies हैं, उन्हीं को ही फायदा है। उसमें न किसानों को कोई फायदा होगा और बेचारे जो हमारे मरीज हैं, patients हैं, उनको भी कुछ फायदा नहीं होने वाला।

महोदय, मैं figures देना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, जो डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के टाइम पर शुरू हुई थी, UPA-II ने first year में 60,117 किलोमीटर सड़क बनाई और बीजेपी के फर्स्ट ईयर में 36,337 किलोमीटर बनी। UPA-II के सेकंड ईयर में 45,109 किलोमीटर बनी थी और बीजेपी के सेकंड ईयर में 36,449 किलोमीटर बनी थी। In case of National Highways, in 2015-16, the target was 10,098 Kms. But the Government could only build 606 Kms. In 2016-17, the target was 16,271 Kms, लेकिन उन्होंने 8,231 किलोमीटर रोड बनायी। तो जो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें हो रही हैं कि बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, इन्होंने यह किया, उन्होंने यह किया, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह जो सरकार है, मेरे ख्याल से बहुत ही कटु शब्द होगा, लेकिन उससे कम मैं कह भी नहीं सकता, जिसे कहते हैं अहंकार से भरी हुई, arrogant सरकार। इसमें tolerance बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। यह अभिमान वाली सरकार है, जिसमें सहनशीलता बिल्कुल भी नहीं है और इसीलिए जावेद अख्तर जी की पोइट्री मैं कल सुन रहा था, पढ़ रहा था और उस पोइट्री में जो कहा गया है, वह बिल्कुल आज का जो माहौल है, उसके संदर्भ में बिल्कुल फिट बैठता है। इसमें सिर्फ तीन मिनट लगेंगे। "किसी का हुक्म है, जिस तरह से सरकार काम कर रही है,

"किसी का हुक्म है, सारी हवाएं,

हमेशा चलने से पहले बताएं,

कि उनकी सन्त क्या है,"

उनकी दिशा क्या है, डॉयरेक्शन क्या है।

"हवाओं को बताना ये भी होगा,

चलेंगी जब तो क्या रफ्तार होगी,

कि आंधी की इजाजत अब नहीं है,

हमारी रेत की ये सब फ़सीलें,

ये कागज़ के महल जो बन रहे हैं,

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

हिफाजत इनकी करना है ज़रूरी,  
और आंधी है पुरानी इनकी दुश्मन,  
ये सभी जानते हैं।  
किसी का हुक्म है दरिया की लहरें,  
ज़रा ये सरकशी कम कर लें, अपनी हद में ठहरें,  
उभरना, फिर बिखरना और बिखरकर फिर उभरना,  
गलत है उनका ये हंगामा करना।  
ये सब है सिर्फ़ वहशत की अलामत,  
fear का symbol कीजिए, वह है अलामत।  
बगावत की अलामत,  
बगावत तो नहीं बरदाश्त होगी,  
ये वहशत तो नहीं बरदाश्त होगी,  
अगर लहरों को है दरिया में रहना,  
तो उनको होगा अब चुपचाप बहना।

Just one voice. There should not be another voice. और अगर किसी ने कुछ कह भी दिया इन्कम टैक्स की रेड कर दी, ई.डी. वालों को भेज दो, सीबीआई वालों को भेज दो, इससे डरने वाले हम नहीं हैं।

"बातिलों से डरने वाले नहीं हैं ए आसमां हम,  
सौ बार ले चुका है तू इम्तेहां हमारा।"  
किसी का हुक्म है, इस गुलिस्तां में,  
बस एक रंग के ही फूल होंगे।  
कुछ अफसर होंगे जो यह तय करेंगे,  
गुलिस्तां किस तरह बनना है कल का,  
यकीनन फूल तो यकरंगी होंगे  
मगर ये रंग होगा कितना गहरा,  
और कितना हल्का, ये अफसर तय करेंगे।

किसी को कोई ये कैसे बताए,  
गुलिस्तां में कहीं भी फूल यकरंगी नहीं होते,  
कभी हो ही नहीं सकते।...

"कि हरेक रंग में छुपकर बहुत से रंग रहते हैं,  
जिन्होंने बाग यकरंगी बनाना चाहे थे,  
उनको ज़रा देखो,  
कि जब एक रंग में सौ रंग ज़ाहिर हो गए हैं तो,  
वो अब कितने परेशां हैं, वो कितने तंग रहते हैं।  
किसी को अब कोई कैसे बताए,  
हवाएं और लहरें कब किसी का हुक्म सुनती हैं।  
हवाएं हाकिमों की मुद्रियों में,  
हथकड़ी में, कैदखानों में नहीं रुकतीं,  
ये लहरें रोकी जाती हैं, तो दरिया कितना भी हो पुरसुकूं,  
बेताब होता है  
और इस बेताबी का अगला कदम सैलाब होता है।  
किसी को ये कोई कैसे बताए,  
आग देखी है, धुआं देखा है,  
दोस्तो हमने जहां देखा है,  
हमने दरियाओं को थमते देखा है,  
हमने सेहरा को रवा देखा है।  
पासा पलटे तो पलट जाते हैं लोग..."

जो हैं, कब कहां चले जाएंगे, पता भी नहीं चलेगा, उसकी शुरुआत हो चुकी है।

"पासा पलटे तो पलट जाते हैं लोग,  
कौन कब क्यों है कहां, देखा है।  
वो जो वाइज़ हैं, उन्हें कल हमने क्या बताएं  
कि कहां देखा है।"

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि बहुत सारे जो हमारे स्पीकर्स हैं, उन्होंने काफी मुद्दे यहां पर उपस्थित किए हैं। मैं उनकी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहता कि आज किसानों की क्या हालत है, मजदूरों की क्या हालत है, labour laws किस तरह से dilute किए जा रहे हैं। यहां पर हरेक इंसान परेशान है और जब 2019 आएगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि फिर से एक बार भारतीय जनता पार्टी की शिकस्त होगी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): 2018 में चुनाव होंगे।

**श्री अहमद पटेल:** हो सकता है, पहले भी कर लें, लेकिन उससे पहले अगर चुनाव जीतना है तो कहीं न कहीं कुछ तो करना पड़ेगा। अभी तो हालत यह है कि हारेंगे, लेकिन अगर जीतना है तो कहीं न कहीं कुछ न कुछ तो करना पड़ेगा। तो वे अभी से लगे हुए हैं कि क्या किया जाए। जो last weapon है, जो हथियार है, उसी में लगे हुए हैं क्योंकि वे समझ रहे थे कि जो बजट है, वह populist बजट होगा, बहुत ही popular हो जाएगा, लेकिन वह तो flop हो गया तो अभी फिर से चिंता में हैं। राजस्थान के बाद उस दिन शाम को ही मीटिंग बुला ली कि अब क्या करें — राजस्थान में तो हार गए, बाकी जगह में भी हार गए, गुजरात में भी यह रिजल्ट आया। आप यूपी में by-election क्यों नहीं करवा रहे हैं? क्या हालत है? आप क्यों डरते हैं? आप 282 से 273 पर तो आ गए — वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि फिर से ये लोग आ जाएं। इसी प्रकार कश्मीर का by-elections करा दिया और दूसरा टाल दिया क्योंकि हारने वाले थे। तो वे नहीं चाहते कि 272 से कम हो जाएं और यह गवर्नमेंट minority गवर्नमेंट हो जाए। इसीलिए byelection नहीं करवा रहे हैं, simultaneous election की बात कर रहे हैं।

सर, मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मेरे ख्याल से जो मेरे कुछ प्वाइंट्स थे, बिन्दु थे, उन पर मैंने सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है। जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि जिस तरह प्रस्तावक ने गुलाबी चित्रण प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश की है और कहा है कि सब कुछ ठीक है, सब कुछ सलामत है — मैं फिर से दोहराऊंगा कि सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है, सब कुछ सलामत नहीं है। जिस उत्साह से वे यह धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव लेकर आए थे, वह उत्साह मैंने कहीं इनके सहयोगियों में नहीं देखा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपने मुझे बोलने का वक्त दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahmed Patelji, thank you. Now, Shri Jayant Sinhaji, your name is there but it is in the party list. Only three minutes remaining. I think, you speak in the end. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only three minutes are remaining. It is in the party quota. So, I would suggest that you speak in the end. I will see that you get some more time. You being a Minister, I can't ask you to stop after three minutes. So, you speak in the end. I will see that you get some more time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): You have grounded him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I am giving due consideration to the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, for the benefit of the Chair and for all the Members, I want to say that our understanding is that the time is allocated as per the hon. Chairman's decision to the political parties, and he has informed the House before the debate has started. The Ruling Party and the other parties, as per their strength, are given the time. The Government always has the advantage because when the Prime Minister or the Leader of the House comes, he speaks. In fact, that is not available to the Opposition. We have no objection to the Minister's speaking. We don't have the intention to ground the Minister. So, you extend the time, and that is the only way out, because under the rules, there is no provision in such a debate or discussion that the Ministers of the Government will be given time, separate from the allotted time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also said the same thing that the time for him, his party time, is only three minutes, and being the Minister, I don't want to stop him at three minutes. So, I said, don't speak now. After everybody has spoken... (*Interruptions*):

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, now is the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then okay. Let him speak.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सर, आप दो तीन speakers को बुला लीजिए, फिर मंत्री जी बोल लेंगे।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is his turn. You can speak. That is the sense of the House. But, your limit is five, seven minutes, not more than that. See, being a Minister, I give him an extra allowance of three, four minutes. Okay.

**नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत सिन्हा):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और अपनी पार्टी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इस Motion of Thanks पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। हम लोग राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं और जो अभी माननीय सदस्य साहब ने कहा, उन्होंने अपनी सरकार के बारे में कहा और उन्होंने तुलना की कि उनकी सरकार में क्या काम हुआ है और हमारी सरकार में क्या काम हुआ है।

उपसभापति जी, इसके लिए हमें थोड़ा इतिहास की ओर भी देखना चाहिए और हमें देखना चाहिए कि हमारी सरकार में क्या काम हुआ है और उनकी सरकार में क्या काम हुआ है। अगर

[श्री जयंत सिन्हा]

हम लोग इतिहास की तरफ देखें, तो उस समय जो राष्ट्रपति थे, वे प्रणब मुखर्जी जी थे। उन्होंने जो राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में कहा था, उसे मैं quote करना चाहता हूँ and I will quote. माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने उस समय कहा, "We are also burdened by gathering anxieties about economic slowdown, job security and employment prospects. People are concerned about the security of our women and children." उस समय के राष्ट्रपति जी कह रहे हैं, "They are also anxious about timely delivery of their entitlements, and about persisting social and economic inequality. It has been a difficult year for India." यह फरवरी, 2013 में उस समय के राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा था। वे उस समय की परिस्थितियाँ थीं। जब माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना अभिभाषण 29 जनवरी को दिया, तो उन्होंने तब कहा, "The architect of our Constitution, Baba Saheb, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, used to say that political democracy cannot survive without social and economic democracy. Guided by this fundamental spirit of the Constitution, and committed to the welfare of the weaker sections, my Government is working towards strengthening social justice and economic democracy, and ease of living for the common man." तब उस जमाने की जो परिस्थितियाँ थी, तब उस समय के राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा और इस समय जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, जो हकीकत है, जो वास्तविकता है, वह वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति जी ने 29 जनवरी को कही है और ease of living for the common man, सामान्य व्यक्ति, जो आप लोग कह रहे हैं कि यह एक जुमला है, यह हकीकत नहीं है। उपसभापति जी, आज के समय में जो ease of living for the common man हो रहा है, उसके बारे में, मैं थोड़ा जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात जैसे अभी माननीय सदस्य जी ने कही है कि पकोड़े वालों के बारे में जरूर बात करनी चाहिए। अगर हम वास्तविकता की बात करें, तो मुझे पकोड़े वालों से कुछ विशेष स्नेह भी है। क्योंकि हमारे हजारीबाग में झंडा चौक जो है, वहाँ बड़े सारे बढ़िया से बढ़िया उम्दा से उम्दा पकोड़े बेचे जाते हैं और सिर्फ पकोड़े ही नहीं ...(व्यवधान)... चाय तो मिलती ही है, बहुत ही अच्छी चाय मिलती है। आप जरूर वहाँ आएँ, मैं आपको न्यौता देता हूँ। लेकिन हम वहाँ इसे सिर्फ पकोड़ा ही नहीं कहते, हम उसे बर्फी कहते हैं। वहाँ जो लोग बर्फी बेच रहे हैं, जो झंडा चौक पर बर्फी बेच रहे हैं, उनको हमारी सरकार की जो योजनाएँ हैं उनसे उनको बहुत ease of living मिला है। पहला, इसमें मुद्रा योजना है, क्योंकि पहले आपकी सरकार के समय जो पकोड़े वाले थे, वे 25-30 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर पर उधार लिया करते थे, आज के समय मुद्रा योजना के तहत उनको 8-10 प्रतिशत में रुपए मिल रहे हैं। इसलिए उनका उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और पकोड़े बिक रहे हैं। आपकी सरकार में जो हजारीबाग के बाजार में आठ-दस घंटे की load shedding चल रही थी, वह अब नहीं है, क्योंकि आज हम लोगों के पास बिजली सरप्लस में है। जो लोग पकोड़े बेचते हैं, जो लोग उस बाजार में आते हैं, आज उनको बिजली मिल रही है और वे आकर्षित होकर बाजार में आ रहे हैं और इसलिए उनकी बिक्री बढ़ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिन पकोड़े वालों को पहले अफोर्डेबल हाउस के लिए लोन नहीं मिल रहा था, उनको आज के समय में लोन मिल गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखण्ड): सर, मैं भी वहीं से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...



**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** वे पक्का घर बना रहे हैं। वे सिर्फ पक्का घर ही नहीं बना रहे हैं, बल्कि उनको शौचालय बनाने के लिए भी सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** सर, मैं भी झारखंड से आता हूं। वहां पर लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। यह मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** उनको शौचालय की सुविधा मिल गयी है। ...(व्यवधान).... इस प्रकार से आज तक छह-सात करोड़ शौचालय बन गये हैं और हजारीबाग शहर को ODF बना दिया गया है। हमने यह काम हकीकत में करके दिखाया है। ...(व्यवधान).... उसी पकौड़े वाले को ...(व्यवधान).... उनकी जो सुरक्षा बीमा योजना है, उसके तहत उन लोगों को हमने इंश्योरेंस कवर भी दिया है। हम लोगों ने उस पकौड़े वाले को दो लाख रुपये का इंश्योरेंस कवर भी दिया है। इस प्रकार से उनको जो साधन दिए गए हैं, जो प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं ...(व्यवधान).... उपसभापति जी, मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि हम उनको सिर्फ पकौड़े वाले तक सीमित न समझें, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस देश में जो गोलगप्पा बेचते हैं, बड़ा-पाव बेचते हैं, पकौड़ा बेचते हैं, चाट बेचते हैं, वह एक स्टार्टअप इंडिया के तहत एक देशी मेकडोनाल्ड खोल कर रखेंगे। ये प्रोत्साहन हम उनको दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there has been a lot of discussion recently about the Budget. Many observers and commentators have said that it is the middle-class that is not getting the benefits of the Government's programmes. There have been many people who argue that the middle-class is getting the benefits of the programmes. I would like to speak about a professional woman working in Gurugram. What are the benefits that have accrued to her in her daily life over the last few years? The same lady, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, during the time of the UPA Government was getting the maternity leave of only 12 weeks. That same working lady is now getting a benefit of 26 weeks for maternity purposes. When we consider her commute in Gurugram, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it was a disastrous commute when it rained. I myself — I am sure, many hon. Members here — have been stuck in Gurugram when it rained. They spent two-three hours on the road because of the flyovers that we built, because of the national highways that we built; that same working lady can get there in thirty minutes. And she is working for a financial services company. Because of the digitization and the formalization of the economy, that financial services company is growing dramatically; it is flourishing. Her professional career is also flourishing.

Importantly for the middle-class, hon. Members, please consider that during the time of the previous Government, inflation was running at 8 or 10 per cent a year which was impoverishing the middle-class. Now, the same middle-class is benefiting from inflation rates running at three or four per cent and real interest rates that are positive in the banks. When they put money in the bank, that money becomes more valuable rather than depreciating every day. That is the benefit we provided to the middle-class.

[श्री जयंत सिन्हा]

If you look at taxes, if you ask about what are the benefits we provided to the middle-class, the slab has gone from ₹ 2 lakhs to 2.5 lakhs; the home loan deduction has gone to ₹ 2 lakhs. The lowest tax rate has gone from 10 per cent to five per cent. That same professional lady, when she goes in the evening for a nice meal at the cyber hub, instead of paying 16 per cent GST, hon. Members, she is just paying five per cent in indirect taxes. Those are the real benefits that are accruing to the middle-class.

Therefore, because of what we are doing to ensure the formalization and the digitalization of the economy, to end the use of the black economy as well, we have learnt that if we, as a country, want to be number one, hon. Members, we have to end number two. To be number one, we have to end number two. We have to end the black economy.

So, these are the benefits that are accruing to the middle-class.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I have several other points. Just give me a few more minutes, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री देवेक ओब्राईन: सर, उनको बोलने दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole programme will get upset, that is the problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, Mr. Chairman said that the House should be in order *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, *...(Interruptions)...*

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): सर, हम काफी समय से चुपचाप सुन रहे थे, अब जब हमारे मिनिस्टर बोल रहे हैं, ये क्यों नहीं सुन सकते?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am summing up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you need support like this for a Minister? *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, I have no problem, I am only constrained by the fact that the hon. P.M. wants to speak at 3.00 p.m. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am summing up. *...(Interruptions)...* I need only two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am saying it. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to make it clear that because the hon. Chairman has said that each party should be

given its time, from where I am taking your time, I don't know. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Who knows it? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot say this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am summing up in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where do you get time from? *...(Interruptions)...*  
All right. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** सर, summing up से पहले दूर-दराज के एक आदिवासी गांव की वृद्ध महिला के जीवन में आए परिवर्तन के बारे में भी सोचने की बहुत जरूरत है। देखिए, आज हमने उस वृद्ध महिला को जन-धन योजना के तहत बैंक खाता दिया है, उसमें उसे वृद्धाओं की पेंशन सीधे मिल रही है, गैस सिलिंडर उन्हें सीधे मिल रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...* Sir, how can I sum up if the hon. Members are not giving me the chance? *...(Interruptions)...* इसी तरह उन दूर-दराज के गांवों में जहां बिजली नहीं थी, वहां हमने बिजली दी है। आज के समय प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना जो सिर्फ 56 परसेंट गांवों में पहुंची थी, आज 82 परसेंट गांवों तक पहुंच चुकी है। सर, मिशन इंड्रधनुष द्वारा हमें जहां immunization करना था, वह भी हम ने पूर्ण किया है। सर, दूर-दराज के गांवों के संबंध में मैं एक और अहम बात आप को बताना चाहता हूं। देखिए 14 वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा हम लोगों ने पंचायतों को खुद खर्च करने के लिए राशि दी है। जहां पहले झारखंड में किसी एक मुखिया को एक या दो लाख रुपए सालाना मिला करते थे और गांवों में छोटे-छोटे काम करने वालों के पास कोई साधन नहीं थे, 14वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा हमने हर मुखिया को 15 से 20 लाख रुपए सालाना दिया है और *...(व्यवधान)...* माननीय सदस्य आज जहां पीसीसी सड़क बनानी होती है, सामुदायिक भवन बनाना होता है *...(व्यवधान)...* चापाकल बनाना होता है, वह आज उन गांवों में खुद पंचायत समिति बैठकर तय कर ये काम कर सकती है। *...(व्यवधान)...* अंत में, उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बार फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार का मूल मंत्र *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...*  
Mr. Hariprasad, ask him to sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. What are you doing?  
Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** आप मुझे खत्म करने दीजिए *...(व्यवधान)...* कुछ सभ्यता का प्रदर्शन कीजिए। उपसभापति जी, हमारी सरकार का मूल मंत्र, "सब का साथ, सब का विकास" है। इस मूल मंत्र के संबंध में *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Time-bell rings)...*

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** रहीम का लिखा एक दोहा सुनाना चाहता हूं

"तरुवर फल नहीं खात हैं, सरवर पियहि न पान,  
कहि रहीम परकाज हित, संपति संचहि सुजान।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister, sit down, please. Now Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav; you have fourteen minutes.

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा:** हम लोग सब को साथ लेकर सब का निरंतर विकास कर रहे हैं और यही हमारी सरकार का मूल मंत्र है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरे लिए कितना टाइम है?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Twenty-five. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I? *...(Interruptions)...* Your party time is 14 minutes and you can take two-three minutes extra.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, आप मेरे प्रति बहुत उदार रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं आप से कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। श्रीमन्, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर दो दिन से चर्चा चल रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** अभी कह कर गए हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* अभी कह कर गए हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to bring him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it shows how serious the Government is. Sir, I have another point. Besides that, neither the mover of the motion nor the seconder of the Motion nor a Cabinet Minister is present here. This shows how serious they are about this Motion. It is a provoking thing. It is disrespect to the sentiments... *...(Interruptions)...* It is disrespect to the House and disrespect to the President. *...(Interruptions)...* ये गंभीरता से नहीं लेते हैं। .... *(व्यवधान)....*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: This is not right. He has just left and you are raising the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Goelji, a Cabinet Minister should be here. So, you arrange it. He should be here. Propriety demands that the mover and the seconder should also be here. You have so many Cabinet Ministers. Why is no one coming? *...(Interruptions)...* Okay; he will come now. Please sit down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you can adjourn the House till he comes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; they are noting it down. No need to adjourn the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But you have done it in the past.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Goel, get a Cabinet Minister as soon as

possible. Please proceed.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, ये भले ही सीरियस न हों, लेकिन हम लोग सीरियस हैं, इसलिए मैं चर्चा ...(व्यवधान)... को प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रभु जी आ गए हैं, प्रभु जी की कृपा हो गई है।

सर, दो दिन से राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा चल रही है और इस चर्चा के दौरान तरह-तरह की बातें आई हैं और कुछ नए किस्म के जुमले भी आए हैं, जिनकी मैं कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहूँगा। अभिभाषण में उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया और न ही इसके बारे में कोई जिक्र किया गया है, मैं यहीं से अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूँगा।

श्रीमन्, इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, देश के गृह मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं। इसके बाद भी उस राज्य के बारे में कुछ न कहा जाए, तो यह चिंता की बात है। यह इसलिए भी चिंता की बात है कि यह देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। अगर इसकी निरंतर उपेक्षा की जाएगी, तो आप देश के कुछ हिस्सों को तो सम्पन्न बना सकते हैं, लेकिन पूरे राष्ट्र को सम्पन्न नहीं बना सकते। आज स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों ने पहली बार बड़ी संख्या में आत्महत्याएं की हैं। उनकी आलू की फसल पूरी तरह से बरबाद हो गई है अर्थात् कोई आलू को खरीदने वाला ही नहीं था। इस नोटबंदी ने यह किया कि आदमी के पास कोई पैसा नहीं रहा। आप जानते हैं कि बिना कैश के कोई दुकान चल नहीं सकती है, लेकिन पता नहीं कैसे हमारे देश के वित्त मंत्री प्लास्टिक करेंसी की बात करने लगे! गांव में जो दुकान चलाता है — क्या आप जानते हैं कि इस गांव में कितनी दुकानें हैं? करोड़ों लोगों के परिवार उन दुकानों से पलते हैं। आपने रिटेल में एफडीआई को हंड्रेड परसेंट अनुमति दे दी है, इसलिए वे सब बंद होने जा रही हैं। सर, उसकी कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की हमारी जो किसान यूनियन है, उसके दो ग्रुप हैं। एक राकेश टिकैत का ग्रुप है और दूसरा ग्रुप भानु प्रताप सिंह का है। भानु प्रताप सिंह जी हमारे फिरोजाबाद के हैं। उनके पुत्र ने पंद्रह दिन पहले इसलिए आत्महत्या कर ली, क्योंकि दो साल से आलू के लगातार घाटे की वजह से लगभग सात, आठ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो गया था। उसकी वजह से उस व्यक्ति ने आत्महत्या कर ली। मैं आपको यह एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। जो सामान्य नहीं थे, बल्कि संपन्न व्यक्ति थे, वे विपन्न हो गए, इसमें उसकी कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं है।

महोदय, अभी जयंत सिन्हा जी बिजली की बात कर रहे थे कि इतने घरों में, इतनी जगहों पर बिजली पहुंच गई है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि आज भी बिहार के 85 परसेंट हाउसहोल्ड में बिजली नहीं है, उत्तर प्रदेश के 71 परसेंट घरों में बिजली नहीं है। आप कनेक्शन्स देते रहिए। बिजली का जनरेशन नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, कनेक्शन दे रहे हैं, तब बिजली कहां से पहुंच जाएगी? आप पता कीजिए। आप अपनी पावर कारपोरेशन से पता कीजिए कि कितने परसेंट हाउसहोल्ड में बिजली है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि बिहार में 85 परसेंट और उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 परसेंट बिजली नहीं है। यह हालत है।

महोदय, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बनारस गए थे, तब उन्होंने यह कहा था कि मुझे गंगा मैया ने बुलाया है। एक मंत्री ने हाथ खड़े कर दिए, उसी के लिए एक विभाग बनाया गया था, "नमामि गंगे"। वे बहुत बड़ी पुजारी और साध्वी हैं, मंत्री हैं। अब उस विभाग का कोई और मंत्री बन गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

1.00 P.M.

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** गडकरी जी।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि करोड़ों, अरबों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी गंगा पहले से ज्यादा मैली हो गई। क्या यह गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि जो पैसा इस पर खर्च किया गया है, उसकी पूरी तरह से जांच करवाएगी? यह मैलापन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। यदि चंबल नदी वगैरह का ठीक पानी न पहुंचे, तो इलाहाबाद में संगम स्थल पर भी नहाने लायक पानी कतई नहीं रह सकता है। चंबल और बेतवा कुछ ऐसी नदियां हैं, जो ऐसी जगहों से निकलती हैं, जो शहरों के पास नहीं हैं। ये पहाड़ों से आती हैं, इनका पानी बिल्कुल शुद्ध होता है। बस इनकी वजह से ही पानी कुछ ठीक है। इटावा में, चंबल यमुना में मिल जाती है और वहां से यमुना में इसका पानी शुरू हो जाता है। आप कभी यहां से, यमुना के पुल के पास से निकलिएगा... इसका क्या नाम है? ...इस रोड से निकलते हैं, आप अब, जब गरमी में निकलेंगे, तो महसूस करेंगे कि वहां से बदबू आती है, नाक बंद करनी पड़ती है। यहां ऊपर से आने वाला कोई पानी नहीं है, सारा दिल्ली के नालों का पानी है, सारा गंदा पानी है। सफाई के नाम पर कुछ भी कर दीजिए। एक मंत्रालय बना दिया गया, पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ। मैं अभी बनारस के घाटों पर गया था, हमारे एक मित्र हैं, उनके फादर की डेथ हो गई थी, मैं मणिकर्णिका घाट पर गया था, दशाश्वमेध घाट पर गया था, वहां स्थिति यह हो गई है कि एक तरफ पूरी तरह से, गंगा का जो दूसरा साथ है, वह ऊपर तक पूरा बालू से भर गया है। बाढ़ के दिनों में जब पानी आता है, तो वह पानी सीधे आपके घाट से टकराता है। उसकी वजह से उधर घाट के नीचे दस-दस, बीस-बीस फुट खोखली जगह बन गई है। अब यदि उसमें कोई आदमी चला जाता है, तो वह जिंदा नहीं निकल पाता है। डा. लोहिया कहा करते थे कि नदियों को साफ करो, जो अब मेरी समझ में आया है कि नदियों को साफ करना कितना जरूरी है। अगर कोई जरा सी मिट्टी उठा लेगा, तो खनन हो रहा है। अगर इन नदियों में खनन नहीं होगा, तो ये नदियां सूख जाएंगी। आप देखिएगा, गंगा ऊपर आ गई है, बिल्कुल खेतों के किनारे लेवल पर आ गई है। इधर से जिप्सी को डालिए और उधर से गंगा में निकाल ले जाइए, यह हालत हो गई है। सफाई के नाम पर कुछ भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। अगर केवल उसको खोद ही देते, उसके खनन का पट्टा दे देते कि इतना तुम करो, इतना तुम करो, तो भी गंगा साफ हो जाती और सरकार को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर रेवेन्यू भी मिल जाता। न जाने कौन योजना बनाने वाले हैं, कौन क्या करने वाले हैं, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता।

महोदय, यह बात मुझे मजबूरन कहनी पड़ रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर, अभी एक दिन में 23 एनकाउंटर हुए। एक निर्दोष व्यक्ति तो नोएडा में मारा गया, मगर 23 जगह बताया गया कि एनकाउंटर हुए। नए डीजीपी ने जिस दिन चार्ज लिया, उसके अगले दिन ये एनकाउंटर हुए। ये क्यों हुए? उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री विधान सभा के अंदर और पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहते हैं कि ठोक देंगे। आप बताइए, पूरा सदन बैठा हुआ है, सभी भले हैं, इस सदन के लोगों के बारे में लोगों की धारणा बहुत अच्छी है, दूसरे सदन में और अन्य सदन में हो सकता है कि उनमें इधर-उधर के लोग आ जाएं, लेकिन इस सदन में अच्छे ही लोग हैं, जो अगर इस शब्द का प्रयोग किसी मुख्यमंत्री के मुंह से निकले, तो कोई भी किसी भी दल का व्यक्ति या कोई व्यक्ति इसको जस्टिफाई कर सकता है? कोई इस बात को जस्टिफाई करेगा कि एक मुख्यमंत्री कहे — ठोक देंगे? यह भी कह सकते थे कि एनकाउंटर हो जाएगा, जो बदमाश हैं, उनका एनकाउंटर कर

दिया जाएगा, बदमाशों के एनकाउंटर कर दिए जाएंगे। शब्द का जो अर्थ है या जो कहने का तरीका है, उससे भी आदमी के चरित्र का पता चल जाता है। कोई व्यक्ति कहता है कि ठोक देंगे, यह शब्द तो मैंने केवल बदमाशों के मुंह से सुना है, किसी भले आदमी के मुंह से कभी यह शब्द नहीं सुना है। अब जब मुख्य मंत्री कहेंगे कि ठोक देंगे, तो यहां ठोक दिया। एक जिम ट्रेनर लड़का जा रहा था, उसको गोली मार दी, जबकि उसके खिलाफ एक भी क्रिमिनल केस की रपट, एक भी 323 की एनसीआर की रपट कभी नहीं हुई। यह स्थिति है। दूसरी तरफ क्या है? पंजाब के लोग जानते होंगे, हरियाणा के भी जानते होंगे और दिल्ली के भी जानते होंगे, एक बहुत बड़ा अपराधी रविंद्र काली, जो रोपड़, पंजाब में एक बहुत बड़े अपराधी को पुलिस कस्टडी से छुड़ा कर भागा था, वह चार महीने से फिरोजाबाद जिले में बीजेपी के एक नेता के यहां, जो एमएलए का चुनाव लड़ा था, जो पहले मिनिस्टर रह चुका था, उसके यहां हमारे एक एमएलए की हत्या करने के लिए रह रहा था। अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले वह पकड़ा गया, तो बिना पंजाब को पूछे, हरियाणा को पूछे, जबकि उस पर पंजाब और हरियाणा से एक-एक लाख रुपए का इनाम था, बिना किसी प्रदेश की पुलिस को सूचना दिए हुए धीरे से बिना किसी पूछताछ के उसको जेल में भेज दिया। न उसको पुलिस ने remand पर लिया। अब पंजाब पुलिस remand पर लेगी, तो अलग बात है। जिन पर लाखों रुपए का इनाम है, जो पुलिस को गोली मार कर अपराधियों को छुड़ा कर भागने के दोषी हैं, तमाम अपहरण और लोगों की हत्या करने के दोषी हैं, वे बीजेपी के किसी नेता के घर पर 4-4 महीने रहें, उनकी फोटो है, ऐसा नहीं कि मैं यूँ ही कह रहा हूँ। वह फिरोजाबाद में पकड़ा गया, लेकिन एक गोली नहीं चली, लेकिन सहारनपुर से लेकर बलिया तक 23 लोगों को गोलियां मारी गईं। किसी के पैर में मार दी, एक आदमी तो यहां मर ही गया और 3 लोग घायल हैं। यह स्थिति है। पूरी तरह से जंगल राज हो गया है। कोई किसी की बात सुनने वाला नहीं है। अधिकारी इतने डरे हुए हैं कि अगर बीजेपी का कोई व्यक्ति कह देता है, any Tom, Dick or Harry, तो उसकी बात सुनी जाएगी, चाहे वह कितनी ही नाजायज़ हो, लेकिन और लोगों की सौ फीसदी जायज़ बात को भी नहीं सुना जा सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के हमारे और दूसरे दलों के एमपीज़ यहां पर बैठे हैं, they all will support my statement. मैं कभी झूठा आरोप नहीं लगाता हूँ और बिना तथ्यों के बात नहीं कहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन यह सत्य है, इसलिए मैं मजबूरी में कह रहा हूँ। मुख्यमंत्री जैसे बड़े पद पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति, उसकी गरिमा को देखते हुए मैं कभी कुछ नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन जब मुख्यमंत्री बार-बार इस शब्द को repeat करें, तो मजबूरी में मुझे यह कहना पड़ा। यहां से बाहर मैं खुद भी नहीं कहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे आखिर हमारे भी मुख्यमंत्री हैं, लेकिन लोगों को पद की गरिमा का ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Ramgopalji, please conclude.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए और प्रोफेसर साहब को बोलने दीजिए। इससे बड़ी राय कोई नहीं है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** अभी तो मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से बाहर ही नहीं निकल पाया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तो मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से बाहर ही नहीं निकल पाया हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do? Your time is over. What can I do?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, Sir. Let him speak.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** अब मैं 2-4 मिनट ही और बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, मैं बेरोजगारी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से बाहर निकल आया हूँ, हालांकि वहां भी बेरोजगारी बहुत ज्यादा है। बेरोजगारी की स्थिति यह है कि इंजीनियरिंग, एमबीए और पीएचडी किए हुए लोग सफाई कर्मचारी के पद के लिए apply कर रहे हैं। जब हमारे डाक्टर साहब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब 2013 में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने Reserved और General Category में 1 लाख 13 हजार नियुक्तियों की थीं। आप 2015 में जाइए, तो जो सरकार हर साल 2 करोड़ रोजगार देना चाहती थी, केवल 8 हजार appointments हुई हैं। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के जमाने में 2013 में 1 लाख 13 हजार नियुक्तियां और 2015 में केवल 8 हजार नियुक्तियां इस सरकार के जमाने में! इन्होंने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कहा था कि हम हर साल 2 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे। ये रोजगार नहीं दे रहे हैं और सातवें वेतन आयोग में ये सिफारिशें कर दी गईं कि अब Class-III और Class-IV में कोई और नियुक्ति नहीं की जाएगी और जो खाली पद हैं, वे समाप्त किए जाएंगे। मंत्री जी, आपके सब ड्राइवर्स भी contract पर होंगे। अब कोई regular नहीं है। अगर वह आपकी फाइल चुरा कर ले जाए और गाड़ी लेकर चला जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि वह चला गया। गवर्नमेंट का employee पक्का employee होता था, तब उस पर भरोसा रहता था। खास तौर से defence, telecommunication और जो sensitive विभाग हैं, उनके लोगों को सावधान रहना होगा कि जब वे अपनी अटैची में फाइल ले कर अपने घर जाते हैं, तो वे कभी उसको छोड़ें नहीं, क्योंकि ड्राइवर contract पर है, पता नहीं कब गाड़ी सहित चला जाए। NPA को लेकर एक बड़ा खतरा और पैदा हो गया है, देश में लोगों के मन में डर पैदा हो गया है कि अगर बैंकों में पैसा रखोगे, तो उसकी सेफ्टी की कोई गारंटी नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर वह बैंक डूबने लगेगा तो वह आपका सारा पैसा ले लेगा। आप लोग इस पर बिल ला रहे थे, लेकिन नहीं लाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बैंक पूरा पैसा नहीं लेगा, तो एक लाख छोड़ कर तो सब ले लेगा। यह चीज तो अभी भी है। सिन्हा साहब यह जानते हैं, ये वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं। इनके पिता जी बहुत काबिल थे, मैं अभी उनको क्वोट करने जा रहा हूँ। वे अब भी हैं और हमारे नेता रहे हैं। जब मैं पहली बार 1992 में राज्य सभा में आया था, he was my leader. 130 नं. कमरे में वे बैठते थे, उनकी नेम प्लेट वहां लगी थी। उन्होंने जीडीपी के बारे में यह कहा था कि इन लोगों ने यह जो नया फॉर्मूला लगाया है, उसकी वजह से जीडीपी 5.7% था, वरना यह 2% और 3% के बीच में ही रहना चाहिए था, जो डाक्टर साहब ने भी कहा था। सिन्हा साहब, आपको उनकी बात का खंडन नहीं करना चाहिए था। इन्होंने वह फॉर्मूला चेंज कर दिया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। इन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम MSP का डेढ़ गुना देंगे। क्या आपको मालूम है कि इन्होंने क्या \* किया है? हम आपके माध्यम से देश के लोगों को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि जो CACP है, उन्होंने इसका फॉर्मूला बदल दिया है। 2004 से लेकर 2008 में Agriculture Committee का चेयरमैन था और 2006-2007 में स्वामीनाथन साहब भी उस कमेटी में आ गए थे। उस वक्त हमने CACP के चेयरमैन को बुलाया और पूछा कि ईमानदारी से बताइए कि आप किस तरह से MSP निकालते हैं? उन्होंने बताया कि यह लोगों को मालूम नहीं चलना चाहिए, उसके बाद उन्होंने सारी बात बताई। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि उस वक्त गेहूं और धान की जो कॉस्ट थी, वह उस वक्त की MSP से ज्यादा थी, यानी लागत मूल्य MSP से



ज्यादा था। ऐसे में किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा तो क्या करेगा? अब इन्होंने क्या किया है कि जो C-2 है, उसमें irrigation, electricity, pesticides, fertilizers, परिवार के लोगों की लेबर, रेंट इत्यादि सब कुछ माइनस कर दिया है और उसको माइनस करके लागत मूल्य को कम कर दिया और कह दिया कि हमने MSP को डेढ़ गुना कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Ram Gopalji, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do?

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आप देश के लोगों के साथ यह सब फर्जीवाड़ा कर रहे हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** राम गोपाल जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ?

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** अभी आपका जो सर्वे आया है, उसके हिसाब से आज भी इस देश के लोगों को 49 प्रतिशत रोजगार खेती ही देती है। आप उन किसानों को \* देने की कोशिश क्यों कर रहे हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब समाप्त कर दीजिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** मैं एक और बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। राय देने के लिए या ईमानदारी से राय देने के लिए मंत्री लोगों के पास सचिव होते हैं। जब वे सचिव डरते हैं तो सही राय नहीं देते हैं। इसके बारे में गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने मानस में लिखा है:—

"सचिव बैद गुर तीनि जौं प्रिय बोलहिं भय आसा।

राज धर्म तन नीति कर होई बेगिहीं नासा॥"

अगर आपका सचिव सही राय नहीं दे रहा या आप सचिव की राय को सही से नहीं मानते हैं, सही तरीके से लागू नहीं करते हैं, तो शीघ्र ही राज्य का नाश होगा। आप तो मानस की बहुत बात करने वाले लोग हैं, यह बात गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी बहुत पहले कह गए थे। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मैं यही कहूंगा कि आप ठीक तरीके से जनता के हित में काम कीजिए और लोगों को \* देने की बात मत कीजिए। जब बजट के बारे में चर्चा होगी, तो पूरी बात सामने आएगी कि देश को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर \* दिया गया है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members, unless you speak within the allotted time, what can the Chair do? The Chair can only request you. The Budget discussion is also there. So, you need not complete all your points in this speech. You can reserve something for the Budget also. So, I request everybody, it is my humble request, to ...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सेशन की डेट एक दिन और बढ़ा दीजिए, सोमवार तक कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the decision of the House is to have the reply at 3.00 p.m. and therefore accordingly the time is allotted. My humble request is to speak within your time. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. Your time is 11 minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I stand here to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on behalf of my party, the All India Trinamool Congress.

Sir, the hon. President, *Rashtrapati*, made two speeches, one in the Central Hall of Parliament and one, on Republic Day, which many of us may have missed, and, as we know, the speech made in Central Hall is the Government-approved speech.

Sir, I wish to first dwell on two of the points that he raised on Republic Day. This is what the hon. *Rashtrapati* said: "Institutions should be disciplined and morally upright and they are always more important than individuals in office." I only wish this was also said in the Central Hall. That would have been a strong message at the right place. The second thing that he said in his Republic Day speech was, "Institutions are more important than individuals." I want to pass this message on from the *Rashtrapati* and all of us in this House to the people concerned here. These are the two important sentences.

Sir, after hearing the BJP President who made the maiden speech here, I thought he was making a maiden speech and he would rise above politics, but he ended up doing another election *maidan* speech. I will restrain myself from doing that, but I hope that after this if anybody from the BJP speaks in this House, they will respond to the five suggestions that I give them to run this country better, on schemes, and to the one or two suggestions that the Trinamool Congress gives them to run this country better overall, beyond the schemes. No rhetoric, no *pakora* talk! This is all very well. We all like *pakor*as, but the *pakora* has nobody to defend himself or herself. So, let us leave the *pakora* out.

Sir, I would talk about five schemes. My colleague who spoke before me touched upon a few very important issues; I will not repeat them: simultaneous elections – they can't happen; it is unconstitutional – on black money, we want a White Paper, institutions and tolerance. So, I would not speak on any of these issues, but I would speak on five points first – women, health, agriculture, jobs, *Swachh Bharat* and federalism.

First, on women, I would talk pointedly about the scheme *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*. Here are the numbers. The numbers on *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* scheme are very interesting. For the scheme, ₹ 280 crores have been allotted this year for the whole country. If you add it up for the last few years, it comes to about ₹ 1,200 crores. Use the example which has worked. Don't do politics. Use the example of *Kanyashree*. For one State, over the last four-and-a-half years, the budget is ₹ 5,000 crores. Number two: How many lives has *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* touched?

There are no numbers. Maybe it is 50,000 to one lakh. Here is the number for this scheme – the lives of 45 lakh girls and women have been changed. Their marriage age has gone up and the infant mortality rate has, in fact, dropped. These are the real numbers of the real schemes. Look at the scheme. The United Nations has acknowledged the scheme. Don't do politics by putting one *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* scheme and giving it ₹ 280 crores. That is the first example, Sir. They didn't learn from this scheme but maybe they can learn from another scheme, the *Rupashree*, which is another scheme which Bengal has just started, without the politics.

Sir, I would make one more quick point on women and then I would move on to health. About 70,000 to one lakh women die every year because of cervical cancer. Why hasn't this Government addressed this issue? I will tell you why. It is because the RSS's economic wing wrote to the Health Ministry – please check the letter – saying that this should not be done. Let us rise above this kind of thinking; put in the signs and let the doctors do their work.

Sir, from women, I am moving on to health. I would just briefly touch upon the Insurance Scheme. I am giving you the points and I hope, whoever speaks from the BJP would answer these five points. You have announced ₹ 2,000 crore for the NHPS. I will give you the benefit of doubt and, I will say, you also add RSBY, which they will probably do, and make it together you will get ₹ 4,000 crore. Sir, the annual premium will work out to ₹ 1,200 crore. This is a flawed scheme. It hasn't been thought out; it has just been announced. Rather you look at the States like my State or some other States, we offer a premium of ₹ 1,200 per family and, worse still, you made the grand announcement and then you say, without discussing with anybody, 40 paise to a rupee has to be paid by the States. These schemes don't work; they are just announcements.

Sir, two quick points on agriculture. It is very nice to go to an election rally in Karnataka and talk about tomato, onion or potato. Sir, it is from the Prime Minister of the country! This is not a college debate. Come to the hard numbers. The BJP Manifesto said in 2014 that they would double farmers' income. The Trinamool Manifesto in 2011 said that we would double farmers' income. The BJP will make it happen in 2022; the Trinamool made it happen in six years, from 2011 to 2016. I am giving you two numbers. ₹ 94,000 per annum was left with the farmer. Now that number has gone up to ₹ 2,20,000 in six years; no promises, without keeping promises.

Now, I come to the President's Address and irrigation. You look at the President's Address and you look at the Budget together and you look at the numbers. Water is a very major issue. Forty-five per cent of the farm land is not irrigated and yet

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

what we do we put ₹ 300 crore for irrigation. If you calculate, it will take you 96 years beyond 2022 to reach your target. Sir, if anybody says I am not correct what I am speaking, the Prime Minister is speaking next, I challenge the Prime Minister to challenge my figures.

Sir, come to jobs. On jobs, a lot of people have spoken. I just want to add one more point on jobs. As per the National Career Services Portal launched by the Prime Minister, correct my figure, two in hundred people, who have registered, had got jobs. Only two!

Now, I come to *Swachh Bharat*. My colleague, Shri Manish Gupta, made a very nice point today about the manual scavengers. Sir, besides the manual scavengers, there is a story in Odisha of Chotu Rautia from Odisha, a 50-year old daily wage worker, a tribal. After he applied for PM's Awaas Yojana, the officials finally turned his *Swachh Bharat* toilet into his home. This is the reality of this programme. I am not speaking big talk here. Even when this entire *Swachh Bharat* was done, yes, which district was number one? You won't have to guess. Yes, it is from Bengal. It is Nadia. Sir, now come to federalism – operative federalism, cooperative federalism. I have a few points on federalism. Federalism! We made an issue yesterday about a high constitutional authority who is running States because the headquarters are coming and giving the messages. I don't want to dwell more on this; we have spoken enough on this yesterday. Sir, come to federalism. Since we discuss the Railway Budget, we have enough time to discuss the Railway Budget. But in the limited time, I want to make one point about railways because the BJP would give us big talk: No Railway Budget; it is all politicized. I would like to give some numbers – which I was up, still very late calculating – about BJP's States in the Railway Budget and that is why there is no Budget Speech. Uttarakhand's increase in budget is 160 per cent; dispute these numbers. Rajasthan got an increase of 30 per cent; Gujarat got an increase of 20 per cent and Madhya Pradesh 18 per cent. These are plus, plus, plus. Now you contrast that with Delhi, Kerala and West Bengal. They didn't only get plus; they got minus 40, minus 30 and minus 15. What are you talking about federalism?

The first speaker of BJP, Mr. Amit Shah, gave us a lecture on Police modernization. When it is Police and modernization, it is BJP. What was he talking about? I will tell you Police modernization numbers. Someone from the BJP should come back and contradict these numbers that I am giving. In 2014, modernization of Police force got ₹ 1,600 crore, then, in 2015, got ₹ 1,400 crore. This year it is zero. I know my friend, Shri Jayant Sinha, who is here, was trying to dispute some of

the figures. We also heard the speech. But, there is an old saying about ...पापा कहते हैं... but we will come back to that later. Sir, besides that speech, besides those numbers, ...(Interruptions)... I will take three minutes, Sir, not more. Sir, BRGF is one. Sir, this Government talks about federalism. They advertise about federalism. Here are two numbers. Thirty-nine major schemes, Centrally-funded schemes have been withdrawn. In 658 important schemes, the State contribution has been increased and that of the Central Government has gone down. And what is the BJP doing herein, in their proposal on the Motion, they are blaming somebody ... 55 साल आपने किया, तो हम लोगों ने किया, 48 परसेंट गुजरात में हम लोग... These are the poll numbers. Rise above politics. Rise above politics, come to Parliament, make suggestions, whether you are in Opposition or in Government. That's why I have stayed above all politics and only stayed on these numbers. Sir, I always don't like to take more time. I never like to take more time, Sir, but I just have a few more points and then I will summarize. The Prime Minister was in Davos. He said, "Whoever controls data is the most powerful and can shape the world". Remember Aadhaar. This is a dangerous line. Think about it and think about Aadhaar. Sir, I don't want to say anything about false claims because we can write a book now on false claims. The first seaplane ride, the first Ro-Ro ride and so on. I don't want to go there. But I am very interested in the year 2022. Everything will happen in 2022. There is a scientist who predicted that a man will go into Mars by 2022. I believe this scientist. ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, two minutes. But, for all the criticisms we, the Opposition, make against this BJP Government, we should also congratulate them once in a way. And, I want to congratulate them because by 2022, the Oxford English Dictionary will have a new word and that word will be defined as 'make a promise', make a lot of hype around the promise, don't deliver the promise and India has given many good words to the Oxford English Dictionary – *hartal*, *tamasha*, *khushi*, and so many words... *shampoo* is also one. The new word will come in 2022. We must all work towards it. It is *Jumla*. ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, in one minute, I will end. But I see hope in all these and I will tell you where I see the hope. I see hope when I study the character of *Mahishasura*. *Mahishasura* was all evil. He was all negative. Completely evil and completely negative.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: He also felt that no man could ever defeat him. So he kept changing his form and he forgot what he was. Finally, Sir, it took all the good forces to come together in the shape of a woman to finish *Mahishasura*, once and forever. Sir, that is my hope in this country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. Your time is four minutes.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, at the very outset, with due respect to the hon. President, I would like to say that this is the same rhetoric. The President's speech has the same rhetoric that is being repeated by the hon. Prime Minister and his team during the last few years.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, they are offering a lot many things but they are delivering nothing. They have already offered a garden for you but they are not ready to deliver even a single flower. Sir, this Government is about to complete four years in office. It is the right time to review the promises that they had made, what they could deliver and the promises that they have fulfilled. They could have reviewed that. But, they are still thinking that they are contesting the elections. They are still on the verge, thinking that they are again contesting the elections. That hangover of election is not leaving them.

Sir, as we all know, the UPA Government got defeated because of its policies, its neo-liberal policies that resulted in price hike, agrarian distress, selling out of public sector enterprises, huge corruption, etc. All these issues were the outcome of neo-liberal policies.

Sir, this NDA Government had promised 'good days' for the people. They always used to say, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'. But, Sir, has the President's Speech addressed that issue? Have they brought 'good days' for the people? Do they still stand by that slogan of 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'? Those things are missing in the President's Address. Why? It is true that they have come to power as the single party majority, but they must remember that they have got only 31 percentage of the total vote share. That means, 69 percentage of the total vote share was in opposition to them. They must understand that point.

Sir, after coming to power, did this Government make any policy change? They have got a lot many *yojanas* with prefix of Prime Minister - PM Yojanas. Hon. LoP mentioned about those schemes. These are nothing but old wine in new bottle. These *yojanas* are nothing more than that. What is the new thing that this NDA Government has delivered? They are talking so much about the Ujjwala Scheme. It is good if they are providing eight crore LPG connections to the poor, but, at the same time, please see the other side of the story. The oil marketing companies were asked to increase the prices of LPG every month, and during the last 17 months, the price of LPG cylinder has already been increased by ₹ 77, and all the subsidies are going to be taken back. In such circumstances, how can the poor afford to purchase the LPG cylinder? They should tell us. And, Sir, in 2014, a subsidy of

₹ 42,000 crores was provided for LPG. Now, that has been slashed to less than ₹ 10,000 crores. The Government is taking ₹ 42,000 crores from one pocket and putting ₹ 1,200 crores in another pocket and saying that it has provided ₹ 1,200 crores. What does it mean? It is nothing but the \* of the people. Please tell us the amount of black money that you have already unearthed. Please tell us the names of the Swiss bank account holders. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Why are they not talking about Panama Papers? Why are they not talking about the names that have appeared in Panama Papers and Paradise Papers? It is because their own people's names appear in those papers. So, they are not talking about that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I will take only three more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. Please, say your last sentence.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, they said that after demonetization, they would find ₹ 4 lakh crore of black money. But, 99 per cent of the total demonetized currency has come back. What does it mean? They allowed the black-money holders to convert the black money into white. This is what happened. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Again, Sir, who is responsible for the misery that was caused to the common man? Who is responsible for the utter destruction of the MSME sector, which has collapsed? Sir, they are answerable for that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: They always talk about promoting digital transactions. Then, why are they levying user charges on digital transactions, which are cheaper than printing currency? They are allowing certain companies, like *Paytm*, to make super profits through these transactions. That is why, they are asking the people to deposit their money in the banks.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nothing more will go on record. Please conclude.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay, just the last sentence; only one minute.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Again, you are talking about agriculture as the engine of growth; as the largest employer, and you are talking about giving priority to that sector but what is happening now? You said that you were going to double the income of the farmers, but, Sir, unfortunately, the income has not doubled but the number of suicides has doubled. The farmers' suicide has increased by 47 per cent. Who is responsible for that?

Now, you are coming up with a gimmick of fifty per cent profit over and above the cost of production as MSP.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You have exceeded your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, what is the budgetary allocation that you have provided? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken more than two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have concluded it. Very good. आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, they are talking about employment generation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Satish ji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: What are you providing to the professional graduates? ...*(Interruptions)*... Peanut selling! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. Now, Satish ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mike please.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Thank you.

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने Presidential Address पर लाए गए Motion of Thanks पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मान्यवर, मैं माननीय प्रेजिडेंट साहब की स्पीच को देख रहा था। उसको कई बार पढ़ने के बाद, उसकी शुरुआत में



यह देखने को मिला कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के जो आर्टिकल थे, जो कांस्टिट्यूशन को बनाने वाले थे— बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर, उनका जिक्र किया गया।

उनका नाम लेने के बाद यह भी कहा गया कि democracy cannot survive without social and economic democracy. लेकिन आज क्या इस देश में सोशल डेमोक्रेसी बची है? खासतौर से, जब से यह सरकार आई है, तो सोशल डेमोक्रेसी कहां गई? इस पूरे भाषण में, जो कि सरकार का डॉक्यूमेंट होता है, उसमें माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक बार भी इस बात का जिक्र नहीं किया कि दलितों के लिए और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं या सरकार क्या कर रही है या क्या सोच रही है। पूरे डॉक्यूमेंट में कहीं पर भी उसका जिक्र नहीं है। इस पूरे डॉक्यूमेंट को कई बार पढ़ने के लिए यही मिला कि उन्होंने शायद यह नाम भी लेना उचित नहीं समझा, जबकि वे खुद भी उसी कास्ट से आते हैं। माननीय प्रेजिडेंट साहब की मजबूरी है, हम समझते हैं। कैबिनेट ने जो बनाकर दे दिया, उस पर उनको दस्तखत करना है और उसको ही बोलना भी है। इसलिए यह डॉक्यूमेंट सरकार की जो मंशा है, दलितों के बारे में जो सोच है, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बारे में जो सोच है, वही चीज इसमें परिलक्षित होकर उनकी स्पीच में भी आई। इसीलिए हम लोगों का यह मानना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने यह सोचा कि अगर इस देश में हम एक दलित व्यक्ति को प्रेजिडेंट बना देते हैं, तो दलितों के उद्धार के लिए शायद इतना ही काफी है। इससे नहीं होने वाला है। जब तक आप उनके बारे में अपनी योजनाएँ नहीं लाएँगे, उनके साथ जो अत्याचार कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ जो दुराचार कर रहे हैं, उसको बन्द नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उनका उद्धार होने वाला नहीं है। वह तभी हो सकता है। इसीलिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी कभी भी यह नहीं चाहेगी कि इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री कोई दलित हो, क्योंकि सत्ता की चाबी प्रधान मंत्री के पास होती है। वे केवल प्रेजिडेंट बनाकर दलितों में सिर्फ यह एक संदेश देना चाहते थे कि देखिए, हमने एक दलित को प्रेजिडेंट बना दिया। आज चाहे आप उत्तर प्रदेश में देख लीजिए या देश में देख लीजिए, अगर सबसे ज्यादा उत्पीड़न किसी का हो रहा है, तो इन्हीं लोगों का हो रहा है।

इतना ही नहीं, आज पूरे देश में unemployment फैला हुआ है। इस पर सभी लोगों ने अपनी बातें कहीं, आँकड़े भी दिए, सब कुछ दिया। हम उन आँकड़ों पर जाना नहीं चाहेंगे, क्योंकि समय कम है। सालाना दो करोड़ लोगों को employment देने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन हुआ क्या, निकला क्या है? जिन लोगों को already employment मिलता था, जिनके लिए रोजगार का कोई जरिया था, वह भी खत्म कर दिया गया। पोस्टें खत्म की जा रही हैं। जहां कहते हैं कि 5 साल से ज्यादा पोस्टें खाली हैं तो उनको हम खत्म कर देंगे। क्यों खाली हैं? आप सरकार में हैं, आप सत्ता में हैं, आपको उन पोस्टों को भरना था, आपने क्यों नहीं भरा? अगर आप नहीं भरते हैं और कहते हैं कि अब ये पोस्टें 5 साल नहीं भरी गई हैं, इसलिए हम इनको खत्म कर देंगे। इसके पीछे मंशा क्या है? जितने भी पीएसयूज हैं, जितने भी पब्लिक सैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, जो सरकारी संस्थाएं हैं, उनको धीरे-धीरे आपने प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ कर दिया और प्राइवेटाइजेशन इसलिए कर दिया, क्योंकि आप जानते हैं प्राइवेटाइजेशन कर देंगे। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति जिनके लिए सरकार चलती है, कुछ चुनिंदा, उन्हीं के लिए सरकार चलती है। गरीबों के लिए और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के लिए सरकार नहीं चल रही है। उसको प्राइवेटाइजेशन इसलिए आपने किया क्योंकि उसमें रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जाएगा। रिजर्वेशन एक ऐसा इश्यू है, जिसके तहत जो दलित समाज के लोग, बैकवर्ड समाज के लोग, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लोग जो थे, वे एक

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

एम्प्लॉयमेंट पाते थे। उस एम्प्लॉयमेंट को आपने कई तरह से खत्म करने की कोशिश की। आपने प्राइवेटाइजेशन करके ठेकेदारों को दे दिया। ठेकेदारों के ऊपर कोई गारंटी नहीं, कोई कंडीशन नहीं है कि वे इनको एम्प्लॉय करेंगे और इनको रिजर्वेशन देंगे। जो ठेकेदार होता है, वह अपनी मरजी से appointment देता है। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ कि धीरे-धीरे रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो रहा है और जहां पर सरकारी पोस्टें थीं, उनको आपने भरना बंद कर दिया। लाखों-लाखों की संख्या में पूरे देश में बैकलॉग है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सुश्री बहन मायावती जी की सरकार थी, जब वे मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने जो पिछले कई वर्षों से बैकलॉग था, कई लाखों की संख्या में था, उन्होंने भरने का काम किया था। वह कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी प्रोवाइडेड है, उसमें है कि कोई भी बैकलॉग आप नहीं रखेंगे, लेकिन बैकलॉग भरने की जगह आप पोस्टें खत्म करने का काम कर रहे हैं। यह इस सरकार की मंशा है। इतना ही नहीं, एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हम एम्प्लॉयमेंट दे तो रहे हैं, पकौड़ा बेचना या अगर कोई चाट बेचता है तो कोई वैसी चीज नहीं है कि ठीक है, पकौड़े वाले की अपनी प्राइवैसी होती है, वह खराब चीज नहीं, लेकिन जब आप उसकी तुलना करने लगते हैं, जब आपको यह कहा जाता है कि आप इस कन्ट्री के यूथ को एम्प्लॉयमेंट क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, जो करोड़ों की संख्या में अनएम्प्लॉइड है, पढ़ाई करके पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट होकर और एक्सपर्टीज लेकर अपनी फील्ड में बैठा हुआ है, आप उस कम्प्यूटर ऑपरेटर से कहते हैं कि पकौड़ा बेचिए। आज तो जयंत सिन्हा जी ने कह दिया कि चाट बेचिए, गोलगप्पे बेचिए। तो फिर इस यूथ को गोलगप्पे और चाट और पकौड़ा बेचने की एजुकेशन दीजिए। उसको फिर आप क्यों पढ़ा रहे हैं, आप क्यों पढ़ाई की बात करते हैं और आप इसके साथ-साथ यह भी तो सोचिए कि आज आप देश को कहां ले जा रहे हैं। इस देश में जो पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति है, उसको आप फोर्स कर रहे हैं कि आपको हम appointment नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप पकौड़ा बेचिए। उसकी एजुकेशन खत्म कर दीजिए। तो आप उसकी एजुकेशन में उसको पकौड़ा बनाना सिखाइए और चाट बनाना सिखाइए, बताशे बनाना सिखाइए, क्योंकि आपकी जो मंशा है कि हम इनको इस तरीके से एम्प्लॉयमेंट देंगे, तो आप इनको क्यों आईआईटी में पढ़ा रहे हैं, क्यों एनआईटी में पढ़ा रहे हैं, क्यों आईआईएम में पढ़ा रहे हैं? आईआईएम पढ़ने के बाद अगर उसको यही काम करना है तो यही काम शुरू से कहिए कि अपने-अपने बच्चों को अब आप इन स्कूलों में मत भेजिए। मैं पूछता हूं, क्या जयंत सिन्हा साहब अपने बच्चे को भेजेंगे या अपने ग्रैंडसन को या इनके जो भाई-भतीजे होंगे, उनको पकौड़े बनाने की दुकान पर भेजेंगे? वे तो कहेंगे कि नहीं, आप जाइए, विदेश में जाकर पढ़कर आइए और अच्छा काम करिए। तो इसलिए अगर हम एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, तो इस चीज को स्वीकारना चाहिए और यह कहना चाहिए कि हां, हमने इस देश के नौजवान लोगों को \* दिया, उनको असत्य बोला, उनको बरगलाया, उनसे वोट असत्य बोलकर के लिया। आपने उनको बरगलाने का काम किया और कहा कि आप हमको वोट दे दो और हम आपको एम्प्लॉयमेंट दे देंगे। तो इस बात को आपको स्वीकारने में क्या दिक्कत है, इसको स्वीकार लीजिए, लेकिन यह मत कहिए कि जो बाहर पकौड़ा बेच रहा है, यह एम्प्लॉयमेंट है। अगर आप इसी को एम्प्लॉयमेंट मानते हैं तो आप महिलाओं के बारे में सोचिए, आप लड़कियों के बारे में सोचिए। वे क्या करेंगी? आप कह रहे हैं कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट तो इस चीज से मिल रहा है। आज इस देश की जो लड़कियां हैं, वे लड़कों से ज्यादा अच्छे नम्बर ला रही हैं, अच्छा पढ़ रही

हैं, अच्छा आगे बढ़ रही हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि "बेटी पढ़ाओ", तो बेटी पढ़ाकर के आप उसको कहां ले जाएंगे, किस दुकान पर बिठाएंगे और क्या कहेंगे कि पकौड़े की दुकान पर बैठो? या आप इसको बताशे की दुकान में बिठाएंगे, जैसाकि आज सिन्हा साहब ने कहा। एक मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि ड्राइवर बन रहे हैं, बीस हजार गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, टैक्सियां चल रही हैं, उनमें भी तो employed हो गए हैं। सर, जो प्राइवेट टैक्सियां चल रही हैं, यहीं पर आप इस देश को ले आना चाहते हैं! जहां एक ओर बाहर के लोग चांद-सितारों और सूरज तक जा रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर हम इसको कहां ले जा रहे हैं — हम इसे पुरातत्व की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। जब इस country और बाहर की countries के बीच comparison होगा तो यहां के नौजवानों का और वहां के नौजवानों का भविष्य देखने को मिलेगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मिश्रा जी, आपके पास पांच मिनट हैं।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** आज देश में जो women हैं, उनके बारे में कहा गया कि देखिए, हमने मुस्लिम महिलाओं के लिए तीन तलाक की बात करके उनके हक की बात की है। आप women की बात करने के हकदार हैं ही नहीं, उनके benefits की बात करने के हकदार हैं ही नहीं। आप तो वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने जब यहां पर Women's Reservation Bill आया था तो उसको रोकने का काम किया था। जिस तरीके से आपने Reservation in Promotion को रोकने का काम किया, आपने Constitutional Amendment को किया, जिसे आप आज तक लोक सभा में नहीं लाए हैं, उसी तरीके से आपने Women's Reservation Bill को भी रोकने का काम किया और आप कहते हैं कि हम उनके बड़े ही खुदाई-खिदमतगार हैं! इस प्रकार इनका चेहरा अलग है, बोलने की चीज़ अलग है। सर, इसमें जन-धन योजना की बात कही गयी है। उधर से यह बात कही गयी कि इस देश के 32 करोड़ लोगों ने, गरीबों ने अपने अकाउंट खोले, जिन्होंने कभी अकाउंट देखे नहीं थे और 32 करोड़ लोगों ने जो अकाउंट खोले, उसमें 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए जमा हो गए हैं। आप यह भी तो देखिए कि ये 32 करोड़ लोग वे लोग हैं, जिन्हें आपने कहा था कि हम 15 से 20 लाख रुपए आपके खाते में जमा करा देंगे, इसलिए लाइन लगाकर उन्होंने खाते खुलवाए और आज उनके खाते में सिर्फ दो रुपए रह गए हैं। तभी तो 32 करोड़ के 72 हजार करोड़ हुए। इस प्रकार दो रुपए अगर उसके खाते में हैं तो इसे आप अपनी बड़ी भारी उपलब्धता बता रहे हैं! आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने बड़ा अच्छा काम कर दिया, बहुत बड़ा काम कर दिया! आपके बैंक वालों ने खुद कहा, आपके स्टेट बैंक की जो तत्कालीन चेयरमैन थीं, उन्होंने खुद मीडिया में स्टेटमेंट में कहा कि हम तो इनके रुपए काट रहे हैं। जिसके खाते में हजार रुपए से कम हैं, उसके खाते से हर महीने हम रुपए काट लेते हैं क्योंकि वे हमारे बैंक का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। तो आप तो उनसे रुपए छीनने का काम कर रहे हैं।

आज इस देश में किसानों की जो हालत है, वह बद से बदतर है। आज आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा, हम सबने देखा, पूरे देश ने देखा कि उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, महाराष्ट्र या कहीं भी ले लीजिए, चाहे वह आलू हो, चाहे टमाटर हो, चाहे प्याज़ हो, उसे उन्हें सड़कों पर फेंकना पड़ा है। उन्हें मुख्य मंत्री जी के घर के सामने यह दिखाने के लिए अपना आलू फेंकना पड़ा कि हमारी हालत क्या है और हमें इस आलू की क्या value मिल रही है। Cold storage में जो किराया था, वह ज्यादा था और आलू की कीमत उससे बहुत कम थी कि वे उसका किराया भी नहीं दे सकते थे इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि इसे cold storage में ही छोड़ दो और cold storage वालों ने उसे

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

सड़कों पर फेंका, किसानों ने फेंका — आज उनकी ऐसी हालत हो गयी है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हाल चल रहा है? वहां पर सिर्फ एक ही काम चल रहा है कि मारो, ठोको। जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि आप encounter कर दो। आज महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है, दलितों का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है, किसानों का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। अगर कोई प्रदर्शन करता है, तो उसको मारने की धमकी दी जाती है, ठोकने की धमकी दी जाती है। इतना ही नहीं, वहां सिर्फ "डंडा और झंडा" के बल पर सब कुछ चल रहा है और कुछ नहीं चल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय डंडे और झंडे के बल पर आपस में समुदायों को लड़ाकर, अल्पसंख्यकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने, दलितों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने, उत्पीड़न करने के अलावा और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्हें इस बात का घमंड नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम आज सरकार में बैठे हैं। अब आपके चार साल हो गए हैं। कल सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से कहा गया कि हमारा यह आखिरी बजट है। सही बात है। आपने बहुत सही कहा। कभी-कभी सही निकल आता है, जुबां पर सरस्वती बैठ जाती है। यह वाकई आपका आखिरी बजट है, आपको अगला बजट पेश करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा, इस देश की जनता आपको अगला बजट पेश करने का मौका नहीं देने वाली है क्योंकि आपने हर वर्ग के लोगों को बरबाद करने का काम किया है। Real Estate, जहां पर लोग काम करते थे, मजदूर काम करते थे, उसकी बुरी हालत हो गयी है। इस देश के मजदूर, किसान, टीचर्स सब परेशान हैं क्योंकि सब jobless हो गए हैं, सब घरों में बैठ गए हैं, उनको कोई काम नहीं मिल रहा है। आज उन्हें मजबूर होकर सड़कों पर आंदोलित होकर या तो आपके डंडे खाने पड़ते हैं या मजबूरी में आत्महत्या करनी पड़ती है। इस देश में आज यह सब हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब यह पूरा देश, इस देश के सभी लोग, इस देश के 85 प्रतिशत लोग - Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, खास तौर से मुस्लिम और Backward Class के लोग आज आपका असली चेहरा देख चुके हैं, उसको पहचान चुके हैं और पहचानने के बाद उन्होंने यह मन बना लिया है, उसका अंदेशा आपको हो भी गया है कि अब ये इकट्ठा होकर आपको आपकी इस गद्दी से बाहर करके इस बजट को बनाने और दुबारा भाषण बनाने की परेशानी से हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए दूर करने वाले हैं। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please protect me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Under which rule?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I spoke today in Rajya Sabha. The first four to six minutes of my speech were blacked out. It was not shown on Rajya Sabha TV. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was not shown on Rajya Sabha TV. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the first five minutes of my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am a Member of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह कैसे हुआ? सर, इसके बारे में पता कीजिए। Sir, please protect me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जरूर इसके बारे में पता करेंगे। Please sit down.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the first five minutes of my speech were not shown on Rajya Sabha TV. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The TV started after six minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are getting Wi-Fi. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please! ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): So, we will enquire about it and let you know what had happened. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Not just let me know...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, give me a chance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, यह तो ब्लैक आउट है। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Without asking for enquiry, how can we? ...(Interruptions)... देरेक जी, इसका यहां से तो पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। यहां से तो पता नहीं लगा सकते।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत serious issue है कि राज्य सभा का टेलिविजन, लाइव टेलिकास्ट हो या उसकी न्यूज़ में प्रोसीडिंगज़ हों, उसमें सभी पार्टिज़ को equally time मिलना चाहिए। आज इसका लाइव टेलिकास्ट नहीं किया। परसों जब यहां बहस हो रही थी, मैं भी उसमें बोला। रात की आठ बजे की न्यूज़ मैंने देखी, उसमें 98 परसेंट न्यूज़ पूरे सदन की बीजेपी के अध्यक्ष को थी और आठ सेकंड मुझे और आठ सेकंड दूसरे विपक्ष के सदस्यों को थीं, टोटल 16 सेकंड थे पूरे विपक्ष को और रूलिंग पार्टी के बीजेपी प्रेजिडेंट को 99.5 परसेंट था। राज्य सभा के टेलिविजन को बीजेपी के टेलिविजन में कन्वर्ट मत करो। यह राज्य सभा का टेलिविजन है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، یہ بہت سیریس ایشو ہے کہ راجیہ سبھا کا ٹیلی ویژن، لائیو ٹیلی کاسٹ ہو یا اس کی نیوز میں پروسیڈنگ ہوں، اس میں سبھی پارٹیز کو ایکولی ٹائم ملنا چاہئے۔ آج اس کا لائیو ٹیلی کاسٹ نہیں کیا۔ پرسوں جب یہاں بحث ہو رہی تھی، میں بھی اس میں بولا۔ رات کے آٹھ بجے کی نیوز میں نے دیکھی، اس میں 98 فیصد نیوز پورے سدن کی بی-جے-پی کے ادھیکش کی تھی اور آٹھ سیکنڈ مجھے اور آٹھ سیکنڈ دوسرے وپکش کے سدسیوں کو تھیں، ٹوٹل 16 سیکنڈ تھے پورے وپکش کو اور رولنگ پارٹی کے بی-جے-پی۔ پریزیڈینٹ کو 99.5 فیصد تھا۔ راجیہ سبھا کو ٹیلی ویژن کو بی-جے-پی کے ٹیلی ویژن میں کنورٹ مت کرو۔ یہ راجیہ سبھا کا ٹیلی ویژن ہے۔

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please assure me after the LoP has spoken. How come these five minutes ...(Interruptions)... इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें परसों वाली भी इन्क्वायरी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इन्क्वायरी ऑल पार्टीज कमेटी के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के द्वारा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اس کی انکوائری ہونی چاہئے --- (مداخلت) --- اس کی انکوائری ہونی چاہئے --- (مداخلت) --- ہمیں پرسوں والی بھی انکوائری چاہئے --- (مداخلت) --- یہ انکوائری آل پارٹیز کمیٹی کے ری-پریزینٹیٹو کے ذریعے ہونی چاہئے --- (مداخلت) ---

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक हम चेयरमैन साहब से बात नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इसका हल यहां पर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: दूसरा, मीडिया को आपने अपनी पार्टी का मीडिया बनाया, लेकिन लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के चैनल को अपनी पार्टी का मीडिया मत बनाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: دوسرا، میڈیا کو آپ نے اپنی پارٹی کا میڈیا بنایا، لیکن لوک سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا کے چینل کو اپنی پارٹی کا میڈیا مت بنائیے --- (مداخلت) ---

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री के. टी. एस. तुलसी। अच्छा, तुलसी जी नहीं है, श्री डी. राजा। यदि कोई बात है, तो राज्य सभा में हम जिस बात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इन सारी बातों के बारे में सभापति जी से चर्चा करके निदान किया जा सकता है। आप लोग जानते हैं। हम सब सीनियर लोग हैं। काफी लम्बे समय से हम लोग यहां पर हैं। इसके बारे में चैम्बर में बात की जा सकती है, उसको यहां करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री डी. राजा। आपका अब बोलने का समय शुरू होता है। आपके पास आठ मिनट का टाइम है। आप अच्छी तरह से बोलिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with great agony, I rise to speak on this Motion. Sir, the Address of the President begins with the paragraph, I quote, "The architect of our Constitution, Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, used to say that political democracy cannot survive without social and economic democracy. Guided by this fundamental spirit of the Constitution and committed to the welfare of weaker sections, my Government is working towards strengthening social justice and economic democracy and to usher ease of living for the common man."

Sir, the sad part is that this Government has been working against political democracy in our country. You may say that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has not contributed anything for democracy in this country. Now, we have listened what Mr. Derek

O'Brien has been saying. What is the democracy that we practice? We should think over that. The sad part is that – with all seriousness, I make this statement, this Government has been working against the political democracy. It has already deepened the social and economic inequalities. Political democracy enshrined in the Constitution and the statutes are shrinking day by day, and with all responsibility I am saying, shrinking day by day due to Government's policy of divide and misrule. Emergence of a surveillance State is threatening the rights of people. This is very dangerous. I appeal to all political parties to think over it.

Sir, quoting Dr. Ambedkar and acting contrary to his vision has been practice of this Government, the present Government. The Government quotes Dr. Ambedkar and at the same time quotes Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyay who opposed the Constitution because it did not allow creating a *Hindu Rashtra*. Sir, it sounds offensive to the very vision of Constitution and the legacy of Dr. Ambedkar. Seventy years after Independence, we cannot afford to invoke those who opposed the very Constitution of the country.

Sir, today, the nation is passing through a very critical period. Ever since we won the Independence, I think, this is the first time the country is passing through such a critical period. There is a crisis, all pervasive crisis. There is a crisis in economic life, there is a crisis in political, social and cultural life. There is crisis in all the organs of State. There is crisis in Judiciary, there is crisis in governance and the Parliament is also facing grave threat. Parliament is there and Parliament's powers are being curtailed. The Government has weakened the Parliament by not referring Bills to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees. Even the Money Bill route is being increasingly taken to negate discussion in the very same House – Rajya Sabha. The entire Opposition wanted the Triple Talaq Bill to be referred to the Select Committee. What is wrong in that? As though the Opposition does not want Triple Talaq. You are making that issue as a big issue. The Opposition wants a legislation but a legislation of this kind will have far-reaching implications on our social life, on our women, their empowerment irrespective of the religions which they belong to. That is why the Parliament should have a closer scrutiny, legislative scrutiny of the legislation. This is what we said. Parliament is undermined by not referring Bills to the Standing Committees. This President, Sir, has given the first Address. But earlier we had one President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan; he had also served as Vice-President and Chairman. Mr. Narayanan emphasized the need for having the Committee system in order to strengthen the parliamentary democracy. The present Prime Minister goes on saying 'Maximum governance, minimum Government.' Now, what is happening in reality? It is 'Maximum Government, minimum Parliament.' That is what is happening. Sir, this is what I would like to appeal to all the parties

[Shri D. Raja]

**2.00 P.M.**

to think over. The situation is very challenging. It is not good for the country and its future. I am happy that the head of the ruling party has come back and is present in the House. He made a speech, opening speech, as though he is the head of the Government. I keenly listened to his speech. Now, I am raising the issue. He talked about poverty. I will not claim as he claimed. He has seen poverty but I was born in poverty; I was grown in poverty; I lived in poverty and I represent people who live in abject poverty. Why is this happening in our country? What is the share of the working people in the wealth of the nation? I am asking this from all the political parties. Touch your conscience and tell me, what is the share of the working people in the nation's wealth which they create? Who build the industries? Who work in industries? Who cultivate land? Who produce the paddy or wheat or anything? Who produce all that? It is all by the working people. What is their share in the country's wealth? I am asking you as to what is their share. They are demanding a fair share. I am asking, after this Government came, while the number of billionaires has increased, the number of people living below the poverty line is increasing. According to the official figures, I am quoting, "29.9 per cent of Indian people live below the poverty line. The latest Oxfam Report has pointed out that in India 1 per cent of rich corner 73 per cent of annual income of the country. This share was 58 per cent in 2013 and it means during the four years of this Government, the present Government, the cornering of wealth by rich has increased by 15 per cent." "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", what is the meaning of "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" if the working people do not have their fair share in the wealth they create? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... That is exactly what the Government should think over. Even the head of the ruling party has mentioned that this Government is working....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Rajaji, Please conclude. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, allow me a couple of minutes. He mentioned how this Government is working in the interest of *Dalits*. I would like to ask, is it not a fact that the attacks on *Dalits* is increasing in this country; also the attacks on *Adivasis* and Minorities in this country. Let us be truthful to the Parliament. Let us be truthful to the nation and to the people outside. Is it not a fact that there is an increase in the attacks on *Dalits*? Sir, I take the example of Gujarat. I don't get into Una, as to what happened in Una. But, there are reports that a *Dalit* boy cannot grow moustache and he is being lynched if he does so. What kind of country are we building? Is this the 'New India', I am asking. A *Dalit* boy cannot ride on a



horse at the time of his marriage. It happened in Rajasthan and he was lynched, and we talk of New India! What is this New India? What is this civilization are we talking about? ...(Time-bell rings)... A Dalit family cannot take water from the common well. What sort of India are we building? We will have to think over. And, the Government can make tall claims but, finally, what happens to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Conclude now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, allow me, I am completing.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वह समय पार्टी के सारे लोगों का है, केवल इन का नहीं है। इन के दो मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you increase the time. We had agreed. Every party has got more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): No; we have no powers. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, मेरा एक मिनट इन्हें दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वह तो आपको भी दे दिया और इन्हें भी दे दिया। श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद। ...(व्यवधान)... He spoke well, but please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: But, Sir,... ...(Interruptions)... Sir, there are problems.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर वह है, तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपका नंबर आने वाला है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, कृपया कर उसे सुन लें। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ समय पहले सरकार की तरफ से एक माननीय मंत्री बोले। पीठ की तरफ से कहा गया कि आप के दल के 3 मिनट बाकी हैं। महोदय, सदन में जब धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव आता है तो उसकी प्रस्तावना सत्ताधारी दल करता है। उसे सेकंड भी सत्ताधारी दल का सदस्य करता है और जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते हैं, वह तो जितना चाहें बोलें, उन पर कोई समय-सीमा नहीं है। लेकिन उस समय 3 मिनट बढ़ाकर 12 मिनट किए गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): इनके भी हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: राजा साहब अच्छा बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए वही मापदंड इन पर भी लागू करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** राजा साहब अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, तो इनके भी तीन मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं। Please conclude in one sentence. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA:** Sir, he is concluding. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, the other issue which I tried to bring to the notice of this House ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** दलित के मामले में ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सतीश जी, आपका भाषण अच्छा हो गया है।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** ये दलित एट्रोसिटी के बारे में बोल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... यह पूरे देश के दलितों का दर्द है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** समय पर बोलना है ...(व्यवधान)... समयबद्ध बोलना है, यह उनकी कला में है ...(व्यवधान)... वे जानते हैं।

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I have two points. Even though I can speak on many points, I will have to speak on two points and finish.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA):** You spoke well.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Now, the point here is, there is increasing attack on intellectuals and artistes in the country. We cannot forget the way Dabholkar was killed, Govind Pansare was killed, Kalburgi was killed, Gauri Lankesh was killed. Sedition charges are slapped on student activists and universities are tense in our country. On the one side, Parliament's powers are curtailed, while on the other side, there is attack on intellectuals, artistes, journalists and those who question the Government and criticize the Government. This is the surest way of creating conditions for fascism in this country. Can we allow fascism to emerge in this country? And this is what I say, unprecedented and extraordinary situation, we are confronting today after Independence. And this has to be understood. The President's Address does not recognize this reality and political parties must recognize this reality. Sir, this Government claims this Government is pro-working class.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA):** Please be brief. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Let me take this one point and conclude, Sir. This Government claims it is pro-working class. Even somebody said, the left has nothing to complain against the President's Address or Budget and the right is satisfied with this. Left or right, I am raising the question regarding National Minimum Wage in spite of the

recommendations of Indian Labour Conference and decisions of the Supreme Court. ₹ 18,000 is the common demand of all Central Trade Unions. What is the decision of the Government? Then, disinvestment of strategic public sector undertakings and you are inviting FDI in trade, FDI in retail trade and FDI in defence production. ...(Interruptions)... I am asking: Is it in the interest of the country? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): No, please do not elaborate. ...(Interruptions)... You make your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am asking...(Interruptions)... Sir, if I am raising any irrelevant issue, you point out to me. I am asking you also, whether inviting FDI in defence production is the way to protect our country and save the country. This is where I am saying, this Government has been breaking all the strong fundamentals of our economy, all the strong fundamentals of our democracy. And this is where I do not think the President's Address recognises the prevailing reality, the prevailing crisis in our country. And this is where...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay; you have taken five minutes more. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I think all political parties must realize how to save the country, how to take the country forward. Now, the country needs our collective efforts. ...(Interruptions)... This is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Nothing more is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri B. K. Hariprasad. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Thank you Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to speak on the resolution moved to thank the President for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament. Sir, I have got all three earlier speeches of the President. One common thing that we are seeing is, quoting of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. Fortunately, this time, as rightly pointed out by Shri D. Raja, they have brought in the name of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar also. If you just go through the contrast between Deendayal Upadhyay and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, as my hon. friend, Shri D. Raja has mentioned about it, well may be, for the people who wear black caps and khaki knickers, Deendayal Upadhyaya may be everything, but the country still wants to know what great contribution he has made to the Constitution

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and the freedom struggle. I do not know from where he has been mentioned. That is the only thing which is common in almost all the speeches of the hon. President.

Sir, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar who is the architect of the Constitution strongly believes in the geographical territory of the nation, not the religious territory what was preached by Deendayal Upadhyaya. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar strongly believed in the Constitution, I would like to know whether Deendayal Upadhyaya had got the same confidence or belief in the Constitution. I think the hon. Member who moved the Motion of Thanks to the President Address failed to address this issue.

Sir, what Deendayal Upadhyaya said was, एकात्म मानववाद। Integrate humanism. There are some slogans which are catchy slogans of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the NDA. When they came to power in 2014 it was अच्छे दिन, भ्रष्टाचार का खात्मा। All slogans were there. Then, सबका साथ-सबका विकास. Then, they said “minimum Government maximum governance.” After four years, I want to say where is the Governance. There is only Government, there is no governance at all. Right from wherever the Bharatiya Janata Party was ruling in the States there is no governance. I do not want to elaborate. The world would have appreciated, if in the President’s Address to the joint session of Parliament he would have mentioned about the mass rapes that are taking place in some of the States which are barbaric and uncivilized. But unfortunately there is no mention in the President’s Address.

Sir, majority of the people in this country would have felt happy if the hon. President would not have compared Deendayal Upadhyaya with Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

Sir, hon. Member, Amit Shah initiating the discussion on the Address, said that we have opposed the National Commission for the Backward Classes Bill. Suppose, they have brought the Bill to strengthen the National Commission for Backward Classes, I want to submit that I have introduced a Private Member’s Bill on this subject in this House in 2016. They have not brought anything new in the Bill. If at all they are serious about the Backward Classes Bill, they should have moved an amendment to the Bill in this House, to include five members from the OBC, one woman member from the OBC, one member from the religious minority community, either Christians or Muslims or Sikh or Budhha or Jain. Any of these religious minorities we wanted in it. But they opposed the spirit of reservation. They opposed the spirit of representation in the Commission. On the contrary, they are accusing us that we are opposing the Bill, which they have brought to give strength to the NCBC.

They are talking of the latest *jumla*. The President of the Bharatiya Janata Party proudly defends it. They are glorifying the habit of begging. He has defended the

*pakoda* economics. Sir, every mother in the country wants that her daughter or son to become a doctor or an engineer. But the BJP Government has made the engineers and doctors to sell *pakodas*. It is a shameful act on this earth. This is the kind of vision that they have for the people who are educated. Sir, in Para 15 of the President's Address, the President has mentioned about the irrigation projects. Sir, let me talk about my State of Karnataka. When it was formed way back in 1956, it was sandwiched between the major States, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra, Telangana, and even smaller States like Puducherry and Goa. Sir, they have mentioned that 99 irrigation projects are in progress. The people of northern Karnataka have been demanding the Central Government and the Goa Government for drinking water from the State. The Prime Minister has failed to call the meeting of the Chief Ministers of three States, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka to sort out this problem. On the contrary, they say that the Congress should speak to their counterparts in Goa and Maharashtra. Sir, it is ridiculous. The river Mahanadi or Cauvery or Krishna does not belong to the BJP or the Congress. It belongs to the people of this country. Whenever there is a problem, whenever there is a serious issue, it is the duty of the Prime Minister to call the meeting of the Chief Ministers and sort out the issue. Instead of that, they are talking like panchayat members. This is not fair. People of northern Karnataka are seriously affected; they are facing serious drinking water problem. If they believe in *sab ka saath, sab ka vikas*, the Prime Minister should immediately intervene and get the due share of water from Goa to Karnataka.

Sir, as far as the Governmental plan of the Bhartiya Janata Party is concerned, we have been seeing quite often that a lot of BJP people say that it is Narendra Modi's model which has developed Gujarat. Recently, the Bhartiya Janata Party President and the Prime Minister went to Karnataka. Let me talk where we stand and where their model stands. Sir, I have grown with Karnataka. When I started visiting Delhi way back in 1979, I had one aeroplane which used to reach Delhi *via* Hyderabad. Now, Sir, over a period of forty years, we have, to and fro, almost sixty flights from Bangalore to Delhi, and if it is a hopping flight, it is 100 flights from Bangalore to other parts of the country. Sir, for your kind information, Bangalore has got a third largest air traffic in the country, and it is a third largest airport. Is it a model of Mr. Narendra Modi in Gujarat? If you talk of the healthcare, if you talk of education, the position is like this. On the 4th, there was my question in the Rajya Sabha. My question was on the education of the girl child in the country. Whether with 74.4 per cent of girls between 15 and 17 years in schools, Gujarat ranks twentieth among 21 major States? मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि the answer from Mr. Prakash Javadekar is: "Yes, Sir, as per the sample survey registration system, based on survey-2014 of the office of the

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Registrar General of India, Gujarat has 73.4 per cent of girls between 15 and 17 years in school, and ranked twentieth out of the 21 major States." Sir, in terms of education, if you compare Shri Narendra Modi's model in Gujarat and the Congress model in Karnataka, we have got thirty districts; twenty-seven districts have got a medical college, with full-fledged hospital with 300 beds, and so far as private medical colleges are concerned, we have six major medical colleges. If you take example of the engineering, about two lakh people pass out of these engineering colleges from Karnataka. What is the status of Mr. Narendra Modi's model in Gujarat?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, my time is not over ...(*Interruptions*)... I am still here. I have got two more years, Sir. My time is not over. My party has got more time. Let me speak ...(*Interruptions*)... महोदय, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मुझे नहीं बोलना है, तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि आप बोलें, मगर समय चाहता है कि आप उसका ध्यान रखें।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: आप भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को इतना लंबा-चौड़ा बोलने देते हैं, हमें नहीं बोलने देंगे, तो यह कैसे होगा? मैं एक ही बात बोल कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बोलिए, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम कम हो जाएगा।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: महोदय, मैं एक मिनट बोल कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हां, खत्म करिए।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: आप सुन लीजिए, महोदय। प्रधान मंत्री ने परसों बेंगलुरु में जाकर कहा कि कांग्रेस की सरकार 10 परसेंट कमीशन लेती है। सर, राफेल का कमीशन कितना है, उनको बोलने दीजिए, फिर मैं मानूंगा और 10 या 20 परसेंट क्या है, मैं बता दूंगा। अगर इनके पास 10 परसेंट का सबूत है, तो इसकी जाँच करा लीजिए। अगर मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ एक भी सबूत बाहर आ गया, तो हम राजनीति छोड़ देंगे। सत्य से दूर ऐसा शब्द नहीं बोलना चाहिए। वे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, पंचायत मेम्बर नहीं हैं। वे स्वयं को प्रधान सेवक बोलते हैं। उनको चुनाव के लिए सत्य से दूर ऐसा शब्द नहीं बोलना चाहिए। We, the south Indian people are peace-loving. Let them not go and disturb the State. They will be taught a lesson this time. Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, thank you and I want to speak about the feasibility of simultaneous elections. We, in our country, have adopted Parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary democracy does not only give the fixed term to the Houses

of Parliament and to the State Legislatures; Parliamentary democracy also makes the Government accountable to these elected Houses for every minute of their stay in the Government. To say that in the interest of stability, the accountability should be sacrificed, is to launch a lethal attack on the basic structure of the Constitution. The basic structure of the Constitution is where our Houses are elected but the Government remains answerable to them and the minute they lose the confidence of the House, they are required to go. I believe that this an idea which is incapable of being upheld because the Parliament does not have even the right to alter the basic structure of the Constitution. Accountability in Parliamentary democracy has been held in *Keshavanand Bharati* case to be a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. I fail to understand as to how such a blatantly unconstitutional idea is gaining currency.

I would also like to submit that it is my view that such a structure is also destructive of the federal fabric of India. We have 30 States now. Apart from that, it is completely impractical. How will it function in a federal structure where every State has a fixed term? But there is accountability. The moment they lose power, they are dissolved and fresh elections have to be held. Does the Government want to say that there will be no accountability so far as the States are concerned? Are the States going to give up their Parliamentary model? It is just not possible. I think, the Government is prioritizing stability over democratic principles which is not a good thing because, after all, we can't expect that simultaneous elections are only being propagated for the fact that there will be dominance of the Central leadership in the election process. But, what about the local issues? The local issues will not be given due importance because in this case where the national leadership has huge amounts of funds at their disposal, the States will lose out on being able to present the local issues in front of the people. Also, there are instances of this even in the recent past that there is one party voted in the Centre, but within months it loses the elections in States, like in Delhi and in Bihar. That is because of the federal structure of our Constitution. If you don't want to give space to States, I am sorry to say that it will amount to a completely unconstitutional exercise. This is a danger to democracy. I believe this is destructive of the concept that Union and States are equal. They cannot be subjugated in this fashion through the subterfuge. This is an idea which is mindlessly brought in for the purpose of greed to stay in power and it tantamounts to sacrificing the democratic polity. It will also end up only in multiplying the influence of money power and neither of this is good for the nation. Thank you.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I am thoroughly disappointed with the Address of the President. It is not

[Shri Joy Abraham]

his fault. It is a Constitutional obligation and at the same time, it is ceremonial. But, the President's Address should reflect the realities in the country. Here the President should have spelt out Government's policies and programmes, at least, for one year. Amit Shahji has pointed out the so-called great achievements and our LoP, Ghulam Nabi Azadji gave a befitting reply that all those programmes are repacked ones. But, there is one thing in the Address, there is a passing reference to Government's commitment to double farmers' incomes by 2022. The year 2022 has an importance because it is the 75th Anniversary of our Independence. The Government should at least do justice to the President, to the office of the President. The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. There is no reference to our relations with Pakistan and China. The standoff on Doklam, there is no reference. There is no reference to daily casualties of our Armed Forces suffered at Line of Actual Control or International Border. The soldiers are bleeding, the civilians are also bleeding, and Jammu and Kashmir is bleeding. There is no reference to the alarming situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, there is a reference to the presence of ten Heads of States in our Republic Day celebrations. It is well and good. This is part of geopolitics, we can understand. But, there is a danger. The Free Trade Agreement we have signed with these ten ASEAN countries is actually ruining our domestic cultivators and cash crops. There is no remunerative price for our domestic products. Further there is a proposal for a new treaty, RCEP, involving Japan, China, Australia, South Korea, New Zealand and India. Ten ASEAN countries, plus these six countries, with these sixteen, negotiations are going on. For a new treaty, we have to be very cautious because that may ruin our agriculture and the cultivators. They are not getting remunerative prices. Of course, there is a slogan put forward by the Prime Minister, 'Make in India'. It is good. But there should have been another slogan, "Grow in India". All agriculturists are deserting cultivation because it is not profitable. The recent cyclone, Ockhi devastated three States- Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep. So many casualties were there. Many fishermen were missing. There is no trace about them. Our searches have not succeeded. Of course, the Central Government helped in searching. Our Armed Forces have done a good job, but rehabilitation of Ockhi victims is a must. The Central Government has to come with a package to help these poor fishermen. This is actually a national calamity. There is no hindrance in declaring Ockhi as a national calamity and help the victims. The Government must come forward. There is no reference in the President's Speech regarding the prevailing atmosphere in the country. Shri D. Raja was saying that there is violence, there is intolerance, there is hatred, there is mistrust and also atrocities against *Dalits*, minorities and lynching incidents by *gau rakshaks*, lynching of migrant workers, communal violence in various parts of the country, including the latest



Kasganj in UP, growing attacks on freedom of speech and expression as manifested in the heinous killings of Gauri Lankesh, Kalburgi, Narendra Dabholkar, Govind Pansare. The atrocities were especially on women and children. The Government has to put down this violence and intolerance with an iron hand. There is nothing in the Address about these things. Amit Shahji was boasting about the mandate the BJP got, and ironically he mentioned Manipur and Goa. Ahmed Patelji gave a befitting reply. Actually, democracy was killed brutally in Manipur and Goa. Sir, I will conclude my speech with a few more points. Democracy should be preserved in this country at any cost. The BJP came to power with absolute majority, but that absolute majority is now coming down and I think, you still have got absolute majority. Together with the allies you have got a thumping majority. So, your obligation is also great. You have to lead the country. Democracy should be preserved at any cost and federalism should be preserved. The State should be given its due. I have some more points to say. I will say it during the Budget discussion. Regarding the state of affairs of Kerala's cultivators, especially the rubber cultivators, all the cash crop growers are in distress in Kerala because of the wrong import policy of this Government. Nothing was done. Only lip service was given to save the agriculturists and cultivators and that is why I have said that cultivators are deserting agriculture. There should be "Grow in India" to balance "Make in India." Thank you.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के राष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद जो पहला अभिभाषण संसद में हुआ, उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करने के लिए, धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए मैं यहां पर खड़ी हूँ। मैं सिर्फ तीन-चार मुद्दों को स्पर्श करूंगी, क्योंकि बाकी सभी सदस्यों ने बहुत सारे मुद्दों पर यहां बोल दिया है।

महोदय, मैं ये चार लाइनें बताकर शुरुआत करूंगी, कि:-

"हंगामा खड़ा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं,  
तस्वीर बदलनी चाहिए।  
मेरे सीने में न सही, तेरे सीने में ही सही,  
जो कहीं हो आग, वह सुलगनी चाहिए।"

महोदय, हंगामा खड़ा करना, हमारा, विपक्ष का मकसद कभी भी नहीं था। जो तस्वीर बदलने की बात हम करते हैं, उस तस्वीर को बदलने का काम अगर किसी ने शुरू किया, तो वह हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने शुरू किया था। मैं यहां पर बताना चाहती हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यहां पर बताना चाहती हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के दरम्यान ...**(व्यवधान)**... दादा, आप सुन लीजिए। मुझे गर्व है कि मैं एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के परिवार से आती हूँ। मेरे नाना जी 1916 में गदर मूवमेंट में फांसी पर चढ़ाये गये थे। मैं उस परिवार से आती हूँ, इसलिए मुझे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के प्रति ज्यादा ममत्व है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ही एक ऐसी पार्टी है, जिसने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में अपनी अहम भूमिका निभाई है, यह बात मैं यहां बताना चाहती हूँ। तिलक, गोखले, जो महाराष्ट्र से थे,

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

गांधी जी, नेहरू जी, मौलाना आज़ाद जी, सरदार पटेल जी, कितने नाम हम गिनायें, जो कांग्रेस से जुड़ कर स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन चलाते रहे! जो सरदार पटेल जी का नाम लेकर आज ये लोग डंका बजा रहे हैं, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि सरदार पटेल जी ने ही गोलवलकर गुरु जी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी और बताया था कि समाज का एक समूह, एक विचारधारा गांधी जी की हत्या हो, इसका वातावरण तैयार करने में लगा है। वह कौन सा समूह है, यह मुझे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं, इन लोगों को अच्छे से मालूम है।

महोदय, नेहरू जी ने इस देश में पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी की शुरुआत की, उसे मज़बूत करने की कोशिश की। मुझे यह कहने में कतई भी हिचक नहीं है। मैं यहां पर यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि ऑल इंडिया शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स फेडरेशन की तरफ से कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली के लिए हमारे दो कैंडिडेट्स चुनाव के लिए खड़े थे, जिनमें से एक बी.आर. अम्बेडकर थे और दूसरे मंडल थे। उसमें मंडल जी चुन कर आ गये, लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन हो गया, तो वे सुहरावर्दी की गवर्नमेंट में पाकिस्तान चले गये और हमारे अम्बेडकर जी को वहां पराभूत होना पड़ा। अम्बेडकर जी जब पराभूत हुए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप आगे सुनिए। आप सुनने की क्षमता रखिए। जब अम्बेडकर जी पराभूत हो गये, तो ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की वर्किंग कमेटी ने एक लेटर तब के हमारे महाराष्ट्र के, मुम्बई प्रान्त के सीएम श्री बी.जी. खेर को लिखा कि अगर हमें अम्बेडकर जी को कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में लाना है, तो वहां पर जगह बना दीजिए। मैं बहुत अभिमान के साथ कहना चाहूँगी कि हमारे ही मुम्बई प्रान्त के, हमारे ही महाराष्ट्र के मिस्टर एम.आर. जयकर ने रेजिगनेशन दिया, ताकि उनकी जगह पर वे चुन कर आयें और आखिर उनकी जगह पर हमारे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर चुन कर आ गये और उन्होंने संसद में कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली के तहत संविधान लिखने का काम किया।

महोदय, इन लोगों की तो यह अपेक्षा थी, उनका तो यह माहौल बनाने का काम चल रहा था कि जिनके पास पैसा है, जिनके पास शिक्षा है, सिर्फ वही लोग वोटिंग करें, लेकिन पहली बार हमारे पंडित नेहरू जी ने और उनके सभी साथियों ने उसका विरोध किया। सर, मैं रिकॉर्ड पर बताना चाहती हूँ कि 1937 में जब हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार चुनाव हुए, उसमें मेरे पिता जी भी सतारा कांस्टीट्यूट से चुन कर आये थे। तब मतदान कौन करते थे— सिर्फ टैक्स भरने वाले व्यक्ति। जो आदमी सारे टैक्स भरता था, वही मतदान करता था। जब अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान बनाना शुरू किया, तब उन्होंने सभी लोगों को, महिला सहित सभी लोगों को वहां पर मतदान करने का अधिकार दिया। मैं यहां पर इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, लोकशाही का मन्दिर जिसे बोलते हैं, उसके बारे में हमारे नेहरू जी ने बोला। जब भाखड़ा-नांगल का बांध बनाया गया, तब उन्होंने बोला कि अगर लोकशाही का मंदिर कोई है, तो यह बाँध है। इसकी शुरुआत, हिन्दुस्तान की नींव अगर किसी ने रखी है, तो पंडित नेहरू ने रखी है। इसमें किसी को भी शक नहीं है। IT हो या IM हो, रशिया ने भी हमारा साथ दिया। यहां पर IT, IM, नवरत्न कम्पनीज़, ये सब लगाने की कोशिश और हिन्दुस्तान का नविनर्माण करने की कोशिश पंडित नेहरू जी ने की। उनके बाद शास्त्री जी आये। शास्त्री जी ने यहां पर "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा लगाया। इंदिरा गांधी आयीं, तो इंदिरा जी आंधी की तरह एक के बाद

एक डिजीजन लेती गई। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके सर्वसामान्य लोगों के लिए, गांव-गरीबों के लिए, जिन्हें बैंकों में खड़ा नहीं होने दिया जाता था, वहां पर आम जनता को सम्मिलित करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो वह इंदिरा गांधी जी ने किया है। राजीव गांधी जी के बारे में बताना मेरे लिए तो अहम भाग्य का क्षण है, क्योंकि राजीव गांधी जी ऐसे व्यक्ति थे, जिनकी वजह से 73वें संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट आरक्षण दिया गया। आज हमारी जैसी जिला परिषद से आई हुई महिलाएं भी यहां पर राज्य सभा में अगर बात कर रही है, तो इसके लिए हमें सिर्फ राजीव गांधी जी की दूरदृष्टि को श्रेय देना चाहिए। Twenty-first century, जिसको 21वीं शताब्दी बोलते हैं, हमें उसमें ले जाने का काम राजीव गांधी जी ने किया। 18 साल के बच्चों को मतदान देने का अधिकार भी राजीव गांधी जी ने हमें दिया।

सर, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार आई, उन दस सालों में जितने निर्णय हुए, उनको ये खत्म करना चाह रहे हैं, लेकिन आरटीआई एक्ट, जिसका बजट उन्होंने कम कर दिया है, फूड सेक्युरिटी एक्ट, मनरेगा, 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन, ये सब मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार में हुआ है और सोनिया गांधी जी के आग्रह से राज्य सभा में महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन से संबंधित बिल पारित कर दिया, लेकिन मैं आज सुबह भी इस पर बोली हूँ कि अगर इनकी राष्ट्रीय इच्छा-शक्ति हो, उनके मन में खोट न हो, उनके इरादों में खोट न हो, तो लोक सभा में इनके जो बहुत सारे लोग चुन कर आए हैं, वे हमेशा बोलते हैं कि हमारे लोग चुन कर आए हैं, उनका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ गया है, इसलिए महिलाओं के लिए 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन कर देना चाहिए।

सर, मैं यहां पर बताना चाहती हूँ कि ये हमेशा बोलते रहते हैं कि 60 सालों में कुछ नहीं किया। चूंकि समय की पाबंदी है, इसलिए दो-तीन मिनट्स में ही मैंने गिनवा दिया कि हमने यानी इस गवर्नमेंट ने क्या-क्या किया है, लेकिन मुझे याद है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का एक बड़ा टनल, हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा टनल, जिसका उद्घाटन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने किया। वह टनल यूपीए सरकार में बना और उसका उद्घाटन मोदी जी ने किया, लेकिन मोदी जी ने भाषण किया कि 60 साल में हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। वे जहां पर खड़े होकर टनल का उद्घाटन कर रहे थे, उसी टनल के बाजू में खड़े होकर वे बोलते हैं कि 60 साल में कुछ नहीं किया। मैं मोदी जी के मन से जरूर सहमत हूँ कि अगर 60 साल में कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया, तो साढ़े तीन सालों में आप जो कर सके, वह हम नहीं कर पाए। आपने लोगों को आपस में लड़ाया, क्या खाना है, क्या पीना है, क्या पहनना है, क्या लिखना है, क्या देखना है, इन सबके ऊपर पाबंदी और restriction लगाने का जो काम मोदी जी ने किया, वह हमने 60 सालों में बिल्कुल कभी नहीं किया।

सर, चूंकि मैं एक किसान परिवार से आती हूँ, इसलिए मैं किसानों के बारे में बोलना चाहती हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में किसानों के बारे में यह बोला कि किसानों को डेढ़ गुना एमएसपी देने का निर्णय कर लिया है। इस संबंध में डा. स्वामीनाथन जी की जो एक रिपोर्ट है, उसको आज लागू करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आती हूँ, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आती हूँ, पवार साहब यहां बैठे हैं, वहां पर साढ़े तीन सालों में 13 हजार लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। परसों ही हमारे धूलिया के धरमा पाटिल नामक एक किसान है, जिसने मंत्रालय में मुख्य मंत्री के दालन में जाकर विषपान कर लिया और आत्महत्या कर ली।

## (श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

मुझे लगता है कि अगर आपकी सही मंशा है कि किसानों को राहत दी जाए, तो किसानों की आमदनी दुगुना करने के लिए एक तो कर्जा मुक्ति होनी चाहिए और दूसरी, उसके लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान करने चाहिए।

सर, 2020 में हमारा हिन्दुस्तान सबसे युवा देश होने वाला है, सबसे ज्यादा युवा हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में होने वाले हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन तो दिया था कि हम 2 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन साढ़े तीन सालों में उन्होंने 2 लाख लोगों को भी रोजगार देने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि हमारे बच्चों को उलटा बोल रहे हैं कि आप यह बेचो, वह बेचो। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे देश का आदमी, देश का तरुण गरीब जरूर है, लेकिन वह अपना आत्मसम्मान कभी नहीं बेचेगा।

सर, मैं अंत में इतना ही बोलूंगी कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने बोला, "वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्"। उन्होंने "वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्" करके शुरुआत की, लेकिन आज देश में जात के ऊपर, मजहब के ऊपर, हर प्रदेश के ऊपर, लिहाज के ऊपर, खान-पान के ऊपर हर चीज के ऊपर झगड़े चलते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Rajaniji, your time is over.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** सर, मैं आधा मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में हाल ही में भीमाकोरे गांव की घटना हुई और यह घटना यह रेखांकित करती है कि लोगों को आपस में लड़ाया जा रहा है। मैंने एक बहुत अच्छी लाइन पढ़ी थी, 'When I crossed my street, they asked my caste; when I crossed my district, they asked my religion; when I crossed my State, they asked my language. I became an Indian only after when I crossed my country.' इसी के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Singh. I know it is your maiden speech. That's why you can take a maximum of 15 minutes.

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, सदन में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर आए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में अनेक विषयों पर चर्चा की, विपक्ष ने यहां उस पर कई मुद्दे भी उठाए, कई बिन्दुओं पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उनमें जो सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा सामने आया है, वह देश के लोकतंत्र को बचाने का मुद्दा है। आज इस देश का लोकतंत्र खतरे में है। यह बात हम सांकेतिक नहीं कह रहे हैं, इस सदन का कोई सदस्य ऐसा नहीं कह रहा है, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के चार प्रतिष्ठित न्यायाधीशों ने, आजादी के बाद पहली बार देश में यह घटना हुई, जब चार न्यायाधीशों ने एक साथ कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र खतरे में है, हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र को बचाने की आवश्यकता है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र पर आज जिस प्रकार से एक-के-बाद दूसरा हमला हो रहा है — यह लोकतंत्र हमें आसानी से हासिल नहीं हुआ है, आजादी हमें आसानी से हासिल नहीं हुई है, यह

संविधान हमें बहुत आसानी से हासिल नहीं हुआ। इस देश के संविधान और आजादी को पाने के लिए शहीदे आजम भगत सिंह ने, सुखदेव ने, राजगुरु ने, राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल ने, अशफाक उल्लाह ने, राजेंद्र लिहड़ी ने, खुदीराम बोस ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी। जब देश में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने आंदोलन चलाया, उनके त्याग और बलिदान से यह देश आजाद हुआ है। किसी फर्जी राष्ट्रवादी के त्याग और बलिदान से यह देश आजाद नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस प्रकार से देश में हालात पैदा किए जा रहे हैं, लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से चुनी हुई सरकार को, ऐसी सरकार को जिसे प्रचंड बहुमत से देश की जनता ने चुना, उस सरकार को चलने नहीं दिया जाता — चाहे वह वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार हो या दिल्ली की सरकार हो — एक निर्वाचित सरकार, जिसे 70 में से 67 विधायकों का बहुमत मिला, हमसे इस देश की सरकार की क्या दुश्मनी है, मुझे समझ नहीं आता।

चुनावों में हमारे प्रधान सेवक ने, देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, वे देश के प्रधान अभिभावक भी हैं, मुझे तकलीफ है, कष्ट है, इस बात की पीड़ा है कि जब देश के प्रधान सेवक ने रामलीला मैदान से कहा कि अरविंद केजरीवाल एक नक्सलवादी है, इसे जंगल में भेज देना चाहिए। मुझे इस बात की तकलीफ है, पीड़ा है कि इस देश का प्रधान सेवक एक व्यक्ति को नक्सलवादी कहकर सम्बोधित करता है। मैंने उसी दिन कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह लोकतंत्र है, जम्हूरियत है, डेमोक्रेसी है, जहां जनता मालिक होती है। जिसे जनता चाहती है वह जंगल में जाता है और जनता जिसे चाहती है, वह विधान सभा में जाता है। देश की जनता ने 67 विधायकों के साथ अरविंद केजरीवाल को दिल्ली विधान सभा में भेजा है और तीन विधायकों के साथ भारतीय जनता पार्टी को जंगल में भेजने का काम किया है।

मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, ...**(व्यवधान)**... नफरत की बुनियाद पर हिन्दुस्तान नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मोहब्बत की बुनियाद पर हिन्दुस्तान चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आम आदमी की आवाज़ को दबाने की कोशिश मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सही सुनने की क्षमता रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये वे लोग हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो इस देश को बरबाद करना चाहते हैं। ये वे लोग हैं जो ताजमहल को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। जब हम यहां आए तो आपने हमें सौगंध दिलाई कि इस देश के संविधान की रक्षा करूंगा, इस देश की एकता और अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण रखूंगा, लेकिन मुझे जरा बताइए, जब इनका एक चुना हुआ विधायक कहता है कि ताजमहल इसलिए तोड़ देना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसे मुगलों ने बनाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कुतुब मीनार भी तोड़ डालो क्योंकि उसे भी मुगलों ने बनाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पार्लियामेंट भी तोड़ डालो, देश का राष्ट्रपति भवन भी तोड़ डालो, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी नक्सलवाद की बुनियाद पर नहीं बनेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Don't make such comments sitting there. Don't do that. You are in the Treasury Benches. You should be more responsible.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** अगर सही मायने में हिन्दुस्तान को बनाना है, हिन्दुस्तान को आगे ले जाना है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये कहते हैं कि मारो, काटो, लोगों को बरबाद करो और हम कहते हैं कि बेघर लोगों को आबाद करो। यह हमारा राजनीति का हिस्सा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should be more responsible.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** यह गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब का देश है। यह वह देश है जहां बिस्मिल्ला खां की शहनाई संकट-मोचन के मंदिर में गूंजती है। यह वह देश है जहां मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी पदमावत लिखते हैं। यह वह देश है जहां मोहम्मद रफी गाना गाते हैं — 'मेरे रोम रोम में बसने वाले राम, जगत के स्वामी, हे अंतरयामी, मैं तुझसे क्या मांगूं?' अगर इस देश के अंदर नफरत की बात की जाएगी, भाई से भाई को बांटने की बात की जाएगी, हिन्दू से मुसलमान को लड़ाने की बात की जाएगी, अगड़ा-पिछड़ा और दलित-स्वर्ण की बात की जाएगी, तो मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि इस देश के लोकतंत्र को आज इस प्रकार से कुचलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। दिल्ली के अंदर एक निर्वाचित सरकार है। उस निर्वाचित सरकार के मुखिया श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल हैं। क्या गुनाह है उस केजरीवाल की सरकार का? क्या उसका यह गुनाह है कि वह बिजली आधे दाम पर देती है? क्या यह गुनाह है कि वह पानी मुफ्त देती है? क्या यह गुनाह है कि हमने किसानों को 50,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर मुआवजा दिया? क्या यह गुनाह है कि हमने "मोहल्ला क्लीनिक" खोला? मान्यवर, क्या हमारा यह गुनाह है कि शिक्षा के स्तर को हमने हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बेहतर बनाने का काम किया? हमारा गुनाह क्या है? हमारा अपराध क्या यह है कि हम एक चुनी हुई सरकार को अच्छे ढंग से संचालित करना चाहते हैं? केजरीवाल की सरकार को लाट साहब के डंडे से आप चलाना चाहते हैं। लाट साहब के डंडे को बंगाल से दिल्ली तक आप चला रहे हैं। पूरा देश आपको देख रहा है। इसको बरबाद करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। उत्तराखंड में आपने निर्वाचित सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया। गोवा के अंदर आपने तिकड़म से सरकार बना ली, आपने मणिपुर में तिकड़म से सरकार बना ली और अब उसको अपनी उपलब्धि गिनाते हैं। लोकतंत्र को बचाने की जरूरत है। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस प्रकार से दिल्ली के अंदर अरविंद केजरीवाल की सरकार को, आज एक चुनी हुई सरकार को, 70 में से 67 विधायकों वाली सरकार को अगर ये सरकार नहीं चलने दे रही है, तो इसका मतलब लोकतंत्र में हमारी कोई आस्था नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... लोकतंत्र में हमारी कोई आस्था नहीं है। एक मिनट, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। आप जब बोल रहे थे, तो हम सुन रहे थे।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने अपने घोषणा-पत्र में बड़े-बड़े वादे किए थे। घोषणा-पत्र जनता के साथ आपका करार होता है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने चुनावी रैलियों में बड़े-बड़े वादे किए थे, वह आपका इस देश की जनता के साथ करार है, उस वादे को आपको पूरा करना चाहिए। आपने कहा था, इतना काला धन लाएँगे कि हर आदमी के खाते में 15 लाख रुपये जमा हो जाएँगे। आज तक 15 रुपया भी किसी आदमी के खाते में नहीं पहुँचा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उम्मीद करता था कि अध्यक्ष जी यहां रहेंगे। आपने चुनाव में कहा कि दो करोड़ युवाओं को रोजगार देंगे। रोजगार का वादा आपने पूरा नहीं किया। आपके कार्यकाल में 84 प्रतिशत रोजगार घटा है। आपने किसानों से कहा, कर्जा माफ करेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चुनावी रैलियों में कहा, हम कर्जा माफ करेंगे, लेकिन बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के साथ क्रूर मजाक करने का काम किया है। आपने एक पैसे का कर्जा माफ किया, दो रुपये का कर्जा माफ किया, तीन रुपये का कर्जा माफ किया। आपकी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के साथ एक क्रूर मजाक करने का काम किया। अगर हम व्यापारियों की बात करें, तो जिस व्यापारी ने आपको अपने कंधे पर उठा कर देश की सरकार बना दी, जिस व्यापारी ने लाइन में लग कर आपको इतने वोट्स दिए, उन देश के व्यापारियों से आपकी

क्या दुश्मनी है, ज़रा हमको बताइए। पहले नोटबंदी लाते हैं, फिर जीएसटी लाते हैं, फिर रिटेल में 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई लेकर आते हैं, अब उनकी जो बची-खुची दुकानें हैं, उनकी सीलिंग करके पूरी दिल्ली में उनको उजाड़ने का काम करते हैं। आपने 7 लाख व्यापारियों को बरबाद किया। आपने किसानों को \* दिया, आपने नौजवानों को \* दिया, आपने व्यापारियों को \* दिया, आपने इस देश के आम आदमी को \* दिया और आप कहते हैं कि आप इस देश को तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं, आप इस देश को उन्नति के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, आज आम आदमी पार्टी की दिल्ली की सरकार को और उनके चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को इस सरकार ने एक के बाद दूसरी, जिस तरह से उत्पीड़न करने का काम किया है कि हमारे 15 विधायकों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया गया। विधायकों को तो जेल में डालना दूर की बात है, हमारे एक विधायक श्री सोमनाथ भारती हैं, उनके कुत्ते को पकड़ने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस के 40 जवान पहुँचे थे, 40 जवान! यह है आपकी सरकार। इस प्रकार से आप विरोधियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। उनका गला घोटने की, उनकी लोकतंत्र की हत्या करने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आपने दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री के कार्यालय पर सीबीआई का छापा डलवा दिया, आपने शिक्षा मंत्री के कार्यालय पर छापा डलवा दिया, आपने हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के घर पर छापा डलवा दिया। आप दिल्ली के अंदर एक चुनी हुई सरकार को चलने नहीं देना चाहते। संसदीय सचिव बनाने के नाम पर आपने हमारे 20 विधायकों की सदस्यता रद्द करवा दी। वही संसदीय सचिव की हरियाणा में सदस्यता रद्द नहीं होती, वही संसदीय सचिव की हिमाचल प्रदेश में सदस्यता रद्द नहीं होती, वही संसदीय सचिव की पंजाब में सदस्यता रद्द नहीं होती, वही संसदीय सचिव की असम और मिजोरम में सदस्यता रद्द नहीं होती, लेकिन दिल्ली में 20 विधायकों की सदस्यता रद्द करके आपने लोकतंत्र की हत्या की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को आप कुचलने का काम कर रहे हैं। आम आदमी की आवाज को दबाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अरविंद केजरीवाल को लाट साहब के डंडे से चलाने की कोशिश मत करो, हम जनता के हित में काम कर रहे हैं और करते रहेंगे।

"चमन को सींचने में कुछ पत्तियाँ झड़ गई होंगी,

यही इल्जाम हम पर लग रहा है बेवफाई का,

मगर कलियों को जिसने रौंद डाला अपने पैरों से,

वही दावा करता है इस चमन की रहनुमाई का।"

आप इस चमन की रहनुमाई का दावा कर रहे हैं। आप इस मुल्क के गरीब के दर्द को समझने की कोशिश करिए। यह लोहिया का देश है, यह गांधी का देश है, यह जे.पी. का देश है। डा. लोहिया ने नारा दिया था, "राष्ट्रपति हो या चपरासी की संतान, सबको शिक्षा एक समान" और डा. लोहिया ने यह भी नारा दिया था कि "जब तक भूखा इंसान रहेगा, धरती पर तूफान रहेगा"। झारखंड के अंदर कोयला देवी की 11 साल की बच्ची संतोषी, भात-भात कह कर मर जाती है। 70 साल के बाद आज भी इंसान भूख से मर रहा है और आपकी सरकार को, यह \* की सरकार है, जिसको \* नहीं आती। भूख से, गरीबी से लोग देश के अंदर मर रहे हैं और आप यहां बैठकर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े दावे कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

3.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you comment? Let him speak.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** एक बात के लिए मैं इस सरकार से सहमत हूँ, एक बात के लिए मैं इस सरकार की तारीफ करूँगा। मेरे विपक्ष के मित्र, हो सकता है मुझसे सहमत न हों। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a shortage of time. Please don't provoke.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** लेकिन अगर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषण प्रतियोगिता करा दी जाए तो नम्बर एक पर यह सरकार आएगी, दो नम्बर पर नहीं आएगी। मान्यवर, यह मैं कह सकता हूँ। मुझे पूरा यकीन है, भरोसा है इस सरकार के ऊपर। साथियो, किस प्रकार का हिन्दुस्तान आप बना रहे हो? आप 40 हजार रुपए का कर्जा नौजवानों को देकर बार-बार मुद्रा-मुद्रा-मुद्रा करते हैं। आपने कितनी मुद्राएं देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दी हैं, उनको क्या आप सुनना चाहेंगे? रिलायंस ग्रुप पर एक लाख पच्चीस हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, वेदान्ता ग्रुप पर एक लाख तीन हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, एस्सार ग्रुप पर एक लाख एक हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, अदानी ग्रुप पर 96 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, जेपी ग्रुप पर 75 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, जे.एस.डब्ल्यू ग्रुप पर 58 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, जी.एम.आर. ग्रुप पर 47 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, लेंटे ग्रुप पर 47 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, विडियोकॉन ग्रुप पर 45 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, वी.जी. ग्रुप पर 33 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा, कुल 8 लाख 55 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को बांट दिया। मान्यवर, मोदी जी की सरकार कहती है कि 9 हजार का कर्जा लोग तो तुमको जेल में डाल दिया जाएगा, लेकिन हमारी केंद्र में बैठी हुई सरकार कहती है कि 9 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा लोग तो जहाज में बिठाकर लंदन पहुंचा दिया जाएगा। मान्यवर, ये यह काम करना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर, ये इस देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, इस देश की गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब को बरबाद करना चाहते हैं। आज इस देश का लोकतंत्र खतरे में है। हो सकता है कल को कोई पार्टी सत्ता में रहे, फिर दूसरी पार्टी सत्ता में रहे, आज आप हमारी आवाज को दबा सकते हैं और मुझे आपका दर्द भी समझ में आ रहा है कि आम आदमी पार्टी के तीन सांसद आने के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के इतने मित्र मिलकर किस प्रकार से एक आदमी की स्पीच नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। यह आपकी बौखलाहट का नतीजा है। परेशान मत होना, मैं 6 साल यहां रहूँगा और एक-एक दिन आपके लिए मुश्किल का दिन होगा। घोटाले कर रहे हो राफेल में, उसको भी उजागर करेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हो, उसको भी उजागर करेंगे, lynching करा रहे हो, उसको भी उजागर करेंगे। आम आदमी की आवाज को खामोश नहीं रहने देंगे। सीलिंग से व्यापारियों को उजाड़ रहे हो। उसके खिलाफ भी लड़ेंगे, देश के अंदर तानाशाही ला रहे हो, उसके खिलाफ भी लड़ेंगे। हम चुप रहने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** आम आदमी की आवाज को इस देश के अंदर दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। आपका हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी में क्या इतिहास है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...



**श्री संजय सिंह:** आपका हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी में क्या इतिहास है? आप दूसरों को राष्ट्रवाद का सर्टिफिकेट बांटते हैं! आप सबको पाकिस्तान भेजना चाहते हैं! ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक मिनट। मैं अंतिम एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** सर, यह इनकी maiden speech है, इन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for me to decide. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** ये सबको पाकिस्तान भेजना चाहते हैं। ये सबको राष्ट्रवाद का प्रमाण-पत्र बांटते हैं! ...(व्यवधान)... इनकी जो मातृ संस्था है, आरएसएस, उसने अपने कार्यालय पर 52 साल तक तिरंगा नहीं फहराया, ये राष्ट्रवाद का सर्टिफिकेट बांटते हैं! ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Now sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** ये राष्ट्रवाद का सर्टिफिकेट बांटते हैं! जिन्होंने पठानकोट में आईएसआई को बुलाकर हमारे शहीदों की जांच कराई, वे हमसे राष्ट्रवाद का प्रमाण-पत्र मांगते हैं! जिनका राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सौदे में दलाली खाते हुए कैमरे पर पकड़ा गया, वे हमसे राष्ट्रवाद का सर्टिफिकेट मांगते हैं!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Abdul Wahab. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** जो अफज़ल गुरु को शहीद मानने वाली पीडीपी के साथ जम्मू-कश्मीर में सरकार चलाते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वे हमसे राष्ट्रवाद का सर्टिफिकेट मांगते हैं! मान्यवर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपसे बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि तानाशाही को इस देश में रोकिए। ...(व्यवधान)... तानाशाही से देश नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश तानाशाही से नहीं चलेगा, उजाड़ने से यह देश नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? संजय सिंह जी, बैठिए। Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: It is under Rule 235, sub-rule (ii). It says, "Whilst the Council is sitting, a Member shall not interrupt any Member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises." And this House has a convention when

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

a new Member speaks, when it is his maiden speech, nobody should interrupt. But the Treasury Benches all along disturbed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... That should be condemned by each and everybody present in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I uphold the point of order. I agree that the convention in this House is that maiden speech is never interrupted. I told the interrupters many a time, yet interruption came. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: They should be named. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप रूल 255 देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that I don't approve of that interruption, especially when it is against the Member making his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, the one who makes his maiden speech also, he is expected to obey the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time allotted to him is fifteen minutes. That is over. You should now take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** अगर उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य एक घंटा बोल सकते हैं तो ये क्यों नहीं बोल सकते? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, मैं केवल दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** अगर वे एक घंटा बोल सकते हैं तो ये क्यों नहीं बोल सकते? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... He spoke for one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मिस्त्री जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mistryji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already my throat is not good. So, have some sympathy on me. Before he started, I told him that his time is fifteen minutes. He spoke for seventeen minutes. I have noted it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a tendency of some Members that when the speech is palatable they want it to continue. But when the speech is not palatable, they want the Chair to stop it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be allowed. The Chair cannot act according to the whims and fancies of Members. So, you sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Wahab. Nothing else will go on record...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Wahab will speak.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Mr. Sanjay Singh, you sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wahab, you speak. Your time is only five minutes.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. First of all, after Shri Sanjay Singh's speech, it is very difficult to speak here. I appreciate Mr. Sanjay Singh. In his maiden speech, he was doing this. I hope, I had been like that 10 years back. When I was to make my maiden speech, I could not speak one word. But now he is taking his fifteen minutes plus. Anyway thank you. With all the differences amongst the Opposition Bench, I appreciate the Government of Modiji! I appreciate because they are taking great care in Muslim women's case! As a Muslim, I am appreciating the efforts taken by the Government to protect the rights of Muslim women. Sending them to streets, and their husbands to jail and you see, I am very much appreciating! And more than that *...(Interruptions)...* about the Triple Talaq Bill *...(Interruptions)...* There were some efforts made by the Ministry of External Affairs. There was the initiative for changing the passport colour to orange instead of blue for classifying the Indians under different category – working class, business class and all. That was also under pipeline. I don't know what happened. It was there in the newspapers. I appreciate these sort of activities because 2019 election is coming up. So, the people can take a decision now itself. I hope that these sorts of actions will continue. And under the leadership of Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, the Minorities have got a lot of hope on Abbasji about looking after the minority issues and all. And especially in the case of Haj, they are taking good steps by reducing whatever subsidy we have. They have already taken it back. The Supreme Court had given ten years, but now the Government has taken it back in 8 years itself. So, they are taking good steps. So, these aspects, as member of IUML, I appreciate! And, it should continue just like this! This sort of Muslim appeasement should be continued, so that we can come in more numbers to this House! So, this is my sincere submission. I am not taking much of the time. Everything has been told by Sanjay Singhji. I don't want to say the same again and again. Almost everything has been talked about. Whatever our President had given – not this one, the first promise on the Republic Day – about the Central law, that was his Address. This Address was given to him by the Government. This is the normal ceremonial speech. He has to speak whatever is written.\*\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No reference to Governor of Kerala. That is expunged.

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\* Not recorded.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Okay. So, these are the things happening in this country.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, गवर्नर पर तो बहस हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he mentioned about the action of the Governor in Kerala.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, गवर्नर पर तो इस सदन में बहस हो चुकी है। गवर्नर अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है। गवर्नर पर तो पूरे दिन सदन में बहस हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was mentioning about the action of the Governor.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आज ही पश्चिमी बंगाल के गवर्नर पर बहस हुई, कल भी हुई और आज भी हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर इन्होंने केरल गवर्नर कह दिया, तो क्या गलत कह दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was mentioning about the action of the Governor and criticizing the action of the Governor in the Assembly.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is my right. ...**(Interruptions)**... हम किसलिए आए हैं? हम गवर्नर के लिए ताली बजाने के लिए थोड़े ही आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I was praising him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can criticise the Government, not the Governor. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, he was praising the Governor. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: \* So, I am praising. ...**(Interruptions)**... It was not happening in the case of our hon. President. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, you had given me some minutes. I am not speaking much. I want to give my spare time to Mr. Sanjay Singh. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjeev Kumar can speak for two minutes. You gave the name only now.

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** महोदय, झारखंड को tribal homeland कहा जाता है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह जिक्र किया गया था कि जिस-जिस राज्य में ट्राइबल क्रांतिकारियों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लिया था, वहां पर म्यूजियम बनाया जाएगा और झारखंड में भी एक म्यूजियम बनाने की बात राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कही गयी है। महोदय, झारखंड में सब से पहले

क्रांतिकारी तिलका मांझी हुए थे, जिन्होंने 1700 के दशक में उस समय के बंगाल प्रेसिडेंसी के कलेक्टर को तीर मारा था और उन्हें भागलपुर में जिस जगह फांसी दी गयी थी, उसे तिलका मांझी चौक कहा जाता है। उसके बाद 1800 के दशक में सीधो कानो, चांद भैरव ने आंदोलन किया था, जिसमें 25 हजार के आसपास संचाल द्राइबल मरे थे। महोदय, मैं बहुत दुख के साथ बताना चाहता हूं कि सीधो कानो और चांद भैरव का किसी भी किताब में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यहा तक कि पार्लियामेंट के किसी भी कोने में उनकी कोई तस्वीर नहीं है। इसलिए यदि प्रेजिडेंट साहब के भाषण में इस बात का जिक्र आया है, तो उन लोगों को सबसे बड़ी श्रद्धांजलि यह होगी कि उनके विषय में एनसीईआरटी और दूसरी किताबों में पढ़ाया जाए और पार्लियामेंट में उचित जगह पर उनकी तस्वीर लगायी जाए।

महोदय, यह बात भी कही गयी है कि झारखंड और देश में नक्सल problem घट रही है। महोदय, नक्सल problem के नाम पर क्या किया गया है, इसका उल्लेख मैं सदन में कर चुका हूं। बकोरिया में 15 निर्दोष आदिवासी लोगों को गोली मार दी गयी। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने इस बात के लिए सरकार को फटकार लगायी है। अभी उस केस की जांच चल रही है। मैंने यह बात उठायी थी और इसके चलते वहां की विधान सभा एक दिन भी नहीं चली। महोदय, यह पहला मौका होगा कि विधान सभा में बजट बिना बहस के पारित कर लिया गया। महोदय, जहां तक कानून व्यवस्था की बात है, देश में यह पहली घटना होगी कि नेता प्रतिपक्ष को मुख्य मंत्री ने हाउस के फ्लोर पर गंदी गाली दी। यह बात मैंने सदन को बतायी थी और इस बात को सब को बिना हिचक के criticize करना चाहिए। महोदय, यह बात रिकॉर्ड में है। यह बात सब को शर्मसार करती है यदि सदन में नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को मुख्य मंत्री गाली दे।

महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार की बात कही जाती है। झारखंड के दो पूर्व मुख्य सचिवों को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में कानून सजा दे चुका है और तीसरा पाइपलाइन में है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऑफिस से चिट्ठी गयी है और हो सकता है कि एक-दो दिन में उन्हें निकाला जाए। महोदय, डीजीपी के खिलाफ झूठी मुठभेड़ के चलते मुकदमा चलने की बात चल रही है।

महोदय, यहां बताया गया कि किसानों की इनकम दोगुनी की जाएगी। महोदय, झारखंड में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। महोदय, झारखंड के एक नेता बोल रहे थे कि वहां तल-तलकर पकौड़ा खिलाया जा रहा है, लेकिन यह बात नहीं बतायी गयी कि वहां लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। महोदय, झारखंड में कभी भी किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करता था, अब वहां भी वह आत्महत्या कर रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, sit down. Shri Anand Sharma.

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** ठीक है, मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मान्यवर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव सदन में श्री अमित शाह जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, उस पर मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और मुझे बोलने का समय देने के लिए आप के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

महोदय, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि हिंदुस्तान की आजादी के बाद यह माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सबसे नीरस अभिभाषण है। इस अभिभाषण में, उन शब्दों का प्रयोग है,

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

जोकि सरकार की और प्रधान मंत्री जी की कार्यशैली बन चुकी है। इस अभिभाषण में नए वायदों की बात है, पुराने वायदों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इसमें सरकार के साढ़े तीन साल का भी कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। हमने इस अभिभाषण में इस तरह की बात देखी है। इससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार की सोच यह है कि जो 2014 में कहा था, भारत के लोगों को आश्वासन दिए थे, वायदे किए थे, वे सब पूरे हो गए। यह अभिभाषण जमीनी हकीकत को नकारता है। यदि आप इस अभिभाषण को पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इसके शब्द अच्छे नहीं हैं, इसीलिए मैंने इसके लिए 'नीरस' शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। यदि आप पुराने माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पढ़ेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा भाषण दिया जाता है, जिसके शब्द अच्छे होते हैं और वह भाषण सुनने में भी अच्छा लगता है। इसके साथ ही साथ यह अभिभाषण प्रेरणाजनक भी होता है। यह भविष्य के लिए उम्मीद जगाता है और इसमें देश के युवाओं व बच्चों के विषय में बात की जाती है, लेकिन इस अभिभाषण में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसमें पुरानी योजनाओं की वही पुरानी तस्वीर है, जो योजनाएं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आरम्भ की थीं, वे योजनाएं कहां हैं और कब पूरी होंगी, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। हमें 2022 के सपने को देखकर कुछ हैरानी होती है। अभी तक तो संविधान के अनुसार सरकारें पांच सालों के लिए ही चुनकर आती हैं। आपको पांच की गिनती में कहीं कोई गलतफहमी तो नहीं हो गई? सन् 2019 में भारत के लोग तय करेंगे कि 2022 में हिसाब कौन देगा? आपने पहले से ही तय कर लिया कि 2022 में आपको ही हिसाब देना है, शायद आपकी यह इच्छा पूरी न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... अभिभाषण को पढ़कर लगता है कि हम वायदे करेंगे और हमने जो वायदे किए थे, आप उनके बारे में मत पूछो कि उनका क्या हुआ। आप हमसे हिसाब मत मांगो, सिर्फ सुनते रहो, क्योंकि अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं और नए भारत के निर्माण की आधारशिला रख दी है। अगर यही अच्छे दिन हैं कि देश का किसान खुश है, जो त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहा है, देश का नौजवान खुश है, जिसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार की सलाह है, आज भी कहा गया है कि हर नौजवान रोजगार नहीं चाहता, बल्कि आज का नौजवान स्टार्ट-अप चाहता है। वह खुद ही रोजगार पैदा करेगा, तो यही दो करोड़ की बात थी, अब तक तो सात करोड़ का हिसाब था। आज देश की सुरक्षा के क्या हालात हैं, इस अभिभाषण में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह पहला अभिभाषण है, जिसमें भारत की विदेश नीति, कूट नीति के ऊपर एक शब्द भी नहीं है। इसमें केवल एक ही बात कही गई है, जो सोच और मानसिकता बन चुकी है कि पहली बार भारत की प्रतिष्ठा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर बढ़ी है। यह कैसे बढ़ी है कि इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ जस्टिस में भारत के जज जीत कर आ गए। यह भारत के लिए खुशी की बात है कि वे जीत कर आ गए। यह कहा गया कि बड़ी कशमकश के बाद पूरे देश को मुबारक है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि वे री-इलेक्ट हुए हैं। उनके लिए बिना झगड़े के, बिना कशमकश के सभी देशों ने समर्थन दिया था। जब प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी थे, वही जज चुनकर गए थे, यह नहीं मालूम। इस अभिभाषण में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि आज हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर क्या परिस्थितियां हैं। वे इस अभिभाषण के जरिए देश को बताते कि चीन के साथ क्या बात हुई, डोकलाम की जो समस्या या चुनौती थी, वह सुधर गई। वहां इसके बाद भी क्यों परमानेन्ट स्ट्रक्चर बना दिए गए? इस अभिभाषण में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। नेपाल के साथ क्या हमारे संबंध ठीक हैं? देश चारों तरफ से घिर रहा है, मालदीव में क्या हो रहा है? इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। अगर सब कुछ ठीक है, सुरक्षित है, तो क्या माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं होना चाहिए? मैं यही कहूंगा कि सरकार भारत

के लोगों के विवेक को, उनकी समझ को, वास्तविकता को पहचानने की उनकी क्षमता को एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती दे रही है। अभी अमित शाह जी ने पहला भाषण दिया था। उन्होंने अच्छा भाषण दिया, लंबा दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** अच्छा था।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** क्या हमने बुराई की? आप क्यों ऐसे परेशान होते हैं? इन्होंने कई बातें कहीं। हमें बड़ा दुख लगा, जब सत्ताधारी दल के अध्यक्ष यह कह रहे थे कि आपको विरासत में क्या मिला? इस देश की तिजोरी खाली और गड्डे में गिरा भारत मिला। यदि धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव में यह कहा जाए कि आज़ादी के बाद के हिंदुस्तान में जो पार्टी 55 साल तक सरकार में रही, उसने क्या किया, तो मुझे हैरानी हुई कि ये किस देश की बात कर रहे हैं? हम एक ही देश में तो रहते हैं। क्या 2014 में किसी नये देश से आए थे? ऐसा नहीं है। इसी देश में उपलब्धियां हुई हैं और इसी देश ने चुनौतियों का सामना किया है। अच्छा होता कि इस मानसिकता को त्याग कर प्रधान मंत्री और आज की सरकार यह स्वीकार करे कि इनसे पहले के प्रधान मंत्रियों ने भी राष्ट्र निर्माण का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में इससे पहले भी उपलब्धियां हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको स्वीकार न करना, भारत के उन तमाम लोगों को, जिन्होंने हिंदुस्तान को आज़ाद कराया और उसके बाद उसका निर्माण किया, जिन्होंने देश में महान उपलब्धियां अर्जित कीं, चाहे वे हमारे वैज्ञानिक हों, चाहे हमारे अधिकारी हों, उनके लिए भी अच्छा होगा कि आप उन लोगों की उपलब्धियों का अपमान न करें, उसे स्वीकार करें। सरकार से इसी विनम्रता की अपेक्षा की जाती है। क्योंकि यहां पर बातें कही गई हैं, इसलिए मैं आवश्यक समझता हूं, आपको बताता हूं कि इस देश में अच्छी संस्थाएँ बनीं, शिक्षा के संस्थान बने। यहां साइंस के, तकनीक के, परमाणु साइंस के, विद्या के, अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के संस्थान बने। अगर मैं आईआईटीज़ अर्थात् Indian Institutes of Technologies के लिए कहूं तो आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के एक महानायक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, जिन्होंने 1951 में पहले आईआईटी की स्थापना की थी, यह उनकी सोच थी। इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा सुनें कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के समय में पांच Indian Institutes of Technologies बन चुके थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में पंडित नेहरू के समय में यह हो गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसा मैंने कहा, यह सबसे पहले 1951 में खड़गपुर में बना था। माननीय अमित शाह जी, क्योंकि आपने यह बात कही थी, उस संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे मालूम है कि आपका जन्म अक्टूबर, 1964 में हुआ था, पर जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने आपके अहमदाबाद में 1961 में आईआईएम बना दिया था। शायद यह भी बताना जरूरी होगा कि 1961 में, अभी हाल ही में 2008-09 तक हिंदुस्तान का पहला और एकमात्र नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिज़ाइन, 1961 में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अहमदाबाद में बनाया था। इस देश में जिस पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम, उनकी जन्म शताब्दी, उनके जन्म के 125वें साल का जिक्र करने में आज तकलीफ होती है, उन्होंने 1954 में Department of Atomic Energy बनाया था, जिसको हम Bhabha Atomic Research Centre कहते हैं, उसकी स्थापना पहले 1954 में हुई थी। उसको AEET कहा जाता था, यानी Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay. वह 1957 से है। उसको डॉ. होमी भाभा के नाम पर, 1967 में भाभा का नाम दिया गया। शायद जिस भारत में कुछ नहीं हुआ था, उसके लिए यह भी बताना जरूरी होगा कि जो स्पेस सेंटर बनाया गया था, वह स्पेस एप्लिकेशन सेंटर, अहमदाबाद में 1966 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बनवाया था। वह इंदिरा गांधी जी ने अहमदाबाद में 1966 में बनवाया।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

क्या आज हम इंदिरा जी का नाम न लें? उनकी जन्म-शताब्दी आए, क्या उनका नाम न लें? अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की तुलना पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी से करें, आपके नेता होंगे, आप करें, लेकिन इतिहास उसे स्वीकार नहीं करता, न ही यह देश स्वीकार कर सकता है। इंदिरा जी के सौ साल हुए, क्या हो रहा है? हम नहीं सोचते कि वाजपेयी जी के समय में ऐसा हो सकता था। उन्होंने तो 1971 में इंदिरा जी की प्रशंसा की थी, जो उनकी उपलब्धियां थीं, उनकी तारीफ की थी। यह देश सब का है, सबने मिल कर देश बनाया है। अगर यह सोच होगी कि देश के मालिक आप हैं, बाकी दूसरों का इस देश पर अधिकार नहीं है, देश को आजाद कराने वालों का अधिकार नहीं है, देश को बनाने वालों का अधिकार नहीं है, तो इससे बढ़ कर दुख की बात भारत के लिए नहीं हो सकती। आपने कहा कि आपको पिछले शासन ने विरासत में क्या दिया? मैंने तो अभी पंडित नेहरू जी का जिक्र किया, मैंने तो इंदिरा जी के समय का थोड़ा सा जिक्र किया, शायद आपको यह भी याद कराना होगा, क्योंकि आपने जिक्र किया, अच्छी बात है, करना चाहिए, भारत को परमाणु शक्ति बनाने की बुनियाद तो बता दी पंडित नेहरू जी की, लेकिन 1974 में पोखरण में पहली बार परमाणु विस्फोट करके इंदिरा गांधी जी ने दुनिया को संदेश दिया। उसके साथ अंतरिक्ष के क्षेत्र में कदम रखा, आर्यभट्ट जो लांच हुआ, वह भी 1974 में हुआ। दोनों ही समय भारत की प्रधान मंत्री देश की महान नेता और देश की शहीद इंदिरा गांधी जी थीं। यूपीए के शासन काल में कांग्रेस से डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, देश में आठ इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी बने। मेरे पास पूरी सूची है, पढ़ने में समय लगेगा, इसलिए पूरी सूची भिजवा दूंगा, अगर आप चाहें तो पढ़ भी दूंगा। सात नए इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ मैनेजमेंट बने, चार नए इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ साइंस बने, चंद्रायण 2008 में चंद्रमा ग्रह पर चला गया और मंगलयान को 2013 में हमने रवाना कर दिया। अब अगर कहीं यह सोच हो कि सारी उपलब्धियां 2014 का इंतजार कर रही थीं, तो आपकी सोच है, मगर देश में एक निरंतरता होती है। अगर आपके समय में अच्छा काम होगा, तो हमारे अंदर इतना बड़प्पन है कि हम उसे स्वीकार करेंगे कि आपने यह किया है, बधाई हो, देश को बधाई हो।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** क्या अब तक नहीं हुआ?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इसलिए जिस देश की इतनी उपलब्धियां हैं, उसके लिए यह सोचना कि कुछ नहीं हुआ, यह कहना कि कुछ नहीं हुआ, यह इतिहास का अपमान है, सभी संस्थाओं का अपमान है, सभी वैज्ञानिकों का अपमान है, देश का अपमान है। क्या आपको 2014 में कमजोर भारत मिला था, दिशाहीन हिंदुस्तान मिला था? मैंने आपको बताया कि कई उपलब्धियां हैं और यूपीए के दस साल के शासन में 7.9 प्रतिशत जीडीपी की दर थी। यह पुरानी सीरिज थी, यह नई सीरिज नहीं थी, नई सीरिज अगर लेते, तो निरंतर चार साल डबल डिजिट में जीडीपी की दर बढ़ती थी। जब विश्व में 2008 में वित्तीय संकट आया, तो विश्व ने उस समय भारत के प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा। मुझे याद है, जब अप्रैल, 2009 को जी-20 की लंदन में मीटिंग हुई, तो विश्व के नेताओं ने, जिसका पुष्टिकरण अभी अमरीका के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति मि. बराक ओबामा करके गए हैं, सब विश्व के नेताओं ने जी-20 की आपात बैठक बुला कर के डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से पूछा कि इस संकट के लिए हम सब को मिल क्या करना चाहिए? यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह उन देशों के राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं मिला। जिस



भारत को इन्होंने 2004 में ग्रहण किया था, उस हिन्दुस्तान की 480 बिलियन डॉलर की GDP थी। जब दुनिया के अन्दर पहली औद्योगिक क्रांति आई, उसके बाद ग्रेट ब्रिटेन, जिसको इंग्लैंड कहा जाता है, उसको अपनी GDP को दोगुना करने में 12 वर्ष लग गए थे। दूसरी औद्योगिक क्रांति आई थी, जब अमेरिका के अन्दर mass production lines बनी थीं, 1940 के दशक में, तब अमेरिका को अपनी GDP को दोगुना करने में 12 साल लगे। अगर दुनिया में कोई पहला देश था, जिसने इतिहास में एक दशक के अन्दर, 10 साल के भीतर अपनी GDP को दोगुना किया, तो वह जापान है। दूसरा देश साउथ कोरिया बना। एक दशक में GDP को तिगुना किया चीन ने और अगर एक दशक के अन्दर किसी देश ने GDP को चार गुना किया, तो हिन्दुस्तान ने, भारत ने, यूपीए के शासन काल में। यह गड्डे में पड़ा हुआ हिन्दुस्तान था! 2.3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की economy हवा में नहीं बनी। यह मेहनत से बनी है। इसलिए कहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि आपके आने से पहले भारत की पहचान नहीं थी, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था कमजोर थी, देश दिशाहीन था, देश में निराशा थी, आशा की किरण नहीं थी। आप आशा की मशाल लेकर आए, वायदों की एक सुनामी ले कर आए, जो वायदे गलत साबित हुए। आज यही कारण है कि सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा अगर मैं आपसे कहूँ, मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि आपने यह कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी लंबे समय तक सत्ता में रही। यह ऐतिहासिक सत्य है। अब आप उसको नहीं बदल सकते हैं, हालांकि काफी चीजें बदली जा रही हैं। नया इतिहास भी बनाया जा रहा है, जैसे 'नया इंडिया' बनेगा, नया इतिहास भी है। कई-कई नई बातें हमें सुनने को मिलती हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अच्छा किया, उन्होंने यह काम भी किया कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस', 'International Yoga Day' मनवाया। अच्छी बात हुई। हमारे समय में भी भारत की तरफ से प्रस्ताव लाकर एक दिन एक International Day मनाया गया था। वह था महात्मा गांधी की जयंती, 2 अक्टूबर को 'International Day of Non-violence'। जून, 2007 में हमारी सरकार के समय unanimously संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने इसे घोषित किया था। उसका जिक्र कभी नहीं आता। चूँकि योग की बात काफी होती है और मैंने इतिहास की बात की, कुछ तथ्यों की बात की, क्या महारथ है प्रधान मंत्री जी की और सरकार की कि देश के इतिहास का, देश के तथ्यों का, देश की विरासत का, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का, सबका शीर्षासन करा दिया। ऐसी तस्वीर पेश की, जो बिल्कुल विपरीत है। अब अच्छा है, शीर्षासन करके क्या सही तस्वीर दिखी या नहीं, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं, स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होना चाहिए, आपका भी और देश का भी। आपकी एक सोच रही, हम समझ सकते हैं। वंशवाद क्या होता है? अगर यह जिक्र है, एक परिवार, जो आजादी की लड़ाई से संघर्षरत रहा, चार पीढ़ियों का संघर्ष और कुर्बानी, बलिदान। जवाहरलाल नेहरू सबसे लंबे समय अंग्रेजों की जेल में रहे थे, 14 वर्ष। इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी देश के लिए शहीद हुए थे। हमको तो नाज़ है उनकी कुर्बानी, उनके संघर्ष और उनके बलिदान पर। भारत को उस पर फ़ख्र है। आपको नहीं हो, पर यह देश और यह इतिहास, सम्मान से हमेशा उसको याद रखेगा।

यह सही है कि राजनीति में आलोचना होती है, विरोध होता है, वाद-विवाद होता है, संवाद होता है। अब संवाद नहीं होता। वाद-विवाद, वह भी स्वीकार्य है, आलोचना भी स्वीकार्य है, पर प्रजातंत्र में, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष, दोनों अनिवार्य हैं। हम देश में क्या सुन रहे हैं? कहा जा रहा है— कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत बनाएंगे। अरे भाई! कांग्रेस मुक्त तो आप गुजरात

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

को भी नहीं बना सके, तो भारत को कैसे बनाओगे? यह कांग्रेस मुक्त नहीं हो सकता। यह जो मानसिकता है, यह अस्वस्थ मानसिकता है, जो चिंता की बात है। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि आप इस मानसिकता पर थोड़ा पुनर्विचार करें, क्योंकि यह होने वाला नहीं है। यह 133 साल पुराना संगठन है, जिसका बड़ा गौरवमय इतिहास रहा है। इधर भी करोड़ों कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो संघर्ष भी करना जानते हैं और जवाब भी देना जानते हैं। हम कहीं जाने वाले नहीं हैं। अहमद भाई ने बताया कि पहले क्या हुआ, पर मैं उसमें नहीं जाता कि कितनी सीटें कहां आईं। उन्होंने कहा तो जरूर मैं अनुमोदन करता हूं, लेकिन जो यूपी, बिहार वाले उप-चुनाव या bypolls रह गए हैं, ज़रा वे भी करवा लीजिए, ताकि थोड़ी बात तो आगे बढ़े।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज़ कहूंगा, हम आपसे, आपकी सरकार से या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कोई प्रमाणपत्र नहीं चाहते हैं। पुरानी सरकारों को, पुराने प्रधान मंत्रियों को या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को न तो किसी प्रमाणपत्र की जरूरत है और न ही हमने मांगा है, लेकिन आज मैं आपसे एक चीज़ कहूंगा कि हमारे अंदर वह संस्कृति है, संस्कार हैं और सोच है कि हम कभी यह बात नहीं कहेंगे कि बीजेपी मुक्त भारत बनाओ। आप भी इसी देश के संगठन हैं, आप भी यहीं की विचारधारा के हैं। आपका और हमारा वैचारिक विरोध है और वह रहेगा, वह निरंतर है, किन्तु यह सोच सही नहीं है। यह सोच कि दूसरे राजनैतिक दल की सोच को या उसको हटा दो, यह प्रजातांत्रिक सोच नहीं है। यह सोच प्रजातंत्र पर सीधी चोट पहुंचाती है, आघात पहुंचाती है और देश की जनता यह होने नहीं देगी। यह बात सिर्फ हमारे लिए नहीं है, तमाम विपक्षी दलों के लिए है, क्योंकि आप तो चाहते हैं कि तीस के तीस राज्यों में आपकी सरकार बने, पूरे देश में आपकी सरकार बने, बाकी कोई न हो और आप सबको कहें कि यह हमारा नया मॉडल है, नया इंडिया है, न्यू डेमोक्रेसी है। यह नहीं होगा। मैं इस बात को बड़ी जिम्मेवारी के साथ कह सकता हूं।

मैंने कई बातें कह दी हैं, पर जो जरूरी बातें हैं, उनको कुछ शब्दों में कहूंगा। आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के अंदर कहा कि हमारी बड़ी प्रभावशाली आर्थिक प्रगति हो रही है, लेकिन वह दिखता नहीं है, क्योंकि सारे जो पैरामीटर्स हैं, वे गिरे पड़े हैं। जहां हमारे समय में निवेश की दर 34 प्रतिशत थी, आज वह 26.9 प्रतिशत है, यानी 7 प्रतिशत गिर गई है। उद्योग जो कर्जा लेता है, वह कोई एक दो साल का नहीं, 63 साल का सबसे कम कर्जा है। नये उद्योग नहीं लग रहे हैं, निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है, मेन्युफैक्चरिंग नहीं हो रही है। 'Make in India' के advertisement पर ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है। रक्षा मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं। FDI की नीति आई, जो हमारे समय में भी थी, वह बदल दी गई। कहा गया कि रक्षा क्षेत्र में क्रांतिकारी निवेश आएगा। यह बहुत संवेदनशील विषय होता है हमारी FDI नीति में Cabinet Committee on Security के लिए कहा गया कि वह उसको एप्रूव करेगी। आगे कहा गया high end technology आएगी, उसका देश में assimilation होगा, मिश्रण होगा और देश में ही निर्माण होगा। यहां यह जिक्र करना जरूरी है, जहां आप पूर्ण सुरक्षा की तैयारी या defence preparedness की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह देख कर चौंक गया कि आपके शासनकाल के अंदर FDI in Defence 1 करोड़ 13 लाख है। ऐसी कई चीज़ें और हैं, लेकिन चाहे निर्यात की बात हो या अर्थव्यवस्था की बात हो, मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि हम जहां 34 प्रतिशत पर निवेश दर छोड़ कर गए थे, जहां 320 बिलियन डॉलर्स का एक्सपोर्ट छोड़ कर गए थे, आप अपना कार्यकाल पूरा होने तक अगर भारत को वहां तक भी पहुंचा देंगे, तो इस

देश पर बड़ी कृपा होगी। उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक रक्षा की बात है, अभिभाषण में कहा गया कि private sector की participation है और उसे बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं, आपने कहा कि आपकी सरकार में पारदर्शिता है, जो नहीं है। आपने कहा कि हम ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं और हम पर आरोप लगाए। मैं खुद सोच रहा था कि मैं ठीक सुन रहा हूं या नहीं, कभी 6 लाख करोड़ रुपए के घोटाले की बात आपकी तरफ से कही गई, फिर दूसरी बार 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए का भी घोटाला हो गया। अब इन आरोपों की सवारी कर के आप सत्ता में तो आ गए, लेकिन वह हमेशा नहीं रह सकता, क्योंकि आरोप में सत्यता होनी चाहिए। जिस व्यक्ति ने इसे देश का सबसे बड़ा घोटाला दिखाया, उसे तो आपने पद्मभूषण, बैंकिंग बोर्ड चेयरमैन और न जाने क्या-क्या नहीं दिया।

खेल जगत से आपका भी संबंध रहा है। अध्यक्ष जी ने प्रस्तावना में कहा और खेल की बात कही, 'खेलो इंडिया' की बात कही। आपका भी क्रिकेट के खेल से संबंध है। हम भी क्रिकेट खेलते थे। आपने तो क्रिकेट का भी हैड उन्हीं को बना दिया, क्योंकि उनके स्टेटमेंट से आपको फायदा हुआ था। बड़ा फायदा हुआ था, लेकिन अदालत ने बता दिया कि कितना सच था और कितना गलत।

महोदय, आज एक सवाल है और वह Rafale deal का या Rafale jet की खरीद का। वर्ष 2005 से हमारी बातचीत चल रही थी और इस संबंध में global tender जारी किया गया था। सात साल लग गए थे। तीन कंपनियों के तीन जहाज shortlist हुए थे। उनमें एक Rafale jet fighter था, दूसरा Eurofighter Typhoon और तीसरा, जो Swedan की Saab कंपनी है उसका Gripen जहाज था। ये तीन shortlist हुए थे। अमरीका का जहाज बाहर हो गया था और रूस का जहाज भी बाहर हो गया था। मैं याददाश्त के आधार पर ये बातें कह रहा हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके यहां पारदर्शिता नहीं है, बल्कि देश की सुरक्षा से समझौता हुआ है। आप कहते हैं कि कोई scam नहीं, मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूं और मैं इस संबंध में कागज रखूंगा कि Rafale jet सबसे बड़ा scam है। मैं संसद में लम्बे समय से रहा हूं। मैंने बिना जिम्मेदारी के कोई बात नहीं कही। मैंने कभी आरोप की राजनीति में विश्वास नहीं किया, आपने भले ही किया हो। प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे समय में 126 fighter jet खरीदने के लिए global tender किया गया था। वर्ष 2012 में सारी बातचीत तय हो गई थी, सिर्फ प्राइस की बात रह गई थी। उस समय यह भी तय हो गया था कि 18 fighter jet finished state में आएंगे, यानी बने बनाए आएंगे और 108 भारत में बनेंगे तथा भारत में H.A.L. यानी Hindustan Aeronautics Limited उन्हें बनाएगा। वह कंपनी public sector की है। इस बारे में सभी जानते हैं। उसमें transfer of technology होगी। पूरी technology, H.A.L. Defence PSU को मिलेगी और उसके साथ 36 हजार करोड़ रुपए का offset भी HAL को मिलेगा, यह करार था। आपको अच्छा नहीं लगा, वर्ष 2015 में बात बदली गई। यह कहना जरूरी होगा कि हमने जो तय किया था, उसे बदल दिया गया। एक Rafale jet की कीमत 526 करोड़ रुपए तय हुई थी, जिसे Dassault Company बनाती है। इस संबंध में H.A.L. और Dassault में 108 जहाज बनाने और offset के agreement पर हस्ताक्षर हो गए थे। अब उसके बाद आपकी सरकार ने यह सोचा कि यह सही नहीं है। दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2015 को देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पेरिस और फ्रांस जाने का तय किया। उस समय के विदेश सचिव ने एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की और जब उनसे पूछा गया कि क्या Rafale jet का समझौता या agreement

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

फाइनल होगा, तो जवाब मिला कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जब बाहर जाते हैं, तो रक्षा सौदों की खरीद-फरोख्त के कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं करते। The Prime Minister of India does not go on State visit to negotiate defence deals or to sign defence agreements. सारे देश ने कहा कि ठीक बात है। 10 अप्रैल को उसको बदल दिया गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, सारे देश ने देखा, कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, मेज़बान अपना देश घुमाते हैं, उनकी जो नदी है, अच्छी रिवर है, Seine river, उसमें उनको किशती में लेकर गये। उसके बाद उन्होंने वहां तुरन्त घोषणा कर दी कि हम 36 जहाज खरीदेंगे। पुराना सौदा गया, पुरानी बात गयी, Make in India हो गया, transfer of technology हो गयी। इसमें क्या कीमत तय हुई- 1,570 करोड़। 526 करोड़ से 1,570 करोड़! यह 2015 का है। HAL का क्या हुआ, जिसने 108 जहाज बनाने थे- HAL बाहर और कहा कि हम निजी क्षेत्र को लायेंगे। जरूर लायें, but not at the cost of the nation and the defence PSU, परन्तु आप लाये। जो निजी क्षेत्र आप लाये हैं, वही उद्योगपति प्रधान मंत्री के साथ उस दौरे में गये थे। वे वही थे और वे जो 108 HAL को मिलने थे, वे उनके पास गये। HAL को जो 36,000 करोड़ का offset मिलना था, वह भी उस निजी कम्पनी को दिया गया।

एक और बात है कि 2017 में, नवम्बर महीने में, क़तर एक छोटा मुल्क है, क़तर ने 12 राफेल जेट खरीदे और एक जेट की कीमत 694 दी और हमने 2015 में 1,570 करोड़ दिये! तो इस पर सवाल न करें, तो क्या करें? क्या देश इस पर चुप रहेगा? यह सवाल तो उठेगा और जवाब भी देना पड़ेगा। परन्तु देश को यह कहा गया कि emergency purchase की वजह से हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश को यह कहा गया कि emergency purchase थी, जरूरत थी, इसलिए यह फैसला माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया कि 126 जहाजों की बात ठीक नहीं थी, 108 जहाज HAL को नहीं बनाने थे, 526 करोड़ कीमत ठीक नहीं थी, 1,570 करोड़ में सीधा 36 जहाज खरीदो और बाकी प्राइवेट सेक्टर अलग से बनाये। देश को यह कहा गया। अगर emergency purchase थी, तो defence acquisition नियमों का उल्लंघन क्यों किया? The Cabinet Committee on Security से पहले पुराना जो टेन्डर था, उसको रद्द करने की अनुमति होनी चाहिए थी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपके पेरिस से आने के बाद, *post-facto* approval Cabinet Committee on Security की हुई है। इसमें मैं कोई गलत बात कहूँ, तो मुझे कृपया बतायें कि मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ। तो आप रक्षा मंत्री को साथ न ले जायें, CCS का अप्रूवल न लें, defence acquisition rule बदल दें, तीन गुना कीमत बढ़ जाये ...**(समय की घंटी)**... HAL को बाहर कर दें, तो ये सवाल उठेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि अगर आप कहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर आप कहते हैं कि पारदर्शिता हो, तो इस सवाल का जवाब हम चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, we still have time. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 45 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Look at the board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will complete my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** सर, अभी 45 मिनट्स हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, अच्छी बात हो रही है। कभी कहीं तो पूछने दीजिए! पहले तो आप यह तय कर दें कि अभी जब हम बोल रहे हैं, वह राज्य सभा टीवी में चल रहा है या कोई और कार्यक्रम दिखा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... चल रहा है, तो ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your time is over. That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My time is not over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कहेंगे, अभी तो हमें जीना है। अभी कहाँ जायेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी तो मेरा टाइम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The time allotted to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं 2022 तक मेम्बर हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying, the time allotted to you for this discussion. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आपने मंत्री जी को चार गुना टाइम दे दिया। मेरे साथ अन्याय मत करिए, टाइम बढ़ा दीजिए।

सर, आज मुझे कहना होगा कि जो भ्रष्टाचार की बात है, तो क्या भ्रष्टाचार के लिए दो कानून हैं? क्या भ्रष्टाचार की दो परिभाषाएँ हैं? एक परिभाषा वह, जब कांग्रेस पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाना हो और एक दूसरी परिभाषा आपके लिए! एक कानून कांग्रेस के लोगों के लिए, कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए, कांग्रेस के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए और एक कानून आपके मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए, आपकी सरकारों के लिए! आज विपक्ष के मुख्य मंत्रियों पर, विपक्ष की सरकारों पर एक दुर्भावना से निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। आपके यहां देश में शासन तंत्र का और प्रशासन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, एक बदले की भावना से काम हो रहे हैं, झूठे मुकदमे बनाए जा रहे हैं। देश में यह नहीं होना चाहिए। यह टकराव अच्छा नहीं है। अगर यह कहा जाए कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्रियों ने जमीनें दीं, उन पर एफआईआर कर दो, तो आपके मुख्य मंत्रियों ने खानें दे दीं, लाखों एकड़ जमीनें दे दीं, छत्तीसगढ़ दे दिया। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री निर्णय करते हैं, निर्णय किए

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

जाते हैं, आपने भी निर्णय किए होंगे, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप 12 साल मुख्य मंत्री रहे। मुझे बताया गया कि 6 लाख एकड़ जमीन दी गई, तो फिर उसकी भी जांच करा लीजिए, फिर यह क्यों होता है कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने दे दी, लेकिन आपका छत्तीसगढ़ भी ठीक है, मध्य प्रदेश भी ठीक है, आपके राजस्थान की खानें दे दीं, वह भी ठीक है, आपका गुजरात भी ठीक है। ये दो निजाम कैसे होंगे? दो कानून कैसे होंगे? दो परिभाषाएं कैसे होंगी? न्याय होना चाहिए। आप सत्ता में हैं, आप अभिभावक हैं, आप पूरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, आपको देश को न्याय की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आपको देश को न्याय की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए, बदले की भावना से अपने विरोधियों को, राजनीतिक विरोधियों को बदनाम करना, प्रताड़ित करना, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इस मानसिकता को त्यागें। आज इस तरह का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, भय का वातावरण है, आतंक का वातावरण है, टेलीफोन टैप कर दो, सीबीआई, ईडी को लगा दो, हर किसी को धमकी दो, यह क्या प्रजातंत्र है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या यह आपका नया भारत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please. The Congress Party's time is over. Please, please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**..

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जब हमारे बारे में कहा जाता है, क्योंकि पहले से जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने तो प्रजातंत्र नहीं दिया और उस विचारधारा के जो लोग वारिस हैं, जिन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन का विरोध किया और अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया, आज वे हमें राष्ट्रभक्ति की बात बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ऐतिहासिक सत्य है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** महोदय, मुझे एक और प्रश्न करना है और वह मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रश्न करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, यह इतिहास का एक सत्य है। मैंने तो योगा के बारे में कहा, मैंने तो उसको लाइटर वे में कहा कि सब लोग करें। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तो नहीं थे, थोड़ा-बहुत योगा मैं भी करता था, थोड़ा सीखा भी था कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस से मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है, यह अच्छा काम है, पर आपके आने से पहले मैंने यही कहा था कि इतिहास का, तथ्यों का, जमीनी हकीकत का शीर्षसन बंद करा दीजिए, सही काम हो, आपने जो वायदे किए थे, उनके बारे में बता दें, जो नहीं हुए, उनके बारे में बता दें कि वे क्यों नहीं हुए? देश में ये नए सपने और आरोप बंद हों। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अगर आप चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी हमारा समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can stop. Anand Sharmaji, now you conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**... You need not repeat.

...(Interruptions)... Please, ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, आप मुझे conclude करने का समय भी देंगे न?

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

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ऐसे कैसे?...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे कैसे हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, whatever you have spoken in the House, the hon. Prime Minister has heard it in his office. Therefore, you need not repeat it. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं भी आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि मुझे भी आपके संरक्षण की जरूरत है। हम तो प्रतिपक्ष के हैं, खूब सुनते हैं, यही तो एक समय है, जब हम अपने प्रश्न कर लें, वरना कहा? न तो टेलीविजन हमको दिखाता है, न अखबार छापता है, हालात खराब हैं। हजारों करोड़ के विज्ञापन इनके पास हैं, हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है, हम तो सिर्फ सुनते रहते हैं। हम क्या करेंगे, किससे आग्रह करेंगे? यह सबसे बड़ा मंदिर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, इसके बाद हमें बजट पर भी चर्चा शुरू करनी है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कोई तरीका नहीं हुआ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मुझे दो चीजें कहनी हैं। मुझे तो इतना नहीं, जितना कि कई साथियों ने अच्छी-अच्छी शेरों-शायरी की, लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि याद रखिए सम्मान के साथ उनको, जिन्होंने राष्ट्र निर्माण का काम किया, राष्ट्र की उपलब्धियों का सम्मान कीजिए, अपने से पूर्व सरकारों का अपमान मत करें, पहली बार भारत की पहचान दुनिया में नहीं हुई, यह सोच गलत है। आज जो सवाल आपसे है, हालांकि इस बात को पहले कह दिया गया है। मुझे सिर्फ एक ही चीज याद आती है कि—

'हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम,

वो कत्ल भी करते हैं, तो चर्चा नहीं होती।' ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बस हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अब मेरा अंतिम प्रश्न है और मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ। अपनी बात को विराम देने से पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि—

**(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)**

'न इधर उधर की बात कर, बता लुटा क्यूं काफिला,

हमें राहजनों से गरज नहीं, तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।'

धन्यवाद।

**4.00 P.M.**

**श्री सभापति:** आनन्द शर्मा जी, धन्यवाद। Now, hon. Prime Minister will reply to the debate.

**प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र मोदी):** आदरणीय सभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर विस्तृत चर्चा इस सदन में हुई है और करीब 38 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार यहां रखे। अपनी मेडन स्पीच के साथ, श्री अमितभाई शाह ने यह प्रस्ताव सदन में रखा था, जिसका विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे जी ने समर्थन किया। उसके बाद गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, डी.पी. त्रिपाठी जी, प्रमोद तिवारी जी, सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी, नवनीतकृष्णन जी, दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी, संजय राउत जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी, देरेक ओब्राइन जी, डी. राजा जी, संजय सिंह जी, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, टी.के. रंगराजन जी, टी.जी. वेंकटेश जी सहित अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार सदन में रखे। चाहे वह रोजगार का मामला हो, भ्रष्टाचार का हो, किसानों की आमदनी की बात हो, विदेश नीति का सवाल हो, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का सवाल हो, 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' हो — ऐसे अनेक विषयों पर सभी ने अपने विचार सदन में रखे हैं। गुलाम नबी जी को तो मैंने यहीं बैठकर सुना था, बाकी माननीय सदस्यों को अपने कमरे में बैठकर सुना, इस बहाने मुझे उनकी body language देखने का अवसर भी मिला। जब वे वंशवाद पर चर्चा कर रहे थे और एक परिवार को बचाने के लिए काफी कुछ कह रहे थे, उस समय उनकी मासूमियत अच्छी लग रही थी। अभी मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी को भी सुन रहा था। गुलाम नबी जी से लेकर आनन्द शर्मा जी तक ज्यादातर माननीय सदस्य अपनी पुरानी सरकार की बातें बताने का मौका ले रहे थे। बाहर तो कोई सुनता नहीं है, इसलिए यहां तो कहना ही पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खैर, कांग्रेस पार्टी या किस राजनैतिक पार्टी को क्या करना चाहिए, उस पर मुझे कुछ कहने का हक नहीं बनता और न मुझे कुछ कहना है। आपने यहां 'आयुष्मान भारत योजना' की चर्चा की, लेकिन उदाहरण दिया अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन का — अमेरिका के मॉडल, ब्रिटेन के मॉडल और भारत की सामाजिक स्थिति में ज़मीन-आसमान का अंतर है। कोई चीज़ वहां सफल हो, जरूरी नहीं कि वह हमारे यहां भी सफल हो। कुछ चीज़ें वहां विफल हो सकती हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां भी बेकार हों — ऐसा तर्क ठीक नहीं है। हमें अपने देश की दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए। यह इसलिए होता है क्योंकि उनका करीब 50-55 साल सत्ता में रहना और फिर ज़मीन से कट जाना — ऐसा होना बहुत स्वाभाविक है। उसके कारण मन में इस प्रकार का विचार आना भी बहुत स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता कि इनमें से कोई इस बात से असहमत होगा कि हमारे देश में आरोग्य के क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है, it does not mean कि गुलाम नबी जी जब हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे, तब कुछ नहीं किया। उन्होंने कुछ तो किया ही होगा, लेकिन बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है, इससे तो हम इनकार नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए हम चर्चा की इस बात को भी समझें कि देश की आशा-अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप हम कुछ बातों को कैसे कर सकते हैं।

अब यह ठीक है कि हम "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" लेकर आए हैं, हो सकता है उसमें कमियां हों, लेकिन आखिरकार यह योजना देश के लिए है, किसी दल के लिए तो है नहीं। मैं चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस के मित्र भी एक टास्क फोर्स बनाएँ, और दलों के लोग भी अपनी-अपनी टास्क फोर्स बनाएँ और "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" की स्टडी करें। अगर उसमें कुछ कमियां हैं, तो मैं खुद कुछ समय दूंगा। उसका अल्टिमेट उद्देश्य क्या है? उसका अल्टिमेट उद्देश्य है, देश में गरीब



और निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग का परिवार। अगर बीमारी उसके घर में आती है, तो जो कुछ भी उसने किया-कराया है, वह सब ज़ीरो पर आकर अटक जाता है, नेगेटिव चला जाता है। कभी उसको सूदखोरों से ब्याज पर पैसे लेकर उपचार कराना पड़ता है। कभी वह सोचता है कि बेटों को कर्ज में डुबाना नहीं है, बीमारी झेल लो, जिन्दगी कम हो जाए, तो हो जाए। यह psyche बनी हुई है। किसने किया, किसने नहीं किया, 70 सालों में क्यों नहीं हुआ, ये सारे सवाल उठ सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरी चर्चा का विषय वह नहीं है। क्या हमें ऐसा कुछ करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए? सरकार जो सोचती है, आप जैसी हमारी सोच नहीं है कि भगवान ने सब कुछ हमें ही दिया है। हम मानते हैं कि यहां सदन में हमसे भी कई गुना विद्वान और अनुभवी लोग हैं। उनकी विद्वता, उनका अनुभव हमारे सामने है। यहां के बाहर भी इस देश में बहुत विद्वान और अनुभवी लोग हैं। हम मिल-बैठकर यह सोचें कि क्या हम "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" को देश के 40-50 करोड़ लोगों तक पहुँचाकर उनमें अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक विश्वास पैदा कर सकते हैं? यह एक इंश्योरेंस स्कीम है। हम जानते हैं कि इंश्योरेंस में किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती है। इसलिए बजट के प्रोविज़न वगैरह की चर्चा करके अटकने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उस पहलू से हम भली-भाँति परिचित हैं, लेकिन देश के गरीब को इसका लाभ मिले, मैं मानता हूँ कि यहां किसी को दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। हां, योजना लागू करने के बाद कुछ कमियाँ आई हों और उन पर ध्यान नहीं गया हो और तब आलोचना होती है, तो वह ठीक है। यह अभी सुझाव के पीरियड में है। अभी एक योजना का प्राथमिक विचार प्रस्तुत हुआ है। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि हम मिलकर उसको और अच्छा कैसे बनाएँ। इसलिए मैं तो चाहूँगा कि अच्छे सुझाव आने चाहिए। जो लोग मेरे आज के भाषण को टीवी पर सुनते होंगे, उनसे भी मेरा आग्रह है कि अगर आप इसमें कुछ अच्छी परफेक्ट चीज़ें दे सकते हैं, तो दीजिए। यह देश के गरीब के लिए करना है। इसमें कोई दल नहीं होता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम सब मिलकर इस बात को आगे बढ़ाएँगे।

यह बात सही है कि अगर मैं यहां बैठकर अंग्रेज़ी में 9 लिखता हूँ, तो मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि यहां बैठा कोई व्यक्ति इस बात से इनकार करेगा कि यह 9 है, लेकिन वहां बैठने वाले को वह 6 दिखेगा। मैं अंग्रेज़ी में यहां 9 लिखूँ, तो मैं गलत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अब आपको वह 6 दिखता है, तो मैं क्या करूँगा, क्योंकि आप वहां बैठे हैं। अब कोई मुझे यह बताए कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की 'Ease of Doing Business' रैंकिंग में कुछ सुधार होता है, तो हमें दुःख क्यों होना चाहिए? क्या इस देश के हर नागरिक को गर्व नहीं होना चाहिए कि 'Ease of Doing Business' हुआ, दुनिया में हमारी एक छवि बनी? देश के लिए यह एक अच्छी बात बनी है। अब हमने किया, आपने किया, वह मुद्दा जब हम चुनाव में जाएँगे, तब खेल लेंगे, लेकिन जब देश की बात होती है, तो अच्छा है। हम यहां तक चले जाते हैं कि जब हम किसी रेटिंग एजेंसी को यह दें, तो हम पर हमला बोलना कभी संभव नहीं होता है, तो उस रेटिंग एजेंसी पर ही हमला बोल देते हैं। दुनिया में शायद ऐसा कहीं नहीं होता होगा। कभी-कभी तो मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि आपको भारतीय जनता पार्टी की आलोचना करनी चाहिए, जमकर के करनी चाहिए, आपका हक है। मोदी की आलोचना करनी चाहिए, जमकर के करनी चाहिए, बाल नॉच लेने चाहिए। डेमोक्रेसी में आपका पूरा हक है, लेकिन भाजपा की बुराइयां करते-करते आप भूल जाते हैं और भारत की बुराई करने लग जाते हैं। आप फिसल जाते हैं। आप मोदी पर हमला बोलते-बोलते हिन्दुस्तान पर जाकर हमला बोल देते हैं। जहां तक भाजपा और मोदी की बुराई करने की बात है, राजनीति में आपका हक है और आपको करना भी चाहिए, लेकिन इसके कारण आप मर्यादा लांघ देते हैं

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

और उसके कारण देश का बहुत नुकसान होता है। यह ठीक है कि आप यह कभी नहीं स्वीकार कर पाएँगे कि यहां हमारे जैसे लोग बैठे हों। कैसे स्वीकारेंगे? आपकी पीड़ा हम समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन मेहरबानी करके ऐसा मत कीजिए कि देश को नुकसान हो, देश की दुनिया में बदनामी हो।

अब यहां पर एक विषय आया। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में न्यू इंडिया की कल्पना की है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने भी नये भारत की चर्चा की थी, महात्मा गांधी भी यंग इंडिया की बात करते थे, हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी, जब वे पद पर थे, तब उन्होंने भी नये भारत की संकल्पना की बात कही थी। मुझे पता नहीं इन्हें क्या परेशानी है कि ये कहते हैं कि हमें न्यू इंडिया नहीं चाहिए। हमें तो हमारा वह भारत चाहिए, हमें पुराना भारत चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request all the Members not to make loose commentary while sitting. If any Member has ...*(Interruptions)*... They can raise their hands. I will recognize them and call them. Please don't disturb when the Prime Minister is addressing the House and also participating in a debate. We must show 'maryada'.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** हमें गांधी वाला भारत चाहिए, मुझे भी गांधी वाला भारत चाहिए, क्योंकि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि आजादी मिल चुकी है, अब कांग्रेस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, कांग्रेस को बिखेर देना चाहिए। यह कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत मोदी का विचार नहीं, यह गांधी का है। हम तो उन पदचिन्हों पर चलने के प्रयास में हैं। अब आपको वह भारत चाहिए, आप कहते हैं कि हमें तो वह वाला भारत चाहिए, क्या सेना के जीप घोटाले वाला भारत, क्या पनडुप्पी घोटाले वाला भारत, क्या बोफार्स घोटाले वाला भारत, क्या हेलिकॉप्टर घोटाले वाला भारत? आपको न्यू इंडिया नहीं चाहिए, आपको वह भारत चाहिए? आपको इमरजेंसी वाला, आपातकाल वाला, देश को जेलखाना बना देने वाला, जयप्रकाश नारायण, मोरारजी भाई देसाई जैसे लोगों को जेल में बंद करने वाला, देश में लाखों लोगों को जेल में बंद करने वाला इमरजेंसी वाला भारत चाहिए? आपको ऐसा भारत चाहिए? लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों को छीन लेना, देश के अखबारों पर ताले लगा देना, यह भारत आपको चाहिए। आपको कौन सा भारत चाहिए, वह भारत कि बड़ा पेड़ गिरने के बाद हजारों निर्दोष सिखों का कत्लेआम हो जाए, आपको यह भारत चाहिए? आपको "न्यू इंडिया" नहीं चाहिए, आपको भारत चाहिए। आपको वह भारत चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र):** गोधरा को याद करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आपको वह भारत चाहिए, जब तंदूर कांड होता हो और रसूखदार लोगों के सामने प्रशासन घुटने टेकता हो? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको वह भारत चाहिए? हजारों लोगों की मौत के गुनहगार को विमान में बिठाकर उसे देश के बाहर ले जाया जाए, आपको वह भारत चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... दाओस में आप भी गए थे, दाओस में हम भी गए थे, लेकिन आप किसी की चिट्ठी लेकर के किसी को भेजते हैं - आपको वह भारत चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको "न्यू इंडिया" नहीं चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने "जन-धन योजना" का उल्लेख

किया है। आपने "जन-धन योजना" की भी आलोचना की थी। आपने कहा कि यह तो कुछ नहीं है, पहले हुआ था। मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम तथ्यों को हम स्वीकार करें, पोलिटिकली जो बोलना है, बोलते रहें। जो हम 31 करोड़ जन-धन अकाउंट्स की बात करते हैं, वे सारे के सारे 2014 में हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद जो खुले हैं, उन्हीं के हैं। इस record को कोई बदल नहीं सकता है, यह record उपलब्ध है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप तथ्यों को ज़रा ठीक कर लें तो अच्छा होगा। आपने यह भी कहा कि हम तो name changer हैं, game changer नहीं हैं। अगर आप हमारे कार्यकलापों को देखेंगे और सच्चाई से कहना होगा तो आप कहेंगे कि हम तो aim chaser हैं। हम लक्ष्य का पीछा करने वाले लोग हैं और लक्ष्य प्राप्त करके रहते हैं। इसलिए हम जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं, उसे समय सीमा में पार करने के लिए रोडमैप तैयार करते हैं, resources को mobilize करते हैं, कड़ी मेहनत करते हैं, ताकि देश को मुसीबतों से मुक्ति दिलाने की दिशा में हम भी कुछ योगदान करें। महोदय, कांग्रेस का तरसना बहुत स्वाभाविक है कि हमारी जय-जयकार करो, हमें बार-बार याद करो, हर जगह पर हमें याद करो — आपकी यह इच्छा रहना बहुत स्वाभाविक है। यह सुनते-सुनते आपको आदत हो गयी है कि इसके सिवाय कोई चीज़ अंदर फिट ही नहीं होती है। मुझे खुशी होगी — आप record चेक कर लीजिए कि 15 अगस्त को लालकिले पर आपके जितने प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री, जो इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं, उनके भाषण में किसी और सरकार का, किसी और राज्य सरकार का, जिसके द्वारा इस देश की भलाई के लिए कोई काम हुआ हो, उसका उल्लेख किया हो। मैं हूँ, जो लालकिले की प्राचीर से कहता हूँ कि देश आज जहां पहुंचा है, अब तक की सभी सरकारों का उसमें योगदान है, सभी राज्य सरकारों का योगदान है। इसमें संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इस बात के लिए तड़पते नहीं हैं कि आप अटल जी का नाम याद करो। हम तड़पते नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मजबूरी में कह रहे होंगे तो ठीक है। आपको जो नाम ठीक लगे, आप दीजिए। आपने यह भी कह दिया कि 2014 से पहले जो कुछ भी हुआ, सब आपके खाते में। क्रेडिट लेने की बड़ी इच्छा हो रही है। आपके नियम भी बड़े कमाल के हैं। जब हम छोटे थे, गांव में क्रिकेट खेलने वालों को देखते थे, तो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे खेलते थे और बाद में हम देखते थे end में झगड़ा होता था तो हमें बड़ा आश्चर्य होता था कि क्यों अभी तो खेल रहे थे और अब लड़ रहे हैं। फिर देखा कि उनका एक नियम होता था जिसके हाथ में बैट होता था, वह बैटिंग करता था और जैसे ही वह आउट होता था, वह बोलता था कि मैं चलता हूँ। आप लोग भी यही हैं आगे चल कर बैटिंग आपको ही मिलेगी क्या? और अब बैटिंग नहीं मिली तो बोला कि हम लोग जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** यह पद्धति नहीं है। What is happening? What is happening to the people? You are all hon. Members. You are supposed to listen to the other side. And, afterwards, if you want to say something, you will get an opportunity.

**SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, we expected something better than this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is your expectation.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** अब आधार की बात आती है, तो आप कहते हैं कि काम हमारा है और क्रेडिट आप ले रहे हो, अगर आप यह कहते हैं तो अच्छा है। लेकिन आपको यह याद रहना

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

चाहिए कि 7 जुलाई, 1998 को इसी सदन में, और सभापति जी उस समय इसी सदन के सदस्य थे, तो 7 जुलाई, 1998 को उन्होंने इसी सदन में as a Member एक सवाल पूछा था और तब के गृह मंत्री श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने इसी सदन में जवाब दिया था और उस जवाब में उन्होंने कहा था, "Multipurpose National Identity Cards will also be used for issuing Passports, Driving Licences, Ration Cards, healthcare, admission in educational institutions, employment in public and private sector, life and general insurance, as also for maintenance of land records and urban property-holdings." आधार का बीज यहां है। 20 साल पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some people have got ...Pradhan Mantriji, one minute. I would like to tell everyone ...(Interruptions)... What happened to you, Renukaji? ...(Interruptions)...If you have some problem, go to a doctor, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I cannot resist... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to name you. ...(Interruptions)... Please, don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** सभापति जी, आप आज रेणुका जी को कुछ मत कहिए...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am suggesting to the Secretariat and also media not to report such loose talk and unruly behavior. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** सभापति जी मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है आप आज रेणुका जी को कुछ मत कहिए। रामायण सीरियल के बाद ऐसी हंसी सुनने का आज सौभाग्य मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: You control your Members, please. ...(Interruptions)... I have to control everybody. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, this is not the way. This unruly behaviour cannot be appreciated. The entire country is watching us. ...(Interruptions)... We should not become a laughing stock before the country. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ये हंसे तो बुरा, वो हंसे तो अच्छा ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** कोई हंसे तो अच्छा नहीं है। हंसना नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... हमको देखकर लोग हंस रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record.

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** \*

**वस्त्र मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी):** \*

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** 20 साल पहले यह vision अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का था लेकिन कांग्रेस कहती है कि आधार उसने शुरू किया तो भी हमें आपको क्रेडिट देने में तकलीफ नहीं है। आधार आपका। हमने दल से आगे देश को रखा है और हमारे निर्णय का आधार देशहित रहता है। आज क्रेडिट लेने के लिए आप बेताब हैं, बहुत स्वाभाविक है। SIA बनाने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश किया था, आपने तीन साल तक उसका निर्णय नहीं किया, यह क्रेडिट आप ही को जाना चाहिए। हमने पहली SIA का गठन किया, लेकिन आप कह सकते हैं कि हमारे सामने ऐसा विषय आया था। काले धन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का क्रेडिट भी कांग्रेस स्वीकार कर ले। कांग्रेस ने 28 साल तक बेनामी सम्पत्ति कानून को लागू नहीं किया, उसकी क्रेडिट भी आप ले लीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** लोकपाल का किसको देंगे?

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** अब तक 3500 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति — आपको पता होना चाहिए, माननीय आनन्द जी, आप लम्बे अरसे तक यहां बैठे हैं और बोलने की आपकी विशेष स्टाइल भी है और आप तो बर्फ का छुरा बनाकर भी घोंप सकते, जिसका पता भी नहीं चले, लेकिन यह बेनामी सम्पत्ति का कानून 28 साल पहले पारित हो चुका है, दोनों सदनों में पारित हो चुका था, लेकिन उसके रूल्स नहीं बनाये, नोटिफाई नहीं किया और वह अटका हुआ था। इसके लिए इनको किसने रोका, इसके लिए विपक्ष जिम्मेदार नहीं था, यह जानकारी के लिए है। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि आप जैसे नेताओं को भी कुछ...। अब तक 3500 करोड़ रुपये की बेनामी सम्पत्ति जब्त की है। अब आपके कार्यकाल में इतनी बेनामी सम्पत्ति बनी, तो क्रेडिट तो मिलना चाहिए। आपके लिए ही सारा क्रेडिट है। सारी दुनिया बदली है, मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि आपको Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code का ज्ञान नहीं था। लेकिन आपको क्रेडिट जाना चाहिए कि बहुत लोगों के लाभार्थ आपने इसको नहीं लगाया, क्रेडिट आपको जाना चाहिए।

देश के इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर को, ग्लोबल कम्युनिटी को भारत के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो, भारत के नियमों और कानूनों के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो, हमने इसके लिए निर्णय किए। वन रैंक, वन पेंशन के लिए चार दशक तक देश की आंख में धूल झोंकते रहे और 500 करोड़ का बजट लेकर के चुनाव में चले गए, क्योंकि हवा बन चुकी थी कि अब क्या करें? जब हम आए, तो हमने देखा कि रिकॉर्ड तक नहीं थे, इस चीज़ को बहुत बारीकी से देखा और जब हमने इसको लागू किया, तो 11,000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ी। आप 500 करोड़ में इसे कैसे देते, तो अब ये सारा क्रेडिट आपको ही जाएगा।

GST के लिए मध्य रात्रि को समारोह हुआ, कांग्रेस ने इसका बहिष्कार किया। सभी दल आए और आपको यह लगा कि कहीं इसका हमारे को क्रेडिट मिल जाएगा और आप मानो या न मानो, आप जो कुछ भी कर रहे हो, GST के संबंध में इसकी जितनी भी निगेटिविटी है, वह आपके खाते में जमा हो रही है और होती रहेगी और देश के दिमाग में फिट हो जाएगा। आप लोग सोचिए — इसका क्रेडिट लेने की चिंता और खुद को क्रेडिट मिलता रहे।

अब नीम कोटिंग की बात आयी। आपकी तरफ से कहा गया कि इसको हमने शुरू किया था। जिस चीज़ को आप आधी-अधूरी छोड़ दें और आप इस पर कैप लगा दें कि इससे आगे नहीं जाना है, तब उस योजना का लाभ होने के मुकाबले नुकसान ज्यादा होता है। आखिरकार नीम कोटिंग के पीछे दो विषय थे, जिनका आपको भी ज्ञान था। एक, यूरिया की ताकत में वृद्धि होती

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

है, इसलिए किसान का काम यूरिया से काम चल सकता है। दूसरा, क्वालिटेटिव चेंज आता है, ताकि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती है, यह मानी हुई बात थी। यूरिया किसानों के पास जाने के बजाय, यह कारखानों में चला जाता था, बिल किसान के नाम पर कटता था, सब्सिडी किसान के नाम पर कटती थी और यह कारखानों में चला जाता था। अगर हंड्रेड परसेंट नीम कोटिंग होती है, तो यह यूरिया किसी कारखाने में काम नहीं आएगा, यह आपको भी पता था। इसको 35 प्रतिशत करने के बाद 65 प्रतिशत का दरवाजा किसके लिए खुला रखा, यह क्रेडिट मैं किसको दूं और इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि हंड्रेड परसेंट के पीछे हम लगे, इतना ही नहीं, जो इम्पोर्टेड यूरिया आता है, उसकी भी आने से पहले नीम कोटिंग होती है। उसकी भी आने से पहले नीम कोटिंग होती है और उसी का परिणाम है कि आज यूरिया की कोई किल्लत नहीं होती वरना मैं जब मुख्य मंत्री था तो मुझे हर वर्ष दो-तीन चिट्ठियां प्रधान मंत्री जी को यूरिया के लिए लिखनी पड़ती थीं। मैं जब यहां आया, तो सभी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से यूरिया के बारे में चिट्ठी आती थी। आज एक चिट्ठी नहीं आती है और न कभी लाठीचार्ज होता है क्योंकि यूरिया लोगों को मिल रहा है। तो कुछ चीजें बदली जा सकती हैं।

मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा, कभी-कभी राजनीति बहुत हावी होती है, बार-बार चुनाव का यह नतीजा है कि योजना पूरी बनी हो या न बनी हो, हम पत्थर जड़ देते हैं, फीता काट देते हैं, तख्ती लगा देते हैं। फिर उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ? आप देखें हमें रेलवे के बजट में घोषणाएं बंद करनी पड़ीं। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? मैंने देखा कि पुरानी सरकारों ने 1500 से ज्यादा ऐसी रेलवे की योजनाएं घोषित कर दी थीं, जिन्हें बाद में कोई देखने वाला ही न था। एक दिन हाउस में तालियां बज गयीं, किसी अखबार में छप गया, उस एमपी ने क्षेत्र में जाकर मालाएं पहन लीं और बात पूरी हो गयी। इस culture से देश का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। आप हैरान होंगे, मैंने प्रगति में technology का उपयोग करते हुए सारे रुके प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में initiative लेकर उनका review किया। आज सभी राज्यों के चीफ सेक्रेटरीज ऑन लाइन होते हैं, भारत सरकार के सभी सचिव होते हैं और मैं ऑनलाइन सब के साथ बैठता हूं। आप हैरान होंगे हमारे सामने ऐसे-ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स आए जोकि 30-40 साल पहले तय हुए, शिलान्यास हो गया, लेकिन बाद में कागज पर उनकी लकीर भी दिखायी नहीं दी, ऐसे ही पड़े रहे। मैं एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट का review करने लगा और मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि यह तो पुरानी सरकार का है, इस में मेरी क्या जिम्मेदारी है? आखिर यह देश एक continuity है, सरकारें आएँ, जाएँ, आप बैठें, दूसरा बैठे, तीसरा बैठे, हम इसे रोक नहीं सकते क्योंकि हमारे यहां लोकतंत्र है, लेकिन सरकार में हैं तो यह नहीं चलता कि यह तो जयराम रमेश जी के टाइम में हुआ था, इसे मारो ताला। नहीं, ऐसा नहीं होता है। आप हैरान होंगे 9 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा के ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स मैंने अब तक clear किए हैं। मैंने सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज को बिठाया और कहा कि जो भी हो, इन्हें करो भले ही ये 30-40 साल पुराने हैं। अब यही अगर उस समय हो गया होता तो शायद ये कुछ हजार करोड़ों में हो जाते, लेकिन आज 9-10 लाख करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स बन गए। इसलिए ये काम हम कर रहे हैं। आपने भी सरकार चलायी है, हम भी चला रहे हैं और जो भी सरकार बनाता है, उसे वह चलानी होती है क्योंकि वह उस की जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन हम इन सब चीजों को अच्छी तरह से चलाते हैं। आज सब जगह पर पत्थर लगे हैं, आप लोगों के नाम हैं। अब तो शायद लोग पत्थर की चोरी भी कर के गए हैं, लेकिन क्रेडिट सब आप को जाता है। ये योजनाएं आपकी रहीं।

अब यहां हमारे आज़ाद साहब ने Food Security Bill की बात की और वे date के साथ बोले। आप से यह कोई भी पूछेगा कि आप ने जो date दी, लेकिन हम तो आप के बाद आए, एक साल बाद आए। आप ने एक साल में इसे लागू क्यों नहीं किया? आपने यह भी कहा कि इस बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पूछा। आप को पता होना चाहिए कि केरल, जहां आप की सरकार थी, उस ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डंडा मारा था, लेकिन अब आप वह भी हमारे सिर डाल देते हैं। वह आप को करना चाहिए था। मैं मानता हूं कि जो हम निर्णय करें, उसे पूरा करने की तैयारी के साथ उसे करना चाहिए। अब फर्टिलाइज़र के कारखाने खोलने के बारे में तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे समय में हुआ, लेकिन बंद भी तो आप के समय में हुए, हजारों लोग बेरोजगार भी तो आपके समय में हुए। उसके लिए भी तो क्रेडिट लीजिए। इसलिए आज हम इसे लागू कर रहे हैं और नीतिगत बदलाव कर के कर रहे हैं। आप देखें, आज यूपी में गोरखपुर, बिहार में बरौनी, झारखंड में सिंदरी में यूरिया के जो कारखाने बंद पड़े थे, उन्हें हम तेज गति से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। जगदीशपुर हल्दिया पाइप लाइन को उसके साथ जोड़ा है। यह नीतिगत बदलाव किया है ताकि उन्हें गैस मिल जाए और उस कारखाने को चलाने में सुविधा हो जाएगी। अब यह देश का वह इलाका है, जहां पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से पूर्व भारत के विकास की संभावना बढ़ जाएगी। ये वे स्टेट्स नहीं हैं, जहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी का झंडा फहरा रहा है। देश के लिए यह जरूरी है कि पूर्व भारत के राज्यों का विकास होना चाहिए, देश का संतुलित विकास होना चाहिए। हम बिल्कुल सीधी-साधी डेवलपमेंट की थ्योरी के आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इन चीजों को appreciate करेंगे।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अमित शाह का भाषण हुआ और मुझे अच्छा लगा कि आज़ाद साहब ने उसमें से यह खोजकर निकाला कि आपने इतना लम्बा भाषण दिया, सरदार पटेल के बारे में क्यों नहीं बोले? मुझे अच्छा लगा कि आपने सरदार साहब को याद किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी कुछ ही दिन हुए गुजरात में चुनाव हुए थे। हमारे बाहुबली यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। उस चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी के हर लिट्रेचर में सरदार साहब थे। मुझे यह देखकर बहुत अच्छा लगा कि चलो, बहुत सालों के बाद यह दिन भी आया, मैं सोचता था कि यह परम्परा बनी रहेगी, लेकिन गुजरात का चुनाव समाप्त हुआ और यहां आपकी पार्टी का एक कार्यक्रम था। अभी भी आप पुराने चित्र देख सकते हैं, बैकड्रॉप पर कहीं पर भी सरदार साहब का चित्र नहीं है। उस समय अखबारों ने लिखा कि एक सप्ताह के बाद ही आपके यहां कार्यक्रम हो रहा है और सरदार साहब गायब हैं। हम सरदार साहब का नाम दे रहे हैं, हमारे अध्यक्ष जी ने उल्लेख नहीं किया। आपने उसका उपयोग करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन आप यह भी याद करें कि सरदार साहब और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को 'भारत रत्न' कब मिला? इतना समय बीच में क्यों चला गया? आप चर्चा करें, आप आरोप लगाएं, यह तो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बाहर का विषय था, लेकिन फिर भी आपने उठाया, तो अच्छी बात है। जब आप ऐसे विषय उठाते हैं, तो चार उंगलियां खुद की तरफ होती हैं, आप यह न भूलें, यही मेरा कहना है।

आप जानकर हैरान होंगे कि हमारे देश में इस प्रकार से काम हुए हैं। हो सकता है कि आपकी कार्यशैली में इस प्रकार की बारीकियों में जाने का शायद स्वभाव नहीं होगा। मेरा यह सौभाग्य रहा कि मैं बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक मुख्य मंत्री रहा हूं। आज़ाद साहब भी मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, इसलिए इनको पता है कि बहुत बारीकियों में जाना पड़ता है। शरद जी भी बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, इनको पता है कि बहुत बारीकियों में जाना पड़ता है। मुख्य मंत्री इधर-उधर नहीं जा सकता है। हम सब जो यहां पर मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, सबको पता है कि यहां पर मुख्य मंत्री तो बहुत कम आते हैं, यदि आते हैं, तो छोटा सा डिपार्टमेंट लेकर रहते हैं। मेरे जिम्मे एक बड़ा काम आ गया है, इसलिए वहीं की वह आदत भी काम आ रही है। हमारे देश में पिछले वर्षों में जो सिंचाई के प्रोजेक्ट तैयार हुए, तो डैम बन गया होगा, लेकिन यह पानी क्यों है? यह पानी खेती के लिए है। हमने 40-40, 50-50 साल तक केनाल नेटवर्क ही नहीं बनाया। यानी कोई कल्पना कर सकता है वह छः मंजिला मकान बनाए और उसमें स्टेयरकेस और लिफ्ट भी न हो, तो ऐसे-ऐसे काम हुए। मैंने उनमें से 99 को आइडेंटिफाई किया, हजारों, करोड़ों रुपए की योजना से काम चालू किया। किसानों के पास पानी पहुंचे, इस दिशा में काम किया है। आज 50 योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। बाकी की योजनाएं जल्दी से पूरी हों, इस दिशा में काम चल रहा है। सवाल है, आपने बनाया, अच्छा बनाया। अच्छा काम किया, अच्छा है, लेकिन सोच अधूरी, काम अधूरा और रुपए गए तथा परिणाम भी नहीं मिला। अच्छा होता अगर कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव होता, इंटीग्रेटेड एप्रोच होती, होलिस्टिक भी होती, तो आप ही के समय जो काम हुए हैं, उसमें भी अगर वे पूरे किए होते, तो देश का भला होता। आपने नहीं किया, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन कुछ करने जैसे काम कैसे करने चाहिए, उसमें एक बहुत बड़ी कमी रह गई। जिन-जिनको शासन करने का अवसर मिला है, उन लोगों का यह दायित्व बनता है, इसलिए आपने देखा होगा कि हमने सत्ता में आकर एक बड़ा बदलाव किया है। हमारे देश में ज्यादातर बजट एलोकेशन होने को ही ज्यादा संतोषजनक माना जाता है। ताली बज जाती है, वह एलोकेट हो गया। आउटले की तरफ देखने वाली संख्या बहुत कम है, आउटपुट पर देखने वाली संख्या उससे भी कम है और आउटकम की तो चर्चा ही नहीं होती थी। हमने पूरा वर्क कल्चर ऐसा बना दिया। इस सरकार ने आग्रह रखा है और पार्लियामेंट में आउटकम रिपोर्ट रखते हैं, ताकि पता चल सके कि जिस काम के लिए रुपया निकला था, वह उसी काम में गया कि नहीं गया? इसीलिए हमारा प्रयास आउटकम पर बल देने की दिशा में रहना चाहिए।

महोदय, किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ाने के विषय की यहां चर्चा हुई है। मैं हैरान हूं कि किसान की आमदनी डबल होने पर किसको एतराज हो सकता है? इस पर किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। हम इसलिए नहीं कह रहे हैं कि उसके साथ कोई राजनीति है, बल्कि यह बात यहां बैठे हर व्यक्ति के दिल में है कि यह एक ऐसा काम है जो हमें करना चाहिए। यह कैसे होगा? ज़मीन के टुकड़े बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। परिवार की संख्या बढ़ती है — अगर उसकी दस बीघा ज़मीन है, वह बच्चों में बंट जाती है, तो दो बीघा, एक बीघा हिस्से में आ जाता है। यह कठिनाई है। हमें टेक्नोलॉजिकल इंटरवेंशन, एग्रो टेक्नीक पर जाना ही पड़ेगा, हमें modernize होना ही पड़ेगा। अगर हम यह करते हैं तो बदलाव होगा।

महोदय, Soil health card एक प्रयास है। Per drop-More drop, micro irrigation एक प्रयास है।

महोदय, स्प्रिंकलर — एक जमाना था, जब हमारे देश में किसान सोचते थे कि flood irrigation के बिना शुगरकेन हो ही नहीं सकता। वह इस कन्विक्शन वाला था। वह यही मानता था कि गन्ने की खेती के लिए खेत पानी से लबालब भरा होना चाहिए। लेकिन अनुभव से — मैं तो गुजरात



में था, मेरा तो कम्पल्सरी नियम था, अब स्प्रींकलर से शुगरकेन हो रही है और शुगर कंटेनर का लेवल बहुत ऊंचा आया है। अब यह धीरे-धीरे देश भर में हो रहा है। अब पानी बचेगा। ऐसे कई प्रयोग हैं। पहले जो होता था, वह हम सबको मालूम है कि जो केले की खेती करते थे, केले की खेती करने वाले वे लोग, केले का फल मिलने के बाद, उसका जो तना खड़ा रहता है, उसको निकालने के लिए उन्हें पैसा देना पड़ता था, जोकि एक एकड़ पर 5 हजार, 10 हजार, 15 हजार रुपये का खर्च आता था। हमारे यहां एग्रीकल्चरल युनिवर्सिटी ने जो परिणाम दिया है, उसके अनुसार उन्होंने केले के तने में से फ्रैब्रिक बनाया, कपड़े बनाए और अब बहुत बढ़िया क्वालिटी के कपड़े बन रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जहां सूखी भूमि है, यदि उसको वहां काटकर डाल दिया जाए तो वहां 90 दिनों तक पेड़-पौधे बिना पानी के आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। अब जो वेस्टेज था, वह वेल्थ में फ्रिएट हुआ है और आज उसको लेने के लिए लोग आते हैं। अब वे 10 हजार, 15 हजार रुपये पर एकड़ दे रहे हैं। हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर का जो वेस्ट है, यदि हम उसी पर बल दें तो भी हम उनकी और देश की इनकम होने में मदद कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश में यदि यहां शुगर ज्यादा हो जाए, तो भी किसान मरेगा, कम हो जाए, तो भी किसान मरेगा। शुगर की ज्यादातर फैक्ट्रियां किसानों के द्वारा चलाई हुई हैं। हमने पेट्रोल में ethanol blending 10 परसेंट कर दिया, इस कारण से, जिस समय शुगर की मार्केट पर जब यह प्रेशर आएगा, क्योंकि इस पर ग्लोबल इम्पैक्ट रहता है, तब ethanol पर डायवर्ट करेंगे। इससे किसान की सुरक्षा की संभावना होगी।

हमने "किसान संपदा योजना" दी। हमें मालूम है कि हमारे लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये इसलिए बरबाद हो रहे हैं क्योंकि खेत से लेकर मार्केट तक की चेन में कई वीक प्वाइंट्स हैं। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के वीक प्वाइंट्स हैं। जब हमारी बीज से बाजार तक की एक पूरी comprehensive approach होगी, तब जाकर प्रयास होगा और इसलिए हम उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि चाहे "ईनाम योजना" हो — "ईनाम योजना" अभी प्रारंभ हुई है। कई राज्य हैं, जिनको अपने एटीएम सेट में जो बदलाव करना चाहिए था, वह अभी भी नहीं किया है। करीब-करीब 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कारोबार है। यह किसानों ने "ईनाम योजना" पर ऑनलाइन बिक्री करके किया है। 36 हजार करोड़ का कारोबार अपने आप में बड़ा होता है और यह एक शुभ शुरुआत है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह काफी आगे जाएगा। हमें वैल्यू एडिशन पर जाना पड़ेगा। अगर किसान हरी मिर्च बेचता है, तो उसको उसका बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन अगर मिर्च लाल होती है, लाल होकर पाउडर बनती है, पाउडर बनाकर उसकी पैकिंग होती है, अगर वह पैकिंग अच्छी तरह से ब्रांडिंग होती है, तो किसान की आय बढ़ती है। हमें वैल्यू एडिशन पर जाना होगा। हमारे किसान की allied equity - आज खेत के अंदर सोलर एनर्जी का फार्म जोड़ा जा सकता है। यह किसान की आय बढ़ा सकता है। सोलर पंप उसकी बिजली भी पैदा कर सकता है। यह सोलर पंप चला सकता है, डीजल का खर्च कम कर सकता है, बिजली का खर्च कम कर सकता है और वह बिजली राज्य सरकारें खरीद भी सकती हैं। उससे उनके खर्च में एक बहुत बड़ी कमी होगी। बांस, बैम्बू का 90 साल से, आपका दोष नहीं है, 90 साल से कानून बना दिया कि यह तो ट्री है, इसे काट नहीं सकते, जब कि सारी दुनिया में बैम्बू ग्रास है। अब आपको यह करना चाहिए था, तो क्रेडिट आपको जाता। हमने सोचा, आज हमने बैम्बू को ग्रास की कैटेगरी में रखा है। आज किसान अपने खेत के बाहर, बॉर्डर पर बैम्बू की खेती कर सकता है। बैम्बू की खेती से उसकी फसल को कोई नुकसान नहीं है, वह अतिरिक्त है। आज हिंदुस्तान हजारों करोड़ रुपए का बैम्बू इम्पोर्ट करता है। हम दियासलाई के लिए बैम्बू बाहर से लाते हैं, पतंग के लिए बैम्बू

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

बाहर से लाते हैं, अगरबत्ती के लिए बैम्बू बाहर से लाते हैं। यह एक छोटा सा दायरा है, जो किसान की आय बढ़ाने की ताकत रखा है।

मधुमक्खी, अब मैं हैरान हूँ, मधुमक्खी के क्षेत्र में कितना काम हो सकता था, हम उसको नहीं कर पाए। मैं हैरान हूँ कि क्यों नहीं कर पाए? इन दिनों हमने चार वर्षों में 11 Integrated Bee-keeping Development Centres खड़े किए हैं। आज शहद के उत्पादन में 38 परसेंट इंक्रीज हुआ है और यह शहद दुनिया के बाजारों में जाने लगा है। सबसे बड़ी बात, जिस पर हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, आज दुनिया holistic health care की तरफ चली है, दुनिया eco-friendly life की तरफ कांशस हुई है और उसके कारण chemical wax की बजाय bee wax की मांग बढ़ रही है। हमारा यह honey bee का काम इतनी अधिक मात्रा में bee wax को बल दे सकता है, जिसके कारण आने वाले दिनों में हम बहुत बड़ा global market capture कर सकते हैं। हमारा किसान साइड में एक पेड़ के नीचे बैठकर यह काम कर सकता है। पशुपालन, fisheries, poultries, value addition, ऐसी कई चीजें हैं, जिनको अगर हम एक साथ जोड़ कर किसानों के घर तक पहुंचाएंगे, तो मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि किसानों की आमदनी दुगुनी करने में कोई दिक्कत हो सकती है। किसान की हालत सुधर सकती है। हम सब को प्रयास करने होंगे और हम सब प्रयास करेंगे, तो परिणाम जरूर मिलेगा। हमारा उस दिशा में प्रयास रहना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, only *bhasan*; no action. We are staging a walk out.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, only *bhasan*; we are not getting any answer. ...(Interruptions)... No action; only *bhasan*. ...(Interruptions)... We have made a non-political speech. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only walk out; no talk out. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We want serious answers. ...(Interruptions)... No action; only *bhasan*. ...(Interruptions)...

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: आज हमारे देश में स्वच्छ भारत अभियान का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है, मेक इन इंडिया का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है, जनधन योजना का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय युवा दिवस का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है, काले धन पर हो रही कार्यवाही का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)... सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पर सवाल उठाए जा रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन आप मुझे बताइए, ओबीसी कमीशन को संविधान का दर्जा मिले, इसका क्यों विरोध करना चाहिए? इतने सालों से इसकी मांग थी, आपकी कोई मजबूरियां होंगी, आप नहीं लाए। इस सदन में इस कमेटी में डालो, उस कमेटी में डालो, लटका पड़ा है। क्या हम इस काम को नहीं कर सकते हैं?

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: हमने बोला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठिए, प्लीज़।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hariprasad, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: यह तरीका, ...(व्यवधान)... वह आपको अमित भाई ने जवाब दे दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह जब पूरा विरोध करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है, जनता-जनार्दन को फेस करने की ताकत नहीं होती है, ...(व्यवधान)... आज जो ओबीसी समाज में एस्पिरेशंस जगे हैं, आज जो ओबीसी समाज जागरूक हुआ है, ओबीसी अपने हकों के लिए मैदान में आया है ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी राजनीति खुलेआम बात करने की हिम्मत नहीं करती है, इसलिए बहानेबाजी करते हो, लेकिन इस देश का ओबीसी समाज देश को देने वालों में से है। वह अगर अपना हक मांगता है, तो मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि राजनीति छोड़ करके और नई-नई चीजें जोड़ने के नाम पर इसे रोकने का प्रयास करने के बजाय इसको पारित करें। तीन तलाक, अगर आपको लगता है कि तीन तलाक के विषय पर आप जिस प्रकार का कानून चाहते हैं, किसने रोका था आपको? 30 साल पहले यह मामला आपके हाथों में आया था। आपको जैसा कानून चाहिए था, वैसा बनाना था। करना तो था, लेकिन आपकी राजनीति, आप ही के एक मंत्री का हाउस में भाषण था कि तीन तलाक क्यों जाना चाहिए, लेकिन जब चारों तरफ से आवाज उठी, राजनीति आई, वोट बैंक खतरे में पड़ गया, तो अचानक से उस मंत्री को भी जाना पड़ा और उस मिशन को भी जाना पड़ा। जो कारण दिया जा रहा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के हर क्रिमिनल कानून के अन्दर जहां सजा है, ये जो logic दे रहे हैं, लागू हो सकता है। अगर किसी ने किसी की हत्या की, वह घर का इकलौता बेटा है, 30 साल की उम्र है, बूढ़े मां-बाप हैं, अब उसके जेल जाने का कानून क्यों बनाया, बूढ़े मां-बाप क्या खाएंगे? एक हिन्दू दो शादी करे, वह जेल चला जाए, उसके लिए सजा हो, तब आपको यह विचार नहीं आया कि उसके परिवार के लोग क्या खाएंगे। सजा है! इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी इसका अध्ययन करेगा, तो उसको आश्चर्य होगा कि आप किस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं। कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है, शायद हमारे नरेश जी ने बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखाई थी, वे चीरहरण कर रहे थे, यह कहना तो कठिन है, लेकिन वे बहुत कुछ कह रहे थे। भय! जेल! हम तो भुक्तभोगी हैं। तुलसी जी यहां बैठे हैं। 15 साल तक हमने क्या कुछ झेला है, हमें मालूम है, लेकिन कानून कानून का काम करे कि न करे! और आप यहां कहें कि किसी के बेटे को फँसाया जा रहा है, उसको परेशान किया जा रहा है, और क्या कुछ किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की बातें कर के हम कानून का उपहास कर रहे हैं या नहीं? यह कानून तय करेगा कि क्या होगा। इसीलिए जब आप कहते हैं कि मदद करो, ऐसे समय में मदद करो, तो किव दुष्यंत कुमार की कविता के शब्द हैं,

"उनकी अपील है कि उन्हें हम मदद करें,

चाकू की पसलियों से गुजारिश तो देखिए।"

महिलाओं पर अत्याचार। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, यह कांग्रेस, बीजेपी, इस पार्टी या फलानी पार्टी का विषय है। हो ही नहीं सकता। जो चिंता आपने जताई है, वह चिंता

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

बहुत स्वाभाविक है, जो आज़ाद साहब ने बताई। इसलिए मैंने लाल किले से यह कहने की हिम्मत की थी कि बेटियों के लिए तो बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है, लेकिन कोई तो पूछो कि बेटा शाम को देर से घर क्यों आता है, कोई तो पूछो कि बेटा कहाँ जाता है, किसको मिलता है, कोई तो चिंता करे कि बेटों को भी संस्कार देने की जरूरत है। क्या हम सब एक स्वर से उन माताओं को झकझोर नहीं सकते, उन पिताओं को झकझोर नहीं सकते, उन शिक्षकों को झकझोर नहीं सकते? आखिर वह किसी न किसी का तो बेटा है, जो किसी बेटी के ऊपर अत्याचार कर रहा है। वह किसी न किसी का तो बेटा है। क्या हम सब एक स्वर में इस विषय पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं? आखिरकार यह एक सामाजिक दूषण है और उसमें जितना ज्यादा हम मिल कर काम करेंगे, उतना अच्छा होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें इन सारी चीजों में मिल कर चलना चाहिए। 'उज्ज्वला योजना' महिला सशक्तिकरण का एक बहुत बड़ा काम है। लेकिन हमें भी यह सोचना होगा और मैं तो चाहूँगा और इस सदन के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप वालों से खास आग्रह करूँगा कि हमें देश में clean cooking का काम मिशन मोड में करना चाहिए। हो सके तो सोलर ऊर्जा आधारित ऐसे नये चूल्हों का इनोवेशन हो, ताकि गरीब को खाना पकाने के लिए एक नया पैसा खर्च न हो और गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के खर्च भी बच जाएं, अपने ही घर में सोलर चूल्हों की व्यवस्था हो। आधुनिक इनोवेशन से ऐसे चूल्हे बन सकते हैं। क्लीन कुकिंग, हमारे सामाजिक जीवन के लिए, एनवायरनमेंट के लिए, महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यक है। ये कोई राजनीतिक एजेंडा के कार्यक्रम नहीं हैं, ये देशहित के काम हैं। हम मिल-बैठ करके इनको आगे बढ़ाएं।

अब चर्चा हुई कि स्वच्छ भारत के एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर इतना खर्चा हुआ। मैं ऐसी कोई बात कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, जो किसी को बुरी लगे, लेकिन आप भी सरकार में रहे हैं और आप सार्वजनिक जीवन में जीते हैं। शौचालय या स्वच्छता ऐसे विषय हैं, जो जितनी मात्रा में infrastructural issues हैं, उससे ज्यादा behavioural issues हैं। यह आदत का विषय है, दुनिया में इस विषय पर अध्ययन करने वाले हर व्यक्ति ने यह कहा है। जब आप सरकार में थे, तब आपका भी इसी पर फोकस था कि जब तक behavioural changes नहीं आते हैं, तब तक इसमें breakthrough नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिए जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिखाए जाते हैं, वे सरकार के कार्यक्रमों की जगमगाहट नहीं हैं, उनके माध्यम से behavioral change के लिए छोटी-छोटी घटनाओं को दिखा करके, लोगों को शिक्षित करने का काम हो रहा है। यह बात कहने से पहले हम यह न भूलें कि गरीब आदमी के पैसों से खजाने में आए हुए धन से परिवार के कुछ लोगों के जन्मदिन पर अखबारों में एक-एक पेज के एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स छपवा करके दिए गए थे। उसमें देश के कितने रुपये खर्च हुए, ज़रा इसका हिसाब भी लगा लीजिए। एक ही परिवार के लोगों के जन्मदिन के एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर कितने रुपये खर्च हुए होंगे, आप उसको सुनकर चौंक जाएंगे। लेकिन यह जो खर्चा हुआ है, यह behavioral change लाने के लिए है, जिसके लिए हम सबको प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। जहाँ पर आपकी राज्य सरकारें हैं, आप उनको भी कहिए कि behavioural change के लिए बजट एलॉट करें। लोगों को शिक्षित करें।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आपने जो हज़ारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए ...(व्यवधान)...

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

This is not going on record.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा: \***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you wasting your energy? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you setting a bad precedent? ...(*Interruptions*)... When nothing is going on record, why should you waste your energy and set a bad precedent? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a bad precedent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a bad precedent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** सभापति जी, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am following your ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am following your direction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a bad precedent. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hundred per cent, it is a bad precedent. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are disturbing a speaker and suddenly standing up without the permission of the Chair. It is a bad precedent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You had said that if we want to ask something, we should stand up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, afterwards. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You did not say 'afterwards'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** सभापति जी, यहां पर हमारे माननीय आज़ाद साहब ने बोफोर्स के मुद्दे को बड़े विस्तार से कहा और बड़ा क्रेडिट लेने की कोशिश की। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं कुछ क्वोट्स पढ़ना चाहता हूं। ये क्वोट्स कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री और बाद में निर्विवादित चुने गए राष्ट्रपति, श्रीमान् आर. वेंकटरमण जी की आत्मकथा का हिस्सा हैं। उनकी आत्मकथा है — "जब मैं राष्ट्रपति था"। जब उनकी मुलाकात जे.आर.डी. टाटा से हुई, उस मुलाकात का ब्यौरा उन्होंने इस किताब में लिखा है। इसमें उन्होंने लिखा है, "टाटा ने कहा तोप और दूसरे रक्षा सौदों में राजीव गांधी या उनके परिवार को लाभ हुआ हो या न हुआ हो, लेकिन इसको नकारना मुक़िशल होगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को कोई कमीशन नहीं मिला।" यह मैं वेंकटरमण जी की किताब पढ़ रहा हूं, इसमें मेरा अपना कुछ नहीं है। आगे उन्होंने लिखा है, "उन्हें लगता था कि 1980 के बाद से उद्योगपतियों से चंदा नहीं मांगा गया है और पार्टी का खर्चा ऐसे सौदों पर मिलने वाले कमीशन से चलता है।" सभापति महोदय, यह तो आर. वेंकटरमण जी ने कहा था। वे आपके बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता और राष्ट्रपति रहे थे। यहां पर किसी परिवारवाद की बात आई, तो बड़ा दुख हुआ और गुस्सा भी आता है। यह तो बड़ी स्वाभाविक बात है और मैं भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि आपमें से किसी की राजनीति को चोट पहुंचे। यह मैं नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन आप ही के एक महाशय, जिनकी मीडिया में रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें उन्होंने क्या कहा—"Sultanate gone, but we behave like Sultans." सुल्तानी तो गई, लेकिन हम अभी भी सुल्तान की तरह behave कर रहे हैं। मैं जयराम रमेश जी के इस खुलेपन के लिए तो उन्हें बधाई देता हूं।

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

**5.00 P.M.**

महोदय, देश में निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग पर महंगाई का सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव होता है। पहले महंगाई कहां तक पहुंची थी, वह आप सब जानते हैं। हमने कोशिश की है कि महंगाई 2 से 6 प्रतिशत के बीच नियंत्रित रहे। जिस तेजी से और जिस क्रम से महंगाई बढ़ रही थी, अगर उसी क्रम और तेजी से बढ़ती रहती, तो आज मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग का जीना कितना मुश्किल हो जाता। इसकी आप स्वयं कल्पना कर सकते हैं। इन कदमों को उठाकर मध्यम और निम्न-मध्यम वर्गों के परिवारों की सुरक्षा करने और उन्हें बचाने का काम हमने किया है।

महोदय, गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवार यदि अपने मकान बनाना चाहते हैं, तो बैंक की ब्याज दर में कटौती कर के और उसे सब्सिडी देकर उसे प्रोत्साहित करने का बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण काम इस सरकार ने किया है। "प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना शहरी" में हमने नई कैटेगरीज निर्माण की हैं और घर बनाने के लिए 9 लाख रुपए तक के कर्ज में 4 प्रतिशत की छूट ब्याज में दी है। मध्यम वर्गों की एस्पिरेशन होती है कि वह अपना घर बनाए, उसकी उस एस्पिरेशन को पूरा करने का काम हुआ है। यदि 12 लाख रुपए तक का मकान है, तो ब्याज में 3 प्रतिशत रियायत देने का काम किया है। इसी प्रकार से गांवों के अंदर जिनके पुराने घर हैं, अब चूंकि परिवार बड़ा हो गया है, पुराने घर का विस्तार करना है या उसमें एक कमरा बनाना है या दो कमरे बनाने हैं, तो 2 लाख रुपए तक कर्ज में हमने 3 प्रतिशत रियायत दी है। ये सारी चीजें मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग को अपनी एस्पिरेशन्स को पूरा करने में बहुत काम आने वाले विषय हैं।

महोदय, उसी प्रकार से रियल एस्टेट रेगुलेटरी एक्ट यानी 'रेरा' बनाया गया है। मध्यम वर्ग जो अपना मकान बनाने के लिए चिन्तित रहता था, उसे इसके माध्यम से सुरक्षा प्रदान की गई है। हमने उसमें कई संशोधन किए हैं, जिनका लाभ सामान्य वर्ग को मिलेगा। हमने कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट और उसमें कंज्यूमर एम्पावरमेंट पर भी बल दिया है। लोगों को सस्ती दवा मिले, इसके लिए भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्रों की स्थापना की है और 800 से ज्यादा दवाएं बहुत सस्ते में दी हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि जो लोग इन दवाओं का सेवन कर रहे हैं, उनका दवाओं पर अब 60 से 70 परसेंट तक कम खर्चा हो रहा है। हमने 'नी इम्प्लान्ट्स' का खर्च कम किया है। हमने स्टेंट का खर्च कम किया।

महोदय, हमारे देश में इन दिनों किडनी की समस्या बहुत ज्यादा हुई है। हमारे यहां रूटीन व्यवस्था में डायलिसिस के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर या बड़े शहर में जाना पड़ता था। हमने एक मिशन मोड में काम किया। करीब 500 से अधिक जिलों में बहुत ही नॉमिनल चार्ज पर यह डायलिसिस का मूवमेंट चलाया है। अब वहां तक हम पहुंचे हैं, अब तक की मेरी जानकारी है कि करीब 22 लाख से ज्यादा डायलिसिस के सेशन हुए। ये सारे मानवता की दृष्टि से करने वाले काम हैं, जिन पर हमने बल दिया है। एलईडी बल्ब के कारण क्या लाभ हो रहा है, यह आप भली-भांति जान रहे हैं। हजारों करोड़ रुपये मध्यम वर्ग की जेब में बच रहे हैं, करीब-करीब 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये बच रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक विषय अपने भाषण में कहा है और उस विषय में मेरा मत है कि यह कोई सरकार का काम नहीं है और न ही यह किसी दल का काम है, बल्कि देश की जिनको चिन्ता है, ऐसे सभी लोगों का यह काम है और इस सदन में बैठे हुए हर किसी का काम है तथा

सबका बराबर काम है। वह विषय राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्पर्श किया। पहले जब प्रणब दा राष्ट्रपति थे, तब उन्होंने भी उल्लेख किया था और इससे पहले भी कई लोगों ने इस विषय पर अपने विचार रखे हैं। वह है — लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव साथ करवाना। यह ठीक है कि राज्य सभा में जो आते हैं, उनको यह चुनाव की आपा-धापी क्या होती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों में आये हैं, उनको पता है। कुछ लोग पराजित होकर बाद में राज्य सभा में पहुँचते हैं, उनको भी यह अनुभव है कि क्या कठिनाई रहती है, लेकिन कभी सोचना होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... कभी सोचना होगा कि एक स्वस्थ परम्परा हो, क्योंकि भारत का लोकतंत्र काफी मैच्योर हुआ है। क्या हम सब हिम्मत करके एक स्वस्थ परम्परा की दिशा में जा सकते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1967 तक यह चला है। लोक सभा और विधान सभा चुनाव साथ हुए हैं। यह लगभग 1967 तक चला है। उसमें शायद एक-दो अपवाद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन यह चला है। उस समय किसी को कोई तकलीफ नहीं हुई, लेकिन बाद में किसी न किसी राजनीतिक कारणों से असंतुलन पैदा हुआ और आज हम देखते हैं कि एक चुनाव आया, वह पूरा हुआ तो दूसरे की तैयारी हो जाती है, दूसरा पूरा होता है, तो तीसरा...। अब इसका दबाव केंद्र सरकार पर और राज्य सरकारों पर रहता है। फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर के अन्दर एक सुखद एटमॉस्फियर होना चाहिए। चुनाव के चार-छः महीने हम समझ सकते हैं कि तू-तू, मैं-मैं चल जाए, लेकिन चार-साढ़े चार साल तो कम से कम हम मिल-बैठ कर देश के लिए काम कर सकें, हमारी पूरी शक्ति काम में लगे, उस दिशा में हमें काम करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस दिशा में एक व्यापक चर्चा हो। आप देखेंगे कि अब जब लोक सभा का चुनाव होगा, तो चार राज्य उसके साथ हैं—आंध्र, तेलंगाना, अरुणाचल और ओडिशा। कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं, वह हम भली-भाँति जानते हैं। 2009 में लोक सभा के चुनाव में करीब-करीब 1,000 करोड़ खर्च हुए। 2014 में यह करीब-करीब 4,000 करोड़ पर पहुँचा। यानी यह 1,000 से 4,000 हो गया। इतना ही नहीं, 2014 के बाद एसेम्बली के जो चुनाव हुए हैं, उनमें अब तक करीब-करीब 3,000 करोड़ खर्च हुए। अब हम यह कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि भारत जैसा देश, जहां गरीबों के लिए बहुत कुछ पहुँचाना अभी हमारी जिम्मेवारी है, हमारे यहां चुनावों के अन्दर 9,30,000 पोलिंग स्टेशंस पर एक करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों की ज्यूटी लगती है, बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेंज चुनाव प्रबंधन में ही लगी रहती हैं, सिक्योरिटी के मसले में नये-नये चैलेंजेज उभरते जाते हैं और हमारी फोर्स बस उसी काम में लगी रहती है। यह पक्ष-विपक्ष से परे का विषय है। देशहित के विषय में, हो सकता है कि इसमें मतभेद भी हो, लेकिन तर्क की चर्चा तू-तू, मैं-मैं से न हो, एक प्रामाणिक पवित्रता से हम बहस करें, मिल-बैठ कर कोई रास्ता खोजें। मुझे लगता है कि हम इसे आगे बढ़ाने में सफल हो सकते हैं। हमने ऐसे बहुत से निर्णय किये हैं, जिनसे दुनिया के देशों को बहुत अजूबा लगता है कि जहां इतनी पार्टियाँ हों, वहां ऐसा निर्णय हो सकता है! लेकिन इसी सदन में बैठे हुए लोगों ने भूतकाल में किये हैं। श्रेष्ठ निर्णय किए हैं, आने वाली पीढ़ियों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले निर्णय किए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फिर एक बार दोनों सदन में बैठे हुए सभी महानुभावों के सामने एक बड़ा सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है कि हम इसको करें। माननीय सभापति जी, सभी महानुभावों ने कई विषय उठाए हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण अपने आपमें पूर्ण अभिभाषण है। दिशा क्या है, गति क्या है, इरादे क्या हैं और सामान्य मानवी के हितों की दिशा में हम कैसे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जितनी समय सीमा रहती है, उसमें उसका एक खाका रख सकते हैं, वह रखने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया है। हम सब सर्वसम्मति से आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को स्वीकृति दें और धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पारित करें। इसी एक अपेक्षा के साथ अपना समर्थन देते हुए, मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद, प्रधान मंत्री जी। अन्तोनी जी।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): I am sorry to say that the statement of the Prime Minister that your Government has taken a decision on *One Rank, One Pension* is factually wrong. The decision on *One Rank, One Pension* was taken by the UPA Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh. My colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, in his Budget Speech in February 2014 announced that our Government's agreeing to the long-pending demand of service personnel of *One Rank, One Pension* and that it would be implemented from 1.4.2014 onwards. After that, within a few days, I took a meeting with all the three Vice-Chiefs of the armed forces and Defence Secretary and Secretary, Defence Finance, and we had clarified what means *One Rank, One Pension*. *One Rank, One Pension* means the service personnel, who served in the Armed Forces, of the same rank with the same length of service, whichever may be their date of retirement, they will get the same pension. It was our decision, and in the same meeting, we took a decision. We directed the Secretary, Defence Finance, to seek more funds from the Finance Ministry because we needed substantial increase. ...(Interruptions)... That decision was taken by our Government and we had also taken steps to implement that decision.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, these clarifications are not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, how can this be allowed? ...(Interruptions)... It was ₹ 11,000 crore...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was not a regular Budget. ...(Interruptions)... The Budget had to come after...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments, which had been moved, to vote. ...(Interruptions)... Amendment (Nos.1 to 75) and Amendment (Nos.78 to 81) had been moved by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Are you withdrawing the Amendments?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने जो संशोधन रखे थे, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण थे। वे बुंदेलखंड की समस्या के बारे में थे, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बुंदेलखंड को छोड़ दिया गया है, जब कि वहां लोग आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं, वहां से लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं, वहां बहुत विकट समस्या है, पीने के पानी की समस्या है। इन तमाम समस्याओं को लेकर हमने ये संशोधन रखे थे।



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing or withdrawing the Amendments?  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, हम यह उम्मीद करते थे कि जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर देंगे, तब वे बुंदेलखंड के बारे में कहेंगे, लेकिन बुंदेलखंड के लोग हताश और निराश हो गए, बुंदेलखंड का किसान ठगा रह गया। आज वहां का किसान बरबाद हो गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर का reply हो गया, इसलिए मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप withdraw करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, चलिए हम withdraw करते हैं।

*The Amendment (Nos. 1 to 75 and 78 to 81) were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment (Nos. 91 to 95) by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the mike is not working.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just check it.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I will proceed. Sir, consequent on bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, whatever injustice has been meted out to the people of Andhra Pradesh can be remedied by only one person in this country who is none other than the Prime Minister of this country – the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing or withdrawing?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly grant special category status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh so that justice can be done to the people of Andhra Pradesh. Yes, I press my Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I shall now put Amendment (Nos. 91 to 95) by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy to vote. The question is:—

91. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the grant of Special Category Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh inspite of the assurance given by the then Prime Minister on the floor of Parliament on 20th February, 2014 and the then Union Cabinet decision on 3rd March, 2014.”

92. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s commitments made in Schedule 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act,

2014 including establishing a Railway Zone headquartered at Visakhapatnam, an Integrated Steel Plant at YSR District, a port at Duggirajapatnam etc., in Andhra Pradesh.”

93. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s commitment to bear the complete costs of the Polavaram National Project at the current, post-2014, price levels.”

94. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about fulfillment of the assurance given to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh that package for backward districts of Rayalaseema and North Andhra region would be given on the lines of Bundelkhand in UP and MP and KBK districts in Odisha, as mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014.”

95. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government is committed to greater political participation of women by securing passage of the Constitutional Amendment Bill for the reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislatures at the earliest.”

*The Amendment (Nos. 91 to 95) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Amendment (Nos. 96 to 107) by Shri Naresh Agrawal.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, सदन में माननीय अमित शाह जी और अरुण जेटली जी बैठे हुए हैं। इस देश के निर्माण में खाली एक दल की भूमिका नहीं रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी एक ही दल को सारा क्रेडिट देने की कोशिश करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने किसी के बेटे को फंसाने के लिए नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि जो कानून बनाते हैं, जब उनके बेटे फंसते हैं तो वे दायें-बायें देखने लगते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने किसी के बेटे को फंसाने के लिए बात नहीं कही थी। मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट्स वापस कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

*The Amendment (Nos. 96 to 107) were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Amendment (Nos. 108 to 188) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the President of BJP, Shri Amit Shah. The Telugu people are very, very unhappy and also upset and angry with BJP, and as President of BJP, you must

solve their problem. Now, a new capital has to be built. Till today, you have not given sufficient funds. Every time the Finance Minister says that he is giving; the Finance Secretary is coming for discussion. But, that is not sufficient. We have seen that every day, there are agitations in the House by all political parties for giving more funds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing or not?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a chance to speak on this occasion. I have 80 Amendments, not one or two. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister also to see that justice is done to the six crore people of Andhra Pradesh. Otherwise, Amit Shahji, आपका नुकसान हो जाएगा, तेलुगु लोगों के मन में बीजेपी का नाम खराब हो जाएगा। आप ऐसा मत करिए। I Do justice. I am not pressing the Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

*The Amendment (Nos. 108 to 188) were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Amendment (Nos. 194 to 217) by Shri Kiranmay Nanda.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैंने जो अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे, प्रधान मंत्री जी के जवाब में, उनमें से किसी का कुछ रिप्लाय नहीं मिला। तब भी परम्परा के अनुसार, मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट्स withdraw करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

*Amendment (Nos. 194 to 217) were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Amendment (Nos. 218 to 231) by Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I press Amendment (No. 228).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the other Amendments you are withdrawing!

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Other Amendments I am withdrawing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, let me first do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in this regard ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not your Amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I have an Amendment (No. 245) ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Amendment (No. 245) is a similar Amendment. ...(Interruptions)... It is the same Amendment. I will read out. “but regret that the Address does not mention about the delay in passing the legislation...”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, let us not confuse. ...(Interruptions)... I will come to your Amendment. At that time, you say that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is the same Amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At that time, you can say, ‘similar Amendment is withdrawn.’ That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me do with it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are asking for the voting together. ...(Interruptions)... Amendments are the same. So, why do you not put it together? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. ...(Interruptions)... Are you also pressing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, he is also pressing. ...(Interruptions)... Amendments are same. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you not club these together and have voting together? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is Amendment (No. 245). That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to see Amendment (No. 245). ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I can read that out for the benefit of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: This Government is much worried about women. Just now, the Prime Minister also spoke about women. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is Amendment (No. 245). ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: My point is this. It is a long pending demand. ...(Interruptions)... This House had already passed it and because the other House did not pass it, it lapsed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...(Interruptions)... Let me see. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: All the BJP Members had supported it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me see. I am pressing the Amendment (No. 228). ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)... There is no problem. ...(Interruptions)... You can press. Let me do my job. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Amendment (No. 245). ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... His Amendment (No. 228) is, "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass Women Reservation Bill." It is Amendment (No. 228). And yours is?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is Amendment (No. 245).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 245). ...(Interruptions)... Let me see whether it same. ...(Interruptions)... Let me see. Amendment (No. 245) is, "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the delay in passing the legislation on Reservation for women in the Parliament and State Assemblies." Let me see, one second. No, both are not same.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is the same' Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you see. ...(Interruptions)... One is, "but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass..." The other is, "but regret that the Address does not mention about the delay in passing..." Both are materially different. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The idea is the same. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both are materially different. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, my Amendment is also the same. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The idea is the same. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What about you? ...(Interruptions)... I will get your case. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, I will call your name. Then, you deal with that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, my Amendment is also the same. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, what is the number of your Amendment? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Amendment (No. 302). ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: '302' is a very dangerous number. *...(Interruptions)...* Amendment (No. 302) is, "but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of interest of the Government to introduce the Women's Reservation Bill..." That is also different. That is about introduction. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot club like that. You can only club if both are substantially and materially the same. These three are different. One is about intention of introducing. The other is about the delay, so I will have to take them separately. So, let me come to Amendment (Nos. 218 to 231) by Shri Rangarajan, out of which he is only pressing Amendment (No. 228). Therefore, let me first....*...(Interruptions)...* Are you withdrawing? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: No, I am pressing. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Except Amendment (No. 228), the remaining you are withdrawing! *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, you say that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I am pressing for Amendment (No. 228).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have to say that you are withdrawing others. *...(Interruptions)...* No, No. *...(Interruptions)...* You have to say that you are withdrawing the other Amendments. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am withdrawing others but pressing for Amendment (No. 228).

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I do not think, in principle, Members of the House have any difficulty accepting the suggestion. Therefore, let me assure my learned friends who have moved this, since all three are different, we will again try and call meeting with all political parties and try and evolve a consensus to see that if it is possible on this issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, do you agree? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: No, Sir. We have sufficiently waited. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given an assurance. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we have sufficiently waited. *...(Interruptions)...* Only after putting this Amendment, the Government says that it will create a consensus. I am pressing this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, nobody else can speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

No, no, I can't allow that. ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will have to again allow others also. ...(Interruptions)... No please, don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is a matter of collective understanding. The thing is, the problem with this Women's Reservation Bill is to arrive at a consensus for different reasons. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, now, has he the leave of the House to withdraw Amendment Nos. (218 to 231) except Amendment No. 228? I hope the House agrees. Therefore, Amendments Nos. (218 to 231) except Amendment (No. 228) are withdrawn. Okay.

*The Amendment (Nos. 218 to 231) except Amendment (No. 228)  
were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting Amendment (No. 228) to vote. The question is:

228. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass Women Reservation Bill.”

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I demand division. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, those who wanted it the last time, now they say, 'No'. Let the world see this. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I want division. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, when I already assured my friend that in spirit we all agree with what he is saying. ...(Interruptions)... Ordinarily, we don't amend the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I want division. ...(Interruptions)... I want division. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Ordinarily, we don't have voting on the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, please don't press it. But, in principle, we accept it and we will make an effort. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, last year also we had voted. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I want division. ...(Interruptions)... I think this Government will not bring that. I want division. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, I am only saying one point. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... It is with regard to the Address

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

of the President and it is unusual to have an Amendment, especially, when the Government is giving an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब इस सदन ने एक बिल को पास कर दिया, अब इस सदन का तो कोई अधिकार है नहीं, क्यों खामखाह यहां वोटिंग होगी, किसलिए, किसलिए वोटिंग करें? यह तो जबर्दस्ती पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिए राजनीतिक रंग देना चाहते हैं कुछ लोग, जिन्होंने देश बरबाद कर दिया, वे राजनीतिक रंग दे रहे हैं इसके लिए। मैं इसके पक्ष में बिल्कुल नहीं हूं। इस पर वोटिंग होती नहीं है, परम्परा रही है। किसलिए वोटिंग हो? जबकि यह सदन पास कर चुका है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Last time on this, we had voting here in this House on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, it is not that कि परम्परा नहीं है। And on subject I differ with Naresh *Bhai*. वह अलग बात है। That the House will decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No; only this much. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Member has the right to press, I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... But I am only saying that it is quite unusual to have Amendment to the President's Address. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is number one. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Two times in the past, we had moved an Amendment and the Amendment was carried out. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think, one of the Amendments was my Amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** But, here, the Government is giving an assurance that they will.... ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** Sir, we have passed this Bill in this House and, in spite of that, they have not taken any step to pass it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN:** With a huge majority in that House, they were not prepared to pass it. ...(*Interruptions*)... What prevented them from passing it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** I want the LoP to know that after it was passed in this House, we supported it. And, for three years, you were still in power and did nothing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** On this, we didn't have the majority and you have the majority. We were running a coalition Government and some partners of coalition Government did not want it. ...(*Interruptions*)... We brought that Bill but some coalition partners did not want it because we didn't have the majority in the other House. ...(*Interruptions*)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is... *...(Interruptions)...* My suggestion is... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: One second, Sir. This House passed the Bill on Women Reservation. It is true that the Rajya Sabha passed it and it has to be taken up in Lok Sabha and passed by the Lok Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* Why is the delay? *...(Interruptions)...* Why is the delay? I am asking all the political parties. The Leader of the House is correct that there is a common understanding but why it is delayed. *...(Interruptions)...* Why is it not being taken up? That is what my Amendment says. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is time for voting. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It is time for voting. Now, the point is, I am only requesting that instead of this kind of an argument, let us all try to pass that Bill, the Women's Reservation Bill. All of you should sit together *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want division on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you sticking to that?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes; definitely.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am putting it to vote. I shall now put the Amendment to vote. Amendment is already read out. You all know the Amendment. I shall now put the Amendment to vote. Do you want division?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let the lobbies be cleared.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since the Government has given assurance to bring the Bill in Lok Sabha, we are supporting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do? It is not my job. What can I do? I requested them. What more can I do? I have to go by the rules. I can only request; otherwise, I have to go by the rules. You can pursue the Member. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you can pursue the Member even now.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: No, Sir. I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I did not talk to you. Okay, have the lobbies been cleared? *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. Are Lobbies cleared? *...(Interruptions)...* The Secretary-General will explain the voting procedure *...(Interruptions)...* Order, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Order, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Order, please *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Amendment No.228 moved by Shri T.K. Rangarajan to vote.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: You are all anti-women. Thank you!

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Why did you not do it when you were in power?... (*Interruptions*)... The whole country has witnessed you...(*Interruptions*)... You had no courage to do it when you were in power...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am a failure before the shouting of women Members. We are seeing women empowerment in India. Now, the question is:

228. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to pass Women Reservation Bill.”

*The House divided*

Ayes : 57

Noes : 86

AYES : 57

Abraham, Shri Joy

Anand Sharma, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bora, Shri Ripun

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Gupta, Shri Sushil Kumar

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Kujur, Shri Santiuse

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Memon, Shri Majeed

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mukut Mithi, Shri

Narayanan, Shri C. P.

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patel, Shri Praful

Patil, Shrimati Rajani

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Punia, Shri P. L.

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.

Rajaram, Shri

Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Sanjay

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tankha, Shri Vivek K.

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

#### **NOES-86**

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Bharti, Shrimati Misha

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad

Ganesan, Shri La.

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Harivansh, Shri

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Shri Prabhat  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Khan, Shri Javed Ali  
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.  
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.  
Maitreya, Dr. V.  
Malik, Shri Shwait  
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh  
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.  
Netam, Shri Ram Vihar  
Sitharaman, Shrimati Nirmala  
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad  
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal  
Patil, Shri Basawaraj  
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan  
Poddar, Shri Mahesh  
Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra  
Ramesh, Shri C. M.  
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shah, Shri Amit Anil Chandra

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap

Singh, Shri Amar

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain

Singh, Chaudhary Birender

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda

Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Suresh Gopi, Shri

Thakur, Dr. C. P.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

*The Amendment (No. 228) was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendment (Nos. 232 to 259) by Shri D. Raja. Shri D. Raja, are you pressing your Amendments?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, among my Amendments, the Amendment (No. 245) was similar to the Amendment which we voted upon. But, among other Amendments, I thought the Prime Minister will squarely respond to certain issues, that is, the increasing attack on the ideals of our Constitution. The Prime Minister did not respond at all. He did not touch upon that point at all, So, I have no other option but to press these Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I am going to put it to vote. Now, I am putting Amendment Nos. (232 to 259) by Shri D. Raja to vote. The question is:—

232. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not reiterating India's commitment to pursue an independent foreign policy."

233. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the continuous attack on the ideals enshrined in the Constitution of the country."

234. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the increasing attack on the constitutional and democratic rights of the citizens."

235. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the issue of judicial accountability and to the prevailing crisis in judiciary in general and higher judiciary in particular."

236. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing incidents of atrocities on people of Dalit communities in the country."

237. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to repeal the archaic sedition law which is not needed in the democratic India."

238. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of attempt to take away the land rights of tribals given under the Forest Rights Act to facilitate coal mining in certain tribal villages."

239. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to enact a central legislation for the welfare and security of the agricultural workers in the country."

240. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the attempts to curtail trade union rights of the workers in the name of ease of doing business."

241. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the prevailing crisis in the agriculture sector and increasing incidents of farmers committing suicide in the country."

242. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the abnormal increase in the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public sector banks and the need to take stringent measures to recover the defaulted loans from the wilful defaulters particularly in the corporate sector."

243. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous slow down in the growth rate of economy."

244. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note to attract the continuous decline in India's export during the last few years."

245. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the delay in passing the legislation on Reservation for Women in the Parliament and State Assemblies."

246. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating quality of education, particularly at the higher level in the country."



247. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing commercialization of education sector making it impossible to get quality education for the common people."
248. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating condition of the public health facilities in the country compelling the poor patients to avail medical treatment from costly private medical institutions."
249. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing incidents of crime against women and children in the country."
250. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to solve the problem of unemployment particularly of the educated youth in the country."
251. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to recognize the 'scheme workers' numbering a crore in the country mostly women working under various schemes of the Government of India, as workers, as per the recommendations of the 45th Indian Labour Conference making them eligible for PF, ESI and other social security benefits."
252. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the increasing attacks on the tribal people in the country, particularly in Chhattisgarh."
253. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact decision of demonetization of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations pushed the economy as well as the common people into a distressful condition."
254. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain right wing forces in the country are trying to destroy the secular-democratic fabric of the country by attacking the Universities, all educational and cultural institutions, freedom of speech, right to dissent, minorities, dalits, tribals and progressive activists."

255. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the diversion of allocations made for sub-plans for Tribals and SC/ST."
256. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing number of derailments in Railways due to deterioration of safety standards and ignoring the recommendations of various reports on accidents in the Railways."
257. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued protest of the Ex-service men demanding full implementation of the One-Rank-One-Pension (OROP)."
258. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the thousands of villages still remain without electricity in the country."
259. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the disinvestment of the public sector undertakings thereby weakening the fundamentals of the economy."

*The Amendment (Nos. 232 to 259) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendment Nos. (261 to 268) by Shri K. Rahman Khan. Mr. Khan, are you pressing these Amendments?

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I move my Amendment regarding the statement of the President to Parliament that for decades, the dignity of the Muslim women has remained a captive, political cost benefit. Now, the nation has an opportunity to emancipate them ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, order please.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: \*

because 1400 years back, this Islam had given dignity for women. Today, don't make it a political issue. You have not studied Islam. We are not in favour of triple talaq. Nowhere, was there triple talaq. It was a convention remaining. After the Supreme Court's decision, it became illegal, unconstitutional. Purposely, deliberately,

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

this Government has brought this Bill. There was no need for this Bill because she remains your wife. Even if you pronounce three talaqs, she remains your wife. Then, we had not opposed the Bill. We only wanted discussion. Just now, the hon. Finance Minister and Leader of the House said, 'We will consult on the Women's Bill; we will have a consultation.' Why not on this Bill? Why are you adamant? We are saying that there are many lacunae. It is legislation and please take care. Then we will legislate it. We want this Bill. We did not say that we don't want this Bill. What we said is that there is a need. It is insulting the community and insulting Islam. Under the Constitutional mechanism, you have to consult; but you have not consulted the Muslim community. You have not consulted the other political parties. You are insisting that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you pressing?

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: I am pressing for my Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (Nos. 261 to 268) by Shri K. Rahman Khan to vote. So, the question is:—

261. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the dignity and pride that a Muslim woman enjoys under Shariah Law and has therefore, undermined the status of Muslim women."

262. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the condition of the 85% women from religions other Muslim in the country, who are facing daily harassment and are fighting legal battles after their husbands have deserted them for years without any maintenance and without even giving divorce, and the Government's policy about such women."

263. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the relaxation given to the women above 45 years of age to perform Haj Pilgrimage in a group of four is as per the new guidelines and exemptions given by the Saudi Government from the ensuing Haj season and that the Indian Government has adopted the new Saudi policy."

264. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the plight of the Muslim women who are socially and educationally backward and have negligible representation in Government Services."

265. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the reasons as to why subsidy on Haj had to be abolished with immediate effect and the amount of subsidy Government was paying."

266. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the increased incidents of Communal violence's in the country."

267. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the alarming financial health of the Indian Banks due to increase in NPA's of the Public and Private sector Banks which according to Finance Ministry stands at ₹ 7,73,974 crore and ₹ 1,02,808 crore, respectively as on 30.09.2017."

268. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the reasons as to why the Petrol and Diesel prices were not reduced proportionately in spite of a huge fall in the oil prices at the international market."

*The Amendment (Nos. 261 to 268) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Amendment (Nos. 269 to 272) moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Mr. Ragesh, are you pressing?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am really concerned about the growing attacks on the freedom of speech and expression. We have seen assault on democracy in our country. Gauri Lankesh, Kalburgi and others have been killed. Media persons are also being killed. Sir, I am pressing for the Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (Nos. 269 to 272) by Shri K. K. Ragesh to vote. So, the question is:—

269. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing attack on freedom of speech and expression as manifested in the heinous killings of Gauri Lankesh, Kalburgi, Narender Dhabolkar, Govind Pansare, etc."

270. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the drastic cut in subsidies including fertilizers, LPG, Diesel etc."

271. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing NPA in public sector banks and the Government's decision to write off the NPA as book adjustment."

272. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the injustice by State Bank of India in imposing fine on poor account holders who are unable to maintain monthly average balance."

*The Amendment (Nos. 269 to 272) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Amendment (Nos. 273 to 297) by Shri Motilal Vora. He is not present. He has already moved the Amendments. Therefore, I am putting those Amendments to vote.

*The Amendments (Nos. 273 to 297) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Amendment (Nos. 298 to 324) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Mr. Dalwai, are you pressing?

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, गौहत्या के नाम पर लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और दलितों के ऊपर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं यहां पर ये बातें रखना चाहता हूं। आज रोड़ज़ के ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर एक्सिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, खासकर मुम्बई, गोवा में एक्सिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं। मैं यह अमेंडमेंट प्रेस कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (Nos. 298 to 324) by Shri Husain Dalwai to vote. The question is:—

298. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about rising intolerance in the form of attacks on minority communities by vigilante groups and failure of Government to protect these communities."

299. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about attacks on Dalits in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh."

300. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the inability of the Government to ensure protection of women from sexual and physical abuse, to utilise the Nirbhaya Fund and to criminalise marital rape."

301. That the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but at regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in addressing concerns of the transgender community in the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 and extending reservation benefits to them."
302. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of interest of the Government to introduce the Women's Reservation Bill on a priority basis."
303. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), failure of Public Sector Banks to recover these NPAs even though banks go about collecting charges from account holders who are unable to maintain minimum balance."
304. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not condemn the inability of the Government to take adequate steps for welfare of unorganized sector workers."
305. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to reduce dependence of farmers on informal sources of capital and instead increase access to formal institutionalized source of capital and the need to encourage organised retail to prevent market dominance as well as allow easy access to land through leasing and contract farming models."
306. That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fall in prices of crops as well as climate change induced temperature and rainfall ariability affecting farmer's earnings leading to rise in farmer suicides."
307. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about rising income inequality in India."
308. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to adequately address the issue of manual scavenging despite the enactment of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation act."

309. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the issue of low adoption rate of technology, in rural areas due to lack of technology enablers, which is making schemes related to e-health, e-governance, e-education and e-commerce ineffective."

310. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the problem of malnutrition faced by India, which ranks 100 out of 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index."

311. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that while providing Constitutional status to the National Commission of Backward Classes, there are apprehensions over diluting the existing powers of the Commission."

312. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the attempts being made to dilute the protection provided to tribals under the Forest Rights Act, through several measures, for instance by delay for the formulation of rules under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016."

313. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the mistreatment of activists protesting against increasing height of Sardar Sarovar Dam and displacement of several people without adoption of adequate rehabilitation measures."

314. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about attacks on free speech and the inability of the Government to protect journalists, RTI activists, whistleblowers who stand for free speech."

315. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the introduction of electoral funds will adversely affect transparency in election funding and strengthen the business political nexus."

316. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of steps taken to ensure preparedness and build capacity to deal with natural disasters of many States suffered immense loss of life and property due to Cyclone Ockhi, one of the most intense cyclones in the country, due to their unpreparedness."

317. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to stabilize the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the lack of clarity with respect to the role of representative of the Indian Government appointed to conduct talks with different stakeholders."

318. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that India is one of the four worst performing countries (ranked 177 out of 180 countries) in the Environmental Performance Index 2018."

319. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the increasing number of road accidents and inadequate measures to upgrade quality of roads and incomplete and slow construction work on NH-66, connecting Mumbai to Goa, which has caused several road accidents killing many people every year."

320. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that anganwadi workers are not receiving timely payment of wages."

321. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the issues faced due to linkage of Aadhaar, including security issues like bank frauds, authentication failures leading to exclusion deaths and disruptions in availability of entitlements under various welfare schemes."

322. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the increasing train accidents, poor railway infrastructure and inadequate investment in safety as in a short period of 1 August and 30 November, 2017, 30 train accidents killed 35 people and injured more than 180 people resulting in the highest death toll from train derailments in 2016-17."

323. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about high rates of GST on basic necessities like sanitary napkins and assistance devices for persons with disabilities."



324. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the insufficient investment in welfare of fishermen to create necessary infrastructure and protect their rights and interests."

*The Amendment (Nos. 298 to 324) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the Motion to vote.

The question is:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms—

‘That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 29, 2018’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.

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## STATUTORY RESOLUTION

### **Increasing the rate of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on chana (chickpeas)**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move that:

"In pursuance of Section 8A (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No.25/2018-Customs, dated 6th February, 2018 which seeks to increase the rate of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on chana (chickpeas) falling under tariff item 0713 20 00, of the Customs Tariff Act from 30% to 40%."

*The questions were proposed.*

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## WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBER — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Along with the Budget, you can speak about the Resolution also. Now, we will take up discussion on the Union Budget 2018-19 and Resolution also you can discuss. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Shri P. Chidambaram. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That was only assured. ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? ...(Interruptions).. Order, please. ...(Interruptions).. You please

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is bad. *...(Interruptions)...* You raised this issue yesterday. *...(Interruptions)...* You listen. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair was also very sympathetic to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Already I am not well. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury Benches, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Already my throat is agitated. *...(Interruptions)...* That is why I cannot shout now. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, you are my friend. All the three, you are my friends. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, you raised it. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen. *...(Interruptions)...* I also, from the Chair, supported you. *...(Interruptions)...* I said *...(Interruptions)...* You are not allowing me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* If you don't want to listen me, then what will I do? *...(Interruptions)...* You please listen. Yesterday you raised this issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, you raised this issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): In the morning, Mr. Ramachandra Rao was asked to leave. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you name them, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know what to do. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me solve it. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, are you ready to listen to me? *...(Interruptions)...* All the three, are you ready to listen to me? Treasury Benches also, please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday the question of Andhra Pradesh Division and the assurance given at that time was raised by these three hon. Members. They came to the Well, they were agitated. From the Chair also, I supported them actually. I said that an assurance was given, while I was sitting in the Chair, by the then Government. So, I also supported. The Government was very considerate. Hon. Finance Minister and Leader of the House stood up and gave you an assurance. If you think that in one day the assurance will be implemented, you are in fools' paradise then. How can it be? *...(Interruptions)...* You go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* No question, go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, you have to go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* I tell you, you are assured of action, so you go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, you please don't do this. Please go back to your seats. Shri Ramesh, it is my advice to you. Don't make me take action against you. I know this is a burning issue. *...(Interruptions)...* If you do not go back to your seats, I will have to take action. Yesterday I did what I could do for you. Yesterday the Government gave you an assurance. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): लेकिन बजट में प्रोविजन ही नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, इनको बुलाइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं। इनके साथ गलत हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why was Dr. Ramachandra Rao named and they are not being named? Why this double standard? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to name you. This is my humble request. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... How much time I need! Why are you asking me? ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to Rule 255. I will read it out. You should know this rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do one thing. You give notice. I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman. Do you want me to invoke Rule 255? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you want justice, you withdraw support, Shri Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please go back to your seats.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, in the afternoon, one of our MPs was doing this. We did not allow him to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We allowed the Chairman to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, now, you go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will have to invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल 255 में क्या होता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 255 says, 'the Chairman may direct...' ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I am going to invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chidambaram, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, how can I speak in the din? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, in the morning, one of our Members was sitting in the Well of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I requested the hon. Chairman that he can take any action according to Rules, because my party is not responsible for his conduct and behaviour. *...(Interruptions)...* So, we requested the hon. Chairman and he warned him. Otherwise, we agreed to throw him out. *...(Interruptions)...* So, there cannot be two formulae. *...(Interruptions)...* And, our speaker cannot speak in this din. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, रूल 255 क्या है? आप पढ़ दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, this is exactly what the Congress Party did in the other House. *...(Interruptions)...* They did not allow the hon. Prime Minister to speak. And, here, they are giving us sermons! *...(Interruptions)...* This is exactly what the Congress Party did in the other House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, all of you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I am going to invoke Rules 255. *...(Interruptions)...* I am going to invoke Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* I am going to read the Rule first. *...(Interruptions)...* Please stop this. *...(Interruptions)...* Please stop shouting. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you to stop this. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* Is it a fish market? *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. I will not allow. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, I gave you all freedom and the Minister gave an assurance. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* My request is, either you go to your seats or I will have to take action. *...(Interruptions)...* It is my request. *...(Interruptions)...* I am requesting you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am invoking Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, आंध्र प्रदेश का मसला चैयरमैन साहब को बता दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am reading Rule 255. It says, 'The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.' *...(Interruptions)...* I am first naming Shri C. M. Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you, Mr. Ramesh, under Rule 255, to withdraw from the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, look at me. I am asking you to leave the House under Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* You have to abide. You have to go out. *...(Interruptions)...* You go out. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. I cannot allow. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh has to go out; either he will go out, or, he will have to be removed. *...(Interruptions)...* You

**6.00 P.M.**

please go out, or, you will be removed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ramesh, you please go out. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ramesh, please go. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ramesh, please go. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ramesh, please obey the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at sixteen minutes past six of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, एनडीए के दो मंत्री हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... दोनों हाथों से लड्डू खाना चाहते हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, listen to my point of order. ...(*Interruptions*).. It is under Rule 255. ..(*Interruptions*)..

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: They should be out of here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are they disturbing the House? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is under Rule 255. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह सब नाटक हो रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)... ये लोग नाटक कर रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please look at Rule 255. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Ramesh, I have named you. ..(*Interruptions*)... If you have any respect for Parliamentary democracy, you go back to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह आंध्र प्रदेश का मामला है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप दोनों मंत्रियों से रिजाइन कराइए! ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear anything. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)..* I have named a Member. If he is standing here, I cannot continue with the House. *...(Interruptions)..* I am not going to continue with the House. *...(Interruptions)..* No, no. *...(Interruptions)..* What is your point of order, Mr. Derek? *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please look at Rule 256. *...(Interruptions)..* You have already invoked Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)..* What is going on, Sir? *...(Interruptions)..* See 256. *...(Interruptions)..* You have to invoke 256. Sir, my point of order is, under Rule 255, why are they in the House? *...(Interruptions)..* Where are the Marshalls? *...(Interruptions)..* Where are the Marshalls? *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for another ten minutes. *...(Interruptions)..* Just ten minutes adjournment.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past six of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at thirty-one minutes past six of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, no adjournment. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we want discussion on the Budget. *...(Interruptions)..*

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, 8 बजे तक हाउस चलाने का निर्णय हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

†جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، آٹھ بجے تک ہاؤس چلانے کا فیصلہ ہوا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, since I don't want to precipitate any ugly scenes in the House by enforcing my direction, I am adjourning the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 8th February, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock  
on Thursday, the 8th February, 2018.*

