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Wednesday
25 July, 2018
3 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 25th July, 2018/3rd Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. MoU between the Government of India and ONGC

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:–

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:–

(1) PNGRB/Monitoring/QS/CGD/01, dated the 20th March, 2018, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Code of Practice for Quality of Service for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

(2) F. No. S. Admn/II/XI/2012, dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Appointment of Consultants) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

(3) F. No. PNGRB/M(C)/48, dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Imbalance Management Services) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

(4) F. No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/Amd/2018, dated the 6th April, 2018, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

(5) F. No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/Amd/2018/2, dated the 27th April, 2018, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising

Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9276/16/18]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9275/16/18]

Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2018-19) of ESIC and related papers

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः–

(a) Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9278/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः–

(a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9413/16/18]

MoU between Government of India and various Companies

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः–

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the NMDC Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9415/16/18]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9419/16/18]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9417/16/18]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MECON Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9414/16/18]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9420/16/18]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9418/16/18]

(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9416/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Accounts and Audit Report (2016-17) of NHRC, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, framed under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, along with delay statement:—

(1) No. ADM/LAW/29/2017/1747, dated the 7th September, 2017, publishing the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Anand Marriages Registration Rules, 2017.

(2) No. 266/2017/F. No. 27-4/2014-Rev, dated the 6th November, 2017, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Anand Marriages Registration Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9319/16/18]

(B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 21st March, 2018, publishing the Enemy Property (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9105/16/18]

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

(a) Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9318/16/18]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 78, dated the 17th March, 2018, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, (Laboratory Technician Grade-I) Recruitment Rules, 2018, framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9784/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, issued under sub-clause (2) of Clause 2 of the Foreigners Order No. 1948 and the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950:–

(1) S.O. 2389 (E), dated the 12th June, 2018, designating Kannur Airport of Kerala State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

(2) S.O. 2391 (E), dated the 12th June, 2018, designating Moreh Land Check Post in Tengnoupal District of Manipur State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

(3) S.O. 2393 (E), dated the 12th June, 2018, designating Surat Airport of Gujarat State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9336/16/18]

MoU between the Government of India and the Airports Authority of India and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:–

(a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9235/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles

II. MoU between the Government of India and the Cotton Corporation of India Limited and MoU between the Government of India and the Jute Corporation of India Limited

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः–

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under Section 13B of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:—

(1) S.O. 1771 (E), dated the 26th April, 2018, notifying the election of Shri Neeraj Shekhar and Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey, Members of Rajya Sabha, to serve as Members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of the notification.

(2) S.O. 2184 (E), dated the 30th May, 2018, notifying the nomination of certain person to serve as Member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the dates mentioned therein.

(3) S.O. 2930 (E), dated the 15th June, 2018, notifying the nomination of certain person to serve as Member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of the notification.

(4) S.O. 2352 (E), dated the 8th June, 2018, notifying the minimum quality standards and conditions for notified kind or varieties of silkworm seed as mentioned therein. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9408/16/18]

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9407/16/18]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9406/16/18]

MoU the Government of India and India Trade Promotion Organization

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, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2018-19.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

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

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th July, 2018, agreed without any amendment to the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2018."

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः–

(i) Fifty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Subject "Implementation of Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure" of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and

(ii) Fifty-third Report on the Subject "Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture - An Analysis" of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

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

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:–

(i) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Science and Technology/Research and Development in Mining Sector" of the Ministry of Mines;

(ii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" of the Ministry of Steel;

(iii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" of the Ministry of Mines;

(iv) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" of the Ministry of Coal; and

(v) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Forty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Skill Development in Mining Sector of the Ministry of Mines.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas; Shri A. Vijayakumar. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do it. No problem. Today is your birthday, that is why I am allowing you.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2017-18) on the subject 'Safety, Security and Environmental Aspects in Petroleum Sector'.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that a letter has been received from Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 18th July to 10th August, 2018 during the current 246th Session of the Rajya Sabha. Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 18th July to 10th August, 2018 during the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(*No hon. Member dissented*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted. So, no amendments till the end of the Session.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः–

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "Physical and Financial Performance of Steel Authority of India Limited and Mecon Limited" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel; and

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-Fifth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on "Devastation caused by Natural Disaster, Hudhud Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha".

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fortieth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

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 make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the One Hundred and Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 11), pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE TEA BOARD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I move the following Motion:–

> "That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (No.29 of 1953) read with clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 and sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Tea Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REGARDING NOT MAINTAINING THE DECORUM OF THE HOUSE BY CERTAIN MEMBERS DURING SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION HELD ON 24TH JULY, 2018

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): महोदय, मुझे सदन के सामने एक चिन्ता रखनी है। कल शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के अंतर्गत जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश रीऑर्गेनाइजेशन ऐक्ट के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही थी, उस समय ढाई घंटे के टाइम अलॉटमेंट के बाद भी चेयरमैन सर ने इस चर्चा को कम से कम चार घंटे चलाया, ताकि सब लोगों को पूरा मौका मिले। डिबेट भी अच्छी तरह से चल रही थी, किन्तु कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा सदन की गरिमा का ध्यान न रखते हुए और चेयरमैन की गरिमा का ध्यान न रखते हुए चेयर के प्रति जिस तरह का आक्षेप किया गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही गलत था। पहले वेल में आ जाना और उसके बाद अपशब्दों का प्रयोग करना, इस सदन की गरिमा के न तो अनुरूप है और न ही चेयरमैन के प्रति इन शब्दों की जरूरत थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे सदन को इसकी निन्दा करनी चाहिए और जो concerned सदस्य हैं, उनको इसके लिए खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will go to Zero Hour ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): The concerned Member is here. Let him speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he wishes, he can speak. I can't force him.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): All the parties should be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be any discussion. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has raised the matter, and it is a matter of concern, and since the reference was to yesterday's discussion on Andhra Pradesh Special Status issue, if the hon. Member wants to say something, the House may hear that.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: He should seek an apology.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can't decide that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in fact, I should spontaneously and voluntarily say that, not at the request or direction of Mr. C. M. Ramesh. I regret for the incident, what has happened yesterday. It was a very emotive issue, and particularly, when I hail from Andhra Pradesh, I am elected from Andhra Pradesh, and this Andhra Pradesh subject was being debated, I sincerely thought that sufficient opportunity, adequate opportunity, has not been given to me. Later, after this incident, I have spoken to the Minister of State for Parliamentary

Affairs; I explained to him the circumstances in which the incident happened. My intention was never to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech, please. There is no need to explain. We will listen to the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Reddy is going on explaining; there is no meaning.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't have another discussion on this, please. I am not interested in any apology or regret. It is left to the wisdom of the Member

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I am sorry for the incident which happened yesterday. Sir, that is all.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, हम इस बात को लम्बा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मुझे बहुत खेद है कि कल जो सदन में हुआ वह दोबारा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम चेयर से बहुत बार, चाहे चेयरमैन, डिप्टी चेयरमैन या अन्य कोई भी चेयर पर बैठा हो, उससे कई दफ़ा इत्तेफाक नहीं करते हैं। हर लीडर बोलना चाहता है, लेकिन चेयरमैन के कमरे के अंदर या बिज़नेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में होने वाली बात बाहर नहीं आती है, हम लड़ते हैं, वहां मतभेद भी होते हैं, पोलिटिकल मतभेद भी होते हैं और पार्टी मतभेद भी होते हैं, लेकिन वहां कोई टेलिविज़न नहीं होता है, वहां कोई अखबार वाले नहीं होते हैं और न ही उसकी कोई चर्चा बाहर कभी जाती है। एक दफ़ा चर्चा बाहर गई थी, जब हम उसे माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के नोटिस में लाए तो माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने उसकी इन्क्वायरी की। मैं चाहूंगा कि चाहे कितना भी गुस्सा हो, वह हम दूसरे दिन चैम्बर में निकाल सकते हैं, बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में। निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन यहां जो चेयर के आदर की परम्परा रही है और विशेष रूप से चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की जो रिस्पेक्ट है, वह बहाल होनी चाहिए। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि जो कल हुआ, वह नहीं होना चाहिए।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)** : سر، ہم اس بات کو لمبا نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں، لیکن مجھے بہت کھید ہے کہ کل جو سدن میں ہوا وہ دوبارہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ ہم چیئر سے بہت بار، چاہے چیئرمین، ڈپٹی چیئرمین یا دیگر کوئی بھی چیئر پر بیٹھا ہو، اس سے کئی دفعہ اتّفاق نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ہر لیڈر بولنا چاہتا ہے، لیکن چیئرمین کے کمرے کے اندر یا بزنس ایڈوائزری کمیٹی میں ہونے والی بات باہر نہیں آتی ہے، ہم لڑتے ہیں، وہاں مت-بھید بھی ہوتے ہیں، پالیٹکل مت-بھید بھی ہوتے ہیں اور پارٹی مت-بھید بھی ہوتے ہیں، لیکن وہاں کوئی ٹیلی ویژن نہیں ہوتا ہے، وہاں کوئی اخبار والے نہیں ہوتے ہیں اور نہ ہی اس کی کوئی چرچا باہر کبھی جاتی ہے۔ ایک دفعہ چرچہ باہر گئی تھی، جب ہم

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

اسے مانئے چیئرمین صاحب کے نوٹس میں لائے تو مانئے چیئرمین صاحب نے اس کی انکوائری کی۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ چاہے کتنا بھی غصہ ہو، وہ ہم دوسرے دن چیمبر میں نکال سکتے ہیں، بزنس ایڈوائزری کمیٹی میں نکال سکتے ہیں، لیکن یہاں جو چیئر کی عزّت کی پرمپرا رہی ہے اور خاص طور سے چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین کی جو ریسپیکٹ ہے، وہ بحال ہونی چاہئے۔ مجھے بہت افسوس ہے کہ جو کل ہوا، وہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। To err is human; we will leave it at this stage. The only thing I want to bring to the notice of the House is that I am finding it a little difficult; I have started sharing it with some of the senior leaders also. They should all think of ways and means of dealing with such a situation; I am not talking about the Vijayasai Reddy incident as it is over. You may fix a time; there are rules. The Chair has to follow that and accordingly run the House. In that, everyone has to cooperate. I have seen yesterday that after such a debate – that was a very emotive issue even for me too – Dr. Manmohan Singhji spoke. Let everybody listen to what I am saying. He spoke. But for how long! But he conveyed the message. He conveyed the message in such a manner which made everybody think. The purpose is served! He did not shout, though he was the man instrumental in bringing the Bill and making that announcement also. He conveyed. He conveyed that it has been done in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition at that time. That is all. So, please see that there is a way to convey. It becomes painful for me to ask any Member to stop, to repeatedly ask him to sit down. I can take a little liberty with Mr. Chowdary as we worked together for some time. But then, please think as to the number of times I had to tell him! Taking anybody's name is not a thing which I enjoy. Please keep that in mind. I don't want anything else on this.

We shall now go to Zero Hour. Yesterday we could take up Zero Hour mentions numbering twenty-four because some Members took just two minutes or one-and-a-half minute. Please try to help others.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Compensation for land acquisition on Jhansi-Khajuraho Highway

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे ज़ीरो ऑवर में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। पूरे देश में डेवलपमेंट के लिए किसानों की जमीन अधिग्रहीत की जाती है और जमीन अधिग्रहीत करने के बाद उनको उचित मुआवज़ा दिया जाता है। मैंने इसी

मामले में एक नोटिस झांसी-खजुराहो राजमार्ग, जो 4 लेन का बन रहा है और जो उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों को जोड़ता है, उसके संबंध में दिया है।

मान्यवर, इस जमीन अधिग्रहण में झांसी जिले के 33 गांव, महोबा के 3 गांव, टीकमगढ़ के 6 गांव और छत्तरपुर के 30 गांव प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसमें हजारों किसानों की जमीन अधिग्रहीत की गई है। किसानों को वर्तमान दर पर मुआवज़ा न मिलने से वे आंदोलित हो रहे हैं और उचित रेट पर मुआवज़े की मांग कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार प्रभावित किसानों को वर्तमान दर के अनुसार मुआवज़ा न देकर 2008 की दर से मुआवज़ा दे रही है। उनकी मांग है कि उन्हें वर्ष 2017-18 का जो वर्तमान सर्कल रेट है, उस पर 4 गुना मुआवज़ा दिया जाए। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार प्रभावित किसानों को पुराने सर्कल रेट से दुगुना का रेट क्यों दे रही है? उन्हें 4 गुना मिलना चाहिए, वह भी 2008 की दर से दे रही है। इस प्रकार हजारों किसानों के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। कुछ किसानों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सर्कल रेट से मुआवज़ा दिया जा रहा है तो कुछ किसानों को हाईवे एवं शहरी प्लॉट के सर्कल रेट से मुआवज़ा दिया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार लिस्ट में बहुत से किसानों का मुआवज़ा छोड़ दिया गया है। मुआवज़ा देने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा घोर अनियमितताएं की जा रही हैं।

माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी के पास वहां के किसान गए थे। हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने एक डेलिगेशन चन्द्रपाल यादव जी के साथ भेजा था।

श्री सभापति: नहीं। आप ज़ीरो ऑवर सब्जेक्ट compensation पर बोलिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: उस आंदोलन में जो किसान बैठे थे, हमने उनकी बात सुनी है। वहां पर किसान परेशान है, चूंकि किसान इस देश की रीढ़ है। किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। वे भूमिहीन हो रहे हैं, उनको सर्कल रेट का 4 गुना रेट मिलना चाहिए। उनको दुगुना रेट दिया जा रहा है, 2008 का रेट दिया जा रहा है। हमारी केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दे कि झांसी, महोबा, मऊरानीपुर, बंगरा नवगांव और छत्तरपुर के तमाम गांवों के किसान धरने पर बैठे हैं और उनकी मांग है कि उन्हें जो शासन का वर्तमान सर्कल रेट है, उससे 4 गुना रेट पर मुआवज़ा दिया जाए, उसे पूरा किया जाए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: चार-पांच सदस्यों से ज्यादा हैं, तो लिखकर भेज दीजिए। इससे अधिक नोट करना संभव नहीं है। आप लिखकर भेजिए।

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to withdraw the decision to sell the Bengal Chemicals

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., formerly Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., is a public sector undertaking in Kolkata. It was established in 1901 by Prafulla Chandra Roy. It is India's first pharmaceutical company. Though, Sir, it was not doing well for sometime in the last few years, it has turnaround quite a bit. The Company earned profits during 2016-17 fiscal, which almost doubled during the 2017-18 fiscal and the increase almost was 97 per cent. In this state of things, what is needed is more help from the Centre rather than selling it off. The hon. Chief Minister of Bengal has written a letter to the Union Government where she has said that the decision to sell it off should immediately be taken back. She has also written categorically that the Government of West Bengal would provide all manner of help to build Bengal Chemicals up into a Maharatna Company. The Company has its units in Mumbai and Kanpur. The Company is engaged in manufacturing fair-priced essential goods for the common people. Hence, it can never be termed as a low priority enterprise as the Centre has signified it. Sir, I demand and I urge, through you, Sir, the Central Government that the Government must not sell off this Company and essential support must be provided so that the Company can work. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with this issue.

Threat to India's national security on account of Chinese MNCs

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to make my Zero Hour submission. Sir, I would like to invite the

attention of this august House to a very serious threat to our national security. There is a grave danger to India's national security on account of the influx of Chinese multinationals into India's financial technology space. Chinese multinational Alibaba buying up a large stake in Paytm is a case in the Point. The *modus operandi* of this financial aggression appears to be as follows: The Chinese authorities, as was reported by Wall Street Journal on October 11, 2017, are seeking a direct role in influencing corporate decisions of firms like Alibaba. On the other hand, Alibaba has applied for a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) licence in India through Paytm where it has a majority stake as reported by the Economic Times on March 21, 2018. Through the NBFC route, the Chinese multinationals could possibly capture a large chunk of our domestic lending market by resorting to predatory pricing and capital dumping. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if Chinese multinationals are allowed to dominate the Indian financial services sector, they will gain access to private and financial data of millions of individuals and corporates. This could inevitably expose India to a serious geo-political risk and make our country vulnerable to external influence thereby compromising national security. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is nothing but a surreptitious Chinese financial aggression into India's sovereignty! The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India must consider taking immediate action before it is too late. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the current Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) regulations allow hundred per cent foreign investment in NBFCs under the automatic route. This policy of unfettered foreign ownership and control of our NBFCs can possibly destroy the strong fabric of our financial services sector and must, therefore, be critically reviewed without any further loss of time. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members who have raised their hands, please send a slip also. Their names will be included.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली)**:** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

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

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

Need to include public funded 'Centres of Excellence' in the list of 'Institutions of Eminence'

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, a few days back, the MHRD had declared six institutes, three private institutes and three public sector institutes as institutes of eminence. It is declared that within a period of five years, ₹ 1000 crores will be provided to public sector institutes. I don't know what kind of concession is going to be given to the private institutes. One thing is very clear that these institutes are given unfettered freedom in deciding a fee structure and also deciding on admission policy, which means that the needy students and students from backward sections are deprived of admissions in these institutes. Sir, at the same time, while selecting these institutes, a particular institute which is not at all inexistence, a non-existing institute, Reliance Jio is also being categorised as one of the Institutes of Eminence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been clarified by the Minister in the House. You make your point.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, that particular institute had recently declared that they are going to charge ₹ 100 crores in a year which means that on an average of rupees one crore per student as fee and Sir, at the same time, we know that Institutes of Excellence are not built all of a sudden. They have been built over decade-long efforts, and innovation, research, etc., are the results of building these

kinds of institutes, but all of a sudden, on paper, it is being selected as an Institute of Eminence. Sir, we have got a lot many IITS, IISCs, etc. Only two IITs find place in this selection and one IISc. Many IITs are there. Sir, we have Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jadhavpur Engineering College...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Ragesh.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I still have time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have already said that it is now reduced to two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only for the sake of Members. If you don't want it, is a different matter.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, unfortunately, these Institutes of Eminence do not find any place in these institutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, please try to understand. When I say something, my intention is to accommodate maximum number of people. So, Mr. Ragesh, your two minutes are over. Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called him. He is on his legs. Please sit down. Shri Ragesh, you are a youngster. You met me and I told you also.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri K. K. Ragesh.

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

Regularisation of forest land to cultivators

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): सर, आपका शुक्रिया। 2005 में यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest-Dwellers Act पास किया था, for regularisation of their rights, उस एक्ट के तहत जो लोग आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर रहते हैं, वह आदिवासी और गैर आदिवासी, इन लोगों को जो जंगल की जमीन जोतते हैं, जंगल के रखने के अधिकार, minor forest produce के अधिकार और दूसरे अधिकार दिए गए थे। एक्ट के अंदर जो ट्राइबल डिपार्टमेंट है, वह नोडल एजेन्सी है। फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट इसलिए नहीं रखा गया था कि जंगल की जमीन को ये लोग नहीं देंगे। 2005 के बाद सभी राज्यों ने आदिवासी और traditional forest dwellers के पास से क्लेम मंगाए थे और वह क्लेम हर एक राज्य के अंदर कितनी जगहों पर

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

अच्छे से settle हुए और कितनी जगहों पर नहीं हुए। आदिवासियों को प्रूव नहीं करना पड़ता था कि वे आदिवासी हैं, लेकिन नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ थोड़ा ऑब्जेक्शन आया था, इसलिए traditional forest-dwellers who are non-tribals have to prove कि वे लोग तीन जेनरेशन्स से वहां पर रहते हैं। उस समय Leader of the House श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी थे। उनको हमने कहा था कि यह जेनरेशन जो 30 साल का है, उसकी बजाय उसे आप 25 साल का कर दीजिए, जिससे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा 75 साल के पहले वहां रहते हैं या नहीं, वह उसको पूरा कर सके और कोई है, तो उसे जमीन मिल सके। सर, हुआ क्या है कि पूरे ट्राइबल डिपार्टमेंट और फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर, इसकी जानकारी रखने वाले बहुत कम हैं और स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हुई है कि जो traditional forest dweller है, उसको किसी भी स्टेट के अंदर, चूंकि वह तीन जेनरेशन्स का सर्टिफिकेट या तो रिकॉर्ड नहीं है, इसलिए नहीं ला सकते या सरकार की ओर से उनको कोई cooperation नहीं मिलता है, इस वजह से यह पूरा issue, जो पूरी communities को traditional forest right देने का था, वह आज भी वैसा का वैसा ही है।

सर, मेरी सरकार से और आप से मांग है कि कि Tribal Development Department इस issue को seriously ले और इसके पीछे के जो भी कारण थे, खासकर cultivation of forest land का issue, पूरे देश के अंदर वह resolve हो और tribal unrest कम हो, यह इसके पीछे का मकसद था। हमें लगता है कि शायद यह सरकार या राज्य सरकारें इसको गंभीरता से नहीं लेती हैं।

मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप Forest Department को Tribal Development Department को या तो मिनिस्टर साहब आप direct करिए कि इस issue को resolve करें, जिसकी वजह से जमीन का आवंटन हो सके।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my colleague.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero House submission made by Shri Mistry.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्री शुभाशीष चक्रवर्ती। आपने अच्छा प्वाइंट रेज़ किया है, रिकॉर्ड में आ गया है। सरकार को उसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Transfer of funds to West Bengal Government

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, a total amount of 79,959 crores which has been earmarked for development has not yet been transferred to the Government of West Bengal by the Centre. This total amount is distributed over 16 separate heads. This amount includes ₹ 3,830 crores on account of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, ₹ 790 crores under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and ₹ 609 crores due on account of good performance.

Additionally, there are a number of other schemes under which lawful grants from the Centre have not yet been sent to the State of West Bengal. As a result, a large amount of money is due under Urban Renewable Mission, National Urban Employment Scheme, Swachh Bharat Mission and other programmes.

This amounts to a denial of the State's rights. The people of the State of West Bengal have been deprived of their due. It is out of the taxes paid by the people of the States that these funds are given by the Centre.

It is imperative that these funds be transferred to the State of West Bengal on an urgent basis. In the absence of such a transfer, important and key developmental programme of the Government will continue to remain on hold and the people of the State will be denied the promise of development.

Thank you.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Subhasish Chakraborty.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this Zero Hour submission.

Increasing incidents of atrocities against women

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with great deal of pain that I rise to raise this issue. सर, हम हर बार, हर सेशन में इस तरह के issues को उठाते हैं। महिलाओं पर जिस तरह से दिन-प्रति-दिन अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, उससे सारे देश को और सारे समाज को दर्द भी है, दुख भी है और शर्म की बात है, पूरे देश के लिए शर्मनाक बात है। एक international magazine 'The Economist' है। am not going into the veracity of the report. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will go against the interest of our country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: I am not going into the veracity of the report, but the fact is that internationally this is being raised at such a level that the whole world is seeing the condition of women in our country. किस तरह से क्राइम दिन-प्रति-दिन वीकर सैक्शन्स पर, महिलाओं पर हमारे देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है। सर, हाल ही में, मेरे अपने राज्य हरियाणा में मोरनी एक जगह है, वहां का एक बहुत ही शर्मनाक किस्सा सामने आया है। एक महिला को नौकरी देने का झांसा देकर एक गेस्ट हाउस में लेकर गए और लगातार चार दिन तक उसके साथ 40 लोगों ने दुष्कर्म किया। सर, वह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर घूमती रही, लेकिन उसका केस रजिस्टर तक नहीं हो रहा था। सर, हम आज के दिन कितने सख्त कानून बनाते रहेंगे। It is not a point of having these kinds of strict laws, but the need of the hour is that इसके बारे में लॉ एन्फोर्समेंट एजेंसीज़ क्या कर रही हैं? सर, कानून-व्यवस्था की बात है, कानून की बात नहीं है। हर राज्य में ऐसा हो रहा है, चाहे हम राजस्थान को लें, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश को लें, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ को लें, जहां हजारों महिलाएं गायब हो गयी हैं। सर, बिहार के मामले को अभी सभी ने देखा है, इसने सारे देश को हिला दिया है। वहां पर किस तरह से लड़कियों के साथ हुआ है, जिस संस्था में महिलाओं को सुरक्षित होना चाहिए, I don't know what is happening there. सर, इसी तरह से चाहे गरीब महिलाएं हैं, एससी/एसटी की महिलाएं हैं, सबके साथ यह हो रहा है। सर, यह जो एक माहौल देश में क्रिएट हो गया है, चाहे आप सोशल मीडिया को ब्लेम करें, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जो माहौल है, the whole environment that is creating this kind of psychosis in the country, सर, लोगों को लगता है कि वे कुछ भी करें और निकल जाएं। The worst part is that a Supreme Court Judge, who gave a judgement against SCs, on the very first day after retirement is appointed as NGT Chairman. उनको आप अगले ही दिन एनजीटी ट्रिब्युनल का चेयरमैन बना देते हैं! आप क्या माहौल देश में क्रिएट करना चाहते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. It's a very valid point. Don't go beyond that point, otherwise unnecessary controversy will arise. ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, देश में माहौल इस तरह से क्रिएट होता है, जब सरकार उसकी हिस्सेदार हो जाती है, तो कैसे होगा? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. This is not the way, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This

is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are a very senior Member. You have been a Minister also. ...(*Interruptions*)... Jaya Bachchan ji. ...(*Interruptions*)... The moment you go beyond the issue, it becomes a Controversy and nobody takes it seriously. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपने मेरा एक मिनट का समय ले लिया।

Firstly, I would like to associate myself with my previous speaker. I also want to speak on the same subject.

I am so embarrassed to stand up every second day and talk about women's safety and security. It's a shame. I don't know when the authorities are going to take it seriously. I don't think that they are taking it seriously. I want to thank the media because they are bringing it to our notice every day. Every day, when you open the newspapers, you will see at least 4-5 such incidents.

Yesterday, a girl and a boy were going on the road in Uttar Pradesh. The girl was dragged inside a forest and videoed by two men. जो कुछ भी उसके साथ हुआ, is very, very embarrassing. मंत्री जी, श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी के प्रश्न के ऊपर वहां से जवाब दे रहे थे और उन्होंने बहुत misleading जवाब हम लोगों को दिया। While giving some reference, he said that India was only number seven. Sir, even one incident is equal to hundred incidents. How can we stand here and talk like this? It is really very embarrassing. I again want to repeat that I will continue to speak on this subject every time any such thing happens. And, I hope, you will give me, and other members too, an opportunity to speak. I would also like to see some male Member of the House also speaking about this.

Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या कुमारी शैलजा और श्रीमती जया बच्चन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Members, Kumari Selja and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, have said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members who are associating with this may please send their slips so that their names could be included. Seljaji made a very valid point, and, again, it was supported by Jayaji. The point is: Is there any dearth of laws? इसमें क्या कानून की कमी है, समाज के व्यवहार अथवा सोच में परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास है

और जो कानून है, उसे अमल करने का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैंने उस समय भी कहा, मुझे याद है। I said, what is required is not a new Bill – Bill is okay – but political will, administrative skill to kill the social evil. That is what I said. That has to be done. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)... ठीक है, अब आप इसे politically मत करिए। इससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा। अभी जैसा श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी ने कहा कि बार-बार खड़ा होना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी situation आगे न आए, इसके लिए हम सब लोग अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में मिलकर प्रयास करें। Law and Order किस का है, वह सबको मालूम है। श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी बोलिए।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one minute. I think it is very important to also pull up the parents of these boys or men. जब तक आप माता-पिता को publically शर्मिन्दा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि वे इस बात को किसी न किसी तरह Cover up करते हैं। आप इसके ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree. Now, Digvijaya Singhji.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी, हमारे सदन के सदस्य हैं। वे सदन की अनुमति लेकर नर्मदा नदी की परिक्रमा कर के आए हैं। वे नर्मदा नदी के बारे में कुछ बताने वाले हैं। वे इस बारे में कुछ बोलेंगे।

Environmental concerns related to Narmada River

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मां नर्मदा मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के लिए जीवन-दायिनी नदी है और एकमात्र ऐसी नदी है, जिसकी परिक्रमा की जाती है। यह नदी पौराणिक मान्यताओं के आधार पर गंगा से भी वरिष्ठ है और अनादिकाल से सभी साधु-संतों ने वहां तपस्या की है। आदि शंकराचार्य जी ने भी आठ वर्ष की उम्र में केरल से चलकर, नर्मदा तट पर, गुरु गोविन्द भगवत्पाद जी से दीक्षा ली और तब से लाखों लोग प्रति वर्ष नर्मदा जी की परिक्रमा करते हैं। कुछ लोग पैदल परिक्रमा करते हैं, कुछ गाड़ियों से करते हैं और कुछ लोग हवाई जहाज़ से भी करते हैं। जिसकी जैसी आस्था होती है, वैसे ही परिक्रमा की जाती है, लेकिन हमारी सारी यात्रा में, जिसमें कि लगभग 300 लोग थे, दो पूर्व संसद-सदस्य, दलित, आदिवासी और महिलाएं भी थीं। हमने वहां नर्मदा जी की जो दुर्दशा देखी, वह वाकई में चिन्ताजनक है।

महोदय, इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे catchment area में जंगल कट जाने की वजह से नदी का प्रवाह कम हुआ है। मशीनों के द्वारा अवैध रेत खनन से वहां पानी का जलस्तर कम हुआ है और साथ ही उसके अस्तित्व को खतरा भी उत्पन्न हो गया है। बांध बन जाने से नदी के जल का प्रवाह और भी कम हो गया है। इसी बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

महोदय, समस्त नर्मदा के catchment area में जंगल कटाई पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। NGT का आदेश है कि मशीनों द्वारा रेत का उत्खनन नहीं होना चाहिए। नदी के जल प्रवाह को निश्चित तौर से सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए और Narmada Control Authority को मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां प्रवाह कम होने से, विशेषकर सरदार सरोवर बांध बनने से downstream प्रवाह नगण्य हो गया है और समुद्र का खारा पानी 80 किलोमीटर तक upstream नर्मदा जी में आ गया है।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]
वहां पीने के पानी की दुर्दशा है। यहां तक स्थिति बदतर है कि नर्मदा के तट पर आस-पड़ोस के गांवों में लोग खारा पानी पी रहे हैं। Chemical industries ने 80 किलोमीटर दूर से पाइप लाइन डाली हुई है। उस पाइप लाइन से गांवों के लोगों को पीने के पानी की दुर्दशा के कारण वहां से illegally पानी लेना पड़ रहा है, जिसकी वजह से वहां काफी दिक्कत आती है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यही दिक्कत नहीं है, बल्कि वहां जो chemical industries हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let the staff take note of it. What is being shown on the Display Board, that is, 'Time over. It is not going on record', is not correct. This is going on record.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति जी, बैंक यू। वहाँ की chemical industry के discharge से और भी दुर्गति हो जाती है। यहाँ तक की हिल्सा, जो वहाँ की मछली है, जो कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए एक डेलिकेसी है, मुझे खुद इसकी जानकारी नहीं थी कि सबसे बेहतरीन हिल्सा, वहाँ पर, नर्मदा नदी में मिलती है, लेकिन वहाँ पर इसका production केवल 20 प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसी प्रकार, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, इन सभी बातों को लेकर मेरा सुझाव है कि पैदल परिक्रमा का मार्ग सुनिश्चित किया जाना। चाहिए, उसमें जो नदी-नाले मिलते हैं, उन पर फुटओवर ब्रिज बनना चाहिए, नदी के किनारे जो ग्राम हैं, उन ग्रामों पर घाट/बाँध बनाने की आवश्यकता है, Sewage disposal के प्लांट्स लगने चाहिए, यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिए भोजन, शौचालय आदि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जो आश्रम जगह-जगह बने हुए हैं, उनको अनुदान देना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, सबसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि लोग जब दक्षिण तट से उत्तर तट पर जाते हैं, तो वहाँ जेट्टी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बहुत कीचड़ में बूढ़े लोगों को, महिलाओं को उतरना पड़ता है। मेरा गुजरात सरकार से इतना अनुरोध है कि वहाँ पर, उत्तर तट पर और दक्षिण तट पर jetty बनाई जाए, ताकि लोग आसानी से आ सकें। सभापति महोदय, मैं आखिर में लाइफ़ जैकेट के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। वहाँ, जब नाव से नदी पार की जाती है, तब लोगों को लाइफ जैकेट तक नहीं पहनाई जाती है। मेरी गुजरात सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह कम से कम यह व्यवस्था करे। मेरा अंत में आखिरी सुझाव है कि सबके लिए एक कानून पूरे समन्वित तरीके से लाया जाना चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सभापतिः धन्यवाद। Shri Binoy Viswam, Kerala. You will get two minutes. Please. Quick, quick.

Situation arising out of continuous rains in the State of Kerala

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I rise to raise an issue which is still very important for the State of Kerala. Yesterday, my friend, Shri Elamaram Kareem, also raised the same issue. Our State is in heavy times now with flooded waters.

In many districts, the normal life is stranded for so many weeks. In the last fifty years, the State of Kerala has not witnessed such a grave situation. We are thankful to the Union Government that a team was sent to Kerala urgently to have a visit for some hours there. It was good. But the urgent task is that we need support now. The Central expert team should have visited there. Such a promise was there that a team would visit Kerala immediately. Don't wait till the drought come there. The point is that a paltry sum has been granted now. It is too less for the gravity of the situation there. So, our request is that as the Government of Kerala has requested, the State of Kerala should be supported by all means by the Central Government. We are also a part of India. So, please look into the matter. Our request is that don't mix up the matter with the question of Ockhi tragedy. A small part of Ockhi funds are still there being implemented. The Government of India is saying that those funds can be used for this purpose. Sir, it is not a correct position to be taken at this moment. So, we demand that a minimum of ₹ 1,000 crores should be granted now. That is what the Kerala Government has asked and that amount should be granted immediately.

One more request, Sir, is that on such occasions it is unfair to take the matter in a political way. Kindly don't politicise it. This is my request. Thank you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Need for an urgent review of environmental regulations in Cities and States

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to bring to the attention of the House there is need for an urgent review of environmental regulations, especially, with reference to my city of Bengaluru because we all agree that we have a solemn obligation to protect our environment and resources for future generations.

Sir, I will just list out four brief points to justify this need for an urgent review of environmental regulation. One is, Sir, the functioning of State level environment regulators like the SEIAA is fraught with compromise. Instead of being a regulator,

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

they are itself seemingly party to or even complicit in rampant violation of environment regulations. In a glaring example, recently, Sir, a steel flyover was proposed in Bengaluru where the environment regulator instead of assessing the environment impact of felling thousands of trees gave the go-by for this project and it was over-turned only by the intervention of the NGT, which clearly shows that even the environment regulator has compromised on issues of protecting the environment. The second point is that it is out there in the open for everybody to see that the lakes of Bengaluru are dying. This is a direct result of the apathy and negligence of the Government authorities and, with their complicit collaboration, there is illegal constructions on the banks of these lakes and in the buffer zone.

Sir, there is complete disregard even for the NGT's direction which has clearly prohibited such construction. So, I request an urgent intervention and Inspection team to be sent to examine it by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The third issue is illegal activities in the eco-sensitive zone of the Bannerghatta National Park, and the fourth is the rampant development projects in Karnataka that are giving a go-by to environment impact assessment, leaving no room for alternate sustainable solutions.

Sir, I would end by saying that the only recourse for citizens now is to approach the NGT, which is already overloaded and is itself recommending a 15-day window for the Government or regulators to act. But for that we need functioning State level regulators and so, there is an immediate need to review the environmental regulations.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Rajeev. Now, Dr. Sasikala Pushpa Ramaswamy.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY (Tamil Nadu):*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are to talk about the 'threat to the ecosystem of Gulf of Mannar'.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Sir, I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: *

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, madam. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, Shri K. C. Ramamurthy.

*Not recorded

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing goes on record. Nothing goes on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri K. C. Ramamurthy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. You have given notice on something else and you want to speak about something else. Shri K. C. Ramamurthy.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you would not get an opportunity in future also. Let me tell you that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri K.C. Ramamurthy. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

Shri K. C. Ramamurthy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please put the mike down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record. I will have to name you and send you out. Please don't bring on such a situation. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Ukkarunga! Ukkarunga! ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want time, you will have to give a separate notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you have to give a separate notice, give it.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would name you and you would never get a chance hereafter.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Non-functioning of Gandhi Chairs in various institutions

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, on the one hand, we are making preparations to celebrate the 150th Birth Anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, next year and, on the other, I am anguished and pained to bring before the House the fact that due to sheer negligence, nearly 90 per cent of the Gandhi Chairs in various institutions have become non-functional.

Sir, there are 137 Gandhi Chairs in the country, but a mere 19 of these are functional. The number of students and researchers on Gandhian thoughts who focus on research, policy inputs and dissemination of Gandhian philosophy and works has substantially come down during the last decade.

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*Not recorded

[Shri K. C. Ramamurthy]

Sir, it amuses me when some Ministers propose even now to increase the Gandhi Chairs at a time when about 90 per cent of the Chairs have become non-operational. The problem is a consumerist and globalization driven culture that is hitting hard the advancement of Gandhian thoughts and philosophy. Also, a decline in the overall attention to social science and research has added fuel to the fire. It is all happening because the students who study Gandhian thoughts are not getting sufficient opportunities. It is not only about opportunities, but there is also a bigger challenge to make the Gandhian thoughts more relevant to the younger generation. If things are not corrected, Sir, I am apprehensive that the coming generation may not even know the role and contribution of Mahatma Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ramamurthy.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I would take just half a minute more.

I strongly urge the Government to constitute a committee to study the functioning of Mahatma Gandhi Chairs and centres in all universities and institutions and take steps to make them functional and active, and make it a part of the curriculum at all levels including professional courses so that they understand, adopt and propagate them in their life and career.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

National Register of citizens in Assam

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश पर असम सरकार द्वारा National Register of Citizens (NRC) तैयार किया जा रहा है और 31 जुलाई तक उसे प्रकाशित भी किया जाना है। महोदय, इसका सबने स्वागत किया, लेकिन जिस तरीके से इसकी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है, उसकी वजह से सरकार की मंशा पर संदेह होता है। पिछले दिसम्बर में प्रकाशित ड्राफ्ट NRC के लिए प्राप्त 3.29 करोड़ आवेदनों में से केवल 1.9 करोड़ नाम ही शामिल किए गए। लाखों लोगों को इससे बाहर कर दिया गया और उन्हें विदेशी या राज्य विहीन नागरिक के दर्जे में डाल दिया गया। लगभग 1.25 लाख वोटर को संदिग्ध वोटर या de-voters की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। सरकार द्वारा कई व्यक्तियों को de-voters की श्रेणी में डाल कर शोषण किए जाने की भी खबरें आई हैं, जिनमें 62 वर्षीय गोपाल दास ने de-voter tag को हटाने के लिए खर्च को वहन न कर पाने की वजह से आत्महत्या भी कर ली है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very sensitive matter of national interest. Please let him speak.

डा. संजय सिंह: माननीय महोदय, बंगला देश की सीमा पर बंगला भाषी, असम भाषी और कोच राजबोन्गसी रहते हैं। NRC की प्रक्रिया के दौरान पुलिस और सत्ताधारी पार्टी के द्वारा इस समूह पर विदेशी का ठप्पा लगा दिया जाता है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजु): ऑनरेबल मेम्बर जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

डा. संजय सिंह: असमी भाषियों और गैर-असमी भाषियों के बीच भेदभाव पैदा किया जा रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री किरेन रिजिजुः सर, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। **...(व्यवधान)....**

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, मैं इनके बाद आपको बुलाता हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

डा. संजय सिंहः 8 फरवरी को जारी सूचना के अनुसार असम के छः detention centers में लगभग 900 व्यक्तियों को विदेशी नागरिक के नाम पर हिरासत में लिया गया। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, it is a matter of national concern and security. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us not take it into a wrong direction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. संजय सिंह: सारे लोगों को, यहां तक कि बुजुर्गों और गर्भवती महिलाओं को भी विदेशी नागरिक के आधार पर संदिग्ध की श्रेणी में रख कर ज़बरन detention Center में डाल दिया जा रहा है। इनमें से अधिकतर संदिग्ध मतदाता de-voters की श्रेणी में रखे गए हैं। भारतीय संविधान एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के अनुसार यदि किसी व्यक्ति की नागरिकता संदिग्ध है या उसका सत्यापन लम्बित है, तो ऐसे मामलों में किसी व्यक्ति पर विदेशी का ठप्पा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। माननीय महोदय, लोकतांत्रिक असम के इतिहास में यह घटनाक्रम दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और अभूतपूर्व है। **...(व्यवधान)...** महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the Minister of State for Home Affairs wants to respond ...(*Interruptions*)... इसमें सरकार की राय क्या है, केवल वह बता दीजिए।

श्री किरेन रिजिजु: सर, मैं यह बोल रहा हूं कि ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो बात कही है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। सरकार किसी को जबरदस्ती पकड़ कर detention Center में कहीं नहीं रखती है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, please; I Will call you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. संजय सिंह: सर, हमारा यही कहना है कि सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही करे। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I am asking the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have mentioned a serious thing ....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री किरेन रिजिजु: अगर आप कार्यवाही की डिमांड करते, तो अलग बात थी, लेकिन आप बोल रहे हैं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने लोगों को पकड़ कर detention camp में रखा है, ऐसा कहीं नहीं हो रहा है। पहली बार जो ड्राफ्ट पब्लिकेशन हुआ, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में हुआ और दूसरा ड्राफ्ट पब्लिकेशन इस महीने की 30 तारीख को होने वाला है। **...(व्यवधान)...** ये जो बोल रहे हैं, गलत बोल हैं, ऐसा कहीं नहीं हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam):*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; nothing goes on record. ...(*Interruptions*).. Hon. Minister, you just clarify your position. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I am just clarifying. Whatever statement the hon. Member has made is totally wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government is following the orders and directions given by the hon. Supreme Court. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...(*Interruptions*)... NOW, Shri Prasanna Acharya ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. You can give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: The Minister is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is not a factual position, you can give notice separately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Member is on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said it and I have responded to him also. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have taken note of it and asked him to give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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* Not recorded

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Non-payment of insurance claim for crop loss in Odisha

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, my issue is relating to the plight of farmers in Odisha for non-payment of crop insurance claims, particularly in my own district, that is, Bargarh, which is the rice bowl of Odisha and which gives 35 to 40 percent of the total procurement of paddy in my State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you wasting your vocal chord? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, the *Pradhan Mantri* Fasal Bima Yojana is a good insurance policy in comparison to the earlier insurance policy that was prevailing in this country; there is no doubt in it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the policy is good but its implementation is worst, particularly in Odisha. Sir, last year there was the crop loss due to many reasons like low rainfall, hailstorm, etc. Insurance companies are yet to make the full payment to the farmers of last *kharif*. Now, the new kharif season has begun, but the farmers are not getting their insurance claims. The State Government has been repeatedly requesting the insurance companies to make the payment. But they are not making the payment. Therefore, I request the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to kindly intervene and press upon the concerned insurance companies all of which are private companies, to make the payment to the farmers as quickly as possible. As you are aware, there are reports of farmers' suicide all over the country. At least, this should not be another reason for farmers' suicide. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to intervene.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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* Not recorded

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश)**:** सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र)**:** सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली)**:** सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली)**:** सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Need to include Corporate Social Responsibility Fund in the Chief Minister's Relief Fund

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister and the Commerce and Industry Minister and make a very important point today. Sir, in 2013, an Act was passed that for Corporate Social Responsibility, the companies could give 2 per cent of their funds to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. That is absolutely fine. In that Bill of 2013, as we found out now, the same 2 per cent cannot be given to any of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. There is a lacuna in the Bill. If companies for good reasons, either to contain malaria or for immunisation or health schemes or skills, can donate to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, why not to the 29 Chief Ministers' Relief fund? That was the Bill which we passed. I would request you, Sir, today to make this appeal because my Chief Minister has written to the hon. Prime Minister recently on this issue. This is a very federal issue. If the Prime Minister may get his fund increased, the Chief Ministers of weak States, must also be allowed to get this 2 per cent of CSR, in their fund.

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a Bill passed by the Parliament. He Suggested that an amendment needs to be taken care of. This is not a political issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is very important, that is why I said. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, it was passed by Parliament at that time. Now, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar. ...(*Interruptions*)... There has to be a consensus on this.

Need to establish a High Court bench in Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। इसकी आबादी करीब 22 करोड़ है। यहाँ केवल एक इलाहाबाद में जो हाई कोर्ट है, उसकी बेंच लखनऊ में है, लेकिन पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की कोई बेंच नहीं है। 60 वर्षों से वहाँ बड़ा आन्दोलन चला आ रहा है। अब भी 6, 7 और 8 अगस्त को बहुत बड़े आन्दोलन की व्यापक रूप-रेखा तैयार हो रही है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का सहारनपुर जिला इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट से 750 किलोमीटर दूर है। मेरठ जिला, जहाँ बेंच स्थापित करने की माँग 22 जिले कर रहे हैं, वह भी वहाँ से 620 किलोमीटर दूर है। यदि हम उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश आदि कई राज्यों को देखते हैं, तो उनके हाई कोर्ट्स, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट से ज्यादा नजदीक हैं। मान्यवर, जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश में pendency of cases का सवाल है, जहाँ पूरे देश में करीब 42 लाख केसेज़ हाई कोर्स में पेंडिंग हैं, वहीं अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 14 लाख केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं। उसमें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के आन्ध्र से अधिक मामले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN What is your demand?

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं वही कहने जा रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जितनी पिछली सरकारें आयीं, जो भी आयीं, जितनी सरकारें आती हैं, वे यही कहती हैं कि हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस रिकमंड करेंगे, तब यह होगा। लेकिन मान्यवर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति भिन्न है। जब 1956 में reconstitution of states का एक्ट बना, तब बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को अलग रखा गया था। बिहार में 1976 में बेंच बनी, जो झारखंड को दी गयी थी, वह केवल संसद से कानून बनाकर दी गयी थी। तो वैसे ही संसद से कानून बनाकर उत्तर प्रदेश में क्यों नहीं दी जा सकती? यहाँ जसवंत सिंह आयोग बना, उसने भी रिकमंडेशन की है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जब चार-चार जिलों में बन गयी **...(व्यवधान)...** जैसे औरंगाबाद जिसमें चार जिले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Conclude.

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: महोदय, कितने प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जहाँ तीन-तीन बेचेज़ हैं। जैसे, असम है। **...(व्यवधान)...** कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश आदि।

12.00 Noon

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; your are not making your point. ...(*Interruptions*)... कर्नाटक है, मध्य प्रदेश है जहां दो से अधिक बेंच हैं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमरः महाराष्ट्र है। **...(व्यवधान)...** महोदय, मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आगरा, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर **...(व्यवधान)...** और मेरठ में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsaji. ...(*Interruptions*)... You must understand, you must conclude by giving a thrust on your demand. Otherwise, it will not serve the purpose.

Condition of Hindus and Sikhs of Afghanistan residing in India

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब)**:** चेयरमैन सर, मैं आज एक ऐसा इश्यू यहाँ उठाना चाहता हूँ, जिस पर आपकी कृपा से इस हाउस ने श्रद्धांजलि भी भेंट की, जो बहुत दुखदायी घटना अफगानिस्तान में हुई थी। महोदय, उसके बाद हम सुषमा जी से मिले थे। हमारा एक बड़ा delegation था। उसमें मैं भी था, SGPC के President भी थे, Delhi Committee के President भी थे, चन्दूमाजरा जी, तरलोचन सिंह जी तथा अन्य बहुत से लोग थे। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से हमें सुना। लेकिन जो इश्यू मैं आज उठाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि हिन्दुओं और सिखों की कई फैमिलीज़ ऐसी हैं, जो 20 साल से यहाँ पर रहती हैं, लेकिन उनको सिटिज़नशिप नहीं मिल रही है। यह क्यों नहीं मिल रही है, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ ऐसा कानून नहीं है। लोक सभा ने यह कानून पास किया है, उस दिन सुषमा जी ने बताया था, तो मैं इस हाउस से भी अपील करता हूँ, गवर्नमेंट से भी अपील करता हूँ कि वह राज्य सभा में आया हुआ है, तो राज्य सभा उस बिल को पास करे। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि असम कुछ उसमें नहीं चाहता। बंगलादेश भी उसमें है, पाकिस्तान भी उसमें है, तीनों देश हैं। इसलिए इसका कोई और हल निकाल कर, उन लोगों के लिए, जो यहाँ पर आना चाहते हैं, उनको सिटिज़नशिप देने के लिए, मेरी विनती है कि यह हाउस भी इसे पास करे और यह आपकी कृपा से होगा। Thank you, Sir. Thank you, Very much.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I go to the Question Hour, there is a small issue. One of the hon. Members asked, "Why am I not being allowed my opportunity?" It is I who allowed it. The issue that was mentioned and given notice to me was, 'Threat to the ecosystem of Gulf of Mannar'. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, there were issues about Jallianwala Bagh and something else. That is why, I have not allowed. Now, Question Hour ...(*Interruptions*)... Zero Hour is over. Now, we will take up the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 76 - Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this time, we did not get an opportunity to place our views. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On what issue? ... (*Interruptions*)... Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao. ...(*Interruptions*)... She will not get an opportunity afterwards. This will be the line for anybody.

Children forcibly recruited into antisocial armed groups

*76. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the United Nations' recent report that children in certain States are being forcibly recruited into anti-social armed groups and are being used to create civil unrest in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any strategy with Government to contain such abuse of children?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government is aware that some terrorist/extremists groups in the country forcibly induct children as armed cadres and for other supporting activities.

'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 concerned, who deal with the various issues related to extremists and terrorist activities in the States. The State Governments initiate legal action on case-by-case basis in such matters. The Central Government supports the States by providing CAPFs and helping States to build their capacities to tackle terrorists/extremists groups. Government has also enacted "Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 making punishable use of children by militant groups or adults for illegal activities.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Respected Chairman, Sir, I got this information from the *Times of India* dated 2nd July, 2018, "Naxalites recruiting kids in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, says UN report". Sir, my question was based on this news item. In this background, I would like to know from the Minister the names of the States from which the Government has received inputs that such activities are in existence.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as far as the inputs and the information, that the Government has, are concerned, in the Left Wing Extremism States – mainly Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and some of the neighbouring States – there are reports that some of the groups take away children or they influence the children and they use them in their nefarious designs to destabilise the States. So, we have reports that these naxalites use the children in their all illegal activities.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, though 'police' and 'public order' are the State subjects, is the Government of India planning any special State-wise individual strategy in this regard, or, a uniform strategy for the entire country to tackle the issue, as it appears a prevailing problem for several States?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, because of the sensitivity of the children involved in these kinds of illegal activities, the Government has taken various steps, specially opening up of schools like Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas in those districts which are heavily infested with naxalite activities. There are also skill development activities for the children so that they can be brought in the mainstream through various activities initiated by the Government.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister about the United Nation's report, in which they have indicated a number of States where trafficking of children is going on. I would like to know from the Minister: What action have they taken and which are those States? Secondly, are you getting any report from the State Governments on the action taken by them?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, it is correct that the United Nations, on 27th June, 2018, had made a reference to India. Though that reference was not a proper report, it was a situation not on the agenda of the Security Council. So, it was a reference which was made against India. Our position is that there is no armed conflict within India. There are some illegal outfits which are carrying out activities against India involving children, but we do not accept the fact that there is an armed conflict within India. So, we objected to this particular reference by the United Nations that there is armed conflict in India as in the case of some of the countries where civil unrest is going on. At the same time, as regards the information sought by the hon. Member, I would like to inform that besides naxalites, the Left Wing Extremists, we have the documents and information, which you also mentioned, that there are terrorist organisations, Jaish-e-Mohammad and Hizbul Mujahideen, which have also used children.

श्री सभापतिः श्री अमर सिंह।

श्री अमर सिंहः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जैश-ए-मोहम्मद और कश्मीर के आतंकवादी जब हमला करते हैं, तो बच्चों को पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं और उन बच्चों को मानव बम के रूप में अपने विभिन्न आतंकवाद की गतिविधियों में शामिल करते हैं? यदि यह सत्य है और इस तरह की गंभीर घटनाएं हो रही हैं, बच्चों को मानव बम बना कर उनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, तो क्या इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है और अगर जानकारी है, तो उन बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री किरेन रिजिजुः सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले जिक्र किया कि यह बात सामने आई कि वहां पर हिज्बुल मुजाहिद्दीन और जैश-ए-मोहम्मद ने अपनी गतिविधियों में बच्चों को इस्तेमाल किया। वहां पर सरकार की तरफ से विभिन्न प्रकार की योजनाएं चल रही हैं ताकि वहां के बच्चों को, यूथ को इनसे लाभ मिले और इस तरह की देश विरोधी ताकतें उनका दुरुपयोग न कर सकें। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार मिल कर इसके लिए और भी अलग कदम उठाते हैं, लेकिन कोई बच्चे को मानव बम बना कर हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, अभी इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

श्री सभापतिः श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीनः सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है कि इन्होंने बहुत सारे कौशल विकास का काम किया है, जिनसे बच्चों को लाभ मिला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि बेरोज़गारी, गरीबी, दुर्घटना या बदले की भावना के कारण जो बच्चे गलत गतिविधियों में शामिल हो जाते हैं, उनको उनसे बचाने के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी नीति बनाने की इनकी क्या योजना है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि इन्होंने कितने बच्चों को कौशल विकास का लाभ दिया है तथा इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्री सभापति: एक ही क्वेश्चन, एक ही क्वेश्चन, अम्मा।

श्री किरेन रिजिजु: सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले जैसे बताया कि कौशल विकास योजना के तहत बच्चों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए बहुत सारे कदम उठाये गये हैं। इसके अलावा अलग-अलग जितने राज्य हैं, जो Left Wing Extremism से प्रभावित हैं, वहां के बच्चों को tour कराना, उनको sensitise कराना और उनको अर्बन लाइफ तथा बाकी विकास के कार्यों के संबंध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के तरीके के बारे में बताना, इस तरह के काफी कदम भी उठाए गए हैं, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से उनके गांव में स्कूल हो और वहां पर कौशल विकास का केन्द्र हो, भारत सरकार ने मुख्य रूप से यह जो कदम उठाया है, इससे उनको लाभ मिल रहा है। अगर गत समय में देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि इस तरह की घटनाएं कम देखने को मिल रही हैं, main streaming ज्यादा हो रही है और नक्सल प्रभावित इलाके में इसका बहुत अच्छा असर भी हो रहा है।

National Policy on Bio fuels

*77. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a National Policy on Bio-fuels for using foodgrains to produce ethanol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to evaluate chain of foodgrains in the country vis-à-vis benefits likely to be accrued in terms of saving foreign exchange, production of crude oil, cutting carbon dioxide emission in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) With the objective of ensuring adequate and sustained availability of domestic feedstock for biofuel production, increasing Farmers Income, Import Reduction, Employment Generation and Waste to Wealth Creation, the Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels-2018 on 8.6.2018.

The policy categorizes biofuels as "Basic Biofuels", *i.e.*, such as bio ethanol and biodiesel and "Advanced Biofuels" such as Second Generation (2G) ethanol, bio-CNG, Third Generation Biofuels, etc. to enable extension of appropriate financial and fiscal incentives under each category. It also includes promotion of advanced biofuels through various incentives, off-take assurance and viability gap funding.

With an objective of increasing production of ethanol, this Policy allows production of ethanol from damaged food grains like wheat, broken rice etc. which are unfit for human consumption. Additionally, during an agriculture crop year, when there is projected over supply of food grains as anticipated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the policy allows conversion of surplus quantities of food grains to ethanol, based on the approval of National Biofuel Coordination Committee.

(c) and (d) Use of damaged food grains and surplus food grains for production of ethanol will increase its availability for Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, resulting in increasing the blending percentage, increasing farmers income, saving of foreign exchange and addressing environmental issues. During the ethanol supply year 2016-17, 66.5 crore litres of ethanol was blended in Petrol which resulted in foreign exchange impact of ₹ 1749 crore and carbon emission reduced to the extent of 13.23 lakh tonnes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary question, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister in his reply has confirmed that the Government has approved a policy which would involve diversion of food grains for the production of bio-fuels, bio-diesel and bio-gasoline. Sir, the diversion of food for fuel has already sparked a global debate as it risks food inflation and adequate availability of food grains for food security, though bio-fuels have been encouraged in India and in Brazil. Brazil has reached up to 25 per cent only from sugarcane molasses or sugarcane waste. So, in India, for the blending of diesel or petrol, we have depended on molasses, jatropha and corn. Now, this new policy to divert grains has attracted global attention. Sir, here, I would like to quote something which is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, the question, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the father of the Green Revolution, Dr. Swaminathan, has said that as a policy the diversion of food crop for use as bio-fuels is not desirable, considering the extensive malnutrition and undernutrition prevailing in the country. Therefore, my question is: What has prompted the Government to consider diverting food grains for fuel? The Minister's reply speaks about excess production or surplus production years, as indicated by the Ministry of Agriculture. If there is surplus production, should it be for that or should you focus more on other available sources to produce bio-diesel and bio-gasoline?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य की चिंता अमूलक है, क्योंकि National Bio-fuel Policy, जिसको हमने quote किया है, जिसका मसौदा हम लोगों ने पिछले महीनों में देश के सामने रखा है, मूलतः आज देश की शुगरकेन इंडस्ट्री stress में है। हमारे देश में जितना शुगरकेन उत्पादित होता है, हमारे देश का किसान जितना शुगरकेन उत्पादित करता है, उस हिसाब से हमें चीनी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब चीनी का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो जाता है, तब शुगर केन और शुगर, इन दोनों में जो imbalance develop होता है, उसके कारण किसानों के ऊपर काफी बोझ आ जाता है। हमने मूलतः इसी को ध्यान में रखा है। सर, हमारे देश का crude oil import bill लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए में है, इसमें बैलेंस बनाने के लिए, हमारी सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति है, एक तो किसानों की आय को दुगुना करना है, दूसरा, शुगरकेन इंडस्ट्री को एक alternative रूट देना है, Bio-fuel Policy की यही मूल strategy रही है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, हम शुगरकेन की molasses से एथनॉल बनाते थे, लेकिन New Bio-fuel Policy में हमने दो विषय और जोड़े हैं। B-heavy molasses से एथनॉल निकालना, सीधा-सीधा शुगर के बदले शुगरकेन के जूस से ही एथनॉल बनाना। Sir, in addition हमने दो और commodities को अभी conditional अनुमति दी है। एक है, broken rice. देश भर में सारी rice producing states की यह मांग आती थी कि उन राज्यों में जो broken rice सड़ जाता है, जो बेकार हो जाता है, अगर उस rice से एथनॉल बनाकर value addition करते हैं, तो उससे किसान की जेब में दो पैसे जाएंगे।

दूसरी बात, सारे tribal इलाकों में corn का surplus production है, आपने भी यह बात मानी है। अगर Ministry of Agriculture कहती है कि Corn का surplus production हुआ है Food Ministry, Agriculture Ministry, Finance Ministry, Petroleum Ministry, ये चारों Ministries मिलकर तय करेंगी, तो उसी साल हम उनको अनुमति दे देंगे। इसके लिए कोई blanket अनुमति नहीं है। हम आपकी चिंता का ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्री आनन्द शर्माः मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न Ethanol blended petrol and diesel के लिए है। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सदन में कहा है कि शुगरकेन भारत में भारी मात्रा में पैदा होता है। ब्राज़ील और भारत, दो ही देश हैं, जहां शुगरकेन का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है। उसके अलावा आप जो शुगरकेन molasses, jatropha और corn से एथनॉल बनाते हैं, हमारे देश में जो फल और सब्जियां पैदा होती हैं, उनमें लगभग बीस प्रतिशत खेतों में ही ज़ाया हो जाती है, किसान को उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। अगर आपको divert ही करना है, तो जो फल और सब्जियां इस तरह से बरबाद होती हैं, आप उनको प्राथमिकता देते। मंत्री महोदय, ने अपने जवाब में यह दिया है, कृपा करके आप अपने उत्तर में (C) and (d) को देखें, उसमें Surplus food grain production को भी divert करने की बात है, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने सदन को बताया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को लाभ देने के लिए और आपका जो foreign exchange बाहर जाता है, डीज़ल, पेट्रोल और crude को खरीदने के लिए, लेकिन अगर किसान ने Surplus production किया है, तो उसको आप export की अनुमति दें, जिससे foreign exchange का पैसा आए और इससे किसान को भी लाभ मिले, देश को भी लाभ मिले। उसको एथनॉल के production के लिए divert करना शायद न्यायोचित नहीं होगा। सरकार को इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर विनम्रता के साथ माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन अभी भी liquor के लिए foodgrain की अनुमति है। अगर हम अपना import bill घटाने के लिए, उसको petrol में blend करने के लिए conditional surplus availability के साथ, राज्यों के अनुरोध से करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। बाकी जो आपने सड़े हुए पौधों और फलों की बात कही है, तो New Bio Fuel Policy में हमने इन सभी विषयों को लिया है। हम bio-CNG बनाएंगे, साथ ही Start-ups को encourage करेंगे।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक बात बहुत जिम्मेवारी के साथ यहां कहना चाहता हूँ, आज देश में शुगर इंडस्ट्री की valuation एक लाख करोड़ रुपये के नजदीक है। हम इस नई मुहिम से, देश में किसानों की आय को दुगुना करने की प्रधान मंत्री जी की commitment है, उसे हासिल करेंगे। यह काम सिर्फ एम.एस.पी. को बढ़ाने से नहीं होता है, यह value addition से होता है। यह New Bio Fuel Policy उसी दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम है। हम आपको आश्वस्त करते हैं कि हम देश में foodgrain की कोई scarcity नहीं होने देंगे।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one year ago the hon. Minister had promised a biofuel project in Odisha. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the status of the project and when it is going to be completed.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः चेयरमैन सर, ओडिशा के जिस बरगढ़ जिले के बारे में अभी हमारे एक सम्माननीय सदस्य इंश्योरेंस की बात उठा रहे थे, उसी बरगढ़ जिले में, वहाँ की लैंड देने में राज्य सरकार ने एक अहेतुक देरी की। उनको मालूम होगा कि उन्होंने क्यों देरी की। अगर वे सदस्य भी मदद करते, तो अच्छा होता। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अनुभव मोहंतीः सर, ये गलत बोल रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** Sir, the Minister is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: The Government is prepared to give the land. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः अभी-अभी उन्होंने बरगढ़ के बारे में पूछा है। जो सदस्य संबंध नहीं रखते हैं, वे क्यों चिल्लाते हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...** राज्य सरकार ने अभी लैंड दिया है और जल्दी ही **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः सर, यह बोलने का ढंग नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** बिल्कुल नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: You give your answer. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, ये अपना जवाब दें, राज्य सरकार के बारे में क्यों बोल रहे हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...** Don't mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: The State Government is prepared to give the land. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः चेयरमैन सर, कारखाना आसमान पर नहीं लगेगा, उसके लिए कहीं पर ज़मीन चाहिए। सदस्य को इतना सामान्य ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि ज़मीन देने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अनुभव मोहंतीः हमें ज्ञान है, लेकिन आप हाउस को मिसलीड तो मत कीजिए! **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः राज्य सरकार ने अभी-अभी ज़मीन दी है, हम उस कारखाने को लगाने वाले हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay ...(*Interruptions*)... Second supplementary, Shri R.C.P. Singh ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनुभव मोहंतीः राज्य सरकार तो ज़मीन दे चुकी है, लेकिन आप **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri R.C.P. Singh.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: I did not get the answer, Sir.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को चिट्ठी दे दूंगा। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है। श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह, जेडीयू। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंहः सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में maize की भी चर्चा की, लेकिन लिखित जवाब में दिया हुआ है- food grains like wheat and broken rice. उसमें यह सुधार हो जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि मक्का भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो बायो-फ्यूअल बनाया जाएगा, उसमें सरकार किन एजेंसियों से प्रोक्योरमेंट करेगी? वह प्रोक्योरमेंट एफसीआई से करेगी, स्टेट की एजेंसीज़ से करेगी या डायरेक्ट किसान से करेगी? यह भी इसमें स्पष्ट होना चाहिए।

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः सर, इस मूल चिन्ता को माननीय सदस्य, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भी उठाया था कि यह कंडीशनल होना चाहिए। Maize आज भी livestock की fodder है, इसलिए उसको blanket अनुमति न देते हुए, maize को कंडीशनल अनुमति में रखा गया है। जहाँ तक प्रोक्योरमेंट का सवाल है, तो मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यह पॉलिसी अभी-अभी आई है। हम राज्यों से चर्चा करेंगे, मार्केट मेकैनिज्म को भी लिया जा सकता है। किसानों को जो सीधा लाभ पहुंचा पाए, उस प्रकार के मेकैनिज्म को हम इसमें adopt करेंगे।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that with ethanol we are saving more than ₹ 1,749 crores of foreign exchange. Sir, the percentage of ethanol being mixed with petrol and diesel is very less. So, my straight question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government is planning to increase the ethanol percentage as well as the price. And, Sir, as he has replied, they are directly providing sugarcane juice for producing ethanol. If that order comes out, it will be helpful for the farmers. A plenty of surplus sugarcane is there in this country and the sugar prices have come down tremendously. So, the ethanol will at least give support to the farmers. Have they got any plans for this?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधानः चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य का यह सही प्रश्न है कि क्या उसकी प्राइसिंग आदि विषय के बारे में कोई सोच रखी गई है। सरकार पहली बार FRP linked price mechanism लाई है, जो कि अब तक tender based होती थी, लेकिन अब हम Minimum Support Price जैसी एक प्राइस लाए हैं। अभी तीन दिन पहले जीएसटी काउंसिल की जो मीटिंग हुई, उसमें भी हम लोगों ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि यह green fuel है, इस पर no tax रखा जाए। जीएसटी काउंसिल ने भी इस पर टैक्स घटाया है और अब उसको 18 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट पर लाया है और FRP route पर अभी लगभग एक अच्छा प्राइस मेकैनिज्म निकलकर आया है और उसमें से मूलतः शुगर पहुँच पाएगी।

Job opportunities for women

*78. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether job opportunities for women, particularly for girls are enough to protect them from exploitation;

(b) if not, the details of specific steps taken by Government to increase job opportunities for women in the country; and

(c) the details of measures taken to create job opportunities in the most backward districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Further, Government runs various employment generation schemes for beneficiaries including women like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development, and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

Central Government has taken some other prominent steps also to increase female labour participation rate which include the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory crèche facility in establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures. Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12 % or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides access to institutional finance to micro/small business units upto ₹ 10.00 lakh. Almost 75% of the loans under PMMY have been extended to women borrowers. To encourage further coverage of women borrowers, the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) extends a rebate of 0.25% on its refinance interest rate for PMMY loans given by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) such as Micro Finance Institutions to women borrowers.

Government has taken several other measures for improving the performance of women in all aspects of social, economic and political life. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes to empower women including improvement of their employability. These schemes includes the following:–

(i) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aiming at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training,

(ii) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), for extending micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women,

(iii) Mahila e-Haat, a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs, and

(iv) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), which aims to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is undertaking Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), thereby enabling the trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise.

Further, Government has identified 115 aspirational districts from 28 States taking various indices of development in consideration. Government aims at improving the quality of life in these districts by investing in social services like health, education, nutrition, skill up gradation, financial inclusion and infrastructure like irrigation, rural electrification, potable drinking water and access to toilets at an accelerated pace and in a time bound manner.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादवः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित विकास कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत कितनी किशोर कन्याओं और महिलाओं, विशेषकर किशोरियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है? उनमें से कितने लोग अब तक लाभान्वित हुए हैं, यानी कि उन्हें नौकरी मिली है, ताकि वे रोग, प्रताड़ना व शोषण से बच सके और आत्मनिर्भर बन सके?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, भारत सरकार पूरी तरह से सक्रिय है कि महिलाओं को, खास तौर से किशोरी कन्याओं को नौकरी के अवसर दिए जाएं। इस समय का आंकड़ा यह बताता है कि महिलाओं की सहभागिता 27 प्रतिशत के आस पास है। ऐसे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, जो महिलाओं के लिए रोज़गार के अवसर प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। हम यह इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि हम लोगों ने ऐसे बहुत से फैसले लिए हैं जो इस दिशा में सार्थक कदम उठाकर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। हमने बहुत से ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं जो पहले कभी नहीं उठाए गए थे। हमने मातृत्व अवकाश 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह कर दिया। हमने यह भी कोशिश की है कि Maternity Benefit Act के अंतर्गत work from home यानी महिलाओं को घर पर काम करने की सुविधा दी जाएगी, जो निश्चित रूप से महिलाओं को रोजगार देने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी। यह भी कोशिश की है कि जहां पर 50 से अधिक कर्मी हैं, वहां पर creches आदि की सुविधा दी जाए। इसके साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि स्वरोज़गार की दिशा में जो मुद्रा लोन दिए गए हैं, उसमें 75 प्रतिशत खाते महिला उद्यमियों के लिए हैं और वे अच्छे ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं। इस स्कीम के तहत महिलाओं को ब्याज दर में भी 0.25 परसेंट की रिबेट दी गई है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः इतना डिटेल में है। वह तो आपने सदन के सभा पटल पर दिया **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, सरकार द्वारा Women I.T. की भी स्थापना की गई है।

श्री सभापतिः मंत्री जी, सेकण्ड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने दीजिए। आपने विस्तार से जवाब दिया है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादवः मान्यवर, महिलाओं एवं किशोरियों के कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए, जिससे उनको नौकरी मिल सके, इसके लिए अब तक कितना बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है एवं उसमें से कितना खर्च हुआ है, इसका ब्यौरा देने का कष्ट करें।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, वैसे तो यह विषय हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है। इसको अन्य दो-तीन मंत्रालय देखते हैं। जैसा मैं अभी कह रहा था कि महिलाओं की रोज़गारपरता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने Women I.T. की स्थापना की है और वास्तव में टेक्सटाइल मंत्रालय और Women and Child Welfare मंत्रालय इस विषय में ज्यादा जानकारी दे सकते हैं। जैसा मैं कह रहा था कि महिलाओं को शिफ्ट में रात की ड्यूटी में काम करने के लिए सुरक्षा प्रबंध की भी व्यवस्था हम लोगों के द्वारा की गई है। ये वास्तव में ऐसे कदम हैं, जिनका सही लाभ मिल रहा है।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइकेः महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाह रही थी कि अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं को नौकरी देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और उसके साथ-साथ आगे क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, जैसा मैं अभी बता रहा था कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय और अनुसूचित जाति, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय इसमें ज्यादा सक्रिय भूमिका अदा करते हैं और जानकारी दे सकते हैं। हम इसमें नौकरी के लिए जो सहयोग कर सकते हैं, उसमें हम हर समय तैयार रहते हैं और कोई भी समस्या आती है तो हम उसको सुलझाने व आपको बताने का काम करेंगे। हम इन दोनों मंत्रालयों से इस संदर्भ में यदि कोई स्पेसिफिक बात होगी, तो उसकी जानकारी देंगे।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में किशोरियों हेतु योजना का उद्देश्य 11-18 वर्ष की आयु के समूह की लड़िकयों को सशक्त बनाने, पोषण, जीवन कौशल, गृह कौशल और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए बिहार में ऐसे कितने लोगों को सशक्त किया गया है?

श्री सभापतिः मंत्री जी, वह आपसे स्पेसिफिक प्रदेश के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, हम इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे, किंतु यह सवाल सीधा हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है। मैं संबंधित मंत्रालय को सूचना देकर आपको जानकारी दूंगा।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि मंत्रालय से कहेंगे, लेकिन जो विषय इनके मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, मैं उसी के बारे में पूछना चाह रही हूं। सरकार ने देश में महिलाओं के लिए नौकरी के अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए विशेष कदमों का ब्यौरा दिया है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या महिलाओं के लिए, जैसे बाकी जगहों पर रिज़र्वेशन रखा गया है, क्या नौकरियों में भी महिलाओं के लिए रिज़र्वेशन रखने का कोई ऐसा प्रावधान या कोई ऐसी बात सोची जा रही है? पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभा में तो यह नहीं दिया जा रहा, क्या नौकरियों के लिए महिलाओं के रिज़र्वेशन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, क्योंकि कॉम्पिटीशन में वे कई बार नहीं आ पाती हैं, क्या इसके बारे में सोचा जा रहा है?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि महिलाओं की सहभागिता 27 परसेंट के आस पास है **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः महोदय, मैं रिज़र्वेशन की बात कर रही हूं।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः मैं कह रहा था कि इसमें महिलाओं की सहभागिता 27 प्रतिशत के आस-पास है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसे और आगे बढ़ाया जाए, हम इसकी चिंता कर रहे हैं। अगर आप कुछ सुझाव देंगी, तो वास्तव में हम उस पर अमल करेंगे।

जेलों में बंद अपराधियों का आपराधिक गतिविधियों में संलिप्त होना

*79. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद**: क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की विभिन्न जेलों में बंद अपराधी आपराधिक गतिविधियों में संलिप्त पाए गए हैं।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सहित, देश की जेलों में हुई मारपीट, हिंसक झड़पों और हत्याओं की घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश की सभी जेलों में कैदियों को रखे जाने की क्षमता कितनी है और इन जेलों में वर्तमान में कितने कैदी रखे जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या जेलों में कैदियों को रखे जाने की कम क्षमता के कारण अभियोगाधीन और सज़ायाफ्ता कैदियों को एक ही बैरक में रखा जा रहा है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा संकलित आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2014, 2015 एवं 2016 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर की जेलों में झड़पों के कारण घायल एवं मारे गए कैदियों तथा जेल कर्मियों और जेलों में कैदियों की हत्या का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया हैः–

वर्ष	जेलों में झड़प और गोलीबारी में घायल	जेलों में झड़प और गोलीबारी में मृत्यु	कैदियों द्वारा हत्या
2014	237	3	12
2015	212	9	11
2016	213	5	14

(ग) दिनांक 31.12.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश की विभिन्न जेलों में 380876 कैदियों की क्षमता की तुलना में 433003 कैदी बंद थे।

(घ) कारागार अधिनियम, 1894 में यह प्रावधान है कि गैर-दोषसिद्ध अपराधी कैदियों को दोषसिद्ध अपराधी कैदियों से अलग रखा जाएगा। आदर्श कारागार मैनुअल, 2016 सभी राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी परिचालित किया गया है जिसमें यह प्रावधान है कि विचारणाधीन कैदियों और निरूद्ध कैदियों को दोषसिद्ध कैदियों से अलग बाड़े में रखा जाएगा। संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-II की प्रविष्टि 4 के अनुसार 'कारागार' एवं 'उनमें रखे गए व्यक्ति राज्य के विषय हैं। हिरासत प्रबंधन, कैदियों की सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा और कारागार अनुशासन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

Criminals in jails involved in criminal activities

†*79. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that criminals lodged in various jails in the country have been found involved in criminal activities;

(b) the details of incidents of scuffle, violent clashes and murders occurred in the jails of the country, including Uttar Pradesh during last three years;

(c) the capacity of all the jails in the country and the number of prisoners lodged in these jails at present; and

(d) whether due to the over crowding, undertrials and convicts are being lodged in the same barracks?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Details of inmates and jail personnel injured and killed in clashes in jails, and murder of inmates in Jails across the country, including Uttar Pradesh, during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, are given below:–

Year	Injured in clashes and firings in jails	Deaths in clashes and firings in jails	Murder by inmates
2014	237	3	12
2015	212	9	11
2016	213	5	14

(c) As on 31.12.2016, 433003 inmates were lodged in various jails of the country against the capacity of 380876.

(d) The Prisons Act, 1894 provides that unconvicted criminal prisoners shall be kept apart from convicted criminal prisoners. A Model Prison Manual, 2016, has also been circulated to all States and UTs, which provides that undertrials and detenues are to be lodged in separate enclosures away from convicted prisoners. As per Entry 4 in List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the 'prisons' and 'persons detained therein' are State subjects. Custodial management, safety and security of prisoners and prison discipline are the responsibility of respective State Governments.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री सभापतिः मैंने क्वेश्चनर का नाम नहीं बुलाया, फिर भी मेरे सामने इतने सारे supplementary questions पूछने के लिए नाम आ गए हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। आज देश में जेलों के अंदर तमाम तरह से तस्करी, वहां से तमाम तरह के अपहरण और तमाम तरह की घटनाएं घटित हो रही हैं। हम मानते हैं कि तिहाड़ जेल, एशिया की सबसे सुरक्षित जेल मानी गई है। महोदय, मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि 25 जुलाई, 2001 को समाजवादी पार्टी की सांसद श्रीमती फूलन देवी थीं। उनको मारने वाले शेर सिंह राणा उस जेल से सुरक्षित निकल गए। आज उनकी श्रद्धांजलि सभा है। मैं सब जगह उनको श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जेल में मोबाइल, व्हाटस ऐप और असला कैसे पहुंच रहे हैं? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी 134 सेंट्रल जेल्स हैं और कुल मिलाकर 1,401 जेल्स हैं। क्या आप सभी जगह सीसीटीवी कैमरा और जैमर लगाने का विचार करेंगे?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीरः सभापति जी, जो भी सूचनाएं मिलती हैं, उनके अनुसार जेलों में सीसीटीवी कैमरे और वहां पर सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा बार-बार एडवाइज़री निकाली जाती है। अभी हाल ही में सांसदों की कमेटी के द्वारा हमें मार्च, 2018 में भी महिलाओं को लेकर कुछ सूचना मिली थी, तो हमने उसकी भी एडवाइज़री निकाली है। सारी जेलों को राज्य सरकारें देखती हैं और राज्य सरकारों को बार-बार सूचना दी जाती है। माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने जो सवाल पूछा है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं, इसी तरह से हम राज्य सरकारों को सारी जेलों की व्यवस्था देखने की सूचनाएं भेजते हैं।

श्री सभापतिः सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के पास सेंट्रल जेल्स हैं। वहां पर भी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। व्हाटस ऐप से इंटरनेशनल कॉल्स की जा रही हैं, इंटरनेशनल हवाला हो रहा है। एक तरफ काला धन लाने की बात की जा रही है और वहीं दूसरी तरफ विदेशों में पैसा जमा हो रहा है। इस प्रकार तमाम घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

श्री सभापतिः आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मान्यवर, ताज़ा उदाहरण है। बागपत जेल में मुन्ना बजरंगी हत्याकांड हुआ। वह झांसी से बागपत लाया गया। बागपत में प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में उनकी पत्नी ने कहा था कि मेरे पति की हत्या हो सकती है।

श्री सभापतिः आपका सवाल क्या है? आप एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में जा रहे हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः तो क्या यह जो मानव अधिकार का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, क्या मुन्ना बजरंगी, जिसकी न्यायिक हिरासत में हत्या हुई है, क्या माननीय मंत्री हम मामले की सीबीआई जांच करवाएंगे?

श्री सभापतिः बस यह पूछिए।

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीरः महोदय, आपने जो दिल्ली तिहाड़ जेल के बारे में कहा है, वहां पर भी इन सारी बातों की व्यवस्था होती है। वहां पर भी सीसीटीवी कैमरे और अन्य बातों

की व्यवस्था की गई है। वहां पर कोई अपराध न हो, इसकी भी व्यवस्था जेल में की गई है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में बागपत की जेल में जो घटना हुई है, हमने उसके बारे में राज्य सरकार से ब्यौरा मांगा था और उन्होंने सूचना दी है कि झांसी में जो मुन्ना बजरंगी बंदी थे, उनको बागपत जेल में लाया गया था और उनको किसी पेशी पर उपस्थित होना था। वहां यह घटना हुई। इस घटना के बाद राज्य सरकार ने बताया कि दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 176 (1) में एक न्यायिक जांच कराई जा रही है और इसके अंतर्गत जो भी अपराधी होंगे, उनके ऊपर राज्य सरकार कार्रवाई करेगी।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, the hon. Minister has provided to the House some statistics in the reply. In that context, I would like to ask a question. You have stated that around fifty thousand prisoners in various prisons of the country are in excess of the capacity. In this context, I may ask the hon. Minister: Is there any proposal to have expansion of prisons or have additional prisons? Another figure that you have given is that 37 murders have occurred in prisons during 2014, 2015 and 2016.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Majeedji, One question please.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, this is Connected. In three years – 2014, 2015 and 2016 – there have been 37 murders according to your record. We want to know this. Have some persons been prosecuted and Convicted for those 37 murders? What is the stage of that?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीरः महोदय, जेलों में जो भी हत्याएं अथवा अपराध होते हैं, उन पर कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है, उनके ऊपर भी मुकदमे चलाए जाते हैं, लेकिन सदस्य महोदय ने जो पूछा है, कहा है, यह बात सही है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह बात सही है कि जेलों में उनकी क्षमता से अधिक कैदी रखे जा रहे हैं। कई ऐसे राज्यों का हमने ब्यौरा दिया, ऐसे और भी राज्य हैं। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने 2010 तक काफी आर्थिक सहायता की है, मदद की है और कई जेलें बनायी हैं। जैसे अभी दिल्ली में भी यह प्रॉब्लम थी तो यहां पर भी एक नयी जेल बनायी गयी है। यहां पर पहले की तुलना में अब कैदियों की capacity कम की गयी है। इस तरह से राज्य सरकारें नयी जेलें बनाती हैं। जेलों में कैदियों की क्षमता को कम करने का प्रयास राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और राज्य सरकारें उसे पूरा करती आयी हैं।

श्री अशोक बाजपेयीः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अपराधियों की संख्या जेलों की क्षमता से कहीं ज्यादा है – जेलों की क्षमता से कहीं ज्यादा अपराधी उनमें बंद हैं। यह एक बड़ा कारण है जिसकी वजह से उनके रख-रखाव और सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जो इसमें hardened criminals हैं, क्या उनको जेलों के अंदर अलग रखने की व्यवस्था संभव की जा सकती है, जिससे इन अपराधों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, hardened criminals.

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीरः सभापति महोदय, राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्य में यह व्यवस्था करती हैं - उनके द्वारा की भी जाती है। इस तरह से जेल की निगरानी और जेल में ऐसे अपराध न हों, इसकी जिम्मेदारी वहां के अधिकारियों और सरकार को देखनी होती है। अगर इस तरह की कोई शिकायतें आती हैं तो राज्य सरकारों को उनसे निपटना पड़ता है।

श्री सभापतिः कुछ लोगों को शिकायत है कि तिहाड़ विहार हो गया है और आजकल वहां जाकर लोग अलग-अलग तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों ने उसके बारे में आंदोलन व्यक्त किया है, आप कृपया उसके ऊपर थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि 'A Model Prison Manual, 2016 has also been circulated to all States and UTS, which provides that undertrials and detenues are to be lodged in separate enclosures away from convicted prisoners. मेरा बिल्कुल specific question है कि जब एक व्यक्ति, जो अपराधी था, बागपत में मारा गया, उसकी पत्नी ने पांच दिन पहले press Conference करके यह कहा था कि कुछ संवैधानिक पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग और कुछ सफेदपोश लोग जेल के अंदर मेरे पति की हत्या करवा देंगे। दूसरा, वह under trial था, लेकिन उसको उस अपराधी के साथ रखा गया जो आजीवन कारावास की सजा भुगत रहा था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः यह इस Manual का विरोध था। जब उसकी पत्नी का उन लोगों पर आरोप है जो जांच करवा रहे हैं, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको यह बात मालूम है कि press conference करके उनकी पत्नी ने ऐसा कहा था? अगर कहा था तो क्या आप इस मामले की, जो बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है कि जेल के अंदर आदमी मारा गया – वह आदमी कैसा था, I am not going into details...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Prof. Ram Gopalji. Now, the reply.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः तो क्या आप इसकी सीबीआई जांच करवाने का आदेश जारी करेंगे?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीरः सभापति जी, राज्य सरकार ने जो हमें ब्यौरा भेजा है, जो जानकारी भेजी है, उसमें दोनों बागपत की जेल में निरुद्ध बंदी के रूप में थे, यहां पर दोनों समान कैदी बताए गए हैं। इन दोनों में वहां पर जो कुछ घटित हुआ, उसके बाद यह बात सामने आयी कि उसकी हत्या हुई है, लेकिन इसमें जो भी अपराध हुआ है, उसके संबंध में राज्य सरकार कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीरः उन्होंने लिखा भी है और जांच भी की जा रही है। अगर राज्य सरकार चाहे और सीबीआई जांच के लिए अगर वह गृह मंत्रालय को आग्रह करती है, तो उसकी सीबीआई जांच की जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः श्रीमन्, बंदूक की बात नहीं है। 11 गोलियां मारी गयीं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट recommend नहीं करेगी, तब तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सीधा ऐसा नहीं कर सकती।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः किसी बंदूक में 11 गोलियां नहीं होतीं। उसे 11 गोलियां मारी गयीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 80, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati. ...(*Interruptions*)... Prof. Ram Gopal*ji*, please. ..(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः उसको 11 गोलियां मारी गयीं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati*ji*. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ....(*Interruptions*)... नीरज जी, ऐसा बोलना उचित नहीं है। ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you wasting your energy? ...(*Interruptions*)... आप मांग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जवाब देना उनका काम है। मैं उन्हें कैसे फोर्स कर सकता हूं? please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No Commentary please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have got the other questions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Now, Q.No.80. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

Maintenance of data on employment in the unorganised sector

80. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any accurate mechanism to maintain data on employment generation under the unorganised sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and why a beginning should not be made at least now; and

(c) whether Government has any concrete plan to bring workmen of the unorganized sector under Employees's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employee's State Insurance (ESI) by initiating some suitable measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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* Not recorded

Statement

(a) to (c) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts labour force surveys on employment and unemployment. The last such survey by NSSO was conducted during 2011-12. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts surveys on Employment-Unemployment and the last available result is for 2015-16.

Labour Bureau is also conducting survey for estimation of employment generation under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojna (PMMY). PMMY survey is an enterprise survey to collect the information on generation of employment in different sectors broadly categorized as Manufacturing, Services, Allied agriculture, Trading and any other sectors which have been assisted under the PMMY.

With a view to measure changes in the labour market on more frequent basis, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). The PLFS aims to provide quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market for urban areas and the annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas, at State/UT and all India level.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various measures 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). MUDRA scheme has been initiated by the Government to facilitate self-employment by providing loans for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities aligned to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers by paying their entire contribution of 12% (or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years. This scheme has dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivized for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organised sector.

The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 is applicable to every establishment employing 20 or more persons which is either a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I of the Act or an establishment to which the Act has been made applicable by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, unorganized sector is a matter of deep Concern. In unorganized sectors, especially, when the work is awarded on contract, the situation is still worse. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to spell out what plans the Government has either to create a separate mechanism or to strengthen the role of existing employment exchanges for keeping data on employment for organized and unorganized sectors.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं, अभी तक हमारा मंत्रालय लेबर ब्यूरो के द्वारा सर्वे कराता था। उसमें कुछ कमी नज़र आई कि सही आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं हो पाते थे, इसलिए हमने इसमें परिवर्तन किया है और Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) द्वारा जो सांख्यिकी मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आता है, उसके द्वारा आंकड़े एकत्र करने की बात तय की है और इसके हिसाब से काम शुरू हो गया है। हमें लगता है कि यह सर्वे काफी हद तक अच्छी रिपोर्ट देगा और सही जानकारी देगा। इसको हम real-time basis पर प्रकाशित करेंगे और एक वर्ष के अंदर इसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी। इस वर्ष के अक्टूबर-नवम्बर तक इसकी रिपोर्ट आने की संभावना है।

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: The workers of the unorganized sectors remain out of EPFO and ESI, which is a matter of serious concern. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action the Government is initiating to bring the workers of unorganized sector under EPFO and ESI.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, हमारी सरकार इसमें सही ढंग से कदम उठा रही है और इस पर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की भी काफी चिंता है। पिछले दो वर्षों में एक करोड़ से अधिक मजदूरों को ई.एस.आई. से जोड़ा गया है और एक करोड़ से अधिक मजदूरों को ई.पी.एफ.ओ. में भी जोड़ा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत employer द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोविडेंट फंड के 12 प्रतिशत का अंश भारत सरकार स्वयं वहन कर रही है। अब तक करीब 60 लाख नए कर्मचारी इसमें जुड़ चुके हैं। हमें यह लगता है कि 31 मार्च, 2019 तक यह संख्या एक करोड़ हो जाएगी।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, the Minister has given an elaborate reply. We have observed that there is no mention of as to what kind of social security network is being provided for the unorganized sector. I would like to know whether they are thinking of any social security network or any other welfare scheme for the unorganized sector.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने काफी सही बात कही है कि हमारे देश के अंदर organized Workers की संख्या कम है और unorganized Workers की ज्यादा है। हमारी सरकार इस मामले में सतत प्रयास कर रही है कि इसमें उनको कैसे अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दी जाए। इसके बारे में हम लगातार मीटिंग्स कर रहे हैं। अभी जो unorganized क्षेत्र में, भवन निर्माण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले थे, हम लोगों ने उनके साथ पिछली 18 तारीख को मीटिंग बुलाई थी। और इस संबंध में सारे संगठनों की सलाह और राय मांग रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य से भी आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि अगर वे हमें इसके संबंध में कुछ सुझाव दें तो हम उस पर जल्दी अमल करने का काम करेंगे।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation in our country regarding the unorganized sectors' employment of labour is 90 per cent compared to 10 per cent in organized sector. The hon. Minister in his reply has said that the survey of the maintenance of employment for the unorganized sector was last done by the NSSO in 2011-12 and by the Labour Bureau up to 2015-16. Sir, two major upheavals have taken place, one by the demonetization and another one is through GST. So, that has made a big shift as far as generation of employment in the country is concerned. Demonetization has really impacted the labour scenario and people have lost jobs. And, GST has made the informal sector to come to the formal sector. So, this is a major shift. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been evolved by the Ministry of Labour of this major shift, to analyze it and to address the unemployment situation in India.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि डिमॉनेटाइज़ेशन से रोज़गार में कमी आई हो, हमारे पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** हम इतना कह सकते हैं कि आर्थिक विकास दर में वृद्धि हुई है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No Comments while sitting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना, स्टेंड-अप इंडिया योजना, स्टार्ट-अप योजना, ये कुछ ऐसी योजनाएं हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** जो और अच्छे और व्यापक पैमाने पर आगे जा रही हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This practice should not be continued like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you disagree, disagree.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः सरकार जो भी announcement कर रही है, वायदे कर रही है, हम उस पर मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। रोज़गार के मामले में जो भी कदम होंगे, उन्हें हम सही ढंग से उठाने का काम करेंगे।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, a mention has been made in the answer on the EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organisation) and my question relates to the

EPFO. Over the last few months, a number of claims have been made on behalf of the Government that India has solved the unemployment problem because the EPFO data shows that every month about eight lakh jobs are being created.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question is this. When will this data be made available to public for independent people to analyse, understand and ultimately arrive at the truth? Right now, only two persons have access to this data.

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः सर, यह तो आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि EPFO में संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़, प्लीज़। आपने सवाल पूछा है, आप जवाब सुनिए।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवारः जहां पर 20 से ज्यादा कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, सर, यह बिल्कुल ओपन है। इसके बारे में अगर माननीय सदस्य जी कोई जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो हम उनको यह जानकारी दे देंगे। परन्तु यह बात सही है कि पिछले दो वर्ष में हम जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं और अब EPFO में एक करोड़ से अधिक नये कर्मचारी जुड़े हैं। यह सरकार की सक्रियता है और हम इसमें पूरी सक्रियता के साथ काम कर रहे हैं और एक अच्छा परिणाम सामने आ रहा है।

श्री नीरज शेखरः यह बात आप धर्मेंद्र जी से पूछिए। वे बता देंगे कि कितने हुए हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...(*Interruptions*)... NOW, Question No. 81. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you suddenly get up and start speaking? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः *

श्री सभापतिः यह गलत तरीका है। आप बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह गलत तरीका है। यह गलत है, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। कौन असत्य बोल रहा है, इसे जनता देख रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** Now, Shri Anubhav Mohanty. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't allow this and I advise you all, please don't make such Comments, loose Comments. ...(*Interruptions*)... NOW, Shri Anubhav Mohanty....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I never make loose comments. ...(*Interruptions*)... I never do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has to run as per some procedure.

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* Not recorded.

Restriction on check in baggage

*81. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private airline has restricted the number of pieces of check-in baggage to one weighing 15 kilograms or less for economy class passengers;

(b) whether Government would intervene and direct the airline to revert to the earlier system of restricting the check in baggage to 15 kilograms irrespective of the number of pieces for the benefit of the economy class passengers; and

(c) what is the current status of Government's directions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Scheduled domestic airlines put no restriction on the number of the check-in baggage except Jet Airways. Effective 15 July 2018, Jet Airways has restricted the number of pieces of check-in baggage to one, weighing 15 kilograms or less.

(b) and (c) Travel by air is a contractual matter between airline and passenger, which is commercial in nature. However, with a view to make basic fare more affordable, the Government issued Air Transport Circular (ATC) 01 of 2013, wherein the airlines were allowed to unbundle certain services and fees, which were previously included in the airfare. The said circular provided consumer an option of paying for the services which he/she wishes to avail on opt-in basis. These service include:–

1. Preferential seating
2. Meal/snack/drink charges (except drinking water)
3. Charges for using airline lounges
4. Check-in baggage charges
5. Sport equipment charges
6. Musical instrument carriage
7. Fee for special declaration of valuable baggage (allow for higher unit on carrier liability)

Hon'ble Delhi High Court in its order dated 16.08.2017 in W.P.(C) 5756/2016 and CM 23726/2016 has stated that DGCA has only been empowered to intervene,

if certain regulatory principles are violated. Thus, the power of DGCA is limited to interdict the separate charging of a product, if the regulatory principles such as opt-in, non-discrimination and transparency are violated. In view of the above, the Hon'ble court has stated that DGCA cannot determine the tariff for a specified flight product. Since, they are to be determined by market forces.

Also, a draft Passenger Charter incorporating rights for air passengers was released on 22.05.2018 for public consultation. The draft Passenger Charter includes measures in the areas of delays and cancellations of flights, denied boarding due to overbooking, cancellation of tickets by passenger, name change on the ticket and lock-in period of ticket and various facilities at airport.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I may be a sitting MP now, presently, but I belong to a middle class family from Odisha, and I understand very well how difficult it is for a middle class family person when he or she has to fly from one place to another at high rates of fares. Today, my question is very straight and specific. On the one side, the Government is wanting to multiply the services provided to the passengers, travelling by flights, improving the quality of services, and also multiplying the number of passengers who fly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, my question here is this. Please tell me the relevance of restricting the number of pieces of check-in baggage without reducing the weight. सर, अगर मुझे दो चीजें लेनी हैं और दोनों को मुझे अलग-अलग बैगेजेज़ में पैक करके लेना है, मैं उसको एक बैग में ले ही नहीं सकता। So, how can a private airline force me and put a rule in front of me that I am allowed to carry only one piece and I am not allowed to take another luggage with me?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, there is only one airline, Jet Airways, which has put a restriction. Just for the information of the House, there was a circular issued way back in 2013 rightly so unbundling the services the airlines could offer so that the basic fare that the airlines charge to the passenger could be lower over a period of time because all value added services, other services could be charged separately including the baggage. Subsequently, the matter was challenged in the hon. High Court, which has directed that the Director General of Civil Aviation has a very limited power to get into this. But because you have pointed out to us about this 15 kg issue, which is absolutely right, the limit of 15 kg is understandable but why not two bags. So we will definitely look into this. I assure the House. This is a very important issue.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Sir, whenever I fly from Odisha to whichever place in India, I get to hear the air hostesses or stewards in the flight speaking. फ्लाइट में जो भी अभी air hostesses हैं, if they are comfortable in speaking English, Hindi, Assamese or Bengali... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? ...(*Interruptions*)... More people get the chance; otherwise, I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, my question is this. यह प्रोविज़न इसलिए आपने रखा है, ताकि पैसेंजर्स को कुछ सुविधाएं मिलें, जो अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं और वे अपनी रीजनल भाषा में बात कर पाएं। सर, यह provision आपने इसलिए किया है, ताकि पैसेंजर्स को वे सुविधाएं मिलें, जो हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी नहीं जानते हों, वे अपनी regional भाषाओं में बात कर पाएं, but, till today, I have never heard any air hostess speaking or any announcement being made that we know Odia also. Any passenger speaking in Odia, can communicate with us. Will the Government take a drive to get air hostesses speaking Odia, or, those air hostesses and stewards who are appointed there in the flights learn Odia also? This is my question, and this is also a suggestion from my side to the Government.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, the Government has not appointed any such air hostesses. I know that this is a very important issue that the sensitivity of the people and passengers has to be always taken into account by the airline. We will definitely advise airlines to make sure that the regional languages also are used by the staff when they make an announcement, and particularly, in Odia. I am also fond of Odia.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my question is relating to the services that are being provided to the elderly passengers who have less energy to run form one counter to another counter in an airport. Sir, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Do the airports have adequate and efficient arrangements to provide services to the elderly passengers whose bags are missing and misplaced ?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, there are a lot of challenges which the passengers do face because of the exponential increase in the overall airline traffic which is going at 20 per cent, and India is the market which is going at the highest in the world in terms of more and more passengers joining the air travel experience. So, it is always possible. In view of this, we have picked up a Charter of Passengers Rights on 22nd of May, which is a vast Charter, which is already offered to the people for comments. We will be very happy to include this. But, the point is well taken that elderly people like me, must not be subjected to any challenge.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister has taken note of the fact of adding more number of pieces of luggage. I appreciate this. But, Sir, I would like to know the total number of complaints received by the airlines from the passengers in relation to the baggage, and also the compensation given to them. I would like to know about the details of it.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as a Ministry, we are coming out with a very forward looking idea, which is called 'digi yatra' which will ensure that entire life cycle of air travel will be used through a very different technology so that entire issues, including the baggage-handling and everything will be properly addressed. This is under trial, and we will be launching it soon. I will take the House into confidence at a time when we are appropriately ready to launch it, and I am sure this will give us a different kind of experience as we will be one of the top leaders in terms of offering this service to the people.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the question here is of carrying baggage by air passengers, and I may mention here that a lot of air passengers travel from the North Eastern region to Delhi and other places. I am happy that the hon. Minister has increased the number of flights. Now, there is no dearth of flights to travel. So, most of the travellers from that region are either students coming for the studies, or, patients who come for treatment. So, the baggage that is allowed is not sufficient to carry, and they cannot pay more. Will the Minister review it and make the baggage a little larger, as suggested by the hon. Member, 20 kgs. or 25 kgs. so that the students and patients do not suffer?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the suggestion given by the hon. Member is noted. We will just look into it.

Illegal migrants from Bangladesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has agreed to take back a number of infiltrators who are in various detention camps of North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the number of deported illegal foreign migrants in such camps;

(c) the details of proposal from Bangladesh to take back illegal migrants; and

(d) the timeline by which the migrants would return to Bangladesh?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Deportation of illegally staying foreigners including Bangladeshi nationals is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identity and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Bureau of Immigration. Government of Bangladesh has recently verified the nationality and issued travel documents for deputation of 52 Bangladeshi nationals who are in various detention camps in Assam. Government of Assam has been advised to take necessary action to depot these Bangladeshi nationals as soon as possible. Deputation of these Bangladeshi nationals is within the powers of the State Government of Assam. As per information available, 39 Bangladeshi nationals were deported from detention camps in Assam during the last two years i.e. 2016 and 2017, after following the due process of Raw.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, my supplementary question to the hon. Minister is on his reply itself. In the reply he has said that there were 52 Bangladeshi nationals still in the detention camp of Assam. Recently, the Bangladesh Government had verified the nationality and issued travel documents. Here, the Minister has shifted the blame on to the State Government's side and said that they will be deported as soon as possible. Why is it ‘as soon as possible'? If they are foreigners, they must be deported instantly. So, what is the problem of the State Government of Assam in deporting the Bangladeshi nationals?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the hon. Member comes from Assam. So, he has put a correct question. Let me inform the august House, through you, Sir, that the Bangladesh Government has agreed, identified and accepted the identity of these people as Bangladeshi nationals. So, now they have agreed to that. These 52 people including one minority will be deported on 30th July at 11.00 a.m. from Mankachar ICP in Assam.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, thank you for the reply and I put my second supplementary question. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of a burning issue in Assam that thousands and thousands of genuine Indian citizens are kept in detention camps motivated by the tribunals and the Border Police taking a particular motive.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, there is no motive which can be attached to anybody who has been kept in detention. The detention is only after the tribunal confirms that they are foreigners. So, the Government can't on its own declare anybody as

a foreigner and then put him in a detention camp. So, the statement is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ripun Bora, please sit down. Everything is important; that is why you are here. Now Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am reassured to learn from the Minister that the Bangladesh Government for a change has admitted that there were illegal Bangladeshi nationals residing in India and has accepted to taking them back. Earlier, they had not even admitted that fact. Just as we are approaching this problem, I think, a new problem is coming up. I would like to ask a question on that. This is on the systematic trickling of Rohingya refugees who are coming in, using Bangladesh as a staging post to come into various parts of India, but notably using the sea-borne route to come into Sundarbans area of West Bengal. There are reports which have been documented in the electronic media, which have said that forty organisations are working in close coordination to facilitate them.

My question is: What steps is the Government taking to actually detect, identify and remove them? Are there simultaneous attempts being made to take action against those organisations within the country which are facilitating the illegal arrival of these Rohingya refugees?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, under the Foreigners' Act, 1946, the Central Government has the power to identify, detect and push back or deport anybody who is illegally staying in India. With regard to the issue of Rohingyas, we have stated earlier also that there are Rohingyas who have entered India illegally. They are staying in various States. As per the security agencies' reports, right now, they are in the Jammu city of State of Jammu and Kashmir, and in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Jaipur. The Central Government has clearly stated and the hon. Home Minister has already made it very clear and given directions to the States to identify, detect and start the process of deportation of all the Rohingyas who are staying illegally.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Rohingya refugee crisis is regional as well as a global issue. We have seen reports that the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, in his talks with Bangladesh Prime Minister – and the Foreign Minister of India, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj specially went to Dhaka – has discussed this matter. I would like to know, through you, Sir, from the Government whether it is true that the Government of India at various levels is engaged in resolving the Rohingya refugee crisis along with the Government of Bangladesh, United Nations and the Government of Myanmar.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, everybody knows the background of Rohingya issue. We have approached the Government of Myanmar and Bangladesh also. We all know that they have come from the State of Rakhine in Myanmar. So, the Government of India is impressing upon the Government of Myanmar to take back these people. The process will be as per discussion we had with sovereign countries. I cannot give an assurance here, Sir.

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह)ः सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जिस प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहा है, उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहाँ तक हमारी External Affairs Minister की बंगलादेश के External Affairs Minister से बातचीत का प्रश्न है, उनके साथ एक चर्चा हुई है, इसमें कहीं दो मत नहीं हैं, लेकिन इस समय हमारे देश में कई स्टेट्स में जो रोहिंग्याज़ रह रहे हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में जैसा हमारे सहयोगी मित्र किरेन जी ने बताया, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा यह advisory जारी की गई है कि आपकी स्टेट में जो भी रोहिंग्याज़ रहते हैं, उनको identify किया जाना चाहिए, उनकी numbering की जानी चाहिए, उनके biometrics लिए जाने चाहिए और साथ ही साथ यह भी ensure किया जाना चाहिए कि उनके पास ऐसा कोई भी document न हो, जिससे वे future में कभी citizenship के लिए claim कर सकें, उनको यह भी advisory जारी की गई है। राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा ये सारी रिपोर्ट्स प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद हम इनको External Affairs Ministry को भेजेंगे। उसके बाद हमारी विदेश मंत्री म्यांमार के विदेश मंत्री के साथ और यदि आवश्यक हुआ, तो बंगलादेश के विदेश मंत्री के साथ भी बात करेंगी, ताकि हमारे देश में रहने वाले रोहिंग्याज़ को म्यांमार deport किया जा सके।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुलीः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से illegal migrants के बारे में पूछना भी चाहूँगी और सलाह भी माँगूंगी, क्योंकि illegal migrant थोड़ी सी झंझट वाली चीज हो गई है, क्योंकि पश्चिमी बंगाल में अलग-अलग identity cards बनाए जा रहे हैं। अब जो साधारण लोग हैं, वे कार्ड के बारे में इतनी अच्छी तरह से नहीं समझते हैं। हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो अलग किस्म के बहुत सारे identity cards बन रहे हैं, वे समझ में नहीं आ रहे हैं। मैंने खुद देखा है। कि common लोगों के लिए उन्हें identify करना मुश्किल है कि वे क्या हैं। इतने सालों से गलत तरीके से जो राशन काड्र्स बन रहे थे और fake भी बन रहे थे...

श्री सभापतिः आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुलीः मैं सवाल पूछ रही हूँ। दोनों स्टेट्स में issues अलग हो गए हैं। असम में आज जो घटना घट रही है, वहाँ से बहुत सालों से बहुत सारे सही हिन्दुओं के आने के बाद भी, यहाँ रहने के बाद भी आज की तारीख में हिसाब के अनुसार वे illegal दिख रहे हैं। साथ ही, पश्चिमी बंगाल में बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे भी आ रहे हैं, जो illegal हैं। हम लोग जिस विषय के बारे में हमेशा कहते हैं, Cooperative federalism, उसे तो सभी स्टेट्स देखेंगी। मंत्री जी, जैसा आपने कहा कि आपने स्टेट्स को इसके बारे में निर्देश दिया है, तो मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर स्टेट काम नहीं करे, तो वहाँ का इंसान क्या करे?

श्री किरेन रिजिजुः सर, भारत सरकार की ओर से इस विषय में जो necessary कदम

उठाने चाहिए, वे कदम हम उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन illegal migrants के बारे में माननीया सदस्या ने जो बात कही है, 31 दिसंबर, 2014 तक religious persecution से 6 minority communities, जो पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और अफगानिस्तान से आई हैं, उनके stay को regular किया गया है, उनका stay illegal नहीं है। जो religious persecution से नहीं आया है और जिसके पास valid documents नहीं हैं, उसके बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाने के लिए समय-समय पर गृह मंत्रालय से advisory जारी की गई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Wages of contractual employees

*83. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lakhs of contractual employees working in Government Departments and agencies who are getting lesser wages than permanent employees;

(b) if so, Government's respose thereto;

(c) whether Supreme Court in its judgement, in the year 2016, has ordered that temporary workers are entitled to get wages at par with permanent employees;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether the Ministry of Law and Justice has advised the various Ministries and Departments to abide by the SC judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Central and the State Government departments and agencies, on the basis of manpower requirement therein, engage various sets of workmen other than permanent employees *viz*. daily wagers, casual workers, temporary workers, *ad-hoc* appointees, contractual employees etc. which are engaged by an establishment directly or through contractors. The wages, terms and conditions of service and the period of engagement of such workers in an establishment varies from establishment to establishment. Data in this regard is not centrally maintained.

The principle of "equal pay for equal work" was examined by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the civil appeal number 213 of 2013. The issue before the Hon'ble

Supreme Court was that:

> "…..whether temporarily engaged employees (daily-wage employees, *ad-roc* appointees, employees appointed on casual basis, contractual employees and the like), are entitled to minimum of the regular pay-scale, alongwith dearness allowance (as revised from time to time) on account of their performing the same duties, which are discharged by those engaged on regular basis, against sanctioned posts…."

The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that:

> "….There can be no doubt, that the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' would be applicable to all the concerned temporary employees, so as to vest in them the right to claim wages, at par with the minimum of the pay-scale of regularly engaged Government employees, holding the same post…."

It is mandatory for the employer/principal employer to comply with the various statutory provisions/Court Orders/Government Instructions including instructions on wage related issues of various categories of employees and apply the principle laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding "equal pay for equal work" while paying wages to its workers/labourers.

The instructions regarding equal pay admissible to casual workers already exists in terms of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) O.M. No. 49014/2/86 Estt. (c) dated 07.06.1988.

In so far as the contract labour is concerned, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 provides for wage parity as stipulated in rule 25(2)(v)(a) which is reproduced below:

> "in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work….."

In order to ensure compliance of labour laws and in this regard, there is separate enforcement machinery available in the Central and the State Sphere to which an aggrieved worker can approach for redressal of its grievances.

In the Central sphere there is a well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) having country-wide network of Dy. Chief Labour Commissioners

(Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) under the control of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) for enforcement of labour laws and redressal of grievances/settlement of claims arising out of labour disputes.

Death penalty for drug smugglers and peddlers

*84. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government recently recommended to the Ministry of Home Affairs to award death penalty for drug smugglers and peddlers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) how many persons were arrested and how many were convicted in the country, State-wise, in the last two years, with special reference to Punjab; and

(d) whether any review of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act would be made to make it more stringent and to plug all loopholes to fight the drug menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. At present, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 provides for death penalty for certain offences under the NDPS Act, 1985, if they are committed by the same person for a second time. A letter dated 04.07.2018 from Chief Minister of Punjab has been received suggesting that even first time offenders should be awarded death penalty for the offences covered under section 31A of the NDPS Act, 1985. The suggestions have been forwarded to the Department of Revenue, which administers the said Act, for appropriate action.

(c) State-wise details of persons arrested and convicted under NDPS Act, 1985 during 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Amendment in Laws is a continuous process.

Statement

State-wise details of Cases Registered, Persons arrested and Convicted in the country under NDPS Act, 1985 during the years 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5
2015				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	520	1232	77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105	189	7
3.	Assam	210	282	46
4.	Bihar	349	441	121
5.	Chhattisgarh	505	653	254
6.	Goa	60	69	3
7.	Gujarat	54	77	6
8.	Haryana	1661	2241	704
9.	Himachal Pradesh	622	775	80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	588	899	36
11.	Jharkhand	131	164	20
12.	Karnataka	350	564	19
13.	Kerala	4103	4629	1319
14.	Madhya Pradesh	591	880	325
15.	Maharashtra	18979	19996	10753
16.	Manipur	140	110	9
17.	Meghalaya	30	58	22
18.	Mizoram	96	125	112
19.	Nagaland	78	158	56
20.	Odisha	516	737	64
21.	Punjab	10159	12171	8917
22.	Rajasthan	883	1364	678
23.	Sikkim	1	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1522	1868	918
25.	Telangana	198	323	41

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	72	118	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6094	6302	4471
28.	Uttarakhand	411	682	211
29.	West Bengal	1292	1939	25
	TOTAL STATE(S)	50320	59047	29299
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	32	3
31.	Chandigarh	173	172	148
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0
34.	Delhi UT	277	361	211
35.	Lakshadweep	4	5	18
36.	Puducherry	2	3	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	476	578	380
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	50796	59625	29679
2016				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	722	1979	60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116	190	7
3.	Assam	380	517	30
4.	Bihar	576	1028	139
5.	Chhattisgarh	595	827	441
6.	Goa	60	69	12
7.	Gujarat	61	108	8
8.	Haryana	2032	2678	610
9.	Himachal Pradesh	929	1175	110
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	619	982	66
11.	Jharkhand	129	207	45
12.	Karnataka	655	993	70
13.	Kerala	5924	6767	2615
14.	Madhya Pradesh	790	1120	435
15.	Maharashtra	14590	15477	9450

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	91	83	34
17.	Meghalaya	47	63	4
18.	Mizoram	105	125	37
19.	Nagaland	58	77	28
20.	Odisha	548	848	76
21.	Punjab	5906	7266	7508
22.	Rajasthan	1246	1956	825
23.	Sikkim	3	3	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3424	3861	2357
25.	Telangana	232	421	29
26.	Tripura	55	73	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6834	7064	4371
28.	Uttarakhand	628	718	113
29.	West Bengal	1428	1986	20
	TOTAL STATE(S)	48783	58661	29503
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	26	4
31.	Chandigarh	144	155	101
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0
34.	Delhi UT	297	386	132
35.	Lakshadweep	5	14	13
36.	Puducherry	3	3	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	473	588	250
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	49256	59249	29753

Employment opportunities for unemployed persons

*85. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of unemployed persons including educated, uneducated, rural and urban youth registered with Employment Exchanges in the country including Kerala during each of last three years, State-wise;

(b) details of schemes chalked out/proposed for creating additional employment opportunities along with target set/achieved during last three years;

(c) whether educated and skilled youths are reportedly under-employed, if so, the reasons therefor along with corrective steps taken thereon; and

(d) other measures taken/being taken by Government to create more employment opportunities in various sectors and provide employment to all registered unemployed youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered in employment exchanges in the country including Kerala during 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 97.22 lakh, 59.69 lakh, 59.57 lakh and 69.39 lakh respectively. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below). Data for the year 2016 and 2017 is not available.

(b) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

MUDRA and Start-Ups schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment. The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana is a scheme to extend collateral free loans by Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NFBCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises in the non-agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new

employees for all sectors for 3 years. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organised sector. Till 16th July, 2018, the scheme covered 73150 establishments and 58.76 lakh beneficiaries.

The Ministry is also implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (*www.ncs.gov.in*) and supported by a Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

Statement

State-wise number of job seekers registered in employment exchanges in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Job seekers (in lakh)			
		2012	2013	2014	2015#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.02	1.01	0.87	0.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.09
3.	Assam	1.54	1.92	2.69	2.63
4.	Bihar	1.55	1.24	1.26	1.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.45	2.13	2.19	2.16
6.	Delhi	0.00	1.59	1.48	0.64
7.	Goa	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.19
8.	Gujarat	4.44	4.34	4.44	4.74
9.	Haryana	0.98	0.86	1.11	1.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.27	1.89	1.49	1.70
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.22	0.10	0.10	0.08
12.	Jharkhand	0.64	0.85	0.63	1.60
13.	Karnataka	0.56	0.71	0.64	0.63
14.	Kerala	4.54	4.98	5.42	4.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.29	3.35	3.12	3.93
16.	Maharashtra	4.82	3.25	6.86	6.13
17.	Manipur	0.11	0.26	0.18	0.19
18.	Meghalaya	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.14
19.	Mizoram	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.08
20.	Nagaland	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.29
21.	Odisha	1.54	1.69	1.68	1.33
22.	Punjab	0.81	1.31	0.66	1.15
23.	Rajasthan	1.43	1.75	1.24	0.86
24	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	14.78	13.18	13.62	15.27
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	1.98
27.	Tripura	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.25
28.	Uttarakhand	1.43	1.31	1.81	1.92
29.	Uttar Pradesh	44.10	5.24	3.56	10.08
30.	West Bengal	3.39	5.54	3.36	3.33
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11
32.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
34.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
35.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.26
	TOTAL	97.22	59.69	59.57	69.39

* No employment exchange is functioning in this State.
\# Provisional; Total will not tally due to rounding off.

Deaths in police encounters

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

(a) whether DGPs of all States are submitting six-monthly statements to NHRC providing details of deaths in police encounters as per guidelines laid down in PUCL *vs*. State of Maharashtra (2014) 10 SCC 635;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise data for last three years regarding number of police encounters, deaths caused and people injured in such encounters; the number of people arrested; and number of cases in which investigation started, completed, charge-sheet filed, trial instituted against police officers, acquittals or convictions achieved; and

(c) the details of cases in which investigation was transferred to CBI/CID?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the guidelines laid down in 2014 in PUCL *vs.* State of Maharashtra, Directors General of Police of most of the States are submitting six monthly statements of deaths in police encounters to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). A system is already in place, whereby the Superintendents of Police of the districts concerned are reporting deaths taking place in police action to the NHRC within 48 hours of their occurrence. NHRC initiates inquiries into such deaths in accordance with the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

A details indicating the number of cases registered, disposed and pending in NHRC in respect of deaths in police action during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). A details showing the monetary relief recommended by the NHRC during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 in cases of death in police action are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

No data is maintained in NHRC pertaining to deaths caused and people injured in such encounters; the number of people arrested; and the number of cases in which investigation started, completed, charge-sheet filed, trial instituted against police officers, acquittals or convictions achieved; and the details of cases in which investigation was transferred to CBI/CID. This information pertains to "Public Order" and "Police" which are State subjects.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise No. of Cases Registered, Disposed and Pending in respect of Deaths in Police Encounters during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

State/UT	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016			01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017			01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018		
	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	3	0	3	4	0	4
Assam	43	4	39	31	3	28	16	1	15
Bihar	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	9	3	6	2	0	2	4	0	4
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	2
Kerala	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	3	1	2	8	3	5	10	2	8
Manipur	8	2	6	3	0	3	2	0	2
Meghalaya	15	5	10	10	0	10	4	0	4
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	7	5	2	9	2	7	6	1	5
Punjab	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	3	4	1	3	44	4	40
West Bengal	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	48	9	39	75	4	71	40	0	40
Jharkhand	17	2	15	7	0	7	10	0	10
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Telangana	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
All Over India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	179	42	137	169	20	149	155	14	141

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise number of Cases regarding deaths in police encounters where NHRC recommended Monetary Relief during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Cases	Amount (in ₹)	No. of Cases	Amount (in ₹)	No. of Cases	Amount (in ₹)
1.	Assam	1	3,00,000	7	46,00,000	3	17,00,000
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	5,00,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	2	10,00,000
4.	Delhi	0	0	2	15,00,000	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	1	6,00,000	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	1	10,00,000	1	5,00,000
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	2,00,000	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	3	20,00,000	3	45,00,000
9.	Manipur	1	5,00,000	2	10,00,000	5	25,50,000
10.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	20,00,000	0	0
11.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	5,00,000
12.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	1	5,00,000
13.	Tripura	0	0	1	5,00,000	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3	15,00,000	4	19,00,000	6	35,00,000
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	5,00,000
16.	West Bengal	0	0	1	5,00,000	0	0
	TOTAL	5	23,00,000	24	1,58,00,000	24	1,57,50,000

Higher air fares inspite of increasing air travellers

*87.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of air travellers has increased in recent years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that air fares have also shown increasing trend in recent years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for increased number of passengers not resulting in decrease in air fares?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The details of growth in Air Travelers (Passengers) for the last five years is attached as given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare regulation was dispensed with the Government. As per prevailing regulation, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services is free to establish tariffs having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. Analysis by the TMU has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare buckets uploaded by the airlines on their respective websites.

Analysis of airfares was carried out on select sectors which have high occupancy rates. Analysis of airfares has indicated that average air fare has actually decreased by about 15% from the year 2015 to 2017 and the average fare was generally closer to the minimum fare being offered by the airlines.

Statement

Details of Gowth in Air Travellers (Passenger) during the last five years

Year	Domestic Passengers	Growth in Total Domestic air passengers (over year to year)	International Passengers	Growth in Total International air passengers (over year to year)	Total Passengers (Domestic + International	Growth in Total Domestic air passengers (over year to year)
2012-13	57.9		40.3		98.2	
2013-14	60.7	4.8	43.1	6.9	103.8	5.7
2014-15	70.1	15.5	45.7	6.1	115.8	11.6
2015-16	85.2	21.5	49.8	8.9	135.0	16.6
2016-17	103.7	21.8	54.7	9.8	158.4	17.4
2017-18 (P)	123.3	18.9	60.6	10.8	183.9	16.1

* International Passengers carried by Scheduled Indian Airlines Entirely outside the Indian Territory are not include.
P-Provisional.

Facilities for international air cargo operations at Visakhapatnam

*88. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when international air cargo operations began at Visakhapatnam International Airport;

(b) whether it is a fact that facilities at the cargo terminal at par with international standards are yet to be provided;

(c) whether there are proper infrastructure facilities to handle bulk cargo;

(d) the time to be taken to upgrade/streamline cargo handling and other infrastructure facilities at Vizag Airport; and

(e) what plans the Ministry has to connect cargo services to other destinations, apart from Dubai, Singapore, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The full-fledged International Cargo Terminal at Visakhapatnam Airport was commissioned in November, 2017 by the Airports Authority of India Logistics and Allied Services Company Limited (AAICLAS). All essential infrastructure required for handling international air cargo operations such as truck-dock area, cargo storage space, cold room, strong rooms, X-ray screening machine, explosive detector machine etc. are available at the facility, which is also fully equipped to handle all types of cargo, including bulk cargo.

(d) The present facility is capable of handling about 20,000 metric tonnes of cargo annually. Since its commissioning, the facility has handled about 170 MT of export cargo and 155 MT of import cargo. The augmentation/upgrading of any facility is taken up on need basis.

(e) Air carriers, domestic and international, mount cargo services subject to the availability of resources and commercial viability. The Government proactively engages with all stakeholders, including airlines and the State Government concerned, at all relevant fora for the promotion of Indian air cargo and the commencement of international flight operations.

Increase in rape cases in the country

*89. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the increased number of rape cases in the country after the Nirbhaya case of Delhi;

(b) what are the initiatives taken by Government to decrease the rape cases and its effect visualised on the ground; and

(c) the cases registered from January, 2016, till date and the rate of conviction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases, related to rape in 2016 are as under:–

Year	Registered cases	Cases convicted	Conviction rate
2016	38947	4739	25.5

Increased public awareness along with provision of punishment of six months extendable to two years for non-registration of FIRs in cases related to crimes against women, advisories issued by MHA to the States and greater sensitization of police have contributed to more victims coming forward to register cases related to rape. Several measures have been taken for enhancing the safety of women. These include:–

(i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, has enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures such as words and inappropriate touch etc.

(ii) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 prescribes stringent punishment for the offence of rape on a woman below 16 years and 12 years, including death penalty.

(iii) Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated the Model Poison Rules on 30.08.2013 to all States/UTs to regulate the sale of acid.

(iv) A comprehensive Advisory on expediting cases of Acid Attack and to provide treatment and compensation to victims has been issued on 20th April, 2015. States and UTs were advised to take appropriate action on implementation of section 166B of the IPC which deals with punishment for failure to treat victims.

(v) Government has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention of crimes against women, stressing on mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filing system, increasing representation of women in Police, gender sensitization of police, deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers, victim compensation fund, setting up of Anti-human

Trafficking units, etc. Details of these advisories are available on website of Ministry of Home Affairs at *https://mha.gov.in*.

(vi) A separate portal for Cyber-Crime against women and children has been commenced.

(vii) In order to facilitate better investigation and prosecution in rape cases, modernization and capacity building of forensic labs has been undertaken.

(viii) Government has approved safe-city projects for 8 cities to put in place comprehensive infrastructure, technological and community based interventions for women safety.

(ix) Government has commenced development of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.

(x) Government has undertaken a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24X7 Helpline Number 112, which is accessible through call/SMS/email/panic button etc.

Impact of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017

*90. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the media report;

(c) if so, how Government is planning to stop the same and whether some official study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 that has come into force from 1st April, 2017 has positioned India as one of the most progressive countries in the world as the provisions of the Act increases the paid maternity leave to women employees from 12 weeks to 26 weeks. Besides, with the enforcement of the Act more and more women workers would be inclined to seek employment which will lead to increase in women labour participation. The Act will also provide full maternal care to newly born child during the most formative period.

(b) and (c) No media report has been brought to the notice of Government on the impact of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. The Government has also not conducted any study in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Non-availability of waiting rooms at various airports

†801. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-availability of waiting rooms at various airports of the country, passengers are forced to wander hither and thither in case of delay of flights;

(b) whether the Ministry will consider constructing waiting rooms on the lines of Railways where passengers could relax in case of delay of flights; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) At all Airports Authority of India (AAI) airports departure lounges and security hold areas act as waiting areas. These areas are centrally air conditioned and various facilities for passengers are available. In case of delayed flights it is the responsibility of the concerned airlines to provide hotel accommodation to the passengers.

Expansion of airports

802. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parking bays required at airports in the country to accommodate aircraft induction;

(b) the capital expenditure earmarked and the initiatives taken by Government for infrastructure expansion for airports across the country; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of unserved and underserved airports and airstrips in the country and the initiatives taken by Government to ensure their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has estimated that an additional 333 parking bays are required to accommodate induction of aircraft at AAI airports.

(b) As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, AAI has embarked upon a CAPEX plan of ₹ 20,000/- crore in next four years for development of various airports in the country. However, expansion/ development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by the airport operators based on the operational demand, traffic projections, availability of land etc. In addition, many new airports are being developed through the PPP model as well.

(c) 408 unserved and 18 underserved airports were identified in the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-2016. 73 RCS (17 underserved and 56 unserved) airports have been identified in the first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN for their revival. Out of these, 30 (12 underserved and 18 unserved) airports have been revived so far.

Losses of Air India

803. SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS:
DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India loses ₹ 15 crore on operations every day and the details thereof;

(b) whether the employee to aircraft ratio of the national carrier is above or below the industry standards and the details thereof;

(c) the initiatives taken by Government for route rationalisation and to effectively utilise human resources for Air India;

(d) the current share of Air India in the domestic and international aviation market; and

(e) the initiatives taken by the Government to increase Air India's market share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the Operating Profit and Net Loss for FY 2016-17 are given as under:–

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	FY 2016-17	Per Day
Operating Profit	298.03	0.82
Net Loss (Before Extraordinary items)	3619.72	9.92
Net Loss (After Extraordinary Items)	5765.11	15.79

(b) As on 1.4.2018, there were 10884 permanent employees, 3026 contract employees and 2568 on deputation from Government of India and subsidiaries companies working in Air India. The total manpower by taking these employees into account stands at 16478 and 120 aircraft in fleet of Air India, resulting in the aircraft to employee ratio, equal to 1:137 for these employees. This is comparable to the industry standard.

(c) Air India Limited continuously monitors the market development as well as carries out market studies with an objective to introduce new routes and to increase the number of services on the existing routes. Air India Limited also monitors the route economics so as to decide the optimum routes.

Air India Limited periodically reviews its manpower strength and ensure sufficient deployment of personnel in core areas like Operation, Commercial, In-flight Services, Engineering, Ground Handling so that smooth operations could be ensured. Further, with the operationalisation of subsidiary companies such as AIATSL and AIESL, manpower related to Engineering and Ground Handling services have been transferred/ deputed to the above companies for effective and optimum utilisation of manpower and human resources.

(d) As per the DGCA, Domestic and International market share of Air India for the period January to March, 2018 was 13.3% and 10.21% respectively.

(e) The initiatives taken by Air India to increase Air India market share include:

(1) Air India's fares and competitors' fares are regularly tracked and are competitively placed,

(2) Air India offers highest free baggage allowance of 25 kg in economy class. Also 10 kg of free baggage allowance for infant, in order to attract more passengers,

(3) induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic international routes to increase passenger appeal,

(4) Air India has introduced 'Get Upfront', 'Upgrade for Sure' schemes for sale of vacant business class seats in last 24 hours to last minute,

(5) to facilitate passengers- advance seat selection, advance baggage purchase scheme has been launched,

(6) new Code Share agreements and Special Prorata Agreement (SPAs) have been signed with various airlines,

(7) special discount and baggage allowance for students,

(8) Air India has special schemes to tap Corporate House Business,

(9) Air India gives special deals to tap Group Business,

(10) Air India offers special incentives to agents,

(11) Air India offers concessionary fares to Armed Forces Personnel, Gallantry Award Winners and also offers concessionary fares on humanitarian ground to Cancer patient, Blind, Locomotor Disability passenger and to Senior Citizen,

(12) introduction of new flight with B-787 aircraft on medium capacity long haul routes,

(13) flash sale of seats to increase revenue and Passenger Load Factor (PLF),

(14) route rationalisation/restructuring of routes.

Theft from passengers baggage at airports

804. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether theft of expensive goods from passengers' baggage at various airports in the country have been reported;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year, airport-wise and year-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government on each of the complaint along with the compensation given against stolen goods;

(d) whether the involvement of security personnel and staff of airports have been detected;

(e) if so, the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such thefts in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Details of theft cases reported/registered at various airports during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (till June, 2018) are given in the Statement (*See* below). The incidents of theft are a law and order issue, which is a State subject. As and when such incidents are brought to notice, complaints are lodged with local police, which takes further action, and Ministry of Civil Aviation does not maintain these data/information. In addition, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has issued instructions to prevent such incidents. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has reported that no case of involvement of security personnel in theft cases has come to light. Further, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other private/JV airports have reported that there is no involvement of their staff in such theft cases.

(f) To prevent incidents of theft at the airports, the following steps are taken:–

(i) Frisking of ground handling staff is being done while leaving the airports.

(ii) Deployment of airline security staff in the Baggage Makeup Area (BMA)/ Baggage Breakup Area (BBA) around the cargo-hold area of the airline.

(iii) Photo Identity Cards (PICs) of ground handling staff after completion of shift, are being deposited at the airport.

(iv) Sharing of list of suspects with all concerned agencies.

(v) Establishment of CISF help desks counters at the airports for receipt of complaint of thefts from the passengers and to further hand over the complaint to the local police.

(vi) Deployment of expert and trained personnel at CCTV Control Room to keep close watch by CCTV.

(vii) No employee is permitted to carry any personal belongings at BBA/ BMA area.

(viii) Use of cell phones in the air-side by ground handling staff has been prohibited.

(ix) Ensure movement of only authorised staff at BBA and BMA.

(x) Surprise checks at BMA and BBA.

(xi) Airlines are advised from time to time to perform effective supervision of its security staff to frisk and check loaders engaged in loading and unloading of baggage from the BMA to aircraft and *vice versa*.

Statement

Details of theft cases reported/registered at various airports during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Airports	2015	2016	2017	2018 (till June 2018)
1.	Chennai	02	–	–	–
2.	Trivandrum	02	–	–	–
3.	Calicut	–	–	–	
4.	Kolkata	02	–	–	–
5.	Delhi	60	34	34	16
6.	Jaipur	01	–	–	–
7.	Mumbai	26	17	10	07
8.	Hyderabad	03	11	15	05
9.	Imphal	–	–	–	–
10.	Amritsar	–	01	–	–
11.	Bangalore	03	–	–	–
12.	Lucknow	02	–	–	–
13.	Jammu	–	01	–	
	TOTAL	101	64	59	28

Air connectivity for small cities in the country

†805. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan of Government to provide air connectivity to small cities of the country;

(b) whether the airports at those cities have been revamped; and

(c) if so, by when the air service would commence to these small cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF). The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes can submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time to time.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal for revival of 50 un-served/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil enclaves at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crores, in three financial years starting from 2017-18. However, the revival of airstrips/airports will be 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on financial viability.

Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency, in the 1st Round of Bidding has awarded 27 proposals to five Selected Airline Operators to operate RCS flight from 43 RCS airports (12 underserved and 31 unserved). In 2nd Round of Bidding, 15 Selected Airline Operators have been awarded 88 proposals (65 with Fixed Wing and 23 with Helicopter) to operate RCS flights from/to 30 {25 unserved and 5 underserved (unique)} airports. The RCS flight operations from 30 airports have been commenced so far. The list of these airports are as under:–

Underserved airports: Agra, Bhavnagar, Diu, Gwalior, Kadapa, Jamnagar, Pondicherry, Shillong, Porbandar, Allahabad, Hubli, Tezpur.

Unserved airports: Adampur, Bhatinda, Bikaner, Jagdalpur, Jalgaon, Jaisalmer, Kandla, Kanpur, Kolhapur, Ludhiana, Mundra, Mysore, Nanded, Ozar (Nasik), Pathankot, Salem, Shimla, Vidyanagar.

Mandatory training for joining civil aviation sector

806. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mandatory training to be done by everyone joining civil aviation sector as per Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS); and

(b) the number and details of persons who have already trained in above mandatory training in last one year, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No. Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), in

general, has been issued by DGCA for mandatory training of personnel joining civil aviation sector. The organisations decide the content and schedule of the training programmes as per their requirements. However the officers of DGCA are required to undergo mandatory training after joining. In this regard, DGCA has conducted training for 148 newly inducted officers in the last one year. The details of personnel trained by BCAS, company-wise, during the last one year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Company-wise details of personnel trained by BCAS during the last one year

Sl.No.	Company	Personnel Trained	
		Appeared for Training	Passed in Training
1.	CISF	10992	8506
2.	Air India	16493	15590
3.	Jet Airways	18099	17631
4.	Go Air	6639	6307
5.	MIAL	13617	13537
6.	GHAIL	8081	7196
7.	DIAL	13609	13383
8.	Indigo	9803	8640
9.	Spicejet	10944	10588
10.	CIAL	5876	5866
11.	BIAL	7131	7131
12.	Blue Dart	668	596
13.	Tata Sia	10432	10198
14.	Air Asia	1380	1288
15.	True Jet	992	935
16.	DCSC	1852	1802

Construction of new domestic airport in Jharkhand

807. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to construct some new domestic airports across the country especially in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount earmarked therefor and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken thereon for the early starting of those airports, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the airports which are proposed to be expanded, renovated and upgraded to the international standard across the country along with the present status thereof, State-wise particularly in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted in-principle approval for setting up of Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Kushinagar and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Kannur in Kerala and Bhogapuram in Andhra Pradesh as International Airports and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia in Gwalior, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry and Dagadarthi and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh as Domestic Airport. Besides this, Ministry of Civil Aviation has envisaged a scheme for Regional Connectivity in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016. This scheme is to be implemented by way of revival of un-served or under-served airports/routes, through budgetary support from the Government of India. It is planned to revive airstrips/airports at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crores. However, the development of airports/airstrips is to be undertaken only in those States where the State Government agrees to provide requisite concessions and there is a firm commitment from airlines to fly from/to such airports.

(c) The details of airports which are proposed to be expanded, renovated and upgraded to the international standard across the country along with their status is given in the Statement (*See* below). A MoU has been signed between State Government of Jharkhand, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India in August, 2016 for implementation of Regional Connectivity Scheme. After the first two rounds, the bids are received for flight operation from Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Dumka airports. Accordingly, the routes has been allotted to respective airlines. Presently, Deoghar Airport in Jharkhand has been taken up for various infra works and runway works were awarded in December, 2017.

Statement

Details of proposed major infrastructure development works in AAI airports works (in planning stage)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Cost (Crore)	Date of Start/ Probable Date of Start	Date of Completion/ Probable Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
Region-North-Eastern				
1. Guwahati				
(i)	Construction of additional parking bays/Runway extension	212	Nov.-18	Sep.-20
2. Imphal				
(i)	Construction of New Terminal Building i/c apron bays	736	Jan.-19	Dec.-21
3. Pakyong				
(i)	Construction of concrete cladding wall i/c fingure drain and providing the uphill slopes	147	Jul.-18	Dec.-19
Region-Northern				
1. Jaipur				
(i)	Development of Integrated Terminal building (Phase-II)	1441	Feb.-19	Jul.-21
2. Srinagar				
1.	Development of Terminal building	495	Dec.-18	Dec.-21
3. Dehradun				
1.	Development of Terminal building	348	Jul.-18	Jul.-20
4. Leh				
(i)	Construction of new Terminal Building	267	Aug.-18	Apr.-21
5. Varanasi				
(i)	Expansion of existting Terminal Building	750	Mar.-19	Dec.-21

1	2	3	4	5
Region-Southern				
1. Trichy				
(i)	Upgradation of passenger Terminal Building and C/o Apron, ATC Tower and associated works	951	Jul.-18	Jun.-21
2. Tirupati				
(i)	Extn. and Strengthening of RWY incl. other misc. works (2286 to 3810 Mtrs.)	177	Jul.-18	Jan.-21
3. Vijayawada				
(i)	Construction of NITB including Apron, ATC Tower and associated works at Vijayawada Airport	611	Dec.-18	Jun.-21
Region-Eastern				
1. Bhubaneswar				
(i)	C/o New Terminal Building T-3	450	Aug.-19	Aug.-22
(ii)	Extension of Terminal I&II (Link Building)	55	Oct.-18	Dec.-20
2. Patna				
(i)	C/o New Terminal Bldg.-Patna and allied structures i/c apron	1216	Jul.-18	Sep.-22
3. Bihta				
(i)	C/o Terminal Building New Civil Enclave	610	Oct.-19	Sep.-22
Region-Western				
1. Goa				
(i)	Extension of Existing Integrated Terminal Building	256	Mar.-19	Dec.-20
2. Jabalpur				
(ii)	Construction of new terminal building, fire station and allied works	207	Sep.-18	Aug.-20

1	2	3	4	5
3. Kolhapur				
(i)	Extension and Strengthening of Runway, Apron and assoc. work (1370 to 2300 Mtr.)	160	Aug.-18	Feb.-20
(ii)	Construction of NTB i/c associated building etc.	54	Nov.-18	Jul.-20
4. Pune				
(i)	Construction of NITB, Reconstruction old terminal building etc.	475	Dec.-18	Jun.-21
5. Rajkot				
(i)	Development of Greenfield Airport Construction of NTB and other allied buildings, Runway and Apron			
	1. Pavement works	800	Jul.-18	Dec.-20
	2. Terminal Building		Mar.-19	Jun.-22

Air services at Hosur airport

808. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring any policy to get No Objection Certificate (NOC) from nearest airport for starting new airport services in the country;

(b) if so, whether permission for Hosur airport has not been provided by Bengaluru airport;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken to start air services at Hosur airport in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No. Sir. No such proposal is presently under consideration with the Government.

(b) and (c) As per the concession agreement of Bangalore International Airport Limited with Government of India, no new or existing airports shall be permitted within an aerial distance of 150 kms. of the Bangalore airport. However, Bangalore

International Airport Limited have agreed to give permission to Hosur Airport to operate under certain conditions, which is yet to be cleared by Hosur Airport authorities.

(d) Hosur Airport was included in RCS-UDAN version 2.0. However, development of an airport under RCS-UDAN is demand driven and depends upon firm demand from airline operators through bidding process.

Debt of Air India

809. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has not received any bid for its disinvestment procedure;

(b) what is the current estimate of debt on Air India;

(c) whether Government has devised any other plan to solve the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No EoI/bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids.

(b) The total outstanding debt/loan of Air India as on 31st March, 2017 as per audited accounts of financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 48447.37 crores, the details of which are as follows:–

(i)	Aircraft Loan	₹ 17,359.61 crore
(ii)	Working capital loans	₹ 31,087.76 crore
	TOTAL	₹ 48,447.37 crore

(c) and (d) In order to help Air India in mitigating its continuing losses and to take it back on the path of profitability the Government has already approved and implemented a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India in 2012 in terms of which all Government Guaranteed loans and interests thereon are being paid by the Government by way of equity infusion into Air India. Similarly, a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) has also been implemented by means of which high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on Air India.

The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to ₹ 30,231 crores spread over 10 years *i.e.* upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non-Convertible Debentures. Air India has received an equity infusion of ₹ 27,195.21 crores till date.

Shortage of pilots in the country

810. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is engaging foreign pilots to overcome the shortage of type rated pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to overcome the shortage of pilots; and

(d) the details of the retired pilots, who have been re-employed for short duration by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Occasionally, there are shortages of certain Type rated commanders/Pilot-in-Command due to the growth in aviation sector. To cover these shortages of Type rated commanders/Pilot-in-Command, validation of foreign licence is done by DGCA under provision of Rule 45 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and procedures laid down in CAR (Civil Aviation Requirements) Section 7 Series G Part II. Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) is issued to fly Indian registered aircraft as per the policy decision taken by this Ministry from time to time depending upon the demand of industry. Presently, the provision of FATA is extended upto 31.12.2020.

The number of foreign pilots employed by various airlines is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To overcome the shortage of pilots, all the Scheduled and Non-scheduled airlines have been advised to develop their own in-house strength to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots. Accordingly, airlines train their pilots to upgrade them as Pilot in Command/Commanders to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation does not re-employ the retired pilots for flying purpose. FOIs are appointed in DGCA on contract basis and they are thus not treated as re-employed.

Statement

List of foreign pilots employed by airlines

Sl.No.	Schedule	No. of pilots
1.	Air Asia	17
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	17
3.	Alliance Air	55
4.	Blue Dart	01
5.	Go Air	21
6.	Indigo	46
7.	Jet Airways	41
8.	Quick Jet Cargo	0
9.	Spice Jet	15
10.	Vistara	02
11.	Trujet	15
12.	Zoom Air	04
13.	Air Odisha	03
14.	Deccan Charters	09
15.	Non Schedule	20
	TOTAL	266

Air India employees

811. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the end of December, 2017, Air India had 11,214 permanent employees, including 2056 on deputation to other companies and agencies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it also had 2913 employees on contract and 2661 on deputation from other group companies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that keeping operational requirement in view a special recruitment drive is on and the airline is in the process of filling up the existing backlog of vacancies of pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In view of the fleet augmentation, addition of new sectors and also on account of natural attrition in the category of Pilots, Air India Limited has been carrying out the recruitment processes for the posts of Pilot on regular basis.

In order to fill up shortfall/backlog of SC/ST/OBC vacancies in earlier recruitment exercises, Air India has taken up/started a Special Recruitment Drive for filling up of 217 posts of Pilots (SC-35, ST-32 and OBC-150) from amongst Sr. Trainee Pilot (With B-787/B-777/B-737 Endorsement or With A-320 Endorsement) or Trainee Pilot (CPL Holder).

The advertisement was issued in September, 2017 and the last date of receipt of application was 25.09.2017. It was indicated in the advertisement that recruitment process for the post of Sr. Trainee Pilot will be completed first and the residual vacancies will be filled from amongst Trainee Pilots (CPL Holders).

In response to above advertisement, a total of 463 eligible/provisionally eligible candidates (SC-150, ST-44 and OBC-269) have applied. On completion of joining process of above Sr. Trainee Pilots, recruitment action for filling up of residual vacancies from amongst Trainee Pilot (CPL Holder) will commence.

The recruitment process for the post of Sr. Trainee Pilot has been completed and a total of 93 candidates (SC-35, ST-10 and OBC-48) have been empanelled. In addition, a Standby Panel of 06 SC candidates has also been formed and the same shall be operative for filling up of vacancies against those SC candidates who do not join/leave the Company during the validity of Panel.

Growth in domestic air traffic

812. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic air traffic grew at a robust rate of 26 per cent in April this year with various airlines together ferrying 11.5 million passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was much higher than the domestic air traffic growth witnessed during the last few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The growth rate witnessed during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 were 21.5%, 21.8% and 18.9% (provisional) respectively.

Statement

Details of Growth in domestic air traffic

Number of passengers carried by all Scheduled Indian Airlines on Scheduled domestic services

Month	Passengers (Million)	Growth in April on April (Previous Years) %
April, 2014	5.2	
April, 2015	6.5	24.6
April, 2016	7.9	20.8
April, 2017	9.1	15.2
April, 2018 (P)	11.5	26.1

Navy restrictions on movement of flights at Visakhapatnam airport

813. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Naval Academy has imposed restrictions on the movement of flights in the Visakhapatnam airport, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has received any representations seeking withdrawal of such restrictions by Indian Navy as this act is posing a serious problem on the administration of flights at Visakhapatnam airport; and

(d) whether Government has taken any remedial measures on this matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Hours of operations at Visakhapatnam airport were decided in a meeting held recently by the representatives of Airports Authority of India (AAI), Indian Navy and Airline Operators as given under:–

(i) Monday to Friday : 0930-1230 IST - Naval flight operations,

(ii) Tuesday and Thursday : 1900-2100 IST - Mixed operations for Civil and Military flights, existing flights will not be curtailed, Military flights will be accorded priority and airlines are requested not to add new flights during this period,

(iii) Saturday and Sunday : 0930-1130 IST - Runway Maintenance.

(c) and (d) Recently a representation has been received in this Ministry in the matter and the same has been forwarded to AAI for appropriate action.

Upgradation of airports in Chhattisgarh

†814. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports under Airport Authority of India (AAI) in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Chhattisgarh for upgradation of the airports of the State to international standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are two airports under Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Chhattisgarh namely Raipur and Bilaspur.

(b) and (c) Government of Chhattisgarh has requested to develop Bilaspur, Jagdalpur and Ambikapur airstrip under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). In addition to this, State Government has also requested to develop Raipur and Raigarh airports. AAI has undertaken work for extension of runway at Raipur Airport from existing 2286m to 3251m to make it suitable for operation of AB-321 type aircraft. For development of Raigarh Airport, AAI has projected a requirement of 569 acres of additional land along with the existing airport land of 23 acres to the State Government whereas development of Bilaspur, Jagdalpur and Ambikapur airstrip under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) has been undertaken by Government of Chhattisgarh. Flight operations from Jagdalpur Airport have already been started.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Misconduct and manhandling of passengers by staff of private airlines

†815. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to curb the dictatorial attitude of private airlines and recurring incidents of misconduct and manhandling of passengers by their staff;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of complaints received against private airlines for misconduct and manhandling during last three years and the action taken against them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) To curb the incidents of misconduct and manhandling of passengers by the staff of private airlines, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed all the scheduled airlines to develop and document a procedure for passenger handling in the area in line with international best practices and provision of Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 3 Series M Part-VI titled "Handling of unruly/disruptive passengers". All the scheduled airlines have developed their SOP in this regard.

(c) Total number of complaints received during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto June) were 11052, 9772, 8293 and 4100 respectively. Out of the complaints received, those pertaining to staff misbehaviour were 903, 834, 617 and 241 for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto June) respectively. This indicates that there is a decline in complaints related to staff misbehaviour with passengers.

Airports and helipads connected to RCS

816. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a total of 25 airports had so far been connected under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there have been two rounds of bidding for these routes; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is also a fact that a total of 70 airports and 31 helipads were to be connected under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Out of 73 Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) airports (17 under-served and 56 unserved), 30 RCS airports (12 under-served and 18 unserved) have been connected with RCS flights so far. Name of these airports are as under:–

Underserved airports: Agra, Bhavnagar, Diu, Gwalior, Kadapa, Jamnagar, Pondicherry, Shillong, Porbandar, Allahabad, Hubli, Tezpur.

Unserved airports: Adampur, Bhatinda, Bikaner, Jagdalpur, Jalgaon, Jaisalmer, Kandla, Kanpur, Kolhapur, Ludhiana, Mundra, Mysore, Nanded, Ozar(Nasik), Pathankot, Salem, Shimla, Vidyanagar.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency, in the 1st Round of Bidding has awarded 27 proposals to five Selected Airline Operators to operate RCS flight from 43 RCS airports (12 under-served and 31 unserved). In 2nd Round of Bidding, 15 Selected Airline Operators have been awarded 88 proposals (65 with Fixed Wing and 23 with Helicopter) to operate RCS flights from/to 30 {25 unserved and 5 under-served (unique)} airports and 31 heliports.

Enhancing passenger handling capacity at all airports

817. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India needs to invest up to 45 billion US dollars on additional capacity to handle 500-600 million air passengers by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is conducting a study to enhance the passenger handling capacity at all airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No such assessment has been made by the Government. However, a comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NABH

(NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, is intended to develop sufficient airport and air space capacity. NABH Nirman, a multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity 4 to 5 times to serve a billion passenger trips a year. This program includes overall passenger growth projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brownfield airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various States, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity. Various experts have estimated that aviation capacity expansion to reach a billion trips will require between ₹ 3 lakh crores and 4 lakh crores. Airport investments are required in both commercially viable major airports, minor airports operated as a public service and wide range of other landing facilities such as no-frills airports, helipads, and water-based ports for seaplanes. Significant investments are also required in managing air space and in digitizing air traffic management.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. AAI has floated a Request For Proposal (RFP) to select a consultant to evaluate the capacity of 48 of its airports and suggest ways and means to increase the capacity. The capacity of airports is being reassessed in view of the introduction of automation, better slot management and system improvement.

Bringing ATF under GST

818. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that higher jet fuel prices are impacting airlines and in turn passengers through rising fares;

(b) whether Government proposes to include Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and jet fuel in Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(c) if so, what will be the annual relief by input tax credit if ATF is included in GST along with details thereof; and

(d) the details of other steps taken by Government to check the prices of jet fuel and to reduce burden on passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such analysis has been carried out by this Ministry. The cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) constitutes approximately 35-50% of Operational cost of an airline in India.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal to include Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) under GST.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The pricing of ATF was deregulated with effect from 1st April, 2001 and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its international price and other market conditions.

Work on Jharsuguda airport in Odisha

819. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) by when the construction work of Jharsuguda airport in Odisha will be completed and by when it is going to be commissioned;

(b) the total amount being spent for this new airport and what is the share of the State Government of Odisha; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Civil Aviation is considering to name this airport after Veer Surendra Sai, the great freedom fighter as proposed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The major construction work of Jharsuguda airport has been completed and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has initiated the process for licencing of the airport.

(b) The total cost of the project is ₹ 200 crore of which the share of the State Government is ₹ 75 crore.

(c) As a general practice, the requests for naming/renaming of airports are considered based on the recommendations of the concerned State Government, supported by a resolution passed in the State Legislative Assembly. However, no such resolution for naming of Jharsuguda Airport after 'Veer Surendra Sai' has been received in this Ministry.

Discussions for sale of Air India's iconic building in Mumbai to JNPT

820. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Government has started discussions for the sale of Air India's iconic building in Mumbai to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a section of Air India is vehemently opposing any such move;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Air India is considering to liquidate its other properties in many parts of the country as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Monetisation of various assets has been initiated as per the Turnaround Plan where the target was ₹ 5000 crore from monetisation over a period of 10 years from F.Y. 2013 onwards. Accordingly, the proposal for the sale of Air India Building, Nariman Point to Government Department has been taken up with the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India.

(c) Employees have not yet submitted any written opposition to the sale of Air India Building.

(d) and (e) Air India has initiated the monetisation of its non-core assets. In the 1st Phase, sale of 30 properties has been taken up by e-auction through MSTC, a PSU. Out of the above properties, a total of 20 units have been sold through e-auction. Further, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India purchased vacant land at Chennai and also two Air India Flats in Hong Kong. NBCC purchased vacant land at Coimbatore and SBI purchased 06 Air India flats in Sterling Apartments at Mumbai. The revenue realized till date is ₹ 724 crore including rentals for space at different locations.

Plans for development of airports

821. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans for massive infrastructure development of airports in the country in the coming years with targets of thousands of crores expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the AAI identified a few select airports for such infrastructure development in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria in selecting these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity

expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 20,000 crores in next 4 years for development/modernisation/upgradation of AAI airports in the country including Calicut, Port Blair, Agartala, Guwahati, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun, Jaipur, Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Pune, Patna, Jabalpur, Vijayawada, Leh, Agra and Kolhapur. AAI undertakes development of airports depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports and future projections.

Action on pilots for flying low after take off

822. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has grounded pilots for flying too low after taking off from an international airport very recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that low flying seriously compromised flights safety and passengers had a close shave;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this action was taken on the basis of complaint by the people living near the said international airport to local authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such incident of flying too low after taking off from an international airport has taken place recently. However, on 11.06.2017 pilots from a non-scheduled operator were involved in low flying at uncontrolled airfield Tarpura in Sikar district of Rajasthan.

(b) Pilots performed touch and go exercise while a group of people were standing on the runway. In doing so, they indulged in dangerous flying and jeopardized the safety of aircraft and people on ground.

(c) and (d) DGCA received a complaint in this regard and it was investigated. Based on investigation, the privileges of both the pilots involved were suspended for a period of three months.

Monetisation of Air India's bilateral rights and slots at airports

823. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a forensic audit of the assets and liabilities of Air India including monetisation of bilateral rights and slots at airports across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the countries and destination airports for which India has bilateral rights for its national carrier to fly; and

(d) whether any of the bilateral rights and slots have been surrendered, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Air India has been allocated bilateral traffic rights to mount operations to/ from 36 countries. The list of countries along with destination airports is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) No Sir.

Statement

List of countries and destination airport for which Air India has bilateral rights (updated Summer 2018)

Sl.No.	Country	Destination Airport of Air India
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul
2.	Australia	Sydney
		Melbourne
3.	Austria	Vienna
4.	Bahrain	Bahrain
5.	Bangladesh	Dhaka
6.	Canada	No operation
7.	China	Shanghai
8.	Denmark	Copenhagen

Sl.No.	Country	Destination Airport of Air India
9.	France	Paris
10.	Germany	Frankfurt
11.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
12.	Iran	No operation
13.	Iraq	No operation
14.	Israel	Tel Aviv
15.	Italy	Rome
		Milan
16.	Japan	Tokyo-Narita
		Osaka-Kansai
17.	Kazakhstan/Uzbekistan	No operation
18.	Kenya	No operation
19.	Kuwait	Kuwait
20.	Malaysia	No operation
21.	Maldives	Male
22.	Myanmar	Yangon
23.	Nepal	Kathmandu
24.	Oman	Muscat
		Salalah
25.	Qatar	Doha
26.	Russia	No operation
27.	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah
		Riyadh
		Dammam
28.	Singapore	Singapore
29.	South Korea	Seoul
30.	Spain	Madrid
31.	Sri Lanka	Colombo
32.	Sweden	Stockholm
33.	Thailand	Bangkok

Sl.No.	Country	Destination Airport of Air India
34.	UAE	Abu Dhabi
		AI Ain
		Ras AI Khaimah
		Dubai
		Sharjah
35.	UK	London-Heathrow
		Birmingham
36.	USA	New York-JFK
		Washington-Dulles
		San Francisco
		Newark
		Chicago-O'Hare

Disbursement of salary to employees of Air India

†824. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is facing difficulty in disbursement of salary to its employees; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Salaries have been paid to all employees including the salary for the month of June, 2018 which was paid on 2nd July, 2018. There was a short delay in the payment of salaries for May, 2018. However, the same were paid subsequently.

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

Upliftment of Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar

825. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of the proposed projects, sanctioned projects and on-going projects for the upliftment of Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International airport, Amritsar?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has proposed the following projects for the upliftment of Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee (SGRDJ) International Airport, Amritsar:

(i) Construction of Parallel Taxi-Track (PTT) from the beginning of Runway-16.

(ii) Rehabilitation of Indian Air Force structures.

(iii) Upgradation of Airfield lighting Control and Monitoring System (ALCMS) and Provision of Individual Light Control and Monitoring System (ILCMS) for CAT-III B Lighting.

(iv) Construction of residential quarters for the employees of AAI.

(v) Modular expansion of Terminal Building (Phase-II).

The sanctioned and on-going projects are as under:–

(i) Interior work on 1st floor of Terminal Building.

(ii) Expansion of Apron for 10 code 4C type of aircraft.

Waiving off cancellation charges of flight tickets

826. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on bringing a proposal to waive off the cancellation charges of a booked flight ticket and paperless boarding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by which time the decision is coming into effect; and

(d) the details of the other related proposals being brought for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The CAR series M, Part-II, Titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings", provides that the airlines shall not levy any additional charge to process the refund and under no circumstances, the airlines shall levy cancellation charge more that the basic fare plus fuel surcharge. Also, a Draft Passenger Charter incorporating rights for air passengers has been released on 22.05.2018 for public consultation. The draft passenger charter *inter alia*, includes measures in the areas of cancellation of tickets by passenger, name change on the ticket and lock-in period of ticket, etc. The proposal for paperless boarding is also under consideration.

Policy for drones

827. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for drones;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to regulate acquisition and use of drones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Aircraft Rules, 1937 have been amended to include Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPASs), one subset of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAVs). Subsequently, draft Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) on the civil use of RPASs was uploaded on website of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) (*www.dgca.nic.in*) for public comments.

AAI to assess capacity at 48 airports

828. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the rise in demand for air travel in the country expected to choke several key airports over the next few years, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is set to embark on a study to assess the capacity at 48 of its airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the AAI is in the process of selecting a consultant to conduct the survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The rise in demand for air travel is not expected to choke any key airports in the country in the coming years as the Government of India has initiated the NABH Nirman an airport capacity expansion programme which is intended to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times so as to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. Development/upgradation of airports, after conducting its capacity assessment, is a continuous process and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon the process to assess the capacity of 48 of its airports.

(c) and (d) AAI has already floated a Request For Proposal (RFP) to select a consultant to evaluate the capacity of 48 of its airports and to suggest ways and means to increase the capacity. The capacity of airports is being reassessed in view of the introduction of automation, better slot management and system improvement.

Development of airports

829. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of airport projects taken up for construction and development during each of the last three years State/UT-wise including their present status and expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether Government proposes to construct and develop more airports in various States including those under Public Private Partnership (PPP) and in cooperation with States;

(c) if so, details thereof State-wise along with expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and time-frame fixed in this regard; and

(d) details of delayed airport projects, State-wise along with reasons therefor and time and cost escalations therein along with time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the airport projects taken up by AAI for construction and development during each of the last three years State/UT-wise including their present status and expenditure incurred thereon is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield airports across the country. The list of these airport along with the estimated cost is as under: Mopa in Goa (approx. ₹ 3100 crore), Navi Mumbai (approx. ₹ 16704 crore) and Sindhudurg (approx. ₹ 520 crore) in Maharashtra, Bijapur (approx. ₹ 150 crore), Gulbarga (approx. ₹ 13.78 crore in initial phase), Hasan (approx. ₹ 592 crore) and Shimoga (approx. ₹ 38.91 crore) in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala (approx. ₹ 1892 crore), Karaikal in Puducherry (approx. ₹ 170 crore), Kushinagar (approx. ₹ 448 crore) and Noida International Airport, Jewar (approx. ₹ 15754 crore) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera (approx. ₹ 5083 crore) and Hirasar in Rajkot (approx. ₹ 2654 crore) in Gujarat, Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Distt. (approx. ₹ 293 crore), Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near

Visakhapatnam (approx. ₹ 2260 crore) and Oravakallu in Kurnool District (approx. ₹ 200 crore), Andhra Pradesh. The Greenfield Airports at Durgapur and Shirdi have been operationalized and construction work at Pakyong has been completed. The 'in principle' approval of Dabra in Madhya Pradesh has been kept in abeyance. The trial landing occurred at Kannur Airport. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator and details of such delays are not maintained centrally as the project proponents are mostly State Government or Private promoters.

Statement

Details of upgradation/modernization of airport projects under construction/completed during last three years and current year (2014-15 to 2016-17 and 2017-18)

Sl. No.	Region	State	Airport	Name of Works	Progress as on 30.11.2017 (%)	Completion Year	PDC	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	ER	West Bengal	Kolkata	Resurfacting of main runway, Length-3627 mtr.	100%	2017-18	-	Work Completed on 31.07.2017
			Kolkata	Construction of Isolation Bay	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 30.04.2017
			Kolkata	Construction of ATC Tower and Technical Block at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata	4%		March, 2020	Work in progress
		Odisha	Jharsuguda	Development of Jharsugada Airport for A-320 Aircraft.				
			Jharsuguda	(a) Pavement work	100%	2017-18		Work completed on 31.10.2017
			Jharsuguda	(b) C/o New Terminal Building 300-pax, 400 Sqm.	61%		April, 2018	Work in progress
\			Jharsuguda	(c) Construction of ATC Tower cum Technical Block	42%		Feb., 2018	Work in progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Bhubaneswar	Construction of ATC Tower and technical block, fire station and E&M work shop. 4463 Mtr.	18%		April, 2019	Work in progress
			Bhubaneswar	Construction of New Terminal Building, 800-Pax, 18940 Mtr.	100%	2014-15		Work completed on 06.08.2014.
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Buildig. (Balance Work) 1200-Pax. 40000 Sqm.	7.00%		June, 2020	Work in progress
			Portblair	Installation of Glide Path at VSI Airport, Port Blair i/c land acquisition, Fragile Hut and grading/leveling work.	79.00%		31.03.2018	Work in progress
		Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Extension of runway at 24 beginning, Expansion of Aprou suitable for C-Gategary Aircraft.	36.00%		March, 18	Progress of work effected as entire land for exteusion not available.
			Raipur	Construction technical block cum technical tower, new fire station (Cal-VIII), sub-station 4309 Mtr.	6.00%		Jan., 2019	Work in progress

			Raipur	Construction of Hangar for B.S.F.	98.00%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress
		Bihar	Gaya	Resurfacing of runway	100%	2017-18		Work completed on 15.06.2017. Final bill is in process.
			Gaya	Construction of new technical block cum control tower.	Awarded In May, 2017.		Nov., 2018	Progress hampered due to delay in approval From DGCA.
		Jharkhand	Ranchi	Construction of technical block cum control tower.	93%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress
			Ranchi	Expansion of existing apron for additional bays for 3 nos. A 321-200 aircrafts	10%		March, 2018	Work in progress
2.	NER	Assam	Dibrugarh	Extension of runway, C/o isolation bay, link taxi track and associated works.	33%		March, 2018	Work in progress
			Dibrugarh	Construction of hungar (Budgetary Support)	2%		Feb., 2019	Work in progress
			Guwahati	Construction of 03 Nos. bangars.	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 19.12.2014. Commissioned in June, 2015.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Guwahati	Strengthening & extension of rwy at 20 side i/c one taxy way and other ancillary works	Awarded in Mar, 2017.		March, 2018	Work delayed due to rain.
			Silchar	Recarpeting of Existing Runway i/c Shoulders.	83%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
		Meghalya	Barapani	Control Tower cum Tochnical Block and Fire station	21%		30.06.2018	Work in progress.
			Barapani	Construction of balance portion of boundary wall of newly acquired land	91%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
		Tripura	Agartala	Sll: Construction of apron, taxi track.	22%		Feb., 2018	Work in progress.
		Tripura	Agartala	Construction of new Integrated terminal building and associated works. 1200 Pax 1000 Pax-Domestic 200 Pax-International	14%		June, 2019	Work in progress.
			Agartala	Construction of new isolation bay and associated link taxi track.	22%		June, 2018	Work in progress.

Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalisantion/Upgradation Construction of main Terminal Building, ATC Tower cum Technical Block cum Fire Station and Sub-station Building (Awarded Cost ₹ 38.41 crore) 200 Pax (100+100)	9%	Sept., 18	Boundary wall completed in Jan., 2013 and Runway work completed in Feb, 2016. Terminal Building work rescinded. Balance work of Terminal Bulding on deposit basis has been assigned on 08.04.2016 to M/s MTDC. Work in progress.
Manipur	Imphal	Expansion of apron by 175x130m along with link taxiway to accommodate 3 nos. AB-321, 1 no. AB-320 and 3nos. ATR-72 class aircrafts. (Total 7 parking stand)	98%	Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
	Imphal	Recarpeting of runway and major repairs to taxiway at Imphal Airport	Awarded in Mar., 2017.	Aug., 2018	Work hampered due to rain.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Imphal	Construction of Hangar, Associated apron and link taxiway at Imphal Airport	Awarded in March, 2017.		March, 2019	Work hampered due to rain.
		Assam	Lilabari	Re carpeting of existing biluminous runway 04/22 and allied works	Awarded in Sep., 2017.		June, 2018	Work hampered due to rain.
		Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Greenfield Airport, 100 Pax 3200 Mtr.	99.50%		Dec., 17	Work in progress. Revised cost of ₹ 553.53 has been sent to PIB.
3.	NR	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Development of Kishangarh Airport	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed in June, 2017 and Commissioned in Oct., 2017.
			Bikaner	Upgradation of Bikaner Airport with New Civil Encalave, Civil Apron, Car parking, link Taxiway etc.	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 30.05.2014.
			Jaipur	Construction of parallel taxi track from tango taxi in nallah	5%		March, 2018	DGCA approval received on 08.06.2017. Work in progress.

	Jaipur	Extension and Strengthening of Runway. 710 Mtr.	100%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 15.03.2016.
	Udaipur	Construction of drain and grading of basic strips.	90%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
	Udaipur	Construction of new apron and link taxi and expansion of isolation Bay.	1%		March, 2019	Mobilization in Progress.
Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	Construction of New Terminal Building. 600 Pax (500 - Domestic, 100 - International) 14750 Mtr.	100%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 31.12.2016.
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Construction of new passenger Terminal Building	69%		March, 2018	Work in progress. (Ph-I Commissioned in June, 2017).
	Fursatganj	Construction of National Aviation University at IGRUA.	89%		March, 2018	Work in progress. Academic Block completed.
	Varanasi	Recarpetting of runway, widening of turning pad 27 and widening of fillet/shoulder of taxi A, B and D.	88%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Varanasi	Construction of control tower cum technical block.	Awarded in Oct, 2017		Feb., 2019	Work in progress.
			Allahabad	Development of New Civil Enclave.	Awarded in Dec., 2017.		Nov., 2018	Mobilization in Progress.
			Lucknow	Resurfacing of runway and upgradation to CAT-III B.	48.00%		Dec., 2018	Work in progress.
			Lucknow	Construction of Fire Station.	Awarded in Nov., 2017.		Feb., 2019	Work in progress.
		Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Extension of existing Apron	100.00%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 10.03.2017.
		Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Expansion and modification of Terminal Building. 720 Pax, 14500 Mtr.	100%	2017-18		Work completed on 30.09.2015.
			Jammu	Construction of link taxi and helicopter parking.	60%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
		Punjab	Amritsar	Strengthening of runway 16.34 Including upgradation of CAT-III B system from CAT-II system including grading, leveling of basic strip. 2789 Mtr.	100.00%	2017-18		Work completed on 6.09.2017.

			Chandigarh	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building. 1600 Pax (1150 pax - Donestic, 450 Pax-International)	100.00%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 15.05.2015
		Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Resurfacing of Runway and Taxiway	100.00%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 16.09.2015.
4.	WR	Goa	Goa	Extension of west side finger (A/A&E/S=35.85)	100%	2016-17	-	Work completed on 30.12.2016.
			Goa	Construction of New Integrated Terminal building 6200 Mtr. 2750 Pax (200. Pax - Domestic, 750 Pax-International)	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 27.03.2015.
			Goa	Expansion of apron on Eastern, Northern and Western side (A/A&E/E=8.120)	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 24.10.2014.
			Goa	Construction of parallet taxi trade	2%		May, 2019	Work in progress.
		Gujarat	Surat	Recarpetting/Strengthening and extension of runway 04/22	99%		Dec, 2017	Work in progress. (Phase-II).
			Surat	Construction of Cargo Complex.	Awarded in Nov., 2017.		Dec, 2018	Work in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Kandla	Strengthening of runway and apron taiway	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 14.08.2014.
			Ahmedabad	Resurfacing of Runway 05/23 and Taxiways	100%	2016-17	-	Work completed on 24.10.2014.
			Ahmedabad	Resurfacing of runway, provision of CAT-III.	100%	2016-17	-	Work completed on 21.11.2016.
			Vadodara	Construction of new expendable moduler integrated terminal building. 700 Pax (500 Pax-Domestic, 200 Pax-International)	100%	2016-17	-	Work completed on 25.10.2016.
			Vadodara	Resurfacing of Runway 04-22 and Shoulders, Improvement of Basic Strip and Drain.	100%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 25.07.2015.
			Rajkot	Resurfacing of runway along with shoulders.	2%		April, 2018	Work in progress.
		Daman and Diu	Diu	Development of Diu Airport Sll Extension of Runway by 191 mtr. at 23 end and provision of Turuing PAD/	Awarded in Jun., 2017		Sep., 2019	Slow progress due to rain. Profile preparation in progress.

		Blast Pad/RESA on both ends of the runway, Isolation Bay and shoulders to the T/T at Diu Airport				
	Diu	Construction of ATC cum technical block cum fire station.	Awarded in Nov., 2017		March, 2019	Revised NOC awaited.
Maharashtra	Pune	Construction of apron and link taxi track (Construction of additional 05 nos. parking bays).	3.00%		Oct, 2018	Work in progress.
	Aurangabad	Recarpetting of runway.	5.00%		April, 2018	Work in progress.
	Nagpur	Recarpetting of runway 14x32 and level correction for Basic strip	100.00%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 22.06.2014.
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Recarpetting of runway and taxi way including profile correction of runway.	57.00%		Dec, 2017	Work in progress.
	Indore	Resufacing of runway and taxiway	100.00%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 21.07.2017.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Jabalpur	Resurfacing of flexible portion of runway and taxiway	100.00%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 25.05.2017.
5.	SR	Karnataka	Hubballi	Development of Hubli Airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works.	100%	2017-18		Work completed and inaugurated in Dec., 2017.
			Belagavi	Development of Belgaum airport including New Terminal Building, Extension and Strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, Isolation bay and other ancillary works.	100%	2017-18	-	Inaugurated in 15.09.2017.
			Mangalore	C/o Park parallel taxi track for new runway 06/24 at both sides, provision of RESA of 240m x 90m for 06 Runway at Mangalore Airport.	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 31.10.2017.

		Construction of Link Parallel Taxi track (Ph-II) and Grading of basic strips at South side.	10.00%		Aug., 2019	Work in progress.
Kerala	Calicut	Construction of new international arrival block, internal modification of existing international passengers terminal Building and associated works	70%		June, 2018	Work in progress.
	Calicut	Re-surfacing and strengthening of Runway	100%	2016-17	-	Work completed on Feb., 2017
	Calicut	Expansion of Apron and Associated work	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 31.12.2014.
	Trivendrum	Recarpetting/Strengthening of runway and taxiway	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 06.10.2017.
	Trivendrum	Extension of parallel taxi track "P" and construction of link taxiway to connect to russway 14/32 and igolation bay	100.00%	2016-17	-	Work completed on 27.02.2017.
	Trivendrum	Extension of arrival side corridor with rotunda at NTTB.	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 23.08.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Trivendrum	Standarisation of turning pad-widening of existing turning pad at both side of runway 14.32	100%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 28.12.2015 Commissioned on 31.12.2015.
		Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Construction of additional parking bays.	86%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress. DGCA approval received on 15.09.2016.
			Chennai	Construction of Metro Station and ancillary works.	100%	2015-16		Work Completed in Oct., 2015 (Deposit work).
			Chennai	Straightening/Strengthening of ''B'' taxiway between ''C'' traxi track and Runway 12/30 and Construction of Parking Bays. Construction of 2 Nos. Rapid Exit Taxiways (RET) for the main runway 07/25 and straightening of B-Taxiway as Parallel taxi track suitable for code-E Aircraft.	Work awarded in Oct., 2017.		Oct., 2019	Work in progress.

	Chennai	Modernization of Chennai Airport Ph-II SII: Connectivity to Metro Rail to city side and Provision of walkalators.	40%		March, 2018	Work in progress.
	Chennai	Modernization of Chennai Airport-PH-II, Chennai/ Connectivity to Metro Rail to city side and Provision of Truvellators. SII: STTC of Travellators and Escalators	68%		Dec, 2017	Work in progress.
	Tuticorin	Resurfacing of existing runway, taxiway and strengthening of apron.	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 12.05.2017.
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Development of Airport SII: New Terminal Building	100%	2014-15	-	Work completed on 29.12.2014
	Cuddapah	Extension and Strengthening of Existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron along with Construction of Isolation Bay, Pavement against Blast Erosion, RESA and Perimeter Road, Grading	1%		March, 2019	Work in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				of Strips etc. at Kadapa Airport for the Operation of Code-C Type of Aircraft (A-320) including Electrical works.				
			Rajahmundary	Extension of Apron in front of New Terminal Building Including Electrical works	100%	2017-18	-	Work completed on 15.04.2017
			Rajahmundary	Extension of Runway and strengthening/resurfacing of existing runway 05/23 along with c/o isolation bay	40%		July, 2018	Work in progress.
			Vijayawada	Construction of terminal building, ceremonial lounge and associated work.	100%	2017-18	-	Commissioned on 03.02.2017. Work completed on 30.06.2017
			Vijayawada	Extension of Apron for additional 10 parking bays	100%	2016-17	-	Work completed on 05.01.2017
			Vijayawada	Extension and strengthening of existing runway 08-26 for code and type aircraft along with construction of Isolation bay, RESA and associated works.	27%		Nov., 2018	Work in progress.

Visakhapatnam	Extension of apron for additional 06 nos. parking bays	88%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
Tirupati	Isolation bay, Apron bays with taxiway and associated works	90%		Dec., 2017	Work in progress.
Tirupati	Construction of New integrated terminal building including apron, link taxiway and associated works	100%	2015-16	-	Work completed on 31.12.2015.

New flight services from Birsa Munda airport, Ranchi

†830. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of air passengers travelling to various cities of the country from Birsa Munda airport of Ranchi is increasing constantly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that direct flight services from Birsa Munda airport to Raipur, Visakhapatnam, Nagpur, etc. cities are not available; and

(c) if the answers to both parts is in affirmative, whether Government would consider to start new flight services from Birsa Munda airport as per the demand of the passengers, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. Domestic air passengers handled at Ranchi Airport were 6.48 lakhs, 7.34 lakhs, 10.30 lakhs and 17.72 lakhs during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for domestic passengers handled at Ranchi airport during the last three years is 39.8%.

(b) Yes Sir. There is no direct flight from Birsa Munda airport to Raipur, Visakhapatnam and Nagpur.

(c) With repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian Aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Under the provision of Sub-rule (1A) of rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 the Central Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines, with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions in the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Expansion of Guwahati international airport

831. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stone for new integrated terminal building of Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International (LGBI) airport in Guwahati has recently been laid;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and infrastructure facilities that will be available after completion of the project and target date of completion;

(c) whether Government has taken a decision to operate the LGBI airport 24x7 with some additional infrastructure facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project is targeted for completion in February, 2021 with following infrastructure facilities at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,232 crore:

Area	: 90,000 Sqm
Peak Hour capacity	: 3100 Passengers
Annual capacity	: 6.5 million passengers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:–

(i) Deployment of manpower for H-24 operations

(ii) Expansion of terminal building and security hold area

(iii) Additional lift, escalator and conveyor belt

(iv) Expansion of baggage makeup area

(v) Installation of additional 5 CUSS KIOSK and 7 Check-In counters with CUTE system

Implementation of civil aviation projects in Karnataka

832. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of various ongoing projects of the Union Government for better civil aviation facilities and greater air connectivity in Karnataka;

(b) the details thereof district-wise and the reasons for inadequate pace of implementation in certain districts of the State;

(c) the estimate of livelihood opportunities made available through new civil aviation infrastructure projects implemented in the State after June, 2014; and

(d) the comparative figures of amount spent on civil aviation related projects implemented in Karnataka between year 2009 to 2014 and 2014 to 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Betterment of civil aviation facilities at airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, operational requirements, demand from airlines, technical feasibility etc. Presently, AAI has undertaken works of construction of Parallel Taxi Track, Grading of Basic Strip, Modification/Expansion of existing integrated terminal building, modification in airside corridor at Mangalore Airport. As far as matter of greater air connectivity is concerned, flights operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. It is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme [Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports by making it affordable. In 1st and 2nd Round of Bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN, the Selected Airline Operators have been identified for commencement of RCS flights from/to unserved and underserved airports in Karnataka as per the above Statement (*See* below).

(c) Civil Aviation infrastructure projects lead to livelihood for many people as many skilled/semi-skilled laborers, technical and professional experts are required for this purpose. There is creation of direct/indirect jobs as man power is required for operation of Food Courts, Ground Handling services, Security of airports etc. However, quantifiable data regarding livelihood opportunities for the State of Karnataka is not available with this Ministry.

(d) Airports Authority of India has spent ₹ 136.26 crores and ₹ 303.13 crores during the period 2009-14 and 2014-18 respectively on civil aviation related projects in Karnataka.

Statement

Selected Airline Operators identified for commencement of RCS flights

Round/Airport	Airport (A)	Bidder	Date of commencement/ expected date
1	2	3	4
Mysore	Chennai	Air Odisha	August, 2018
		Trujet	20.09.2017

1	2	3	4
Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet	01.03.2018
	Hyderabad	Trujet	21.09.2017
Baldota/Koppal	Bangalore Airport	Turbo Aviation	Feb., 2019
	Goa	Turbo Aviation	Feb., 2019
	Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation	Feb., 2019
Hubli	Ahmedabad	Indigo	August, 2018
	Chennai	Indigo	August, 2018
	Chennai	Spicejet	14.5.2018
	Cochin	Indigo	28.6.2018
	Goa	Indigo	28.6.2018
	Hindan	Ghodawat	August, 2018
	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	August, 2018
		Spicejet	14.5.2018
	Kannur	Indigo	August, 2018
	Pune	Ghodawat	August, 2018
		Spicejet	August, 2018
	Tirupati	Ghodawat	August, 2018

Action plan for expansion of airports in Madhya Pradesh

†833. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports under Airports Authority of India (AAI) in the State of Madhya Pradesh along with details of their current capacity and action plan towards expansion thereof; and

(b) since when the airline services are going to be operational under a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Union Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India, including the names of places going to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Out of eight airports owned and managed by the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) in the State of Madhya Pradesh, five airports, *viz.*, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior (Civil Enclave), Jabalpur and Khajuraho are operational with capacities of 2.5 MPPA, 2.5 MPPA, 0.16 MPPA, 0.12 MPPA and 1.5 MPPA respectively. The remaining three airports, *viz.*, Panna, Satna and Khandwa are non-operational airports.

Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho airports have been upgraded to International standards with the construction of Integrated Terminal Buildings. For Upgradation and expansion of Jabalpur airport, AAI has appointed a Project Management Consultant (PMC) for construction of a new Domestic Terminal Building capable of handling 500 peak hour passengers (1MPPA) and ATC tower cum Technical Block. AAI has also awarded the work of extension of existing runway from 1988m to 2744m to cater for AB-320 type of aircraft along with CAT-I approach lighting system, new Isolation Bay and new Apron for 4 AB-320 type of aircraft.

(b) Under the tripartite agreement signed among Government of Madhya Pradesh, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India, Alliance Air has started the operations on following routes:

(i) Gwalior-Indore-Gwalior

(ii) Gwalior-Delhi

Following routes have been awarded to Selected Airline Operators for operations under RCS-UDAN:–

(i) Hindan-Bhopal-Ozar (Nasik)-Bhopal-Hindan (Fixed-wing)

(ii) Hindan-Bhopal-Allahabad-Bhopal-Hindan (Fixed-wing)

(iii) Delhi-Gwalior-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Gwalior-Delhi-Kanpur-Varanasi-Kanpur-Delhi-Dehradun-Delhi (Fixed-wing)

(iv) Nagpur-Allahabad-Indore-Allahabad-Nagpur (Fixed-wing)

(v) Nagpur-Bhubaneswar-Allahabad-Bhubaneswar-Nagpur (Fixed-wing)

(vi) Nagpur-Allahabad-Indore-Allahabad-Nagpur (Fixed-wing).

BPI airport Bhubaneswar as embarkation point for Haj pilgrims in Odisha

834. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government of India will declare Biju Patnaik International (BPI) airport, Bhubaneswar as embarkation point for the benefit of Minority communities as BPI airport Bhubaneswar has not been declared as embarkarment point for Haj pilgrims in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Ministry of Minority Affairs had constituted a Haj Policy Review Committee (HPRC) to review the Haj policy of the Government for 2013-2017 and to suggest a framework for new Policy for the next five years *i.e.* 2018-2022. The Committee has submitted its report and recommended reduction of 21 embarkation points to 09. However, for Haj 2018, Ministry of Minority Affairs on the recommendation of Haj Committee of India has decided to retain 20 embarkation points by excluding Indore embarkation point. The list of 20 embarkation points does not include Bhubaneshwar.

Further, in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order, Haj subsidy has been phased out. As such, addition of any new embarkation point would further increase the cost. Therefore, it has been decided to retain 20 embarkation points, which were operational during the previous Haj.

Vehicle parking fees at Pune airport

835. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any reasons for not charging the vehicle parking fees on hourly basis at Pune airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per the existing parking policy of the Airports Authority of India (AAI), parking charges are fixed uniformly across all AAI airports, including Pune airport, for initial two hours. After two hours, the parking fee is charged on hourly basis upto seven hours. Beyond seven hours, the charge is fixed for 24 hours.

Minimising impact of trade deficit

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

(a) the quantum and value of exports and imports including contribution of small and medium export houses during the last four years, country-wise, commodity/sector-wise along with the country's share in world trade including share of various States therein;

(b) whether there is an increase in trade deficit, causing negative impact on the economic condition of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to boost exports to minimise the impact of trade deficit and to enhance the benefits provided to the exporters under various export promotion schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The value of India's merchandise exports and imports including contribution of small and medium enterprises during the last four years are as follows:–

(Value in US$ billions)

Years	Export	% Change	Import	% Change	Trade Balance
2014-15	310.35	-1.29	448.03	-0.48	-137.68
2015-16	262.29	-15.49	381.01	-14.96	-118.72
2016-17	275.85	5.17	384.36	0.88	-108.50
2017-18	303.38	9.98	465.58	21.13	-162.20

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity of country-wise exports and imports is not additive and hence total quantity of exports and imports is not available.

The details of India's export to top 25 countries/SAR for last four years are given as follows:–

(Value in US$ millions)

Sl.No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	U.S.A.	42464.22	40340.03	42216.48	47882.55
2.	U. Arab Emts	33028.08	30316.50	31175.50	28145.64
3.	Hong Kong	13599.88	12092.28	14047.24	14690.27
4.	China P. Rp.	11958.51	9014.55	10172.41	13337.67
5.	Singapore	9809.53	7719.97	9564.67	10202.24
6.	U. K.	9354.21	8857.77	8551.14	9712.59
7.	Germany	7539.79	7094.55	7183.86	8689.24
8.	Bangladesh Pr.	6449.90	6034.96	6820.13	8460.34
9.	Vietnam Soc. Rep.	6257.88	5265.99	6786.56	7813.08
10.	Nepal	4573.89	3902.70	5453.59	6597.09
11.	Netherland	6327.22	4727.39	5071.22	6263.27
12.	Belgium	5519.64	5027.65	5656.92	6206.92

Sl.No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
13.	Italy	5093.23	4218.21	4902.70	5710.27
14.	Malaysia	5816.65	3706.88	5224.88	5700.12
15.	Saudi Arab	11162.55	6381.72	5110.28	5410.70
16.	Turkey	5358.92	4140.01	4626.59	5090.70
17.	France	4957.25	4633.77	5250.27	4901.61
18.	Japan	5385.87	4663.09	3845.82	4734.75
19.	Sri Lanka DSR	6703.72	5310.75	3913.15	4476.33
20.	Korea Rp.	4604.19	3524.51	4242.56	4462.14
21.	Australia	2782.13	3262.98	2957.79	4012.33
22.	Spain	3148.38	3237.46	3426.13	3996.15
23.	Indonesia	4043.32	2819.49	3488.16	3965.56
24.	South Africa	5302.00	3588.08	3545.97	3825.22
25.	Mexico	2861.68	2865.13	3460.98	3782.79
TOTAL		224102.63	192746.39	206695.02	228069.58
% Share of above		72.21	73.49	74.93	75.18
INDIA'S TOTAL EXPORT		310352.01	262291.09	275852.43	303376.22

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata
*: Provisional.

The details of India's import from top 25 countries/SAR for last four years are given as follows:

(Value in US$ millions)

Sl.No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	China P. Rp.	60413.17	61707.95	61283.03	76271.72
2.	U.S.A	21814.60	21781.39	22307.44	26611.13
3.	Saudi Arab	28107.56	20321.33	19972.40	22069.96
4.	U. Arab Emts.	26139.91	19445.68	21509.83	21739.96
5.	Switzerland	22133.16	19299.49	17248.68	18923.07
6.	Iraq	14247.66	10837.58	11707.94	17615.81
7.	Indonesia	15004.64	13131.93	13427.99	16438.80
8.	Korea Rp	13529.11	13047.12	12585.35	16361.76
9.	Australia	10247.24	8898.78	11154.48	13993.75

Sl.No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Germany	12787.86	12088.37	11583.67	13295.71
11.	Iran	8955.02	6278.75	10506.51	11111.52
12.	Japan	10131.36	9850.22	9754.64	10973.48
13.	Hong Kong	5571.99	6051.66	8204.18	10676.09
14.	Nigeria	13682.97	9949.17	7659.48	9501.33
15.	Unspecified	7562.83	8709.59	7343.64	9303.68
16.	Malaysia	11117.74	9083.83	8933.59	9011.58
17.	Russia	4249.22	4584.98	5552.30	8573.46
18.	Qatar	14604.71	9022.16	7646.22	8409.08
19.	Singapore	7124.47	7308.38	7086.57	7466.99
20.	Kuwait	13381.97	4969.69	4462.28	7165.70
21.	Thailand	5865.88	5510.16	5415.40	7134.55
22.	South Africa	6496.52	5948.42	5833.75	6834.71
23.	France	4416.08	3730.31	5707.77	6524.17
24.	Belgium	10805.92	8256.06	6624.63	5993.42
25.	Venezuela	11729.89	5701.81	5512.06	5866.37
TOTAL		360121.49	305514.82	309023.84	367867.82
% Share of above		80.38	80.19	80.40	79.01
INDIA'S TOTAL IMPORT		448033.41	381007.76	384357.03	465578.28

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.
*: Provisional.

The sector-wise India's exports for last four years are given as follows:

(Value in US$ millions)

Sl.No.	Commodity Group	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Engineering Goods	73074.84	61949.53	67216.12	78706.35
2.	Gems and Jewellery	41266.07	39284.27	43412.76	41544.45
3.	Petroleum Products	56794.15	30582.64	31545.26	37456.65
4.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	14425.41	13696.98	14476.86	18497.62
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	15431.50	16909.49	16785.00	17282.44

Sl.No.	Commodity Group	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6.	Rmg of All Textiles	16833.32	16964.36	17368.15	16706.75
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./ Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10774.60	10119.36	9862.20	10257.65
8.	Rice	7853.12	5846.62	5733.79	7733.87
9.	Marine Products	5510.49	4767.51	5903.06	7387.72
10.	Plastic and Linoleum	5745.98	5764.18	5796.46	6850.86
11.	Electronic Goods	6260.75	5959.52	5962.93	6393.93
12.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	6030.48	5407.84	5165.60	5288.93
13.	Man-Made Yarn/ Fabs./Madeups Etc.	5275.03	4621.66	4557.08	4826.35
14.	Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	5385.00	4575.47	4368.79	4610.08
15.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3903.50	3656.04	3578.16	3775.04
16.	Spices	2430.35	2541.46	2851.95	3105.93
17.	Fruits and Vegetables	2153.51	2268.81	2454.72	2450.00
18.	Ceramic Products and Glassware	1644.38	1712.05	1856.63	2131.35
19.	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1378.04	1648.00	1926.75	1822.54
20.	Iron Ore	515.27	191.46	1533.53	1471.06
21.	Carpet	1360.77	1440.07	1490.19	1429.76
22.	Cereal Preparations and Miscellaneous Processed Item	1257.70	1319.75	1270.85	1416.81
23.	Oil Seeds	1735.38	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34
24.	Oil Meals	1324.17	553.01	805.45	1089.88
25.	Coffee	814.02	783.87	842.84	968.57
26.	Tobacco	958.62	982.01	958.69	934.23

Sl.No.	Commodity Group	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
27.	Cashew	909.26	768.55	786.93	922.41
28.	Tea	681.79	720.03	731.26	837.33
29.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	296.96	295.36	309.95	335.08
30.	Other Cereals	869.11	261.18	212.30	248.26
31.	Others	17458.41	15453.12	14732.96	15719.96
	India's Total Export	310352.01	262291.09	275852.43	303376.22

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.
*: Provisional.

The sector-wise India's imports for last four years are given as follows:

(Value in US$ millions)

Sl.No.	Commodity Group	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Petroleum, Crude and Products	138325.51	82944.47	86963.84	108658.60
2.	Electronic Goods	37539.99	40939.82	42878.89	52890.78
3.	Pearls, Prec and Semi-Prec Stones	22598.25	20069.95	23808.59	34278.91
4.	Gold	34407.18	31770.74	27518.03	33657.21
5.	Machinery, Elec and Non-Electrical	27296.15	28518.21	27497.28	32908.97
6.	Coal, Coke and Briquettes, Etc.	17802.56	13667.59	15759.93	22901.23
7.	Transport Equipment	18345.36	18227.84	22687.67	22732.85
8.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	18593.02	16586.38	16598.44	20631.47
9.	Iron and Steel	16301.34	14977.55	11683.05	14617.55
10.	Artificial Resins, Plastic Materials,	12070.29	11794.55	11963.97	14488.10
11.	Non-Ferrous Metals	10746.13	9726.13	9868.83	12811.71
12.	Vegetable Oil	10621.48	10492.08	10892.75	11637.48
13.	Metaliferrous Ore and Other Mineral	9299.43	7298.63	6194.20	9092.70

Sl.No.	Commodity Group	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
14.	Chemical Material and Products	5305.97	5151.83	5375.11	6663.41
15.	Wood and Wood Products	5471.00	5048.12	4891.78	6027.68
16.	Medcinal and Pharmaceutical Product	5432.76	5439.97	4994.96	5480.69
17.	Fertilisers, Crude and Manufactured	7398.71	8071.52	5023.97	5376.34
18.	Professional Inst. Optical Goods	3714.54	3621.73	3857.24	4754.62
19.	Machine Tools	3137.17	2757.46	3034.56	3519.64
20.	Silver	4523.51	3742.74	1839.17	3213.80
21.	Pulses	2786.11	3902.22	4244.13	2908.33
22.	Dyeing/Tanning/ Colouring Mtrls.	2447.75	2247.53	2282.69	2887.51
23.	Fruits and Vegetables	1665.67	1853.34	1783.43	2092.61
24.	Project Goods	3631.43	2761.07	2074.44	2077.61
25.	Textile Yarn Fab, Madeup Articles	1691.54	1715.14	1502.50	1837.38
26.	Pulp and Waste Paper	944.02	955.72	975.14	1154.55
27.	Leather and Leather Products	1005.06	968.07	935.33	1009.19
28.	Cotton Raw and Waste	508.80	394.10	946.88	979.32
29.	Newsprint	839.25	805.41	849.88	776.67
30.	Sulphur and Unroasted Iron Pyrts	286.41	217.10	131.19	165.88
31.	Others	23297.03	24340.75	25299.15	23345.49
	India's Total Import	448033.41	381007.76	384357.03	465578.28

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

*: Provisional.

India's share in world trade for last four years is as follows:

(Value in US$ millions)

Years	India's export	World's export	India's share in world trade
2014	322480.47	20126723.76	1.60
2015	267791.99	17614279.43	1.52
2016	264424.36	17024778.18	1.55
2017	299026.90	13932396.09	2.15

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (World Export figure is obtained from WITS data base)

The details of State-wise share in India's export for last four years are as follows:

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
State-wise Export					
1.	Maharashtra	72852.94	66568.04	67433.77	69731.48
2.	Gujarat	61238.13	49820.18	54213.62	66818.03
3.	Tamil Nadu	27493.18	25556.86	26452.98	29754.22
4.	Karnataka	23617.14	19264.19	19685.00	18052.34
5.	Uttar Pradesh	13910.05	12400.53	12528.82	13803.90
6.	Haryana	11297.58	10340.41	10694.39	13263.41
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15912.79	12135.44	11939.98	13019.53
8.	West Bengal	9088.00	7470.30	8236.25	9148.22
9.	Delhi	10025.76	9300.16	10554.47	8713.88
10.	Odisha	3345.59	2914.33	6070.62	7585.01
11.	Kerala	4159.60	4360.91	4886.00	7308.07
12.	Rajasthan	6092.75	5244.25	5772.32	6952.05
13.	Telangana	2166.17	5404.90	6000.92	6568.71
14.	Punjab	6775.83	5611.92	5276.65	5788.25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4129.54	3967.63	4436.82	5249.96
16.	Goa	1602.47	1601.67	2281.27	2103.17
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1746.00	1519.02	1562.90	2051.25
18.	Chhattisgarh	1182.50	571.06	942.84	1522.70
19.	Uttarakhand	1386.37	1216.41	896.76	1455.46
20.	Bihar	1034.66	546.31	823.53	1345.31

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
21.	Himachal Pradesh	896.23	893.14	1056.01	1221.67
22.	Jharkhand	548.88	479.24	717.14	1116.53
23.	Daman and Diu	647.00	740.43	727.80	956.98
24.	Puducherry	339.26	359.82	310.55	415.05
25.	Assam	340.79	395.55	430.03	382.35
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	153.67	124.47	117.81	148.31
27.	Meghalaya	86.39	102.34	102.14	85.13
28.	Chandigarh	95.93	104.75	89.34	69.93
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	7.59	11.53	2.33	31.46
30.	Sikkim	3.91	2.93	4.91	13.96
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.28	6.65	4.93	5.32
32.	Nagaland	1.64	4.37	0.74	3.92
33.	Tripura	5.92	1.26	1.42	2.36
34.	Manipur	0.19	0.16	1.06	1.33
35.	Mizoram	0.27	1.44	0.03	1.07
36.	Lakshadweep	0.46	0.49	0.43	0.64
37.	Unspecified	28160.58	13248.03	11595.85	8685.29
	India's Total Export	310352.01	262291.10	275852.43	303376.23
State-wise Export Share (%)					
1.	Maharashtra	23.47	25.38	24.45	22.99
2.	Gujarat	19.73	18.99	19.65	22.02
3.	Tamil Nadu	8.86	9.74	9.59	9.81
4.	Karnataka	7.61	7.34	7.14	5.95
5.	Uttar Pradesh	4.48	4.73	4.54	4.55
6.	Haryana	3.64	3.94	3.88	4.37
7.	Andhra Pradesh	5.13	4.63	4.33	4.29
8.	West Bengal	2.93	2.85	2.99	3.02
9.	Delhi	3.23	3.55	3.83	2.87
10.	Odisha	1.08	1.11	2.20	2.50
11.	Kerala	1.34	1.66	1.77	2.41

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
12.	Rajasthan	1.96	2.00	2.09	2.29
13.	Telangana	0.70	2.06	2.18	2.17
14.	Punjab	2.18	2.14	1.91	1.91
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.33	1.51	1.61	1.73
16.	Goa	0.52	0.61	0.83	0.69
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.68
18.	Chhattisgarh	0.38	0.22	0.34	0.50
19.	Uttarakhand	0.45	0.46	0.33	0.48
20.	Bihar	0.33	0.21	0.30	0.44
21.	Himachal Pradesh	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.40
22.	Jharkhand	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.37
23.	Daman and Diu	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.32
24.	Puducherry	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.14
25.	Assam	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05
27.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
28.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Unspecified	9.07	5.05	4.20	2.86
	India's Total Export	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(b) The increasing trade deficit in spite of positive growth of exports is mainly due to higher imports of the Petroleum Crude and Products, Gems and Jewellery, Electronics Items, Chemicals and Related Products, Machinery and Ores and Minerals

which contribute to more than 70% share in total import. However, the impact on economy has been mitigated because of comfortable foreign exchange reserves.

(c) In order to minimize the impact of trade deficit and to boost India's exports, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October, 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion of 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 in December, 2017, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (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.

Progress of development of DMIC

837. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the progress of development of mega infrastructure project, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) what are the focus areas in DMIC and what are the units proposed to be set up in various manufacturing sectors;

(c) whether foreign companies have shown interest in DMIC project, including defence equipment, water supply, textile, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of estimated employment likely to be generated in the years to come, area-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The detailed progress of DMIC project is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) All industrial units except industries falling under the highly polluting *i.e.* 'red category zone' are permitted to set up their manufacturing plants. Some of the sectors identified are General Manufacturing, Auto and Auto Components, Defence

Manufacturing, Research and Development (R&D), IT/ITES, High-tech industries, agro and food processing etc.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. 100 acres of land in Shendra Industrial Area in Maharashtra have been allotted to a foreign company for setting up manufacturing unit of Spandex.

(e) Area-wise estimated employment (direct and indirect) likely to be generated during the next three decades is as under:–

(i) Dholera Special Investment Region, Gujarat – 0.8 million

(ii) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area, Maharashtra – 0.75 million

(iii) Integrated Industrial Township, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh – 0.18 million

(iv) Vikram Udyogpuri Ltd., Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh – 0.08 million

(v) Global City Project, Haryana (1100 acres) - 0.3 million

(vi) Integrated Multi Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) project at Nangal Chaudhary in Haryana (886 acres) - 0.25 million

(vii) Multimodal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multimodal Transport Hub (MMTH) project at Dadri, Uttar Pradesh (1186 acres) – 0.1 million.

Statement

Details of progress of DMIC project

1. The perspective plan for the overall DMIC Region has been prepared and 24 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas have been identified for development. As part of Phase-1 of the DMIC Project, following eight (08) Investment Regions are being taken up for development:–

(i) Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat (920 sqkms);

(ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area in Maharashtra (84 sqkms);

(iii) Dighi Port Industrial Area in Maharashtra (253 sqkms);

(iv) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in Haryana (402 sqkms);

(v) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in Rajasthan (165 sqkms);

(vi) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area in Rajasthan (154 sqkms);

(vii) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in Madhya Pradesh (372 sqkms);

(viii) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh (200 sqkms).

2. The Node/City level/project SPVs have been incorporated for the following nodes. Land disposal policies have also been finalized and the construction and other implementation related activities are underway. Nodes are:–

(i) Activation area in Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat (22.5 sqkms);

(ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area in Maharashtra (18.55 sqkms);

(iii) Integrated Industrial Township Project at Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh (747.5 acres);

(iv) Integrated Industrial Township Project 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh (1100 acres).

3. In addition following standalone projects are also included in phase-1 development of DMIC Project:–

(i) Freight Villages at Distt. Mahendragarh in Haryana, Dadri, Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh and Sanand in Gujarat;

(ii) Global City Project in Gurgaon, Haryana;

(iii) Bhimnath Dholera Rail Link Project in Gujarat;

(iv) MRTS Projects from Manesar to Bawal in Haryana and Ahmedabad to Dholera in Gujarat;

(v) Greenfield international Airport Project at Dholera in Gujarat and near Kotkasim in Rajasthan.

4. DMIC Neemrana Solar Power Project at Neemrana, Rajasthan has been commissioned in partnership with New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Government of Japan. The Model Solar Power Project consists of the development of 6 MW Solar PV and 2 MW Diesel Generator Set integrated with a Smart Micro Grid Feeding Power to Industrial Consumers in Neemrana Industrial Park.

5. DMIC Logistic Data Bank Project started its commercial operations across the Port terminals of Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT), Mumbai from July 1, 2016. The Project currently provides services for more than 70% of India's container volume and as on date the services have been provided for approximately more than 7.5 million Export and Import (EXIM) Containers of India in the western corridor.

Issues discussed in WTO meeting at Buenos Aires

838. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the main issues discussed in the recent meeting of the WTO held in Buenos Aires;

(b) whether the complex issues between the developed and the developing countries on the subject of agricultural subsidy, e-trade and e-commerce were discussed and any solution found; and

(c) the details of concerns expressed by India and the response of the member countries, in the meeting with regard to trade in agricultural products and subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO ('MC11') was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 10 to 13 December, 2017. A number of issues including a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and other agriculture issues, domestic regulation in services, disciplines on fisheries subsidies, E-commerce, Investment Facilitation and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) etc. came up for discussion during the meeting. However, no consensus could be reached on outcomes on many of the issues. India and other developing countries wanted outcomes on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and other agricultural issues, while preserving the special and differential treatment for developing countries. Some of the developed countries, however were not agreeable to the proposed flexibilities to the developing countries. They wished to advance issues concerning e-commerce, MSME, investment facilitation etc. India and some other developing countries were of the view that these new issues do not have negotiating mandate and, therefore cannot be part of any outcome in MC11.

Ministerial decisions that were taken during the MC11 include a Work Programme on disciplines on Fisheries Subsidies with a view to arriving at a decision by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the WTO. It was also decided to continue with the non-negotiating mandate of the existing Work Programme on E-commerce, as proposed by India. As was done in previous Ministerial Conferences, an existing moratorium on imposing customs duties on electronic transmission was extended for two years along with another moratorium on TRIPS non-violation complaints, which, *inter alia*, prevents 'ever-greening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector, thereby ensuring accessibility and affordability of generic medicines.

(c) In the meeting, India made efforts to obtain a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. On the issue of Agricultural Domestic Support, India was of the view that the WTO Agreement on Agriculture provides considerable flexibility to the developed members to provide huge subsidies and further, to concentrate these subsidies on a few products. This asymmetry needs to be addressed as a first in agricultural reform without, however, shifting the burden of reduction of agricultural subsidies to developing countries.

Extending industrial incentives to Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government considers to extend the scheme of package of industrial incentives for promoting industrialisation in the State of Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the funds allocated/utilised during the last three years;

(d) whether the package to Special Category States, has led to industrialization of such States but Himachal Pradesh is still far behind other neighbouring States; and

(e) if so, the other steps taken by Government to enhance industrialisation in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) With the objective of promoting industrialisation and to boost employment generation, the Government has launched Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for the Himalayan States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) The scheme is effective from 01.04.2017 and will remain in force upto 31st March, 2022. All new industrial units and existing industrial units undertaking substantial expansion in the manufacturing sector and services sector (except those in negative list) will be eligible for incentives under the scheme. Benefits available under the scheme are (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit @ 30% of investment in Plant and Machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5.00 crore and (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive which has provision for reimbursement of insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant and Machinery for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

(c) Details of funds released during the last three years for eligible industrial units of Himachal Pradesh under special package which was in operation from 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 are as below:–

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Amount (in ₹ lakhs)	0.228	88.20	403.70

(d) and (e) Details of number of units set up, investment attracted and employment generated in the Himalayan States and as reported by the State Governments during Financial Year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as below:–

State	Year	No. of Units Set up	Investment attracted (₹ in crore)	Employment Generated in Nos.
Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	124	658.84	1190
	2016-17	2892	3033.61	46028
	2017-18	2654	4172.22	40141
Uttarakhand	2015-16	2930	821.91	18171
	2016-17	3080	949.96	22065
	2017-18	4405	1731.79	32635
Jammu and Kashmir	2015-16	256	199.97	3445
	2016-17	288	221.95	3143
	2017-18	673	674.48	6801

Production of natural rubber

840. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of natural rubber in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the increase in rubber imports has caused a decrease in the rates of natural rubber produced domestically causing economic hardship for small and medium rubber growers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will address the problem by reducing the quantum of rubber imports or through moratorium on imports to address the crisis in domestic market and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The State-wise production of natural rubber in the country during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Natural Rubber (NR) prices are determined by market fundamentals and a range of factors which *inter alia* include trends in economic growth in major consuming countries, oil/synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions and developments in future markets. Domestic NR market generally follows the trends in world market with occasional divergences due to region specific and seasonal factors.

(c) To regulate the import of NR, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from "20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower" to "25% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower" w.e.f. 30.4.2015 in order to create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

Statement

State-wise production of NR (Tonnes)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
Kerala	507700	438630	540400
Tamil Nadu	23785	19495	21140
Tripura	47000	44245	50985
Assam	17310	14560	19970
Meghalaya	8510	7360	8950
Nagaland	2390	3020	4320
Manipur	1150	1660	2090
Mizoram	360	595	742
Arunachal Pradesh	295	360	478
Karnataka	34560	29400	38800
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	205	240	240
Goa	630	640	645
Maharashtra	395	925	1185
Odisha	305	315	400

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17p
West Bengal	325	325	335
Andhra Pradesh	80	230	320
TOTAL	645000	562000	691000

P-Provisional

NR production during 2017-18 is estimated at 694,000 tonnes.

India China joint proposal in the WTO on food subsidies

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

(a) whether US has recently taken on India, with support from EU and Australia on reporting of MSP for wheat and rice alleging that India is under-reporting subsidies which India refuted promptly;

(b) whether by roping in China, India has now moved WTO to prevail upon rich nations to eliminate their farm subsidies which are permitted by WTO beyond ceiling levels; and

(c) whether India-China joint proposal moved in WTO revealed that WTO rules provided flexibilities to handful of rich countries including US and the EU allowing them to increase harmful subsidies beyond deminimis levels to detriment of poorer nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The United States has, in May, 2018, submitted a communication under provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) on certain measures of India providing Market Price Support (MPS) to wheat and rice for the years 2010-11 to 2013-14. In this communication, the US has claimed that India has under-reported its domestic support provided for wheat and rice and breached its commitments under the WTO AoA. Some other countries also reiterated the claims of the US after the submission of counter notification to the WTO. As per the US counter notification document, the calculations done by the US, to support this claim, is based on information available in the public domain and news reports. The US has, however, clarified that the purpose of the counter notification is to facilitate conversation and improve transparency.

India has refuted the calculations done in the US counter notifications as being flawed on technical grounds and asserted that the methodology used by India in its domestic support notifications is in accordance with the rules under the Agreement on Agriculture.

(b) and (c) India and China have made two joint submissions in the WTO proposing the elimination of AMS (Aggregate Measurement of Support), available mostly to developed countries. AMS is the most trade-distorting form of agricultural domestic support.

India and many other developing countries have been of the view that the Agreement on Agriculture provides considerable space and flexibility to a few developed members to provide huge trade distorting subsidies and further, to concentrate these subsidies on a few products without any limits. These few members have been trying to shift the focus of negotiations in the WTO from reducing and capping such large trade distorting subsidies by the rich countries to ensuring that developing countries such as India and China reduce or cap their agricultural subsidies. India is concerned at this shift in the discussion on domestic support and has, at various fora, held that the agriculture negotiations are meant to continue the reform process and not to preserve the subsidies of a few while taking away all the flexibilities from developing countries in an already unequal playing field. India has maintained that any meaningful reform in agriculture must first seek to reduce the disproportionately large subsidies of the developed countries.

Impact of scrapping of zonal marketing scheme in salt industry

842. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the zonal marketing scheme for commodity in salt industry has been scrapped;

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

(c) whether Tamil Nadu salt manufacturers under small and medium industries are suffering due to having one national market in salt industry;

(d) if so, whether any scheme/proposal to safeguard small and medium salt manufacturers of Tamil Nadu has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Zonal Scheme for movement of salt was abolished with effect from 1st April, 2006 *vide* Ministry of Railways' Office Memorandum No. 2005/TT-III/12/7 dated 17th January, 2006 in order to simplify the procedure for registration of indents, with a view to overcome the delay in the process of registration of indents for salt rakes. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of part (c) above.

Statement

Details of the guidelines followed in respect of registration of indents for salt rakes

In the wake of liberalization of policies, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) decided that the following guidelines may be followed in respect of registration of indents for salt rakes:–

(i) There would be no requirement of issue of any Zonal Scheme for movement of salt or sponsorship of salt traffic by the Salt Commissioner's Office to the Railway Board. All movement of salt would normally take place under priority 'D' of Preferential Traffic Order of Indian Railways.

However, to get a higher priority for the movement of salt, Salt Commissioner or his zonal offices can submit a programme to zonal railways which, on approval by the Zonal Railways, would take place under priority 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Order of Indian Railways.

(ii) All indents for salt for human consumption, be accompanied by a certificate from the office of Salt Commissioner or his authorized agents, specifying the following:–

(a) nature and category of salt – iodised – non iodised, refined or non-refined etc.;

(b) quantity of salt to be loaded;

(c) loading and unloading stations;

(d) name of the party;

(e) period under which indents are to be placed.

No indent for human consumption salt rake would be accepted without the valid certificate issued by the Salt Commissioner or his authorized agents.

(iii) Indents for industrial salt need not have any such certificate.

(iv) There would be no piecemeal movement of salt.

Proposal from WIPO to strengthen national and regional patent process

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to strengthen the national and regional patent process particularly for medicine;

(b) if so, whether India has international compliance on patent examination process and criteria thereof; and

(c) the proposal of Government on WIPOs plan for more stringent Intellectual Property Protection (IPP) patenting rights and access therein?

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

(b) The patent examination process in India is fully compliant with the international obligations cast upon India following the signing of the TRIPS Agreement.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

Resolving trade disputes with foreign countries

844. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various steps Government has taken so far in order to resolve trade disputes with many countries;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that resolving of disputes would create more economic opportunities; and

(c) if so, how Government is planning to boost small and medium enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) whenever a trade dispute arises between India and any other WTO member, India tries to resolve it by bilateral consultations first, failing which India resorts to dispute settlement under WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU). The provisions of DSU also makes it mandatory on WTO members to accord sympathetic consideration to and afford adequate opportunity for consultation regarding any representation made by another member. Further, provisions of DSU allows the Director General of WTO

to act in an *ex-officio* capacity, offer good offices, conciliation or mediation with a view to assisting members to settle a trade dispute. India also follows the route of consultations, good offices, conciliation or mediation to resolve trade disputes to obtain satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Government is aware that resolution of disputes may create economic opportunities, including for small and medium enterprises, in the form of market access to export products. Further, to encourage Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to gain foreign market access, Government assists the States in their efforts to encourage entrepreneurship, employment and livelihood opportunities and enhance the competitiveness of MSMEs in the evolving economic scenario. The schemes/programmes undertaken by the Government and its organisations seek to facilitate/provide, *inter alia*, (i) adequate flow of credit from financial institutions/banks, (ii) support for technology upgradation and modernization, (iii) integrated infrastructural facilities, (iv) modern testing facilities and quality certification, (v) access to modern management practices, (vi) entrepreneurship development and skill upgradation through appropriate training facilities, (vii) support for product development, design intervention and packaging, (viii) welfare of artisans and workers, (ix) assistance for better access to domestic and export markets, (x) cluster-wise measures to promote capacity building and empowerment of the units and their collectives, etc.

Investments made under 'Make in India' initiative

845. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign collaboration in different sectors since 2014 till date under the 'Make in India' initiative of Government;

(b) whether foreign companies are providing assistance in production/technological knowhow/raw material/strategy under 'Make in India' programme, if so, the details in respect of different services provided by these foreign companies;

(c) whether Government has estimated total investments under 'Make in India' over five years, since 2014 till 2019, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the media-wise details of promotional expenditure on 'Make in India' initiative since its commencement till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government of India launched

the `Make in India' initiative in 2014 for promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. Total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow has increased by 47% during the period April, 2014 to March, 2018 (US $ 222.89 billion) compared to corresponding period prior to April, 2014 (US $151.75 billion). A list of top 10 countries and sectors that attracted highest FDI equity inflow since April, 2014 till March, 2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below). However, no data regarding total investment under 'Make in India' is maintained centrally.

FDI complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited through FDI by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-art-technologies; exposure to global managerial practices amounting to increased employment generation and accelerated growth of the sector.

(d) Investment promotion activities post launch of 'Make in India' initiative are being under taken by several Central and State Government's departments from time to time. The details regarding these are not maintained centrally.

Statement

A. Details of top 10 country-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2014 to March, 2018

Sl.No	Country	Amount (in US$ million)	% age with Inflows
1.	Mauritius	49,053.52	30.80
2.	Singapore	41,325.24	25.95
3.	Netherlands	12,246.51	7.69
4.	Japan	11,017.73	6.92
5.	U.S.A.	10,489.99	6.59
6.	United Kingdom	4,674.53	2.94
7.	Germany	4,325.84	2.72
8.	UAE	3,076.98	1.93
9.	France	2,358.36	1.48
10.	Cyprus	2,126.85	1.34

B. Details of top 10 sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2014 to March, 2018

Sl.No	Sector	Amount (in US$ million)	% age with Inflows
1.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	26,725.37	16.78
2.	Computer Software and Hardware	18,005.31	11.31
3.	Telecommunications	15,994.87	10.04
4.	Trading	13,259.80	8.33
5.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	9,971.38	6.26
6.	Automobile Industry	8,951.30	5.62
7.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	4,933.41	3.10
8.	Power	4,309.83	2.71
9.	Hotel and Tourism	4,157.80	2.61
10.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	4,119.35	2.59

Low growth of exports

846. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports have registered low growth during the recent years, if so, the details of the export of various commodities for the last three years, year-wise, commodity-wise;

(b) whether Government has examined the reasons for decline in the exports in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has made any provisions for promotion of exports, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India's merchandise exports have increased since 2016-17. During the current period 2018-19 (April-June), India's

exports registered a high positive growth of 14.21% as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The details of India's exports for last three years and the current year are as follows:–

Years	Value of Export (in US$ billions)	% Change
2015-16	262.29	-15.49
2016-17	275.85	5.17
2017-18	303.38	9.98
2017-18 (April-June)	72.21	--
2018-19 (April-June)*	82.47	14.21

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.
*: Quick Estimates.

The details of commodity-wise India's export for last three years are as follows:

(Value in US$ millions)

Sl.No.	Commodities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Engineering Goods	61949.53	67216.12	78706.35
2.	Petroleum Products	30582.64	31545.26	37456.65
3.	Gems and Jewellery	39284.27	43412.76	41544.45
4.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	13696.98	14476.86	18497.62
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	16909.49	16785.00	17282.44
6.	RMG of all Textiles	16964.36	17368.15	16706.75
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products etc.	10119.36	9862.20	10257.65
8.	Rice	5846.62	5733.79	7733.87
9.	Plastic and Linoleum	5764.18	5796.46	6850.86
10.	Electronic Goods	5959.52	5962.93	6393.93
11.	Marine Products	4767.51	5903.06	7387.72
12.	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups	4621.66	4557.08	4826.35
13.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	5407.84	5165.60	5288.93
14.	Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	4575.47	4368.79	4610.08
15.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3656.04	3578.16	3775.04
16.	Spices	2541.46	2851.95	3105.93
17.	Fruits And Vegetables	2268.81	2454.72	2450.00

Sl.No.	Commodities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
18.	Ceramic Products and Glassware	1712.05	1856.63	2131.35
19.	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1648.00	1926.75	1822.54
20.	Cereal Preparations and Miscellaneous Processed Item	1319.75	1270.85	1416.81
21.	Carpet	1440.07	1490.19	1429.76
22.	Oil Seeds	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34
23.	Oil Meals	553.01	805.45	1089.88
24.	Iron Ore	191.46	1533.53	1471.06
25.	Coffee	783.87	842.84	968.57
26.	Tobacco	982.01	958.69	934.23
27.	Tea	720.03	731.26	837.33
28.	Cashew	768.55	786.93	922.41
29.	Other Cereals	261.18	212.30	248.26
30.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	295.36	309.95	335.08
31.	Others	15453.12	14732.96	15719.96
	India's Total export	262291.09	275852.43	303376.22

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.
*: Provisional.

(c) In order to promote India's exports, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October, 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/ Export Promotion of 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 in December, 2017, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (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.

Decline in import of gold

847. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of gold and other commodities are declining in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details of the import of gold and other commodities during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has introduced various measures to restrict the import of gold, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said measures are yielding desired results, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India's import of gold and gold and other precious metal jewellery has increased by 22.31% and 727.51% respectively during the year 2017-18 over the year 2016-17. The details of import of gold and gold and other precious metal jewellery during last three years and the current year are as below:–

(Value in US$ millions)

Years	Gold	% Change	Gold and other precious metal jewellery	% Change
2015-16	31770.74	–	706.37	–
2016-17	27518.03	-13.39	381.63	-45.97
2017-18	33657.21	22.31	3158.05	727.51
2017-18 (April-May)	8811.89	–	126.21	–
2018-19 (April-May)*	6058.28	-31.25	120.79	-4.29

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.
*: Provisional.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced the following measures to restrict the import of gold in the country:–

(i) Imposition of restriction on duty free gold imports from the South Korea as allowed under the existing India-Korea CEPA.

(ii) Imposition of self-use condition on Premiere Trading House/Star Trading House authorised to import precious metal (gold) directly from overseas bullion supplier (DGFT Notification No. 34/2015-20 dated 18.10.2017).

(iii) Issuances of Trade Notice by DGFT for grant of licence for import of Gold to the refinery who holds a valid license from BIS (DGFT Trade Notices No.4 dated 21.04.2017 and No. 14 dated 24.08.2017).

(iv) Restriction imposed on export of gold jewellery and articles, including medallions and coins (excluding legal tenders) of purity above 22 carats. (DGFT Notification No. 21/2015-20 dated 14.08.2017).

The above measures have yielded the desired results with 31.25% reduction in the import of gold and 4.29% reduction in import of gold and other precious metal jewellery during the current year (April-May, 2018) over the corresponding period of the previous year, as indicated in the foregoing table.

FDI inflows

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has moved to top ten FDI hosting countries in 2017;

(b) if so, the details of projects, MoUs signed during the last three years and the factual progress therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last three years the average FDI inflows in the country is less than the targeted investments thereof; and

(d) the State and Department-wise FDI projects with investments during the last three years period thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s World Investment Report (WIR) 2018, India has moved to top ten FDI hosting countries in 2017.

(b) No such data on projects or MoUs signed is centrally maintained.

(c) Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resources, market size, infrastructure, general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decisions of foreign investors.

(d) The State and department-wise information on FDI projects is not centrally maintained. However, RBI Regional office-wise (one Regional office may have one

or more States) details of the investment reported through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Equity inflow during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2015 to March, 2018

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2015-16 Apr.-Mar. FDI in US$ million	2016-17 Apr.-Mar. FDI in US$ million	2017-18 Apr.-Mar. FDI in US$ million	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,556.18	2,195.12	1,246.19	4,997.50
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	10.27	2.23	12.65	25.15
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	42.71	10.22	9.94	62.88
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,243.55	3,366.81	2,091.01	7,701.37
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1.70	0.23	0.00	1.93
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	4,121.29	2,132.17	8,575.38	14,828.84
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	89.96	454.39	208.30	752.65
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	80.02	76.10	28.16	184.27
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	9,511.05	19,654.06	13,422.99	42,588.11
10.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	5.62	12.37	64.97	82.96
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	50.49	165.42	116.74	332.66
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	4,527.83	2,218.02	3,474.77	10,220.62
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	80.22	7.52	89.73	177.47
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	955.34	49.52	217.83	1,222.69
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	27.40	5.84	108.08	141.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	12,743.15	5,883.82	7,655.52	26,282.49
17.	Panaji	Goa	18.20	82.84	43.38	144.42
18.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	3,935.99	7,161.59	7,491.11	18,588.69
	TOTAL		40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75	128,336.01

Operational/non-operational SEZs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the land acquired for many Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has remained unutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of unutilised land in SEZs in various States; and

(c) the total number of operational and non-operational SEZs in the country and the number of people presently employed in SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Out of total notified area of 45711.64 hectares in respect of 373 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) (including 7 Central Government SEZs and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs), 23779.19 hectares are lying vacant in these SEZs as on 30.08.2017. The vacant land is primarily with private sector or State Public Sector Units (PSUs) developers. The development of land and allotment to units by the developers is done based on the demand and market conditions. Zone-wise details of unutilised land in SEZs in various States/ Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present 223 SEZs are operational and 150 SEZs are non-operational in the country and 19,77,216 persons are presently employed in SEZs.

Statement

Zone-wise details of unutilised land in SEZs in various States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Zone	States/UTs under jurisdiction	Vacant Land Area (Hectares)
1.	MEPZ SEZ	Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Union Territory of Puducherry excluding Mahe and Yanam	2697.21
2.	Cochin SEZ	Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep and Mahe	1770.57
3	Noida SEZ	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	1500.25
4.	Kandla SEZ	Gujarat	6632.87
5.	Visakhapatnam SEZ	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Yanam and Telangana	6491.46
6.	SEEPZ SEZ	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3669.43
7.	Falta SEZ	West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh	1017.40
	TOTAL		23779.19

Planning of Dholera as modern industrial hub under DMIC

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government is planning Dholera of Gujarat as modern industrial hub as part of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) what will be the Central Government's investment in the proposed project across various Ministries; and

(c) what are investment options available in the proposed project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India has approved an amount of ₹ 3000 crore for the

development of Dholera industrial node under DMIC project. As regards investment options, investors can participate in this project as developer/co-developer, as Joint Venture Partner or set up manufacturing/business units.

Finalisation of National Artificial Intelligence Mission

851. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the National Artificial Intelligence Mission as per Task Force recommendation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified the domains to examine how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be used to bring economic change in the current scenario; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it is likely to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A Task Force on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for India's Economic Transformation was constituted on 24th August, 2017. The Task force gave its report on 19th January, 2018. The Task force has *inter alia* recommended an Inter-Ministerial National Artificial Intelligence Mission to act as a nodal agency for coordinating AI related activities in India. The recommendations of the Task Force have been shared with various Ministries/ Departments of the Government.

In the meeting of Committee of Secretaries held on 8th February, 2018, NITI Aayog has been tasked with formulation of a National Strategy Plan for AI in consultation with Ministries/Departments concerned, academia and private sector.

NITI Aayog has prepared and placed on its website on 04.06.2018 a discussion paper on National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence identifying following five sectors to focus upon:

(i) Healthcare,

(ii) Agriculture,

(iii) Education,

(iv) Smart Cities and Infrastructure,

(v) Smart Mobility and Transportation.

In order to create a policy framework and to develop the ecosystem for Artificial Intelligence, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has constituted four committees covering all the aspects of AI. These Committees are:–

(i) Committee on platforms and data for AI,

(ii) Committee on Leveraging AI for identifying National Missions in Key Sectors,

(iii) Committee on Mapping Technological capabilities, Key policy enablers, Skilling, Re-skilling, R&D

(iv) Committee on Cyber security, Safety, Legal and Ethical issues.

Steps to continue providing direct export subsidies

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

(a) whether Government is taking steps to continue providing direct export subsidies such as Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) after it is supposed to end in 2019 under the WTO rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has done any study on the impact of ending direct export subsidies on price rise; 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) Sir, the Government has been implementing various export promotion schemes such as Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Merchandise exports From India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), and undertakes regular review/reform of these schemes keeping in view the changing domestic and international situation. This exercise includes suitable assessment of related analytical issues, including likely impact etc., as and when required.

Increase in import of agricultural products

853. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has to import a lot of agriculture and allied products from other countries;

(b) whether the share of import of agriculture and allied products in the total import bill of the country has increased in the last four years, if so, to what extent; and

(c) the details of major agriculture commodities which are imported in the country like vegetables, oil, pulses, fresh fruits, spices and sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India imports many agricultural goods and allied products including edible oil, pulses and fruits/nuts.

(b) Tabular details indicating share of import of agriculture and allied products of the total imports during the years 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Tabular details indicating share of import of agriculture and allied products including vegetables, oil, pulses, fresh fruits, spices and sugar is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Tabular details indicating share of import of agriculture and allied products of the total imports during 2014-15 to 2017-18

(In Million US $)

Annual	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
India's total import in value	448,033.41	381,006.63	384,355.56	465,578.29
Total import of agriculture and allied products (does not include fish and other aquatic life)	19,767.94	21,476.89	24,018.06	23,160.63
Share of Agriculture goods as Percentage (%) of total import	4.41%	5.64%	6.24%	4.97%

Statement-II

Tabular details indicating share of import of agriculture and allied products including vegetables, oil, pulses, fresh fruits, spices

(In Million US $)

Chapter heading in ITC (HS)	Commodity	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Live Animals	11.96	9.28	9.23	8.80
2.	Meat	3.22	1.95	3.13	4.65
4.	Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs Natural Honey etc.	50.05	51.82	36.38	47.01
5.	Products of Animal Origin-others	37.16	38.44	40.22	48.38
6.	Live Trees and Plants; Bulbs; Roots; Cut Flowers and Ornamental Foliage	18.52	17.43	19.96	21.16
7.	Edible Vegetables and Roots and Tubers	2,834.42	4,022.32	4,287.36	2,968.80
8.	Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel or Citrus Fruit or Melons	2,672.09	3,051.09	3,041.58	3,400.81
9.	Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices	729.44	771.96	757.84	849.85
10.	Cereals.	22.17	188.59	1,343.25	434.09
11.	Products of Milling Industry; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten	61.40	56.93	59.98	77.07
12.	Oil Seeds and Olea. Fruits; Misc. Grains, Seeds and Fruit; Industrial or Medicinal Plants; Straw and Fodder	322.00	328.72	380.95	356.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Lac, Gums, Resins and other Vegetable Saps and Extracts	182.81	203.38	218.65	246.24
14.	Vegetable Plaiting Materials, Vegetable Products not Elsewhere Specified.	22.55	29.04	37.59	36.81
15.	Vegetable oils and Animal or Vegetable Fats	10,670.02	10,530.35	10,946.32	11,700.45
16.	Preparations of Meat of Fish or of Crustaceans, Molluscs or other Aquatic Invertebrates	3.28	2.86	2.88	4.70
17.	Sugars and Sugar Confectionery	686.48	692.56	1,103.61	1,050.30
18	Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	253.58	212.96	229.67	228.51
19.	Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Pastrycooks Products	65.38	59.23	55.01	67.35
20.	Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or other Parts of Plants	75.07	78.46	81.92	102.33
21.	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	124.54	137.38	149.18	193.16
22.	Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar	541.59	559.58	673.27	721.64
23.	Residues and Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Animal Fodder	331.55	382.28	494.54	552.01
24.	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	48.66	50.28	45.54	39.63
	TOTAL (US $ In Million)	19,767.94	21,476.89	24,018.06	23,160.63

CAGs report on performance of SEZs

854. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in Report No. 21 of 2014 has observed that there were gaps in the projection about employment and investment from Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had undertook any remedial measures since then to revamp SEZs so that Government can generate employment, production, FDI, export performance and foreign exchange earnings through SEZs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Yes Sir, Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in Report No. 21of 2014 has observed that there were gaps in the projections about employment, investment and export from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country and their actual performance. The aforesaid C&AG observations were based on the performance of SEZs in the initial 5-6 years from the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005. Further, SEZs are essentially industrial infrastructure with long gestation period. However, significant growth has been registered in terms of employment, investment and export from SEZs thereafter. The details of last three years is as under:–

Year	Employment* (in persons)	Investment* (₹ in crores)	Export (₹ in crores)
2015-2016	15,91,381	3,76,494	4,67,337
2016-2017	17,31,641	4,23,189	5,23,637
2017-2018	19,77,216	4,74,917	5,81,033

*Calculated on cumulative basis.

Promotion of use of labour intensive technology under NMP

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

(a) whether any new National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) has been declared by Government;

(b) if so, whether under this policy, provision has been made to promote the use of labour intensive technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) as a result of promoting the use of labour intensive technology, how many additional workers will be targeted for employment and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Manufacturing Policy was notified by the Government in 2011.

(b) to (d) The policy identifies employment intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing, etc. as special attention sectors. The policy provides special attention for Small Scale Industries as they offer employment opportunities both for self-employment and jobs across diverse geographies. The policy aims at creating 100 million jobs within a decade.

Cases of theft in Delhi

856. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of theft reported during year 2018, till date in Delhi, month-wise;

(b) the details of cases of theft reported in Delhi wherein Delhi Police has made recovery, month-wise during year 2018, till date;

(c) whether recovery has been made in cases of FIRs registered during 2018 in Barakhamba Road Police Station regarding theft;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for failure of Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Month-wise details of theft cases registered and recovery made by Delhi Police during the year 2018 (up to 30.06.2018) are as under:–

Month	No. of cases registered	No. of cases wherein recovery has been made
January	14886	865
February	13028	705
March	13979	692

Month	No. of cases registered	No. of cases wherein recovery has been made
April	15092	694
May	16095	679
June	12698	391

(c) to (e) Month-wise details of theft cases registered and recovery made by Delhi Police in Police Station Barakhamba Road during the year 2018 (up to 30.06.2018) are as under:–

Month	No. of cases registered	No. of cases wherein recovery has been made
January	10	00
February	11	00
March	08	00
April	12	02
May	07	00
June	07	00

Trafficking of women and children

857. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of human trafficking and forced labour including trafficking of women and children are increasing;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and women/children rescued and provided rehabilitation during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures to rehabilitate trafficked children and women landed up in brothels or trapped into modern day slavery; and

(d) whether Government proposes to bring radical change in administrative mechanism to effectively deal with such crimes along with other measures taken to check incidents of human trafficking and forced labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, State/UT-wise details of number of cases

of human trafficking reported, victims including women and children trafficked, and victims rescued in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-I to III (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has a scheme "Ujjawala" for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The Ministry of Labour and Employment also has a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour since May, 1978 to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. The Scheme has been revamped into 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016' with effect from 17th May, 2016. Under the revamped scheme, financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of ₹ 1 lakh for adult male, ₹ 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.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to all States and UTs on human trafficking. MHA has requested the Ministry of Women and Child Development for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and the Ministry of Labour and Employment to keep a watch on fraudulent placement agencies in States which dupe unscrupulous victims in the garb of providing employment. The Ministry of Railways has also been advised by MHA to alert Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police to keep a vigil on suspicious activities where women and children are being transported through Railways for the purpose of trafficking.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units in various Districts of the State. MHA also holds meetings of Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of States and UTs to sensitize them on human trafficking cases.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Details of cases reported under Human Trafficking during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	190	239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	11	2
3.	Assam	105	183	91
4.	Bihar	85	52	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	65	68
6.	Goa	32	30	40
7.	Gujarat	60	383	548
8.	Haryana	44	75	51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	11	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	148	228	109
12.	Karnataka	317	379	404
13.	Kerala	5	23	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41	49	51
15.	Maharashtra	356	692	517
16.	Manipur	39	1	3
17.	Meghalaya	5	1	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	2	2	0
20.	Odisha	765	73	84
21.	Punjab	3	8	13
22.	Rajasthan	464	1262	1422
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	379	464	434
25.	Telangana	176	606	229
26.	Tripura	1	1	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	22	79
28.	Uttarakhand	43	29	12
29.	West Bengal	1768	2099	3579
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	12	22	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	1	7
34.	Delhi UT	200	177	66
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	17	1	0
	TOTAL	5235	7143	8132

Note : Data for the year 2014 and 2015 is provisional.
Source : Monthly Anti Human Trafficking.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of victims trafficked during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Below 18 Yrs.			Above 18 Yrs.			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2014										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13	13	9	206*	215	9	219	228
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	36	42	0	3	3	6	39	45
3.	Assam	28	75	103	7	51	58	35	126	161
4.	Bihar	173	47	220	1	102	103	174	149	323
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	58	93	36	52	88	71	110	181
6.	Goa	8	11	19	0	77	77	8	88	96
7.	Gujarat	1	25	26	0	48	48	1	73	74
8.	Haryana	16	10	26	15	66	81	31	76	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	36	36	0	37	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	2	3	3	6	5	3	8
11.	Jharkhand	20	100	120	10	18	28	30	118	148
12.	Karnataka	36	29	65	2	602	604	38	631	669
13.	Kerala	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	5	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	75	110	49	97	146	84	172	256
15.	Maharashtra	452	81	533	6	576#	582	458	657	1115
16.	Manipur	4	12	16	2	18	20	6	30	36
17.	Meghalaya	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
20.	Odisha	114	713	827	174	392	566	288	1105	1393
21.	Punjab	1	2	3	5	2	7	6	4	10
22.	Rajasthan	1169	182	1351	61	100	161	1230	282	1512
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	44	62	103	677	780	121	721	842
25.	Telangana	0	1	1	0	242	242	0	243	243
26.	Tripura	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1	27	0	1	1	26	2	28
28.	Uttarakhand	8	11	19	2	28	30	10	39	49
29.	West Bengal	95	1357	1452	32	397	429	127	1754	1881
	Total (States)	2247	2893	5140	517	3798	4315	2764	6691	9455
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
31.	Chandigarh	15	1	16	2	0	2	17	1	18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	645	117	762	9	42	51	654	159	813
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Puducherry	50	15	65	107	3	110	157	18	175
	TOTAL (UTs)	710	135	845	118	45	163	828	180	1008
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2957	3028	5985	635	3843	4478	3592	6871	10463
2015										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	52	74	6	268	274	28	320	348
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	11	1	1	2	3	10	13
3.	Assam	32	97	129	15	90	105	47	187	234
4.	Bihar	192	38	230	3	12	15	195	50	245
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	50	101	85	50	135	136	100	236
6.	Goa	0	2	2	0	78	78	0	80	80
7.	Gujarat	91	244	335	23	90	113	114	334	448
8.	Haryana	46	17	63	30	51	81	76	68	144
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0	7	16	91	107	23	91	114
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	71	127	198	7	35	42	78	162	240
12.	Karnataka	103	75	178	54	568	622	157	643	800
13.	Kerala	56	10	66	9	4	13	65	14	79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	45	55	0	19	19	10	64	74
15.	Maharashtra	94	201	295	0	1178	1178	94	1379	1473
16.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
20.	Odisha	56	87	143	90	65	155	146	152	298
21.	Punjab	103	0	103	0	1	1	103	1	104
22.	Rajasthan	1804	583	2387	149	326	475	1953	909	2862
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	75	143	100	686	786	168	761	929
25.	Telangana	139	161	300	13	509	522	152	670	822
26.	Tripura	4	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11	3	14	7	16	23	18	19	37
28.	Uttarakhand	1	13	14	0	26	26	1	39	40
29.	West Bengal	239	1553	1792	157	511	668	396	2064	2460
	Total (States)	3209	3446	6655	765	4675	5440	3974	8121	12095
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	6
31.	Chandigarh	22	5	27	1	0	1	23	5	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
34.	Delhi UT	369	96	465	35	71	106	404	167	571
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Total (UTs)	391	102	493	38	77	115	429	179	608
	Total (All India)	3600	3548	7148	803	4752	5555	4403	8300	12703
2016										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	44	44	0	311	311	0	355	355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3
3.	Assam	34	96	130	52	67	119	86	163	249
4.	Bihar	183	13	196	8	32	40	191	45	236
5.	Chhattisgarh	60	78	138	77	54	131	137	132	269
6.	Goa	0	2	2	0	84	84	0	86	86
7.	Gujarat	137	348	485	31	112	143	168	460	628
8.	Haryana	5	8	13	47	89	136	52	97	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	4	0	113	113	2	115	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	18	72	90	7	58	65	25	130	155
12.	Karnataka	113	219	332	113	567	680	226	786	1012
13.	Kerala	18	65	83	39	111	150	57	176	233
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	35	97	4	19	23	66	54	120
15.	Maharashtra	78	94	172	1	972	973	79	1066	1145
16.	Manipur	2	7	9	3	9	12	5	16	21
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	8	8
18.	Mizoram	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	98	108**	206	173	133	306	271	241	512
21.	Punjab	47	1	48	1	1	2	48	2	50
22.	Rajasthan	1823	696	2519	56	279	335	1879	975	2854
23.	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	122	195	317	263	869	1132	385	1064	1449
25.	Telangana	0	7	7	22	361	383	22	368	390
26.	Tripura	2	4	6	3	1	4	5	5	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	748	74	822	8	28	36	756	102	858
28.	Uttarakhand	1	2	3	2	18	20	3	20	23
29.	West Bengal	426	2687	3113	169	882##	1051	595	3569	4164
	TOTAL (STATES)	3979	4863	8842	1079	5178	6257	5058	10041	15099
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	5
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0	9	9	0	10	10
34.	Delhi UT	144	46	190	27	47	74	171	93	264
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	144	48	192	27	61	88	171	109	280
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	4123	4911	9034	1106	5239	6345	5229	10150	15379

Note : Data is provisional
* 7 Transgender victims trafficked from Andhra Pradesh is included.
# 1 Transgender victims trafficked from Maharashtra is included.
** 15 Transgender victims trafficked from Odisha is included.
10 Transgender victims trafficked from West Bengal is included.
Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT police.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise victims rescued for various purposes of human trafficking during 2014-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Forced Labour	Sexual Ex-ploitation for Prostitu-tion	Other forms of Sexual Ex-ploitation	Forced Marriage	Domestic Servitude	Petty Crimes	Begging	Child Porno-graphy	Drug Peddling	Removal of Organs	Other reasons	Total Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2014													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	139	22	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	22	192
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14
3.	Assam	7	59	32	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	10	115
4.	Bihar	175	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	9	6	4	74	0	0	0	0	0	1	170
6.	Goa	385	1912	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2422
7.	Gujarat	3	49	15	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	74
8.	Haryana	26	23	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	106
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	28	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	35	0	0	2	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	110

12.	Karnataka	32	379	42	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	20	489
13.	Kerala	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	257	3	110	19	16	0	0	0	0	0	80	485
15.	Maharashtra	18	640	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	688
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
17.	Meghalaya	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	152	29	205	142	1	0	0	0	0	0	475	1004
21.	Punjab	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
22.	Rajasthan	3701	43	39	42	0	0	0	19	0	0	139	3983
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	224	611	29	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	1	873
25.	Telangana	0	230	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22
28.	Uttarakhand	0	34	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	49
29.	West Bengal	19	401	37	20	17	114	2	0	0	0	882	1492
	Total (States)	5126	4742	697	252	186	131	19	19	1	0	1746	12919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	543	19	25	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	201	813
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	175
	TOTAL (UTs)	543	29	28	5	22	0	0	0	0	0	378	1005
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5669	4771	725	257	208	131	19	19	1	0	2124	13924
2015													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	872	22	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	95	998
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
3.	Assam	109	32	1	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	175
4.	Bihar	46	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	190	4	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	5	229
6.	Goa	5224	944	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6420
7.	Gujarat	89	76	185	42	9	9	0	0	0	0	38	448
8.	Haryana	25	26	16	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	52	125

9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	3	10	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	131
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	14	71	0	7	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
12.	Karnataka	581	165	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	800
13.	Kerala	1	13	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82	2254	686	72	91	3	24	0	0	0	231	3443
15.	Maharashtra	1283	45	113	12	0	0	0	42	0	0	26	1521
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
20.	Odisha	8	241	1	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	266
21.	Punjab	0	100	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	104
22.	Rajasthan	57	4540	89	84	0	6	64	4	0	0	335	5179
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	959	345	19	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	1347
25.	Telangana	449	142	59	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	885
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	9	1	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttarakhand	24	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	37
29.	West Bengal	278	14	106	68	14	270	0	1	3	0	1059	1813
	TOTAL (STATES)	10212	9431	1563	342	272	293	88	57	3	0	2223	24484
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
34.	Delhi UT	26	324	11	35	77	0	0	1	0	0	95	569
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	29	324	11	35	77	0	0	1	0	0	123	600
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	10241	9755	1574	377	349	293	88	58	3	0	2346	25084
2016													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	736	11	36	0	3	0	0	0	0	95	883
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	36	51	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
4.	Bihar	193	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236

5.	Chhattisgarh	191	35	6	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	265
6.	Goa	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
7.	Gujarat	125	117	184	16	35	3	0	0	0	0	97	577
8.	Haryana	1	27	46	0	6	0	0	8	0	1	19	108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	141	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	156
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	20	2	0	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	45
12.	Karnataka	317	429	25	4	9	0	0	1	0	1	226	1012
13.	Kerala	346	20	28	8	0	0	42	18	0	0	152	614
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1539	585	1926	157	101	12	96	0	0	0	401	4817
15.	Maharashtra	73	1020	33	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	1141
16.	Manipur	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
17.	Meghalaya	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
18.	Mizoram	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	457	11	2	11	12	0	0	1	0	0	2	496
21.	Punjab	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	34
22.	Rajasthan	5099	30	118	0	8	0	24	1	0	0	487	5767
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1200	1087	9	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	65	2371
25.	Telangana	0	314	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	32	355
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	687	25	24	39	27	31	0	40	6	0	45	924
28.	Uttarakhand	0	13	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
29.	West Bengal	23	155	165	4	121	161	0	0	2	0	2164	2793
	TOTAL (STATES)	10357	4941	2589	335	349	212	162	71	8	2	3813	22837
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
34.	Delhi UT	152	24	1	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	264
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	152	39	1	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	280
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	10509	4980	2590	412	349	212	162	71	8	2	3824	23117

Note : Data is provisional

Source : Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT.

Plan to block WhatsApp in militancy hit areas of Jammu and Kashmir

858. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government under took a plan to block WhatsApp in militancy hit areas in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the use of internet to make calls has increased problems for the security agencies as they have been unable to crack it due to end to end encryption by the service provider; 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) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Because of encryption and propriety coding-decoding technique being used by Voice over Internet Protocol provider, it is not possible to monitor the communication being provided by such service providers.

Uniforms of police and armed forces sold in open market

859. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uniforms of police and armed forces are being sold in the market in the National Capital and other parts of the country which are being misused by terrorists and other anti-social elements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to ban the sale of police and armed forces uniforms in the open market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, cases have been registered by them regarding misuse of uniforms of Police in the NCT of Delhi. Details of such cases registered under various Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and persons arrested by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2018) are as under:–

Year	Number of cases	Number of persons arrested
2015	01	08
2016	01	05
2017	01	01
2018 (upto 30.06.18)	01	01

Restriction on wearing of Service Uniforms by unauthorised personnel is laid down in Sections 140 and 171 of IPC.

Reduction in stone pelting on security forces in Jammu and Kashmir

†860. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to unilateral stoppage of operations against terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir, there has been a reduction in stone pelting on security forces;

(b) if not, whether Government proposes to start the operations against terrorists again; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) On 16.05.2018 Government had issued instructions to the security forces and army not to undertake offensive operations during the period of Ramazan in Jammu and Kashmir. However, if it is essential for protecting the life of the common people, the security forces would be compelled to take appropriate action. During the period from 17th May to 17th June, 2018, 117 incidents of stone pelting were reported in Jammu and Kashmir as against 219 during the period of 15th April to 16th May, 2018.

Shortage of women police personnel

†861. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested to the States to recruit women police personnel to check the increasing incidents of crime against women and to fill the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

shortage of women police personnel and to increase the participation of women police personnel;

(b) the percentage of women police personnel at present and the proposal of Government to increase the percentage; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 4.9.2009, 22.4.2013 and 21.5.2014 to all the State Governments to increase the representation of women to 33% of the total strength of Police personnel in the States. All the State Governments have also been requested to create additional posts of women Constables/Sub-Inspectors by converting the vacant posts of male 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.

As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development, as on 01.01.2017, the actual strength of women police personnel is 7.28% at all India level.

Further, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are subjects falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to recruit women police personnel to check the increasing incidents of crime against women and to fill the shortage of women police personnel.

Disappearance of children in the country

†862. 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 the cases of disappearance of children has gone up in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of missing boys and girls and details of persons caught in this connection during the last three years along with action taken against them;

(c) the number of cases out of above cases which are associated with human trafficking; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of people killed in mob lynching following rumours of child kidnapping in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise and gender-wise details of missing children (including unrecovered children from previous years), children missing during the year and total children missing for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State/UT-wise details of number of victims trafficked (Below 18 years of age) from 2014 to 2016 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No such information is available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2014 to 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2014 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including missing children from previous year)			Traced		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2014										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1254	789	2043	1944	1498	3442	1439	1010	2449
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	14	43	29	14	43	22	13	35
3.	Assam	881	507	1388	890	512	1402	479	242	721
4.	Bihar	766	773	1539	1205	1144	2349	416	474	890
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	713	1779	1367	923	2290	1112	682	1794
6.	Goa	39	24	63	51	41	92	36	24	60
7.	Gujarat	826	549	1375	1189	783	1972	781	503	1284
8.	Haryana	653	646	1299	1452	1829	3281	390	431	821
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136	69	205	182	276	458	134	245	379
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	315	323	638	753	707	1460	246	262	508
11.	Jharkhand	191	193	384	329	397	726	173	221	394
12.	Karnataka	2035	1999	4034	2344	2424	4768	1523	1459	2982

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	601	478	1079	709	586	1295	466	439	905
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	2689	6689	6383	3916	10299	3622	2108	5730
15.	Maharashtra	6844	4457	11301	11501	8182	19683	7941	5816	13757
16.	Manipur	22	14	36	22	14	36	21	13	34
17.	Meghalaya	81	53	134	81	53	134	75	47	122
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
19.	Nagaland	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	0	3
20.	Odisha	736	354	1090	2328	860	3188	271	136	407
21.	Punjab	180	393	573	409	746	1155	197	346	543
22.	Rajasthan	1368	964	2332	1935	1612	3547	1497	1101	2598
23.	Sikkim	47	47	94	49	47	96	45	43	88
24.	Tamil Nadu	2197	1176	3373	2750	1680	4430	2202	1138	3340
25.	Telangana	1547	891	2438	1900	1128	3028	1074	607	1681
26.	Tripura	326	120	446	327	123	450	325	121	446
27.	Uttar Pradesh	854	1235	2089	1593	2340	3933	856	1409	2265
28.	Uttarakhand	118	118	236	118	118	236	72	72	144
29.	West Bengal	10192	4179	14371	15449	6475	21924	10218	4575	14793
	TOTAL (STATES)	37309	23768	61077	57294	38429	95723	35638	23537	59175
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	11	28	21	13	34	16	10	26

31.	Chandigarh	112	52	164	178	163	341	92	45	137
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	5	24	19	5	24	11	2	13
33.	Daman and Diu	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	1	4
34.	Delhi UT	4113	3400	7513	6441	5882	12323	3354	2995	6349
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	37	22	59	37	22	59	37	20	57
	Total (UTs)	4305	3492	7797	6703	6087	12790	3513	3073	6586
	Total (All India)	41614	27260	68874	63997	44516	108513	39151	26610	65761
2015										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285	1911	1367	3278	1261	848	2109
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102	78	27	105	60	22	82
3.	Assam	904	594	1498	1315	854	2169	698	439	1137
4.	Bihar	1148	909	2057	1939	1584	3523	1344	1100	2444
5.	Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102	1762	924	2686	1233	588	1821
6.	Goa	18	23	41	33	40	73	21	21	42
7.	Gujarat	601	491	1092	1009	771	1780	611	477	1088
8.	Haryana	894	842	1736	1554	1654	3208	740	661	1401
9.	Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249	207	115	322	142	70	212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	198	414	723	643	1366	380	210	590
11.	Jharkhand	180	187	367	357	363	720	102	89	191
12.	Karnataka	1018	1659	2677	1839	2655	4494	777	1436	2213
13.	Kerala	807	772	1579	1050	919	1969	820	771	1591
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919	8502	4266	12768	5917	3286	9203
15.	Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450	6103	4273	10376	2808	1974	4782
16.	Manipur	22	12	34	44	26	70	19	11	30
17.	Meghalaya	89	78	167	95	84	179	63	56	119
18.	Mizoram	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3
19.	Nagaland	10	23	33	10	24	34	8	20	28
20.	Odisha	1265	542	1807	3322	1266	4588	470	228	698
21.	Punjab	374	185	559	586	585	1171	301	177	478
22.	Rajasthan	1544	963	2507	1982	1474	3456	723	510	1233
23.	Sikkim	64	55	119	64	55	119	47	27	74
24.	Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280	3455	1915	5370	2846	1355	4201
25.	Telangana	1808	1179	2987	2634	1700	4334	1990	1323	3313
26.	Tripura	130	41	171	136	43	179	124	27	151

27.	Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720	1994	2394	4388	930	1192	2122
28.	Uttarakhand	250	281	531	365	384	749	157	168	325
29.	West Bengal	5365	2311	7676	10596	4211	14807	4296	1965	6261
	Total (States)	32073	20089	52162	53665	34619	88284	28888	19054	47942
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	41	14	55	37	12	49
31.	Chandigarh	142	75	217	228	193	421	124	63	187
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	8	3	11	2	3	5
33.	Daman and Diu	8	17	25	12	18	30	4	16	20
34.	Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928	7758	6164	13922	3204	2978	6182
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	44	20	64	44	23	67	42	22	64
	Total (UTs)	4522	3759	8281	8091	6415	14506	3413	3094	6507
	Total (All India)	36595	23848	60443	61756	41034	102790	32301	22148	54449
2016										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1365	790	2155	2015	1309	3324	1214	698	1912
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	9	38	47	14	61	24	9	33
3.	Assam	857	524	1381	1474	939	2413	708	361	1069
4.	Bihar	3730	1087	4817	4325	1571	5896	2324	702	3026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	1643	619	2262	2172	955	3127	1483	568	2051
6.	Goa	17	9	26	29	28	57	15	10	25
7.	Gujarat	944	371	1315	1342	665	2007	839	408	1247
8.	Haryana	973	795	1768	1787	1788	3575	877	818	1695
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	77	170	158	122	280	104	70	174
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138	166	304	481	589	1070	190	164	354
11.	Jharkhand	260	219	479	515	493	1008	189	140	329
12.	Karnataka	889	1054	1943	1951	2273	4224	1328	1405	2733
13.	Kerala	768	756	1524	871	864	1735	773	747	1520
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6037	2466	8503	8622	3446	12068	5692	2505	8197
15.	Maharashtra	2532	1856	4388	5827	4155	9982	2658	1699	4357
16.	Manipur	49	97	146	74	112	186	69	103	172
17.	Meghalaya	68	56	124	100	84	184	86	69	155
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	47	24	71	49	28	77	39	24	63
20.	Odisha	1363	538	1901	4215	1576	5791	379	210	589
21.	Punjab	414	183	597	699	591	1290	346	164	510

22.	Rajasthan	1338	642	1980	2597	1606	4203	2093	1123	3216
23.	Sikkim	77	32	109	93	57	150	76	34	110
24.	Tamil Nadu	3162	1470	4632	3771	2030	5801	3202	1458	4660
25.	Telangana	2277	1402	3679	2921	1779	4700	2340	1257	3597
26.	Tripura	132	37	169	144	53	197	125	46	171
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1465	1438	2903	2529	2640	5169	846	1015	1861
28.	Uttarakhand	224	211	435	432	427	859	312	277	589
29.	West Bengal	5986	2349	8335	12286	4595	16881	3848	1540	5388
	Total (States)	36877	19277	56154	61526	34789	96315	32179	17624	49803
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	40	13	53	37	11	48
31.	Chandigarh	127	74	201	231	204	435	91	61	152
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	10	19	29	18	21	39	8	19	27
34.	Delhi UT	3982	2939	6921	8536	6125	14661	3235	2628	5863
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	35	18	53	37	21	58	30	19	49
	Total (UTs)	4190	3063	7253	8868	6386	15254	3401	2740	6141
	Total (All India)	41067	22340	63407	70394	41175	111569	35580	20364	55944

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Number of Victims trafficked (Below 18 yrs. of age) during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13	13	22	52	74	0	44	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	36	42	2	9	11	0	2	2
3.	Assam	28	75	103	32	97	129	34	96	130
4.	Bihar	173	47	220	192	38	230	183	13	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	58	93	51	50	101	60	78	138
6.	Goa	8	11	19	0	2	2	0	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1	25	26	91	244	335	137	348	485
8.	Haryana	16	10	26	46	17	63	5	8	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	7	0	7	2	2	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	20	100	120	71	127	198	18	72	90
12.	Karnataka	36	29	65	103	75	178	113	219	332

13.	Kerala	0	1	1	56	10	66	18	65	83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	75	110	10	45	55	62	35	97
15.	Maharashtra	452	81	533	94	201	295	78	94	172
16.	Manipur	4	12	16	3	0	3	2	7	9
17.	Meghalaya	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	114	713	827	56	87	143	98	108*	206
21.	Punjab	1	2	3	103	0	103	47	1	48
22.	Rajasthan	1169	182	1351	1804	583	2387	1823	696	2519
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	44	62	68	75	143	122	195	317
25.	Telangana	0	1	1	139	161	300	0	7	7
26.	Tripura	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	4	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1	27	11	3	14	748	74	822
28.	Uttarakhand	8	11	19	1	13	14	1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	95	1357	1452	239	1553	1792	426	2687	3113
	Total (States)	2247	2893	5140	3209	3446	6655	3979	4863	8842

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	15	1	16	22	5	27	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	645	117	762	369	96	465	144	46	190
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	50	15	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	710	135	845	391	102	493	144	48	192
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2957	3028	5985	3600	3548	7148	4123	4911	9034

Note : Data is provisional.

* 7 Transgender Victims Trafficked from Andhra Pradesh is included.

Source : Monthly Anti-Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT police.

Vacancies in police forces

†863. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of police personnel are lying vacant in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is affecting the safety of citizens and various other works;

(c) whether Government would take quick decision on filling up these vacancies to curb constantly increasing crimes and provide police force as per requirement for providing more safety to people; and

(d) the State-wise number of police personnel and the requirement of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), there are a large number of vacant posts in police forces in all the States and Union Territories.

(b) to (d) Public Order and Police fall in List–II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies to curb the increasing cases of crimes as well as providing more safety to people. However, the Centre advises the States from time to time for taking requisite action in this regard. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 09.09.2014 and 19.4.2018 to all the State Governments for filling up the existing vacancies in the Police Force.

Further, recruitment is continuous process. The vacancies in the police 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.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Islands Development Agency

864. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted the Islands Development Agency for holistic development of 26 Islands including key infrastructure projects, digital connectivity, green energy, desalination plants, waste management, promotion of fisheries and tourism-based projects;

(b) whether Government plans to dispense with the requirement of Restricted Area Permit for foreigners visiting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) 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) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted an Islands Development Agency (IDA) to oversee the comprehensive development of Islands.

(b) and (c) In the interest of promoting tourism and overall development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it has been decided to exclude 29 inhabited islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regime upto 31st December, 2022 with certain conditions.

(d) In view of (b) and (c), does not arise.

Lynching by mob due to rumours and fake news

865. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of killings and lynching by mob due to rumours and fake news, in the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for spurt in the incidents of mob lynching recently in the country;

(c) whether Government has issued any advisory to the States and UTs to keep a watch for early detection of rumours of child lifting and to take measures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what action has been taken to tame social media operators to monitor and keep a check on rumours and fake news?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order and protect life and property, therefore, rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Ministry of Home Affairs have, however, issued advisory to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. Such an advisory was also issued to the States and UTs on 04.07.2018, wherein State Governments and UT Administration have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. Media platform WhatsApp has been asked to take measures to contain the proliferation of fake, motivated sensational messages in order to contain rumour mongering.

Cases registered under SC/ST (POA) Act

866. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD:
PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of cases registered under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act during 2014-15 to 2017-18 in the country;

(b) the details of persons convicted under SC/ST (POA) Act during 2014-15 to 2017-18 in the country, State-wise details thereof and rate of conviction thereof; and

(c) the number of special courts started under SC/ST (POA) Act during 2014-15 to 2017-18 in the country, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted in the country under Crimes/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively. The latest available and published data pertains to the year 2016.

(c) Section 14 of the PoA Act specifies that for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, provided that in Districts where less number of cases under this Act is recorded, the State Governments shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, specify for such Districts, the Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act.

Accordingly, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trials of cases under the PoA Act, 195 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by fourteen States, *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh (14), Bihar (05), Chhattisgarh (17), Gujarat (16), Karnataka (08), Kerala (03), Madhya Pradesh (43), Maharashtra (03), Odisha (03), Rajasthan (25), Tamil Nadu (06), Telangana (10), Uttar Pradesh (40) and Uttarakhand (02).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes during 2014-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2113	974	41	2170	1809	149
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	7886	6146	101	8927	8300	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	346	52	584	594	67
6.	Goa	13	9	1	13	17	1
7.	Gujarat	1094	1010	26	2744	2695	33
8.	Haryana	475	326	55	661	614	104

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119	67	9	158	130	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	566	62
12.	Karnataka	1865	1610	39	4140	3946	75
13.	Kerala	712	351	25	623	526	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	3345	1492	6471	6433	2608
15.	Maharashtra	1768	1464	59	4286	4332	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1657	1924	23	2960	2968	34
21.	Punjab	123	48	6	152	92	19
22.	Rajasthan	6735	2794	750	5122	5312	1680
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	4	4	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1494	1266	84	3496	3535	177
25.	Telangana	1427	887	37	2233	1861	54
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	6123	1843	24964	17935	4549
28.	Uttarakhand	60	39	8	78	72	6
29.	West Bengal	130	106	1	173	146	1
	Total (States)	40300	29320	4714	70903	61887	9988
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	86	74	5	103	100	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	14	9	0	5	9	0
	Total (UTs)	101	84	5	112	112	9
	Total (All India)	40401	29404	4719	71015	61999	9997

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2263	965	32	1885	1494	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	5	0	0	4	0	0
4.	Bihar	6367	4625	118	7620	6751	201
5.	Chhattisgarh	216	231	62	433	429	87
6.	Goa	13	9	1	1	3	1
7.	Gujarat	1010	950	11	2580	2632	27
8.	Haryana	510	351	35	696	630	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94	68	2	124	132	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	736	409	40	713	515	46
12.	Karnataka	1852	1346	23	4494	4016	32
13.	Kerala	696	376	11	530	515	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	3503	721	6418	6485	1268
15.	Maharashtra	1804	1381	64	4666	4198	169
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1823	1424	55	1914	1913	110
21.	Punjab	147	64	11	166	106	25
22.	Rajasthan	5911	2420	755	4294	4672	1517
23.	Sikkim	3	3	1	3	3	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1736	1334	56	3814	3573	165
25.	Telangana	1293	893	71	1055	1122	85
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	1	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8357	6526	2033	26609	20365	4952
28.	Uttarakhand	80	51	19	104	99	34
29.	West Bengal	150	61	0	130	129	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	38613	26990	4121	68254	59782	8843

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	51	35	1	35	41	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	11	0	12	11	0
	Total (UTs)	57	46	1	47	52	1
	Total (All India)	38670	27036	4122	68301	59834	8844
2016							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2335	1206	31	2181	1485	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	3	0	4	3	0
4.	Bihar	5701	5228	204	7099	6449	323
5.	Chhattisgarh	243	250	56	410	434	111
6.	Goa	11	3	1	6	8	1
7.	Gujarat	1322	1198	22	3582	3438	41
8.	Haryana	639	476	39	912	894	53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116	86	1	176	177	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	525	281	87	586	368	89
12.	Karnataka	1869	1493	22	3638	3254	27
13.	Kerala	810	444	13	739	563	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4922	4611	886	8347	8294	1642
15.	Maharashtra	1750	1490	106	4609	4436	201
16.	Manipur	2	3	0	1	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1796	1436	34	1986	1936	67

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	132	82	16	225	167	21
22.	Rajasthan	5134	2391	541	4634	4594	877
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1291	992	76	3057	2395	144
25.	Telangana	1529	780	24	1513	1091	38
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10426	8387	1570	33007	25644	3276
28.	Uttarakhand	65	39	24	71	67	31
29.	West Bengal	119	127	0	140	162	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	40743	31007	3753	76925	65863	7001
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	54	32	0	64	51	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	3	0	9	10	0
	TOTAL (UTS)	58	35	0	73	61	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	40801	31042	3753	76998	65924	7001

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime/Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes during 2014-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	390	190	6	517	327	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	77	48	4	188	161	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	490	69	737	777	88

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	Goa	6	7	0	5	7	0
7.	Gujarat	223	204	3	504	519	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	16	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	402	277	36	460	411	39
12.	Karnataka	397	395	11	1093	1019	13
13.	Kerala	120	86	6	130	109	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1577	1573	607	2691	2701	927
15.	Maharashtra	443	400	12	941	883	15
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	533	511	18	744	730	26
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1681	660	209	1262	1261	375
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	8	8	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	20	0	24	45	0
25.	Telangana	333	216	5	737	649	9
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	18	6	35	36	23
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	107	96	2	147	140	3
	TOTAL (STATES)	6815	5195	995	10242	9796	1574
30.	Andsman and Nicobar Islands	6	3	0	12	10	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	1	0	2	1	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	12	5	0	15	12	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6827	5200	995	10257	9808	1574
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	362	159	3	294	268	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	21	2	5	61	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	373	376	120	627	680	140
6.	Goa	8	6	0	4	7	0
7.	Gujarat	248	226	3	704	678	6
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	0	7	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	266	176	25	383	291	30
12.	Karnataka	386	282	5	777	766	9
13.	Kerala	165	96	2	161	138	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1358	1363	281	2393	2404	415
15.	Maharashtra	482	350	25	995	869	59
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	691	506	32	728	739	39
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1409	525	161	963	976	261
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	25	0	36	41	0
25.	Telangana	386	246	16	383	322	25

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Tripura	3	1	0	3	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	7	9	12	16
28.	Uttarakhand	6	2	1	2	2	1
29.	West Bengal	84	28	0	70	55	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	6270	4400	683	8544	8321	1014
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5	0	16	19	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	2	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	1	0	0	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	6	7	0	18	23	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6276	4407	683	8562	8344	1014
2016							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405	265	2	451	290	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	25	22	5	85	64	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	402	393	78	602	576	93
6.	Goa	11	6	1	4	3	0
7.	Gujarat	281	237	1	712	678	4
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	4	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	280	170	34	277	207	40
12.	Karnataka	374	304	0	726	635	0
13.	Kerala	182	133	4	179	149	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1823	1795	273	3119	3110	426
15.	Maharashtra	403	396	21	964	991	38

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	8	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	681	618	18	855	801	25
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	3	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1195	538	139	1064	1065	226
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	19	1	41	39	1
25.	Telangana	375	229	12	553	483	18
26.	Tripura	3	1	0	3	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	12	9	7	26
28.	Uttarakhand	3	3	0	3	3	0
29.	West Bengal	83	136	0	76	152	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	6556	5272	602	9739	9259	913
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	5	0	6	5	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	12	5	0	7	5	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6568	5277	602	9746	9264	913

Increase in crimes against women

867. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether crimes against women in the country have increased drastically during current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise since 1 January, 2018, till date; and

(c) the details of various crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, between 1 April, 2017 to 1 March, 2018 and 1 April, 2016 to 31 March, 2017, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise (including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under Crime against Women during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The latest available published data pertains to year 2016. District-wise data, in this regard, is not maintained.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2014-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	13400	839	21692	20120	1467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19169	10039	518	27667	11943	556
4.	Bihar	15393	10135	525	19814	15726	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5629	1531	8875	9196	2047
6.	Goa	508	329	14	497	472	16
7.	Gujarat	10854	10160	174	25787	26079	355
8.	Haryana	9010	5751	692	9893	9292	1011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1122	69	2007	1912	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	2360	105	4961	4824	138
11.	Jharkhand	6086	4585	786	7045	6804	1010
12.	Karnataka	14004	11298	354	23110	20712	891
13.	Kerala	11451	10150	553	13940	13321	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	25515	5773	42351	42208	9295

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
15.	Maharashtra	26818	22834	926	49066	47885	1428
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	312	13	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	68	47	22	82	59	30
20.	Odisha	14651	12194	429	20292	19470	763
21.	Punjab	5481	3174	637	7034	5370	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	16442	3659	23772	23407	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	104	46	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	4756	1186	9295	8622	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	11366	504	19966	17761	644
26.	Tripura	1618	1343	108	2070	2724	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	26506	5288	112846	69734	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	992	284	1694	1582	434
29.	West Bengal	38424	35332	422	50335	45770	517
	Total (States)	323469	246427	25609	505529	426152	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	97	12	128	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	262	65	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	0	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	15	1	7	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	6412	1008	8377	7240	1480
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	88	78	1
	Total (UTs)	15988	6862	1087	9010	7850	1583
	Total (All India)	339457	253289	26696	514539	434002	46998
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	13255	768	22530	20265	1565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	0	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23365	12287	669	22867	12593	741

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	13904	9148	508	16484	13357	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	4910	2319	6935	7212	2861
6.	Goa	392	319	27	402	405	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	7025	114	18145	17912	206
8.	Haryana	9511	5348	805	8329	8213	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1012	61	1685	1701	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	2538	83	5063	4951	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	4722	726	6398	6501	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	251	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	649	11461	11490	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	4233	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	1229	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	7	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	12	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	138	187	213	166
19.	Nagaland	91	70	24	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	511	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	794	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	3318	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	6	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	867	9418	7965	1629
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	533	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	99	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	7151	105231	71019	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	628	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	420	36368	37997	500
	Total (States)	311272	238026	26950	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	7	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	65	466	453	87

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	2	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	0	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	880	10630	9439	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	1	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	4	120	88	4
	TOTAL (UTs)	17971	8320	959	11408	10133	1226
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	329243	246346	27909	456672	400627	49988
2016							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	14774	922	26606	21244	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	239	23	389	284	23
3.	Assam	20869	11004	470	21738	11589	475
4.	Bihar	13400	13951	639	17448	18366	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	5114	1207	7317	7082	1573
6.	Goa	371	236	18	349	300	19
7.	Gujarat	8532	7676	122	18649	18557	294
8.	Haryana	9839	5603	560	9296	8171	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	947	83	1635	1564	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	1823	56	3985	3546	68
11.	Jharkhand	5453	4136	766	6504	4997	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	9936	271	22730	18647	387
13.	Kerala	10034	9408	500	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	3888	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	1135	46941	44686	2101
16.	Manipur	253	165	7	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	88	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	71	126	122	76
19.	Nagaland	105	61	23	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	392	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	550	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	2884	20457	20597	4159

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	153	113	11	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	647	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	471	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	130	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	5795	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	243	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	319	34726	35215	392
	TOTAL (STATES)	322949	251273	22291	480788	400664	39758
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	8	114	89	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	52	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	2	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	0	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	736	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	0	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	5	93	95	6
	TOTAL (UTs)	16005	9031	803	14448	10506	1014
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	338954	260304	23094	495236	411170	40772

Crimes against women of dalit community

868. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crimes committed against women belonging to dalit community during last three years in the country; and

(b) whether the rate of aforesaid crimes has come down or increased in the last three years and the year-wise rate of such crimes for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the cases registered on crime against women under the Prevention of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes from 2014 to 2016 are as under:–

Year	2014	2015	2016
Total cases	5149	5713	6501

The latest data pertains upto the year 2016.

(b) No such specific data is maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Conviction rate in crimes committed against dalits

869. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise conviction rate in respect of crimes committed against dalits in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for poor conviction rates in respect of aforesaid crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted and conviction rate under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The latest data pertains to the year 2016.

(b) The reasons for low conviction rate in regard to the cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, may be attributed to delay in lodging FIR, witnesses and complainants becoming hostile, absence of proper scrutiny of the cases by Prosecution before filing the charge-sheet in the Court, lack of proper presentation of the case by the prosecution and appreciation of evidence by the Court, prosecution unable to prove the charges and long pendency of the trial makes the witness lose their interest and lack of corroborative evidence.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered (CR),Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR) under Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for Crimes against Scheduled Castes during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	CVR
2014					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2104	972	41	5.1

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	CVR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
3.	Assam	2	0	0	-
4.	Bihar	7874	6134	101	6.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	346	52	26.5
6.	Goa	12	9	1	100.0
7.	Gujarat	1075	991	26	3.6
8.	Haryana	444	312	55	12.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	61	9	20.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	25.9
12.	Karnataka	1865	1609	39	4.1
13.	Kerala	712	351	25	16.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	3345	1492	50.8
15.	Maharashtra	1763	1455	59	7.7
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	1657	1924	23	1.9
21.	Punjab	123	48	6	12.0
22.	Rajasthan	6734	2794	750	44.4
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	100.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1486	1258	81	7.3
25.	Telangana	1427	886	37	9.0
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	6123	1843	55.8
28.	Uttarakhand	60	39	8	28.6
29.	West Bengal	130	106	1	1.8
	TOTAL (STATES)	40208	29248	4711	28.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	CVR
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	86	74	5	14.3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	5	4	0	-
	TOTAL (UTS)	92	79	5	13.9
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	40300	29327	4716	28.4
2015					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2263	963	32	5.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
3.	Assam	5	0	0	-
4.	Bihar	6293	4575	118	16.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	216	231	62	27.6
6.	Goa	13	9	1	10.0
7.	Gujarat	1009	949	11	3.3
8.	Haryana	510	351	35	14.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91	64	2	3.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	736	409	40	15.2
12.	Karnataka	1841	1340	23	2.8
13.	Kerala	695	376	11	9.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	3503	721	33.7
15.	Maharashtra	1795	1376	64	8.3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	1821	1424	55	3.9
21.	Punjab	147	64	11	35.5

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	CVR
22.	Rajasthan	5911	2420	755	40.5
23.	Sikkim	3	3	1	50.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1735	1334	53	4.5
25.	Telangana	1292	893	71	9.0
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8357	6526	2033	57.9
28.	Uttarakhand	80	51	19	57.6
29.	West Bengal	150	61	0	0.0
	Total (States)	38510	26922	4118	27.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	49	34	1	9.1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	2	2	0	-
	Total (UTs)	54	36	1	8.3
	Total (All India)	38564	26958	4119	27.2
2016					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2335	1206	31	3.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
3.	Assam	4	3	0	-
4.	Bihar	5701	5218	204	18.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	243	250	56	40.9
6.	Goa	10	3	1	7.7
7.	Gujarat	1321	1197	22	4.7
8.	Haryana	639	465	39	12.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	115	84	1	3.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	525	281	87	40.8

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	CVR
12.	Karnataka	1866	1488	22	2.8
13.	Kerala	810	444	13	7.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4922	4611	886	31.2
15.	Maharashtra	1736	1484	106	10.9
16.	Manipur	2	3	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	1796	1432	34	3.3
21.	Punjab	132	82	16	27.6
22.	Rajasthan	5134	2391	541	44.5
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1287	991	76	7.8
25.	Telangana	1529	780	23	6.2
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10426	8387	1570	55.8
28.	Uttarakhand	65	39	24	57.1
29.	West Bengal	119	127	0	0.0
	Total (States)	40718	30966	3752	25.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	53	32	0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	-
	Total (UTs)	56	33	0	0.0
	Total (All India)	40774	30999	3752	25.8

Rise in communal incidents

†870. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steep rise in communal incidents during the last four years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the year-wise details of communal riots and attacks made in the name of killing of cows during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, peace and communal harmony and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with the State Governments/UTs. The details regarding attacks made in the name of killing of cows etc. are not maintained centrally. However, advisory was issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 9.8.2016 to ensure appropriate action as per law against the miscreants responsible for untoward incidents and disturbance of law and order in the name of protection of cow.

As per the available information, the year-wise number of communal incidents are as follows:–

Year	No. of communal incidents
2014	644
2015	751
2016	703
2017	822

Mob lynching on suspicion of child lifting

871. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the growing incidents of mob lynching of innocents in different parts of the country on suspicion of child lifting; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order and protect life and property, therefore, rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Ministry of Home Affairs have, however, issued advisory to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. Such an advisory was also issued to the States and UTs on 04.07.2018 wherein State Governments and UT Administration have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends of circulation of rumours having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. Through this advisory, State Governments have also been advised that complaints of kidnapping or abduction of children are promptly acted upon and in a manner that instills a sense of confidence in the affected family or locality that action as per law would be taken and the guilty would be brought to book.

Naxal affected areas in Jharkhand

872. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided by the Union Government to Jharkhand has helped decrease the level of naxal violence;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is working on a more efficient plan to help these naxal affected areas in Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence has decreased substantially in Jharkhand. The reduction is due to comprehensive security and development initiatives taken by the Central and State Governments over a period of time. LWE violence data in Jharkhand for the period 2010 to 2018 is as follows:–

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	501	157
2011	517	182
2012	480	163
2013	387	152
2014	384	103
2015	310	56
2016	323	85
2017	251	56
2018 (up to 30 June)	109	28

(c) and (d) The Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in infrastructure, education, health, skill development, agriculture etc. several initiatives have been taken specifically for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the most affected districts.

Resolute implementation of this policy by the Central and State Government has already resulted in considerable improvement of the situation and will eventually lead to complete elimination of the LWE menace from the State.

Assistance to States affected by naxal problem

873. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided by Government on security as well as development fronts to the States affected by the naxal problem, State-wise;

(b) whether these funds provided by Government to the specific States, helped decrease the level of naxal violence;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether Government is working on a more efficient plan to help these naxal affected States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of assistance in terms of funds provided by Government of India are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence has decreased substantially in the country. The reduction is due to comprehensive security and development initiatives taken by the Central and State Governments over a period of time. State-wise data on LWE violence for the period 2009 to 2018 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, The Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in infrastructure, education, health, skill development, agriculture etc, several initiatives have been taken specifically for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the most affected districts.

Resolute implementation of this policy by the Central and State Government has already resulted in considerable improvement of the situation and will eventually lead to complete elimination of the LWE menace form the State.

Statement-I

Details of funds provided by MHA for combating LWE menace for last three years and current year.

(₹ in crore)

Period	Amount
2015-16	356.41
2016-17	273.98
2017-18	743.93
2018-19	732.01

Funds released to State Governments by MHA during last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.95	13.06	29.04	26.61
2.	Bihar	17.99	13.87	68.63	88.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	95.76	49.95	145.75	190.28
4.	Jharkhand	59.33	61.96	187.37	297.16
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.51	0.00	2.90	1.94
6.	Maharashtra	18.86	21.80	39.86	25.73
7.	Odisha	50.35	16.56	141.82	50.77
8.	Telangana	11.03	9.61	25.22	26.26
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7.04	4.96	7.29	2.37
10.	West Bengal	17.06	18.23	22.12	0.00
	TOTAL	293.88	210.00	670.00	709.50

1. Funds provided to the States for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts

Sl.No.	State	Funds spent (₹ in crore)
1.	AP/Telangana	1,150.00
2	Bihar	559.00
3	Chhattisgarh	2,158.00
4	Jharkhand	1,162.00

Sl.No.	State	Funds spent (in ₹ crore)
5	Madhya Pradesh	182.00
6	Maharashtra	849.00
7	Odisha	871.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	44.00
	TOTAL	6975.00

2. Funds provided to the States for establishment of ITIs/SDCs in 47/34 LWE affected districts

Sl.No.	State	Funds released (₹ in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.13
2.	Bihar	24.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	43.23
4.	Jharkhand	60.23
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5.14
6.	Maharashtra	6.81
7.	Odisha	27.96
8.	Telangana	3.75
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5.14
10.	West Bengal	5.31
	TOTAL	185.99

3. Funds provided for construction of Mobile Towers in LWE affected States

Development activity	Funds released (₹ in crore)
Mobile Tower construction	4080.00

Statement-II

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2009 to 2018 (up to 30.06.2018) Tentative

State	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	100	24	54	9	67	13	28	7
Bihar	232	72	307	97	316	63	166	44	177	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhattisgarh	529	290	625	343	465	204	370	109	355	111
Jharkhand	742	208	501	157	517	182	480	163	387	152
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	7	1	8	0	11	0	1	0
Maharashtra	154	93	94	45	109	54	134	41	71	19
Odisha	266	67	218	79	192	53	171	45	101	35
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
West Bengal	255	158	350	258	92	45	6	0	1	0
Others	5	0	5	0	6	1	8	0	7	0
TOTAL	2258	908	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397

State	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	18	4	35	8	17	6	26	7	4 (16)	0 (4)
Bihar	163	32	110	17	129	28	99	22	33 (53)	7 (10)
Chhattisgarh	328	112	466	101	395	107	373	130	222 (195)	86 (89)
Jharkhand	384	103	310	56	323	85	251	56	109 (144)	28 (31)
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	12	2	3	1	3 (1)	0 (0)
Maharashtra	70	28	55	18	73	23	69	16	44 (33)	5 (8)
Odisha	103	26	92	28	86	27	81	29	53 (41)	10 (20)
Telangana	14	5	11	2	7	0	5	2	8 (0)	1 (0)
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)
Others	8	0	10	0	6	0	1	0	0 (1)	0 (0)
TOTAL	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278	908	263	476 (484)	137 (162)

*Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2017.

Cancellation of registration of educational institutions

874. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cancelled registration under FCRA of many educational institutions, including JNU, IIT (Delhi), ICMR, IGNOU, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of each of the institution whose registration has been cancelled and reasons therefor, institution-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that merely not submitting annual returns is the cause for cancelling registration; and

(d) if so, how is it justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The FCRA registration of the associations are liable to be cancelled on account of violation of any provisions of FCRA, 2010 and rules made thereunder.

FCRA registration of JNU, IIT (Delhi), ICMR and IGNOU is alive as of today. However, FCRA registration of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, was cancelled on 18/07/2012 for violation of provisions of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made thereunder. Details of other organisation/institution whose registration under FCRA has been cancelled is available on the website: *www.fcraonline.nic.in*.

Incidents of snatching in Delhi

†875. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been six fold increase in incidents of snatching in Delhi;

(b) the number of foreign tourist victims of snatching incidents in Delhi in the last three years;

(c) the number of snatchers caught and got convicted by the police;

(d) whether Government is considering to increase the quantum of punishment for crimes like snatching; and

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir. As reported by Delhi Police, during the year 2016 and 2017, there is decline of 3.28% and 14% respectively in snatching cases registered compared to previous years. During 2018 (upto 30.06.2018), there is 28.90% decline in snatching cases registered as compared to the corresponding period of 2017.

(b) Number of snatching cases registered by Delhi Police in which victims are foreign tourists during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2018) are as under:–

Year	No. of Cases registered
2015	03
2016	19
2017	18
2018 (upto 30.06.2018)	06

(c) Details of number of persons arrested in snatching cases and convicted during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2018) are as under:–

Year	Persons Arrested	Persons convicted
2015	3675	105
2016	5092	46
2017	6454	44
2018 (upto 30.6.2018)	2182	7

(d) and (e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of Government of India.

Rajasthan Apartment Ownership Bill, 2015

876. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide Presidential assent to Rajasthan Apartment Ownership Bill, 2015;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State Government of Rajasthan

forwarded "The Rajasthan Apartment Ownership Bill, 2015" as passed by the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Rajasthan under Article 200 read with Article 254 (2) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the Hon'ble President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India. As per procedure, this Ministry has since initiated inter-ministerial consultation.

Establishment of Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government would state the detailed status of the establishment of Greyhounds Training Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to shelve the proposal for the time being, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for early establishment of the above centre in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The proposal for setting up of state-of-the-art Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 219.16 crore has been approved. The details of possession of land as well as necessary clearances have been requested from the concerned department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of funds for setting up of the centre.

Suicides in the country

878. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suicides in the country have gone up over 50 per cent in the last three years;

(b) if so, whether young adults account for 33 per cent of suicides therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that suicide deaths among men are higher than women thereof;

(d) the State-wise detailed report of suicide for age group between 20-45 and 45-60 therein; and

(e) the reasons behind these suicides and the policy of Government to combat the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the data maintained by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,31,666, 1,33,623 and 1,30,691 persons have committed suicides in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. In the age group of 18 to 30 years a total of 43,130 persons committed suicides in the country in 2016, which constitutes 33% of total suicides in 2016.

(c) A total of 41,971 females have committed suicide in 2016 as against the total number of 1,30,691 persons.

(d) State/UT-wise and age-group wise details on suicides during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) There are many reasons for suicides in the country. Cause-wise and Gender-wise details on suicides during 2016 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*A. State/UT-wise and Age group-wise details of Suicides during 2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	below 14 years	14 and above – below 18 years	18 and above – below 30 years	30 and above – below 45 years	45 and above – below 60 years	60 years and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	312	2076	2101	1054	468	6059
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	14	45	40	18	1	121
3.	Assam	18	276	1003	1052	565	109	3023
4.	Bihar	18	73	178	94	31	17	411
5.	Chhattisgarh	174	476	2419	1886	1242	508	6705
6.	Goa	4	14	75	83	64	33	273
7.	Gujarat	55	496	2859	2506	1317	502	7735
8.	Haryana	68	172	1174	1148	598	194	3354
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	37	209	237	121	28	642
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	12	166	108	31	3	323
11.	Jharkhand	26	103	416	425	278	44	1292
12.	Karnataka	72	386	3164	3899	2305	861	10687
13.	Kerala	39	203	1402	2164	2279	1618	7705

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	127	932	4095	3084	1638	566	10442
15.	Maharashtra	99	889	5633	5804	3285	1485	17195
16.	Manipur	1	4	13	15	3	1	37
17.	Meghalaya	5	15	58	43	29	16	166
18.	Mizoram	0	5	43	49	23	4	124
19.	Nagaland	0	2	18	11	3	0	34
20.	Odisha	36	338	1273	1310	783	164	3904
21.	Punjab	11	50	461	549	298	71	1440
22.	Rajasthan	28	266	1461	1217	544	162	3678
23.	Sikkim	9	18	86	83	46	21	263
24.	Tamil Nadu	140	743	4436	4954	3400	1509	15182
25.	Telangana	46	312	2288	3048	2403	922	9019
26.	Tripura	5	55	191	232	161	33	677
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45	236	1798	1016	339	84	3518
28.	Uttarakhand	3	5	53	52	23	16	152
29.	West Bengal	164	843	4800	4770	2321	553	13451
	Total (States)	1257	7287	41893	41980	25202	9993	127612
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	7	36	43	39	20	146
31.	Chandigarh	0	7	49	46	19	2	123
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4	26	14	9	1	55
33.	Daman and Diu	1	8	21	4	1	1	36
34.	Delhi UT	58	204	947	656	197	93	2155
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
36.	Puducherry	9	18	156	154	160	64	561
	Total (UTs)	70	248	1237	918	425	181	3079
	Total (All India)	1327	7535	43130	42898	25627	10174	130691
2015								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	280	2207	1972	1137	562	6226
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	26	31	44	14	10	135
3.	Assam	6	352	1277	1166	388	42	3231

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	6	86	239	142	36	7	516
5.	Chhattisgarh	220	513	2562	2222	1185	416	7118
6.	Goa	5	11	85	119	49	33	302
7.	Gujarat	45	473	2725	2373	1159	471	7246
8.	Haryana	77	171	1255	1229	606	207	3545
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	26	176	184	121	31	543
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	21	127	170	42	8	372
11.	Jharkhand	14	70	250	273	185	43	835
12.	Karnataka	85	614	3248	3853	2233	753	10786
13.	Kerala	38	259	1255	2197	2289	1654	7692
14.	Madhya Pradesh	167	893	4132	3131	1428	542	10293
15.	Maharashtra	61	730	5391	5880	3450	1458	16970
16.	Manipur	1	4	13	15	3	1	37
17.	Meghalaya	3	17	78	55	14	5	172
18.	Mizoram	2	15	58	36	10	2	123
19.	Nagaland	1	3	12	2	3	0	21
20.	Odisha	48	314	1312	1371	770	272	4087
21.	Punjab	2	44	364	403	188	48	1049
22.	Rajasthan	22	253	1394	1142	510	136	3457
23.	Sikkim	16	18	85	63	41	18	241
24.	Tamil Nadu	139	844	4679	5040	3488	1587	15777
25.	Telangana	33	295	2827	3605	2323	1057	10140
26.	Tripura	5	53	214	257	153	64	746
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58	306	1818	1234	377	109	3902
28.	Uttarakhand	7	14	188	176	72	18	475
29.	West Bengal	265	1029	4691	5319	2654	644	14602
	Total (States)	1413	7734	42693	43673	24928	10198	130639
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	13	45	39	37	22	158
31.	Chandigarh	1	21	36	44	16	3	121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	7	47	24	15	12	106
33.	Daman and Diu	2	1	17	18	0	0	38
34.	Delhi UT	42	152	856	573	172	50	1845
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	2	1	0	5
36.	Puducherry	7	12	156	220	207	109	711
	TOTAL (UTs)	55	206	1159	920	448	196	2984
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1468	7940	43852	44593	25376	10394	133623
2014								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	343	2053	2172	1073	405	6101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	19	71	41	17	2	156
3.	Assam	11	397	1217	1228	624	69	3546
4.	Bihar	15	66	260	235	87	56	719
5.	Chhattisgarh	98	430	2080	1702	1011	362	5683
6.	Goa	3	8	95	91	65	29	291
7.	Gujarat	54	446	2657	2472	1166	430	7225
8.	Haryana	50	183	1164	1105	540	161	3203
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	27	241	229	102	35	644
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	22	111	80	34	8	258
11.	Jharkhand	45	180	482	371	185	37	1300
12.	Karnataka	93	771	3590	3617	2206	668	10945
13.	Kerala	53	277	1498	2424	2426	1768	8446
14.	Madhya Pradesh	145	906	3806	2568	1181	433	9039
15.	Maharashtra	115	773	5628	5483	2972	1336	16307
16.	Manipur	3	9	16	14	7	1	50
17.	Meghalaya	5	11	35	30	13	5	99
18.	Mizoram	4	4	48	39	15	6	116
19.	Nagaland	0	2	5	4	1	1	13
20.	Odisha	61	487	1449	1195	752	216	4160
21.	Punjab	7	61	376	307	159	33	943
22.	Rajasthan	77	309	1756	1504	643	170	4459
23.	Sikkim	12	23	75	76	45	13	244

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	272	924	4936	5145	3421	1424	16122
25.	Telangana	63	350	3063	3223	1955	969	9623
26.	Tripura	21	96	246	205	132	62	762
27.	Uttar Pradesh	82	316	1702	1036	355	99	3590
28.	Uttarakhand	2	38	103	44	14	6	207
29.	West Bengal	305	1481	4864	4865	2040	755	14310
	Total (States)	1670	8959	43627	41505	23241	9559	128561
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	14	47	40	26	25	155
31.	Chandigarh	0	11	48	31	14	1	105
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	10	33	16	9	7	76
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	13	10	2	1	27
34.	Delhi UT	41	219	958	563	235	79	2095
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
36.	Puducherry	5	16	156	217	161	89	644
	Total (UTs)	50	271	1256	879	447	202	3105
	Total (All India)	1720	9230	44883	42384	23688	9761	131666

* Provisional.

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

Statement-II

A. Causes of suicides and age and gender-wise -2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Cause	Below 18 years			18 yrs. – Below 30 years			30 yrs. – Below 45 years		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Family Problems	896	1314	2210	8853	8748	17603	10901	5701	16602
	1.1 Domestic Family problems	818	1094	1912	7356	5524*	12880	9432	4299	13731
	1.2 Marriage Related Issues	50	171	221	1122	2900	4022	1030	1155	2185
	1.2.1 Dowry Related Issues	3	36	39	63	1533	1596	67	447	514
	1.2.2 Non Settlement of Marriage	29	37	66	391	479	870	287	185	472
	1.2.3 Extra Marital Affairs	4	17	21	254	238	492	224	144	368
	1.2.4 Divorce	2	2	4	80	113	193	122	94	216
	1.2.5 Others	12	79	91	334	537	871	330	285	615
	1.3 Death of dear person	17	22	39	204	137	341	254	127	381
	1.4 Suspected/Illicit relation (other than Sl. No.1.2.3)	11	21	32	171	163	334	185	113	298
	1.5 Illegitimate Pregnancy (other than Sl. No. 1.2.3)	0	6	6	0	26	26	0	7	7

2. Illness	377	555	932	3222	2072	5297	4663	2075	6738
2.1 Insanity/Mental illness	186	225	411	1549	780*	2329	1865	868	2733
2.2 Cancer	2	3	5	74	36	110	179	68	247
2.3 Paralysis	8	6	14	77	40	117	146	63	209
2.4 AIDS/STD	1	3	4	28	14	42	69	28	97
2.5 Other prolonged illness	180	318	498	1494	1205	2699	2404	1048	3452
3. Drug abuse/addiction	38	5	43	1253	19	1272	2013	48	2061
4. Love affairs	303	639	942	1654	1257	2911	441	237	678
5. Bankruptcy or indebtedness	14	7	21	558	49	607	1419	121	1540
6. Property dispute	51	10	61	425	86	511	908	166	1074
7. Failure in Examination	670	665	1335	572	433	1005	41	10	51
8. Unemployment	33	6	39	948	90	1038	767	106	873
9. Professional/Career Problem	47	34	81	440	154	594	553	121	674
10. Poverty	26	21	47	224	93	317	297	102	399
11. Fall in social reputation	8	14	22	129	86	215	175	142	317
12. Impotency/Infertility	9	6	15	39	76*	115	71	62	133
13. Ideological causes/Hero worshipping	4	13	17	36	14	50	22	5	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	2	14	16	26	31	57	8	18	26
15.	Other causes	925	746	1671	4550	2122*	6672	5204	1786*	6990
16.	Causes not known	700	710	1410	3227	1639*	4866	3474	1241	4715
	TOTAL	4103	4759	8862	26156	16974	43130	30957	11941	42898

B. Causes of suicides and age and gender-wise -2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No	Cause	45 yrs. – Below 60 years			60 years and above			Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	Tr	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Family Problems	6057	2000	8057	1712	627	2339	28419	18390	2	46811
	1.1 Domestic Family problems	5523	1755	7278	1558	550	2108	24687	13220	2	37909
	1.2 Marriage Related Issues	282	140	422	38	22	60	2522	4388	0	6910
	1.2.1 Dowry Related Issues	9	32	41	0	1	1	142	2049	0	2191
	1.2.2 Non Settlement of Marriage	47	9	56	1	5	6	755	715	0	1470
	1.2.3 Extra Marital affairs	75	29	104	6	3	9	563	431	0	994
	1.2.4 Divorce	34	25	59	3	1	4	241	235	0	476
	1.2.5 Others	117	45	162	28	12	40	821	958	0	1779

1.3 Death of dear person	185	76	261	108	53	161	768	415	0	1183
1.4 Suspected/Illicit relation (other than Sl. No. 1.2.3)	67	28	95	8	2	10	442	327	0	769
1.5 Illegitimate Pregnancy (other than Sl. No. 1.2.3)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
2. Illness	4115	1499	5614	2659	1175	3834	15036	7376	3	22415
2.1 Insanity/Mental illness	1366	622	1988	781	386	1167	5747	2878	3	8628
2.2 Cancer	237	84	321	121	73	194	613	264	0	877
2.3 Paralysis	177	69	246	120	37	157	528	215	0	743
2.4 AIDS/STD	26	9	35	14	6	20	138	60	0	198
2.5 Other prolonged illness#	2309	715	3024	1623	673	2296	8010	3959	0	11969
3. Drug abuse/addiction	1436	26	1462	358	4	362	5098	102	0	5200
4. Love affairs	43	7	50	0	0	0	2441	2140	0	4581
5. Bankruptcy or indebtedness	1119	79	1198	328	16	344	3438	272	0	3710
6. Property dispute	666	111	777	140	33	173	2190	406	0	2596
7. Failure in Examination	13	4	17	3	2	5	1299	1114	0	2413
8. Unemployment	254	36	290	50	9	59	2052	247	0	2299
9. Professional/Career Problem	372	73	445	69	6	75	1481	388	0	1869

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Poverty	262	52	314	86	16	102	895	284	0	1179
11.	Fall in social reputation	180	75	255	31	4	35	523	321	0	844
12.	Impotency/Infertility	34	9	43	9	3	12	162	155	1	318
13.	Ideological causes/Hero worshipping	20	4	24	2	3	5	84	39	0	123
14.	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	5	6	11	0	2	2	41	71	0	112
15.	Other causes@	3052	1060	4112	1247	505	1752	14978	6215	4	21197
16.	Causes not known	2335	623	2958	833	242	1075	10569	4451	4	15024
	TOTAL	19963	5664	25627	7527	2647	10174	88706	41971	14	130691

'Other Prolonged Illness' includes Diabetes, Headache/Stomach pain, Liver problem, Prolonged illness due to accidental injuries, T.B, Sickness of old age, fever etc.
@ 'Other Causes' include Loneliness in life, Bored from life, Reprimand because of not doing any work, Tension, Depression, Petty reasons (sudden quarrel and scolded by family members), study problems etc.
Note: 'M' – refers to Male, 'F' – refers to Female, 'Tr' – refers to Transgender and 'T' – Total.

Duty allowance of home guards

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary Committee on Home Affairs has shown its displeasure over duty allowances of Home Guards in various States and Union Territories, which is less than minimum wages;

(b) the guidelines of Supreme Court in respect of duty allowances of Home Guards and the reasons for not implementing them in Union Territories till now; and

(c) whether Government would again take up the issue of implementing it in those States where it has not been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs in its 201st Report has shown its displeasure over the non-implementation of Hon'ble Supreme Court Order regarding payment of duty allowances to the Home Guards by the States.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Civil Appeal No. 2759 of 2015, *vide* order dated March 11, 2015, directed that the State Government should pay Home Guards at such rates, total of which 30 days (a month) come to minimum of pay to which the police personnel of States are entitled. It is expected that the State Government shall pass appropriate orders in terms of aforesaid observation on an early date.

Home Guards is a State/UT subject. Pay and allowances of Home Guards are governed by the Home Guards Acts and Rules of the respective States/UTs.

Directorate General (Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards), Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* letters dated 4th June, 2015, 16th September, 2016, 6th March, 2017, 24th April, 2017 and 11th April, 2018 have requested all the States/UTs to implement the aforementioned decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* letters dated 4th May, 2018 and 18th July, 2018 has also requested the States/UTs to implement the same.

Deploying of NSG commandos in Srinagar

880. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to deploy National Security Guard commandos in Srinagar to fortify the counter terror grid as security forces look

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to step up action against terror outfits after the State was placed under Governeor's rule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that NSG will train Jammu and Kashmir Police and other paramilitary forces in room intervention and other anti-terror skills, oversee anti-hijack operations at Srinagar and deploy its commandos for intelligence based operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Government has decided to deploy a Task Force of National Security Guard (NSG) in Kashmir Valley for strengthening the existing security grid and undertake capacity building training of Jammu and Kashmir Police and CAPFs.

Delay in release of report by NCRB

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

(a) the reasons for delay in releasing the Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India- 2016 report published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) including the reasons for not releasing it in April, 2018 as stated earlier; and

(b) the expected date of release of the aforementioned report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Many improvements are being made in the Report and therefore finalization of the report has taken time. The expected date of release is by end of August, 2018.

Action taken against cow vigilantes

†882. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the statements made by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 6 August, 2016, 30 June, 2017 and 16 July, 2017 at public forums with regard to anti-social and violent activities of so called cow vigilantes;

(b) whether the so called cow vigilantes have been identified and relevant dossiers have been prepared about their activities;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the action taken against them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Prime Minister has stated that State Governments must deal sternly against anti-social elements that create violence in the name of cow protection. Even though, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies, Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law, which are available on website *www.mha.gov.in*. Such an advisory was also issued to the States and UTs on 04.07.2018 and on 23.07.2018 wherein State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands.

Rohingya Muslims in the country

883. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Rohingya Muslims have entered illegally in the country, if so, the number thereof;

(b) the concrete plan to send them back;

(c) is it not an unnecessary and avoidable expenditure on the common tax payers' money;

(d) whether it is a fact that our Border Security Force has been incapable in preventing their entry; and

(e) what steps Government is taking so that these illegal people should not claim voting/citizenship/resident rights in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The entry of illegal immigrants is clandestine and surreptitious and therefore accurate number of such illegal migrants is not available.

(b) to (e) Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Instructions have been issued to State Governments for taking appropriate and prompt steps for identification of illegal migrants (including Rohingyas), their restriction to specified locations as per provisions of law, capturing their biographic and biometric particulars, cancellation of fake Indian documents and initiation of legal proceeding including deportation proceedings as per provisions of Law. Border Security Force is taking all necessary measures to prevent illegal infiltration including deployment of additional manpower, use of special surveillance equipment, border fencing, intelligence sharing, conducting special operations along the borders etc. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has also been instructed not to issue Aadhaar Cards to illegal migrants.

Red corner notice against Zakir Naik

884. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Zakir Naik, the Islamic preacher, are considered anti-national which also creates enmity against Hindus in the country, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Interpol has rejected our request for issue of Red Corner Notice against Zakir Naik on the ground that the local police had not filed any formal charges against the preacher, which was the basic requirement for seeking someone's extradition according to the Indian Government's own rules;

(c) what action Government has taken against the persons responsible for this half hearted approach; and

(d) what further legal action Government is considering for extradition of Zakir Naik?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Government of India *vide* a Notification S.O. 3460 (E) dated 17th November, 2016, declared Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, as IRF and its members, particularly, the founder and President of the said Association, Dr. Zakir Naik, had been encouraging and aiding its followers to promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious communities and groups.

(b) and (c) A request for issuance of Red Corner Notice was sent to the INTERPOL on 19.05.2017. Clarifications sought by the INTERPOL on 10th August,

2017 and 06th October, 2017 were also provided. However, during 102nd session of the INTERPOL Commission from 24-27 December, 2017, the INTERPOL opined that at that stage of the proceedings, the issuance of Red Corner Notice for Zakir Abdul Karim Naik's arrest with a view to his extradition was pre-mature, since the charge sheet has not been filed till the sending of the original request for Red Corner Notice to INTERPOL. In view of the above INTERPOL opinion, a fresh warrant was issued by the Ld. Court against Zakir Abdul Karim Naik on 24th November, 2017 and a fresh request of Red Corner Notice was sent to the INTERPOL on 03.01.2018. No further communication has been received so far from the INTERPOL.

(d) The Provisional Arrest Request and Extradition request in respect of Zakir Abdul Karim Naik was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Malaysia on 19th January, 2018.

Pending applications for Indian Citizenship

885. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pending applications for Indian Citizenship applied by people from different countries who are living in India;

(b) the country-wise and religion-wise break-up details of such people who applied for Indian Citizenship thereof;

(c) the year-wise details of such persons who came to India since 1990 for Indian Citizenship thereof; and

(d) the details of criteria for conferring Indian Citizenship thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per online data, total 4044 applications are under process at various levels for grant of Indian Citizenship. Out of which, 1085 applications are under process in the Ministry of Home Affairs and 2959 are with various State Governments/Union Territories

(b) The country-wise data of these 4044 pending applications is given in the Statement (*See* below). However, religion-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(c) Such data is not maintained centrally.

(d) Indian Citizenship is granted as per the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder to foreign nationals who make an application for Indian Citizenship in prescribed form.

Statement

country-wise data of the 4044 pending applications

Sl. No.	Country	Pending cases (All)	Pending Cases (In MHA)	Pending (In States/UTs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	687	97	590
2.	Australia	13	4	9
3.	Austria	1	0	1
4.	Bangladesh	84	53	31
5.	Belarus	2	2	0
6.	Belgium	5	2	3
7.	Belize	1	1	0
8.	Bhutan	1	0	1
9.	Brazil	4	3	1
10.	Canada	22	13	9
11.	China	6	1	5
12.	Columbia	1	0	1
13.	Cuba	1	0	1
14.	Czech Republic	1	0	1
15.	Eritrea	1	1	0
16.	Fiji	1	0	1
17.	Finland	2	1	1
18.	France	5	0	5
19.	Germany	9	5	4
20.	Guyana	1	0	1
21.	India	2	2	0
22.	Indonesia	6	3	3
23.	Iran	34	20	14
24.	Iraq	1	1	0
25.	Ireland	2	0	2
26.	Israel	1	0	1
27.	Italy	5	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Jamaica	1	0	1
29.	Kazakhstan	3	0	3
30.	Kenya	31	18	13
31.	Lebanon	1	1	0
32.	Malagasy (Madagascar)	1	1	0
33.	Malaysia	13	8	5
34.	Maldives	2		2
35.	Mauritius	5	2	3
36.	Mexico	1	1	0
37.	Mozambique	1	1	0
38.	Nepal	48	31	17
39.	New Zealand	2	1	1
40.	Nigeria	6	2	4
41.	Pakistan	2508	565	1943
42.	Panama	2	2	0
43.	Peru	1		1
44.	Philippines	7	4	3
45.	Poland	1	1	0
46.	Portugal	11	8	3
47.	Romania	2	2	0
48.	Russia	5	4	1
49.	Saudi Arabia	1	1	0
50.	Singapore	27	11	16
51.	South Africa	1	1	0
52.	South Korea	2	1	1
53.	Spain	1	1	0
54.	Sri Lanka	71	32	39
55.	St. Christopher and Nevis	1	1	0
56.	Stateless	195	61	134
57.	Switzerland	4	3	1

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Syria	2	0	2
59.	Tajikistan	1	1	0
60.	Tanzania	8	2	6
61.	Thailand	11	9	2
62.	Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	0
63.	Ukraine	7	3	4
64.	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0
65.	United Kingdom	42	21	21
66.	USA	101	63	38
67.	Uzbekistan	2	2	0
68.	Venezuela	1	1	0
69.	Vietnam	2	0	2
70.	Yemen	7	3	4
71.	Zimbabwe	3	2	1
	TOTAL	4044	1085	2959

Another gate at ICP, Attari

886. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce one more gate at Integrated Check Post (ICP), Attari for trade and incoming vehicles and outgoing vehicles to double up the trade and export and import activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Integrated Check Post (ICP) Attari is located on Indo-Pakistan Border, 30 kilometres from Amritsar. The flow of cargo through the ICP has been progressively increasing since its inception in 2012. Adequate facilities including two additional gates – one exclusively for passenger movement and the other for the exit of cargo vehicles after unloading, have been provided on the Indian side of the ICP, to facilitate smooth movement of passenger and cargo vehicles and promote trade.

Help to Andhra Pradesh to bring down crime rate

887. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how Government looks at State Crime Statistics Report, 2017 released by Andhra Pradesh indicating that one crime is taking place in the State every 4-5 minutes and 311 crimes in a day;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is 20 per cent increase in rate of crime in Andhra Pradesh in 2017 as compared to 2016;

(c) reasons behind this increase in crime rate and low conviction rate;

(d) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh sought help from Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, how Government is going to help State to bring down crime rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The report relating to Crime Statistics for the country for the year 2017 has not yet been finalized/published by the NCRB. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property 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 (MHA) to States/UTs from time to time, which are available in the Ministry's website *viz. www.mha.gov.in.* Besides this, MHA has been providing assistance to States/UTs under Police Modernization Scheme and in case of law and order problem, MHA also provide assistance of CAPFs.

Law and order situation in the country

888. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the law and order situation in the country, particularly in the Northern States has deteriorated for the past two years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) what is the crime percentage of States, criminals apprehended, criminals at large in the country, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government has taken to provide security to the citizens, specially elderly citizens of the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order rests with the respective State Governments. The Central Government keeps a constant watch on the internal security scenario of the country through its security agencies. The law and order situation in the country is under control.

(b) As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information on State-wise incidence of crime and criminal apprehended in the crimes reported in the country during 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below). However, information relating to criminals at large in the country is not maintained by the NCRB.

(c) Advisories were issued on 27.03.2008 and 30.08.2013 by the Government to all State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff, setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline, setting up of senior citizens security cell, verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under various crime heads for offences against Public Tranquility during 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unlawful Assembly (Sec.143, 144 and 145 IPC)	Riots (Sec.145 - 151 and 153A IPC)									Offences promoting enmity between different groups (Sec.153A and 153B IPC)	Total	Cases registered % Share
			Total Riots (Cols. A to H)	Religious/ Communal (A)	Industrial (B)	Political (C)	Caste Conflict (D)	Agrarian (E)	Students (F)	Sectarian (G)	Other Riots (H)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2015														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161	731	1	8	66	52	7	2	0	595	49	941	1.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	28	9	0	7	1	0	0	0	11	2	31	0.0
3.	Assam	1790	2435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2435	1	4226	5.5
4.	Bihar	100	13311	79	1	0	258	1156	6	0	11811	1	13412	17.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	97	809	0	1	29	17	17	5	0	740	0	906	1.2
6.	Goa	38	123	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	161	0.2
7.	Gujarat	270	1751	45	10	61	141	126	7	7	1354	14	2035	2.7
8.	Haryana	0	1875	201	0	0	46	1	2	0	1625	7	1882	2.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	409	0	0	4	15	0	5	0	385	2	426	0.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1162	4	0	11	25	6	0	0	1116	0	1163	1.5
11.	Jharkhand	784	2196	68	44	110	252	303	50	0	1369	9	2989	3.9
12.	Karnataka	112	6602	163	36	166	188	52	20	0	5977	46	6760	8.8
13.	Kerala	553	5830	6	0	1031	0	0	154	0	4639	36	6419	8.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2205	43	0	43	30	28	1	0	2060	11	2220	2.9
15.	Maharashtra	909	8336	80	6	98	204	85	2	0	7861	35	9280	12.1
16.	Manipur	1	164	0	0	2	0	0	20	9	133	0	165	0.2
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
18.	Mizoram	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0.0
20.	Odisha	222	1976	7	70	45	14	10	28	0	1802	2	2200	2.9
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	4006	424	16	0	0	0	27	3	0	378	23	4453	5.8
23.	Sikkim	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	619	2648	5	8	26	426	92	13	33	2045	41	3308	4.3
25.	Telangana	247	554	0	0	48	11	2	10	0	483	53	854	1.1
26.	Tripura	0	76	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	69	0	76	0.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	179	6813	48	4	61	724	752	141	835	4248	60	7052	9.2
28.	Uttarakhand	4	464	0	0	2	1	0	7	0	454	6	474	0.6
29.	West Bengal	740	4057	6	0	131	3	19	5	0	3893	18	4815	6.3
	TOTAL (STATES)	10856	64998	789	191	1950	2408	2683	485	884	55608	419	76273	99.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	0	49	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	46	0	49	0.1

32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	0	130	0	0	7	3	0	2	0	118	5	135	0.2
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
36.	Puducherry	16	43	0	1	1	17	0	1	0	23	0	59	0.1
	Total (UTs)	20	257	0	1	10	20	0	4	0	222	5	282	0.4
	Total (All India)	10876	65255	789	192	1960	2428	2683	489	884	55830	424	76555	100.0
2016														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	303	657	0	4	11	45	5	1	0	591	14	974	1.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	10	0.0
3.	Assam	913	1671	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1670	1	2585	3.5
4.	Bihar	1796	11617	139	0	91	521	2342	60	121	8343	8	13421	18.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	57	652	2	4	19	14	22	2	0	589	0	709	1.0
6.	Goa	20	117	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	114	0	137	0.2
7.	Gujarat	306	1659	62	4	43	123	123	3	0	1301	9	1974	2.7
8.	Haryana	0	2844	250	0	0	45	0	0	0	2549	16	2860	3.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44	395	0	17	2	0	0	15	0	361	0	439	0.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3410	6	0	69	0	0	0	0	3335	5	3415	4.7
11.	Jharkhand	516	1721	176	17	62	4	197	54	0	1211	1	2238	3.1
12.	Karnataka	49	6263	42	54	121	80	231	10	21	5704	22	6334	8.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13.	Kerala	653	5089	21	0	1171	5	2	167	0	3723	50	5792	8.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1665	34	8	39	73	38	6	0	1467	26	1695	2.3
15.	Maharashtra	764	7898	57	5	60	178	57	3	4	7534	35	8697	11.9
16.	Manipur	1	119	0	0	2	0	0	3	11	103	0	120	0.2
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0.0
18.	Mizoram	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0.0
20.	Odisha	97	1914	17	37	70	13	14	34	0	1729	2	2013	2.8
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	2957	293	0	2	0	0	21	1	0	269	22	3272	4.5
23.	Sikkim	0	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	12	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	731	2002	5	11	55	239	72	18	64	1538	33	2766	3.8
25.	Telangana	41	511	0	0	24	7	2	16	1	461	33	585	0.8
26.	Tripura	0	78	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	70	1	79	0.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	605	8018	31	4	36	899	1709	62	212	5065	119	8742	12.0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	481	0	0	4	29	0	24	0	424	22	503	0.7
29.	West Bengal	491	2691	20	0	91	6	2	1	0	2571	53	3235	4.4
	TOTAL (STATES)	10350	61796	868	168	1981	2287	4837	482	434	50739	477	72623	99.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0.0

31.	Chandigarh	0	40	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	37	0	40	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	9	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	0	79	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	73	0	79	0.1
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.0
36.	Puducherry	25	33	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	23	0	58	0.1
	TOTAL (UTs)	27	178	1	0	6	8	0	6	0	157	1	206	0.3
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	10377	61974	869	168	1987	2295	4837	488	434	50896	478	72829	100.0

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Persons Arrested under various crime heads of Public Tranquility during 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unlawful Assembly (Sec.143, 144 and 145 IPC)	Riots (Sec.145 - 151 and 153A IPC)									Offences promoting enmity between different groups (Sec.153A and 153B IPC)	Total	Cases registered % Share
			Total Riots (Cols. A to H)	Religious/ Communal (A)	Industrial (B)	Political (C)	Caste Conflict (D)	Agrarian (E)	Students (F)	Sectarian (G)	Other Riots (H)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2015														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	970	3908	1	35	392	184	150	10	0	3136	80	4958	1.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	82	3	0	23	2	0	0	0	54	0	82	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Assam	4806	8516	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8515	0	13322	3.7
4.	Bihar	1614	41532	563	6	0	1297	2412	44	0	37210	12	43158	11.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	446	5656	0	19	337	113	156	12	0	5019	0	6102	1.7
6.	Goa	65	733	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	720	0	798	0.2
7.	Gujarat	1832	12968	557	373	400	1063	809	37	22	9707	16	14816	4.1
8.	Haryana	0	6241	781	0	0	215	5	15	0	5225	22	6263	1.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	201	2003	0	0	29	108	0	32	0	1834	0	2204	0.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	6139	1	0	38	12	42	0	0	6046	0	6139	1.7
11.	Jharkhand	459	2773	173	73	169	509	282	85	0	1482	10	3242	0.9
12.	Karnataka	237	22709	893	88	688	566	84	45	0	20345	124	23070	6.3
13.	Kerala	3870	24965	14	0	4014	0	0	810	0	20127	66	28901	7.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56	14479	275	0	288	263	186	0	0	13467	23	14558	4.0
15.	Maharashtra	6940	45787	1028	382	711	1215	515	0	0	41936	232	52959	14.5
16.	Manipur	0	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	23	0	31	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
18.	Mizoram	31	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	84	8	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	84	0.0
20.	Odisha	760	8208	51	254	375	135	57	162	10	7164	10	8978	2.5
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	11708	2119	109	7	0	0	39	29	0	1935	56	13883	3.8

23.	Sikkim	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	8	23	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	30381	11817	56	49	115	1914	108	25	116	9434	53	42251	11.6
25.	Telangana	830	3615	0	0	450	35	10	41	0	3079	45	4490	1.2
26.	Tripura	0	133	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	122	0	133	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2181	56667	806	23	560	4777	5482	2141	6487	36391	155	59003	16.2
28.	Uttarakhand	1	674	0	0	9	6	0	8	0	651	7	682	0.2
29.	West Bengal	2045	11073	48	0	2974	10	16	6	0	8019	15	13133	3.6
	Total (States)	69433	292930	5370	1322	11589	12425	10353	3578	6642	241651	940	363303	99.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	81	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	315	0	325	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	59	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	0	647	0	0	37	13	0	11	0	586	1	648	0.2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	42	221	0	0	9	130	0	1	0	81	0	263	0.1
	Total (UTs)	42	1359	0	0	46	143	0	22	0	1148	1	1402	0.4
	Total (All India)	69475	294289	5370	1322	11635	12568	10353	3600	6642	242799	941	364705	100.0
2016														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1746	3830	3	25	63	46	38	13	0	3642	14	5590	1.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	34	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	28	1	42	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Assam	3169	5467	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5462	1	8637	2.4
4.	Bihar	3091	33747	684	0	286	1465	5879	202	605	24626	8	36846	10.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	306	4035	0	10	126	91	153	9	0	3646	0	4341	1.2
6.	Goa	23	618	0	57	0	7	0	0	0	554	0	641	0.2
7.	Gujarat	2374	12411	926	43	290	895	755	48	0	9454	10	14795	4.1
8.	Haryana	0	7320	939	0	0	163	0	0	0	6218	24	7344	2.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	367	2138	0	183	15	0	0	55	0	1885	0	2505	0.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	7207	1	0	302	0	0	0	0	6904	1	7208	2.0
11.	Jharkhand	453	2106	182	36	144	1	340	74	0	1329	2	2561	0.7
12.	Karnataka	360	23763	377	173	483	461	549	31	89	21600	124	24247	6.7
13.	Kerala	4897	27218	55	0	5999	42	0	1057	0	20065	118	32233	8.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	11229	277	23	178	609	262	34	0	9846	44	11286	3.1
15.	Maharashtra	5568	44052	528	49	558	844	382	48	24	41619	68	49688	13.6
16.	Manipur	0	14	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	14	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	24	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	0.0
20.	Odisha	195	7590	118	126	306	116	66	116	0	6742	4	7789	2.1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	9076	1484	50	46	0	0	55	5	0	1328	27	10587	2.9

23.	Sikkim	0	77	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	66	0	77	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	44249	10356	24	60	287	1724	365	70	195	7631	54	54659	15.0
25.	Telangana	1363	2636	0	0	110	5	21	37	5	2458	65	4064	1.1
26.	Tripura	0	226	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	221	1	227	0.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2996	65262	219	24	268	5621	13853	459	2287	42531	292	68550	18.8
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1205	0	0	12	121	0	25	0	1047	4	1209	0.3
29.	West Bengal	1403	6843	188	0	321	13	2	0	0	6319	104	8350	2.3
	Total State(s)	81680	280883	4580	855	9764	12238	22720	2292	3205	225229	966	363529	99.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	105	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	49	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	41	0	49	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	54	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	0	441	38	0	20	2	0	18	0	363	0	441	0.1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	149	159	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	126	0	308	0.1
	Total (UTs)	149	848	38	0	28	35	0	18	0	729	0	997	0.3
	Total (All India)	81829	281731	4618	855	9792	12273	22720	2310	3205	225958	966	364526	100.0

Source: Crime in India.

Guidelines for protection of Prime Minister

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

(a) whether Government has issued any fresh guidelines for the protection of Hon'ble Prime Minister in view of recent threat perception;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the specific reasons for publishing these guidelines in various newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The guidelines for security arrangements for VVIPs are reiterated from time to time. No fresh guidelines have been issued.

(c) No security guidelines were published by the Government in newspapers.

Increase in communal riots

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

(a) whether it is a fact that communal riots have increased in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many people have been killed in these communal riots; and

(d) what actions have been initiated against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per the available information, the number of communal incidents and persons killed therein during the last three years is as follows:–

Year	No. of communal incidents	Persons killed
2015	751	97
2016	703	86
2017	822	111

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the

Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, peace and communal harmony including actions against the culprits and maintaining relevant data in this regard rest primarily with the State Governments/UTs.

In order to maintain communal harmony in the country the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. The Central Government on the requests of the States/Union Territories, sends Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially to deal with communal situation.

Institutions barred from receiving foreign funds

891. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the institutions were barred from receiving foreign funds as they failed to file annual returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in 2017, several opportunities were given to the defaulting NGOs/institutions to provide the details of their income and expenditure, receipt of fund from abroad and balance sheets without paying any penalty; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of these organisations are yet to adhere to the Government orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Registration of 18864 FCRA registered associations/institutions has been cancelled from 2011 till now and they have been barred from receiving foreign funds. List of such associations/institutions is available on the website: *www.fcraonline.nic.in*

(c) Yes Sir. One time opportunity to upload the pending Annual Returns (containing details of their income and expenditure, receipts of funds from abroad and balance sheets) without penalty was given to associations *vide* public notice dated 12th May, 2017. This amnesty window for uploading the pending Annual Returns was provided for one month starting from 15th May, 2017 till 14th June, 2017.

(d) Yes Sir. As on date, 2547 NGOs are yet to adhere to the Government orders to submit their pending annual Returns.

Problem of traffic jams in the capital

892. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that problem of traffic jams is increasing in the national capital resulting in cases of road rage and wastage of petrol, diesel and CNG on a massive scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that deployment of Delhi Traffic Police personnel to deal with the problem is inadequate;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind this; and

(e) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to rid Delhi of traffic jams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that due to heavy flow of traffic on Delhi roads, particularly during peak hours, the speed of motor vehicles is affected and congestion is observed on main roads of NCT of Delhi. Details of number of cases of road rage registered and action taken by Delhi Police along with number of persons killed and injured during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2018) are as under:–

Year	Cases Reported	Killed	Injured	Persons Arrested
2015	92	04	80	106
2016	66	02	55	94
2017	64	03	55	80
2018 (30.06.2018)	22	00	23	29

(c) to (e) As reported by Delhi Police, optimum deployment of traffic police personnel is being made as per available resources. The assessment of manpower requirement of Delhi Police is a continuous process undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Delhi Police and other stakeholders. Recently, in July, 2018, 3139 posts have been approved for creation in Delhi Police.

Further, Delhi Police is constantly engaged in regulation, enforcement and education to road users in the NCT of Delhi with an objective to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads. The steps taken by Delhi Police to combat the problem of traffic congestion/jam *inter alia* include prosecution of traffic violators,

action against improper parking, action against motorists driving against the flow of traffic, educating motorists on road safety through print and mass media, closure of road-cuts to ensure uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic and implementing technology-enabled modernization.

Delhi Police has also prepared a Traffic Management Plan to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads which *inter alia* includes focus on traffic regulation, Road Safety education, Engineering Solution measures and intensive quality enforcement. Delhi Police is provided financial assistance for modernization of traffic and communication network.

Killing of animals due to firing from Pakistan

†893. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the amount of compensation being given to the villagers for killing of their animals due to firing from Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has conveyed approval to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding the enhanced rate of compensation of ₹ 50,000/- per milch animal from the existing rate of ₹ 30,000/- per animal to be given to the owners for the loss of milch animals due to cross border firing/cease fire violations by Pakistan. Earlier, this Ministry had removed the existing limit of three milch animals for claiming compensation for their loss.

Foreign funds received by NGOs

†894. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign funds received by various organisations including Non-Governmental Organisations during each year during the last three years;

(b) whether any mechanism is in place to monitor and review the activities and functioning of such Organisations;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of this review and its conclusions; and

(d) the details of the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Total amount of Foreign Contribution (FC) received by FCRA registered organisations including NGOs during the last three years is as under:–

Financial Year	Total Contribution
2016-17	15329.16 crore
2015-16	17798.79 crore
2014-15	15305.48 crore

(b) A Monitoring Unit in the FCRA wing has been established to monitor the receipt and utilisation of Foreign Contribution by reviewing the Annual Returns submitted by associations.

(c) and (d) As per records, after the review there are currently around 24000 active FCRA registered NGOs as against more than 40000 in 2014-15. Registration of more than 13000 NGOs was cancelled in last three years for violations of various provisions of FCRA, 2010 and rules made thereunder. The details of the cancelled associations is available on website *www.fcraonline.nic.in* of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Racial discrimination faced by people of NER

895. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee to review the monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism relating to racial discrimination faced by the people from the North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) when the report of the Committee is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether Government has accepted all the recommendations of M.P. Bezbaruah Committee which has submitted its report in 2014; and

(d) if so, whether these recommendations have been ineffective and what has led to the constitution of the new Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the judgment dated 14.12.2016 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in the matter of W.P. (Civil) No. 103 of

2014, a Monitoring Committee headed by Joint Secretary (North East) has been constituted by MHA to monitor and review the implementation of M.P. Bezbaruah Committee Report and to redress the grievances faced by NE people. Meetings of Monitoring Committee are held periodically.

(c) and (d) Bezbaruah Committee, in its report, categorized their recommendations into three categories — (a) immediate measures which need to be implemented within six months to one year; (b) short term measures which need to be implemented within a period of one to one and a half years; and (c) long term measures which need to be implemented within a period of one and a half to two years. Recommendations of the Committee relates to Central Government Ministries and State Governments and are in different stages of implementation. Implementation of recommendations are also being reviewed at MoS (Home) level.

Incidents of mob lynching

896. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of unabated incidents of mob lynching across the country sparked off by malicious rumour mongering through whatsApp with victims turning out to be innocent and unwary wayfarers;

(b) whether similar incidents started with Karbi Anglong District in Assam where two media personnel were lynched by mob on suspicion of attempted child lifting and similar incidents were reported from rural Maharashtra areas last week; and

(c) whether members of nomadic Gosavi tribes on move from village to village for alms in Parbhani and Solapur area are being targeted for alleged kidnapping of children and harvesting their kidneys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country. There have been media reports about incidents of lynching in Assam and in Maharashtra. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order and protect life and property, therefore, rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Ministry of Home affairs have, however, issued advisory to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law.

In the latest advisory issued to the States and UTs on 04.07.2018, State Governments and UT Administration have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends of circulation of rumours having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands.

Promises made in Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act

897. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many promises made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act are still to be met;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the Central Government will commit itself to any time-frame to implement all the provisions of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Large number of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, including Schedule XIII projects, are at various stages of implementation. Some of these projects have long gestation period. Section 93 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 provides that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.

Modernisation of police stations in Andhra Pradesh

898. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is supplementing the efforts of the States in modernisation of police stations across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has enhanced the allocation to the State of Andhra Pradesh after 2014, the year in which the State was bifurcated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As 'Police' is a subject, falling in List-II of the Seventh Schedule (State list) of the Constitution of India, the modernisation of police stations is the primary responsibility of the States. However, to supplement the efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces, under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF), the States have been provided central assistance for acquisition of latest weaponry, training gadgets, advanced communication and forensic equipment etc.

The scheme has been continued for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the new name 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'.

(c) to (e) 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 including the State of Andhra Pradesh are in Category 'B' and eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 Centre:State sharing basis. The allocation to the States is based on a pre-determined criteria. So far as State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned an amount of ₹ 44.13 crore has been allocated for the year 2018-19.

Amount to Bihar for police modernisation

†899. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of the amount provided to the State of Bihar under central assistance scheme for police modernisation during the last three financial years;

(b) whether this fact has been kept in mind while releasing this amount that the modernisation of Bihar Police is imperative because there are several inadequacies in respect of basic infrastructure;

(c) whether any particular scheme is being implemented for the development of naxal affected areas and infrastructural growth of those areas; and

(d) if so, the amount released to Bihar for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Police' is a subject falling in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

List-II of the Seventh Schedule (State list) of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the modernisation of police forces is the primary responsibility of the States. However, to supplement the efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing their police forces, under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF), the States have been provided central assistance for acquisition of latest weaponry, training gadgets, advanced communication and forensic equipment etc. The scheme has been continued for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the new name 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. As per guidelines of the sub-scheme, the State Governments have to finalize their proposals in accordance with their strategic priorities and requirements.

It may be noted that funds released during the last two years were less than the State allocation as the State could not utilize the funds in time. The item-wise details of the amount provided to the State of Bihar under the scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police" during the last three financial years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government is committed for holistic development of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas at par with other developed areas of the country. For this purpose, a number of flagship/developmental Schemes are being implemented by the line Ministries/Departments in the LWE affected areas.

Some of the Schemes specifically meant for the LWE affected districts are as under:–

- Special Central Assistance (SCA): This Scheme is meant for providing public infrastructure and services of emergent nature in the most LWE affected districts. MHA has released ₹ 110 crores to Bihar under this Scheme during 2017-18 and 2018-19
- Road Requirement Plan-I: This Scheme is under implementation by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways since February, 2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts. The Scheme envisages construction of 5422 kms of roads, of which 4652 kms have been completed. ₹ 559.08 crores have been released to Bihar under this Scheme.
- Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected Areas: This Scheme is under implementation by Ministry of Rural Development since 2016-17. It envisages construction of 5412 km roads and 126 culverts in 44 LWE affected districts with an estimated cost of ₹ 11,725 crore over a period of 4 years from 2016-17 to 2019-20. ₹ 243 crores have been released to Bihar under this Scheme.

- Skill Development in the LWE affected districts: This Scheme is under implementation by Ministry of Skill Development and Enterprises since 2011-12. It envisages construction of 47 ITIs (1 ITI per district) and 68 Skill Development Centers (3 SDCs per district) by 2018-19, of which 09 ITIs and 12 SDCs are sanctioned for Bihar. ₹ 32.06 crores have been released to Bihar under this Scheme.
- Installation of Mobile Towers in the LWE affected districts (Phase-I): The scheme is under implementation by the Department of Telecom. In the first phase, 2335 mobile towers have been installed in the LWE affected States, of which 250 Towers have been installed in Bihar.
- Installation of Mobile Towers in the LWE affected districts (Phase-II): on 23.05.2018, the Government has approved installation of 4072 mobile towers in 10 LWE affected States, including 412 mobile towers in Bihar.
- Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS): Funds under Special Infrastructure Scheme are provided for strengthening of Special Forces/Special Intelligence Branches of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States meant for LWE purposes. From 2014-15 to 2017-18, Government has released an amount of ₹ 12.04 crore in 2014-15 (₹ 4.04 crore) and 2017-18 (₹ 8.00 crore) under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS). The Scheme was not in existence in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Statement

Item-wise details of the amount allocated/released to Bihar under Assistance to State for Modernisation of Police (erstwhile Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme) during the last three financial years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Components	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Weapon	3.45	3.45	3.44	3.44	3.77	3.77
2.	Mobility	5.82	26.57 +	4.63	14.24 +	7.49	1.96**
3.	Equipments	10.47	5.10*	11.29	1.46**	12.84	
4.	Forensic Science Laboratory Equipments	2.29		3.44		4.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Wireless/Co-mmunication	3.59		2.79		5.36	
	TOTAL	25.62	35.12	25.59	19.14	33.71	5.73

* HS/HM Contingency Reserve fund released to State under the scheme for Purchase of equipment in LWE affected districts.

** HS/HM Contingency Reserve fund released to States under the Scheme for Student Police Cadet Program.

Note The figures of allocation and release include funds released to Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for supply of weaponry to the States. Releases have varied *vis-à-vis* allocations. Where release is less than allocation, the same is on account of non-submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and where release exceeds allocation, the same is on account of releases made for Mega City Policing or/and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives.

Private EPF trust

900. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of the Private Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Trusts, and the details of any changes in the interest rates in last four years;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of the companies which are registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and the companies which are not registered and steps taken by Government to register them;

(c) the State/UT-wise details of the private EPF trusts which have lower interest rate than prescribed by EPFO; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As on 19.07.2018, 3805 establishments are marked as Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) exempted establishments under Section 17 of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952. The State/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per EPF and MP Act, 1952 and Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, the Trusts of EPF exempted establishments are statutorily bound to declare the rate of interest not less than as declared by Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). The rate of interest declared by EPFO in the last four years, which is also applicable on the Trusts of exempted establishments, is as follows:–

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Rate of interest declared (in %)
1.	2014-15	8.75
2.	2015-16	8.80
3.	2016-17	8.65
4.	2017-18	8.55

(b) The EPF and MP Act, 1952 extends to whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The EPF and MP Act, 1952 is at present applicable:–

(a) to every establishment, which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I to the EPF and MP Act, 1952 in which twenty or more persons are employed; and

(b) to any other establishment employing twenty or more persons or class of such establishment as notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

The State/UT-wise details of average contributing establishments for 2017-18 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The registration under EPF and MP Act, 1952 has been made very easy and simple. The Online Registration Facility is available at Shram Suvidha Portal, Ministry of Labour and Employment. In this facility all details are obtained electronically from the employer and registration number is allotted immediately.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the establishments which have declared lower rate of interest as compared to the rate declared by EPFO for the year 2016-17 is as follows:–

Sl. No.	Zone (Erstwhile)	No. of establishments declaring rate of interest less than the statutory rate
1.	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	07
2.	Tamil Nadu	01
3.	Andhra Pradesh	01
4.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	01
	TOTAL	10

Further, 331 establishments had not reported the interest rate declared by the Trusts for the financial year 2016-17.

(d) Following actions have been taken against the above stated 10 establishments, which have declared rate of interest lower than the rate declared by EPFO:–

(i) The exemption of 3 establishments have been cancelled and the establishments have moved the Hon'ble Court against the cancellation order and the matter is *sub-judice*.

(ii) 1 establishment has surrendered the exemption and has started compliance as an un-exempted establishment.

(iii) 2 establishments have made good the deficiency in the interest declared by Board of Trustees to bring it upto the statutory limit as per condition no. 7 of Appendix – 'A' to Para 27AA of the EPF Scheme, 1952.

(iv) 03 establishments have moved to the Hon'ble Court against the assessment order passed by concerned field office of EPFO.

(v) Show Cause Notice has been issued against 1 establishment.

With respect to 331 establishments, which had not reported the interest rate declared by their Trusts, the matter was examined with the respective offices of EPFO having jurisdiction and it has been reported by the offices that out of 331 establishments, 57 establishments have declared the rate of interest at par or more than that declared by EPFO for 2016-17.

Statement-I

Total number of exempted establishments

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of exempted establishments
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	150
5.	Chandigarh	40
6.	Chhattisgarh	118
7.	Delhi	193
8.	Goa	12
9.	Gujarat	185
10.	Haryana	153
11.	Himachal Pradesh	90
12.	Jharkhand	149

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of exempted establishments
13.	Karnataka	188
14.	Kerala	69
15.	Madhya Pradesh	64
16.	Maharashtra	718
17.	Meghalaya	2
18.	Odisha	105
19.	Puducherry	1
20.	Punjab	70
21.	Rajasthan	236
22.	Tamil Nadu	217
23.	Telangana	82
24.	Uttar Pradesh	245
25.	Uttarakhand	44
26.	West Bengal	598
	TOTAL	3805

Statement-II

Details of average contributory Establishments (2017-18)

State/UT	Contributing Establishments
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	453
Andhra Pradesh	19405
Assam	7476
Bihar	6132
Chandigarh	6430
Chhattisgarh	8216
Delhi	31164
Goa	2971
Gujarat	48123
Haryana	25447
Himachal Pradesh	7156
Jharkhand	9484

State/UT	Contributing Establishments
Karnataka	48997
Kerala	17296
Madhya Pradesh	20727
Maharashtra	94081
Meghalaya	702
Odisha	14030
Puducherry	1870
Punjab	18423
Rajasthan	21312
Tamil Nadu	62248
Telangana	25355
Tripura	746
Uttar Pradesh	37352
Uttarakhand	6399
West Bengal	37125
TOTAL	579120

Employment data

901. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) data, Government had claimed that it has created around 70 lakh employment since September, 2017 to March, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that EPFO had recently revised the data regarding enrolment and now it has drastically declined during the said period resulting in lowest employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Since April,

2018 Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been publishing the month-wise provisional net enrolment figures of its subscribers through its web portal *epfindia.gov.in*. The data is being released from September, 2017 onwards. EPFO has not published any employment data as such but the net new enrolment of PF subscribers from September, 2017 to March, 2018 has been 34,40,297 as per the data published by EPFO on 20th June, 2018.

(c) and (d) While publishing data EPFO has always given the disclaimer that the data is provisional as updation of subscribers' records is a continuous process. The data regarding the new entrants for the recent months gets rationalised when the employers file the relevant exit data returns during the subsequent months.

World bank report on 'Jobless Growth'

902. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent bi-annual World Bank Report 2018 titled 'Jobless Growth', India has the implausible unemployment situation in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto;

(c) the details of rural and urban unemployment as on 30 June, 2018, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for massive failure of Government in bringing down unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) World Bank Report 2018 titled 'Jobless Growth' is a study of South Asian Countries. As per the report, employment does respond to economic growth in the short term, implying that growth is not jobless. It also appears that countries in South Asia have created large numbers of jobs over the years. In addition to high growth, more and better jobs need to be created for every percentage point of growth. The report calls for better employment data, and for a focus on the economic policies that can boost job creation.

As per the result of available labour force survey 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 was

3.4% for rural and 4.4% for urban in the country in 2015-16. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Employment generation and improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. 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.

Under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana, for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Statement

State-wise details of Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.3	4.3	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	4.2	3.9
3.	Assam	3.3	8.5	4.0
4.	Bihar	4.2	6.2	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.5	5.7	1.2
6.	Delhi	3.7	3.0	3.1
7.	Goa	13.8	5.6	9.0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	0.6	0.6	0.6
9.	Haryana	2.6	4.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11.2	2.3	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.8	3.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	1.2	7.9	2.2
13.	Karnataka	1.1	1.9	1.4
14.	Kerala	10.2	11.0	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.0	2.9	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	1.3	1.9	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.1	6.1	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	2.5	10.7	4.0
19.	Mizoram	0.3	3.1	1.5
20.	Nagaland	4.6	8.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	3.7	4.4	3.8
22.	Punjab	5.7	6.2	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	2.4	3.3	2.5
24.	Sikkim	8.4	10.7	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.9	3.5	3.8
26.	Telangana	1.2	6.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	8.8	15.6	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	7.1	2.7	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5.6	6.5	5.8
30.	West Bengal	3.0	5.4	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.9	10.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	4.9	3.4	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.9	2.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	0.1	0.3	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	4.9	4.3
36.	Puducherry	5.3	4.5	4.8
	All India	3.4	4.4	3.7

Source: Employment-Unemployment surveys of Labour Bureau.

Welfare scheme for construction workers

903. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a model welfare scheme for construction workers is being finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is very poor in some States and the cess being collected is abysmally low; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken for the better functioning of the Welfare Boards under the Act and collection of cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Making improvements in the welfare schemes available to the building and other construction workers from time to time is a continuous process. In the year 2015, the Government formulated a model scheme with the objective to make the welfare benefits for BOC workers uniform across the States while giving precedence to social security and other benefits, namely, Life and Disability cover, Health and Maternity cover, Financial Assistance for Education, Pension and Skill Development, over all other benefits. It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to further improve these welfare benefits and in May, 2018, the Government has also constituted a Committee for this purpose.

(c) and (d) The State-wise cumulative detail of amount of cess collected so far is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in terms of the provisions of the Act.

Further, the Central Government has constituted a Monitoring Committee on 09.09.2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess fund for Welfare Schemes by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. The Committee has been holding regular meetings with the Principal Secretary/Secretary/Labour Commissioners of all the States/UTs to monitor the progress.

Statement

State-wise details of amount of cess collected

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UT	Amount of cess collected (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2302.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.36
3.	Assam	805.07
4.	Bihar	1181.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	934.2
6.	Goa	124.47
7.	Gujarat	1912.76
8.	Haryana	2148.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	394.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	711.53
11.	Jharkhand	387.4
12.	Karnataka	4374.56
13.	Kerala	1654.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2282.02
15.	Maharashtra	6107.56
16.	Manipur	89.19
17.	Meghalaya	122.89
18.	Mizoram	40.37
19.	Nagaland	39.41
20.	Odisha	1403.82
21.	Punjab	1137.87
22.	Rajasthan	1898.73
23.	Sikkim	98.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	2390.35
25.	Telangana	970.37
26.	Tripura	157.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3895.14
28.	Uttarakhand	251.11

Sl.No.	States/UT	Amount of cess collected (Provisional)
29.	West Bengal	1675.05
30.	Delhi	2547.94
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.28
32.	Chandigarh	117
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.61
34.	Daman and Diu	37.17
35.	Lakshadweep	7.24
36.	Puducherry	100.16
	TOTAL	42505.78

Augmenting social security cover

904. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to give social security cover with pension, medical and insurance cover for those who are outside the ambit of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating by when it will be started in the country; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for increasing the social security scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted 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); Health and Maternity Schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme 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 depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. Government has recently approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat – National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during the year 2018-19 which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) based on deprivation and occupational criteria.

PF withdrawals in EPFO

905. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerned with the high level of Provident Fund (PF) withdrawals, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has proposed that its subscribers working in the private sector be allowed to withdraw 60 per cent of their total savings;

(b) whether Government's move is to retain the membership of PF subscribers and to address their social security needs at the time of unemployment; and

(c) whether legal experts assert that the move may be challenged in court as the money is a contribution made from their salary and they are fully entitled to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 222nd meeting held on 26.06.2018 has considered a proposal for insertion of paragraph 68HH in Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 to enable a member who is no longer in employment for a continuous period of one month, to avail 75 per cent of the total fund standing to his credit.

Further, paragraph 69(2) of EPF Scheme, 1952 enables a member to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund on ceasing to be an employee in an establishment for a continuous period of two months immediately preceding the date on which he makes an application for withdrawal. The requirement of two months waiting period shall not, however, apply in cases of female members resigning from the services of the establishment for the purpose of getting married.

Smart city initiatives

906. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to ensure that the Urban Development Ministry's Smart City initiatives require compliance of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996; and

(b) if so, the details for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and rules made thereunder and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and rules made thereunder apply to every establishment which employs, or had employed on any day of the preceding twelve months, ten or more building workers in any building or other construction work. The establishment on which the Acts and rules applied has been defined in Section 2(1)(j) of the Act.

The onus of the implementation of the provisions of the above Acts lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations, and the Smart City initiatives will be covered as per the provisions of the above Acts.

Educated unemployed youth

907. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of educated unemployed youth in the country, especially women, State-wise; and

(b) how many youths got jobs in the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force survey on Employment- Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the State-wise details of estimated unemployment rate for educated persons (aged 18-29 years) on usual principal status basis in the country in 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Employment generation and improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the

country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The State-wise details of achievements made under these schemes are given in the Statement-II, III, IV and V.

Statement-I

State-wise details of unemployment rate for educated persons (aged 18-29 years) according to usual principal status approach in the country during 2015-16 (in %)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary			Secondary			Graduate and above		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	25.0	22.6	24.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.4	0.3	3.9	11	9.6	10.3	33.6	20.5	28.7
3.	Assam	4.5	2.6	3.4	5.0	5.7	5.3	24.4	26.9	25.3
4.	Bihar	6.8	0.2	3.4	8.1	1.4	5.5	29.9	21.0	27.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	21.2	11.7	17.4
6.	Delhi	1.3	-	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	5.5	4.5	5.0
7.	Goa	-	35.9	21.1	12.8	10.3	11.6	5.4	20.8	14.0
8.	Gujarat	3.2	-	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	3.7	3.2	3.5
9.	Haryana	2.3	-	1.1	4.1	1.0	2.8	11.0	13.2	12.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	9.8	3.7	6.8	48.3	20.9	34.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.3	-	1.6	2.2	4.2	3.2	19.3	14.3	17.2
12.	Jharkhand	6.9	2.7	4.3	7.7	3.9	6.1	41.8	26.6	37.1
13.	Karnataka	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	8.6	5.5	7.1
14.	Kerala	9.1	1.3	6.2	5.1	8.5	6.7	20.3	37.0	30.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.9	1.0	2.1	9.9	4.8	7.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.6	1.5	10.1	8.5	9.4
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	4.0	1.2	2.6	38.2	24.5	32.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Meghalaya	-	3.8	1.8	4.3	5.3	4.8	29.3	31.5	30.9
19.	Mizoram	0.7	-	0.3	2.4	1.0	1.7	35.3	29.6	32.1
20.	Nagaland	-	5.0	2.6	5.2	2.2	3.8	36.2	39.7	37.8
21.	Odisha	6.1	3.9	4.8	5.6	4.0	4.9	22.1	23.7	22.8
22.	Punjab	3.8	2.8	3.3	4.6	3.8	4.2	19.8	15.4	17.5
23.	Rajasthan	4.1	1.2	2.4	3.7	1.1	2.7	23.5	16.9	21.0
24.	Sikkim	-	70.2	34.9	14.5	16	15.2	73.4	73.3	73.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	16.5	16.9	16.7
26.	Telangana	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.5	9.2	13.0	10.7
27.	Tripura	11.5	16.2	14	15.8	19.1	17.4	41.7	61.4	49.2
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	5.1	0.7	3.0	23.5	17.7	20.9
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8.1	1.8	4.9	5.0	2.0	3.8	26.4	20.1	23.7
30.	West Bengal	4.7	1.9	3.4	5.8	1.8	3.9	27.2	25.0	26.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.4	-	8.6	4.4	16.9	10.6	30.3	37.9	35.1
32.	Chandigarh	3.5	0.8	2.7	5.9	0.4	3.7	9.4	0.8	5.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.8	7.7	28.0	14.9
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	2.1
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	13.3	1.3	7.5	12.0	14.9	13.7
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	5.0	7.5	6.4	11.6	18.0	15.3
	ALL INDIA	4.6	1.7	3.1	4.3	2.2	3.3	19.7	16.6	18.4

Source: E&U Survey of Labour Bureau.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Employment Generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	9026	31498	18256
4.	Bihar	19624	25872	18456
5.	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704
6.	Goa	500	660	400
7.	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008
8.	Haryana	7232	11016	13744
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024
11.	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888
12.	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920
13.	Kerala	9653	13068	10776
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432
15.	Maharashtra**	20161	17799	26632
16.	Manipur	2715	8419	4800
17.	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600
18.	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992
19.	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440
20.	Odisha	17629	20392	19192
21.	Punjab	7762	9858	12160
22.	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614
23.	Sikkim	397	201	296
24.	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760
25.	Telangana	7761	6445	9520
26.	Tripura	5355	17961	8928
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456
28.	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904
29.	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744
31.	UT Chandigarh	323	376	360

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Delhi	2048	952	920
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	447	699	352
	TOTAL	323362	407840	387184

* including Daman and Diu
** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-III

State-wise details of Persondays Generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Persondays Generated (in lakh)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,992	2,053	2122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	86	43
3.	Assam	486	468	482
4.	Bihar	671	875	818
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,014	886	1199
6.	Gujarat	1	1	1
7.	Haryana	225	271	353
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48	85	90
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	178	236	220
10.	Jharkhand	316	320	380
11.	Karnataka	586	708	593
12.	Kerala	598	915	859
13.	Madhya Pradesh	742	685	620
14.	Maharashtra	1,237	1,131	1623
15.	Manipur	763	709	825
16.	Meghalaya	75	119	61
17.	Mizoram	200	283	292
18.	Nagaland	131	168	143

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	212	291	237
20.	Punjab	894	776	922
21.	Rajasthan	144	158	223
22.	Sikkim	2,341	2,597	2398
23.	Tamil Nadu	44	46	35
24.	Telangana	3,687	3,999	2389
25.	Tripura	1,418	1,075	1147
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539	461	176
27.	Uttarakhand	1,822	1,579	1818
28.	West Bengal	224	237	223
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,865	2,357	3126
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	2
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32.	Goa	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	6	5	7
	TOTAL	23515	23583	23426

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of candidates placed		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1989	18966	10954
2.	Assam	3022	1479	3464
3.	Bihar	3685	4216	4859
4.	Chhattisgarh	4463	1987	539
5.	Gujarat	5083	2075	160
6.	Haryana	8807	586	5832

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16524	6453	1424
9.	Jharkhand	1314	2355	2375
10.	Karnataka	5443	4432	4752
11.	Kerala	2446	5598	4175
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3954	3546	1823
13.	Maharashtra	0	3694	7390
14.	Manipur	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	18001	45726	14035
19.	Punjab	0	0	563
20.	Rajasthan	12844	3397	693
21.	Sikkim	205	70	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	9375	30780	765
23.	Telangana	1830	9150	9048
24.	Tripura	75	342	526
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8552	2052	892
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	1900	979	1518
	TOTAL	109512	147883	75787

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Skill Trained Persons given Placement		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3116	35882	12010

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	113
3.	Assam	0	293	1284
4.	Bihar	90	176	1546
5.	Chhattisgarh	3513	5858	6476
6.	Goa	0	66	639
7.	Gujarat	226	3920	6388
8.	Haryana	0	0	685
9.	Himachal Pradesh	196	86	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	254	0	25
11.	Jharkhand	0	2700	20795
12.	Karnatka	3527	637	622
13.	Kerala	0	443	2413
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4307	38060	3039
15.	Maharashtra	0	11768	6083
16.	Manipur	6	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	317	111
18.	Mizoram	0	147	91
19.	Nagaland	691	341	1749
20.	Odisha	0	2467	776
21.	Punjab	0	0	1139
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6262	0	1156
25.	Telangana	3718	1861	10013
26.	Tripura	0	0	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	42174	30058
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1731	0
29.	West Bengal	6322	2691	6919
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1436	283	875

1	2	3	4	5
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL	33664	151901	115140

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Creation of employment in Chhattisgarh

†908. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the State of Chhattisgarh under various schemes of employment creation during the last three years and current year;

(b) the details of the approved/pending proposals out of the them along with the reasons for their pendency; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for approving the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including Chhattisgarh 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) in manufacturing sector and in business/services sector run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The States/UTs have been given the flexibility to allocate funds amongst various components based on their local requirements.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project for transforming the employment services in the country. The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) to connect local youth and other job-seekers with all possible job opportunities in a transparent

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and effective manner. The Ministry has approved the proposals of Chhattisgarh for interlinking of employment exchanges with NCS Portal and establishment of 4 Model Career Centres at Durg, Bilaspur, Bastar and Ambikapur.

Issuing UWIN card for workers of unorganised sectors

†909. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a registration programme to bring all the workers of unorganised sector under the ambit of social security under which all workers are to be issued an Unorganised Workers Identification Number (UWIN) card, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of workers in unorganised sector, State-wise; and

(c) the number of workers having been issued Unorganised Workers Identification Number Cards and by when the remaining workers are scheduled to be issued such cards, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has approved a project for creation of a national database of unorganized workers and give them a Unique ID *i.e.* Unorganised Workers Identification Number (UWIN) to approx. 40 crore workers (15 crore families) at an estimated cost of ₹ 402.7 crore to be implemented during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Under the project, the process of setting up the IT Architecture has been initiated. Section 10 of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 provides that every unorganised worker shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of the conditions that he or she shall have completed fourteen years of age; and a self-declaration by him or her confirming that he or she is an unorganised worker. The application for registration is to be made to the District Administration.

Statistics of workers in the unorganised sector is not maintained Centrally.

Employment in organised and unorganised sector

†910. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the statistical information regarding employment provided under organised and unorganised sectors by Central Government from 2009 to April, 2014;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the statistical data regarding employment provided under organised and unorganised sectors by Central Government from May, 2014 to May, 2018;

(c) the data of employment provided under organised and unorganised sectors by State Governments in the country during the last five years; and

(d) whether jobs have been provided at an unprecedented level under organised and unorganised sectors in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the NSSO survey results, the category-industry sector wise distribution of workers during 2011-12 is given below:–

(Figures in %)

Worker	Industry Sector		
	Unorganized	Organised	Total
Informal	82.6	9.8	92.4
Formal	0.4	7.2	7.6
TOTAL	83.0	17.0	100.0

As per the survey results of Labour Bureau, the estimated worker population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 51.0% during 2012-13, 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.5% during 2015-16. Labour Bureau has also been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom. The details of job growth in these 8 sectors from 2013 to 2015 given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The information is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jan.,09 to Dec.,09	Jan.,10 to Dec.,10	Jan.,11 to Dec.,11	Jan.,12 to Dec.,12	Jan.,13 to Dec.,13	Jan.,14 to Dec.,14	Jan,15 to Dec,15
1.	Textiles	3.88	1.03	-0.34	1.00	2.86	1.41	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.25	0.41	-0.21	0.03	0.44	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.58	0.76	1.07	0.21	-0.35	0.74	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.55	1.27	0.47	0.09	0.16	0.25	-0.08
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.78	0.22	0.28	-0.01	0.09	0.11	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.07	-0.11	0.33	0.17	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	6.54	5.07	7.64	1.95	1.09	1.93	0.76
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.8	0.01	0.05	-0.23	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11
TOTAL (YEAR WISE)		12.8	8.65	9.30	3.22	4.19	4.21	1.35

Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-II

Details of sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	1st Jul.'16 over 1st Apr.'16	1st Oct.'16 over 1st Jul.'16	1st Jan.'17 over 1st Oct.'16	1st Apr.'17 over 1st Jan.'17	1st Jul.'17 over 1st Apr.'17	1st Oct.'17 over 1st July'17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.2 9	0.07	0.14
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
	TOTAL (YEAR-WISE)	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

Source: Labour Bureau.

Funds allocated to NCLP

911. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to the National Child Labour Project since 2004, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds released to States in the form of grants under the project since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of complaints of child labour received on the Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCIL) portal since its launch in 2017; and

(d) the number of complaints resolved since its launch and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details of Fund allocated and expenditure made under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 2004 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of Grant released under NCLP Scheme State-wise and year-wise since 2014-15 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) So far 364 complaints concerning child labour have been registered on the PENCiL portal. As per the information uploaded on the portal by the respective State Governments, out of total 364 complaints, no violation under Child Labour Act has been found in respect of 115 complaints and the same have been disposed of at 1st report stage and action has been initiated for violation under Child Labour Act in respect of 37 complaints. So far two complaints, one each from Dewas and Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh, have been resolved on the PENCiL portal after cases have been filed in the court against the guilty employers.

Statement-I

Details of Budget allocation and expenditure under NCLP Scheme since 2004-05

(₹ in crore)

Year	Final Allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	99.05	93.16
2005-06	124.79	115.03
2006-07	127.00	120.55
2007-08	143.18	143.31
2008-09	147.51	147.21
2009-10	92.63	95.27
2010-11	92.80	92.71
2011-12	143.00	142.66
2012-13	130.18	128.11
2013-14	111.00	110.73
2014-15	110.87	102.34
2015-16	99.50	93.21
2016-17	105.00	104.73
2017-18	95.17	94.03
2018-19	110.00 (BE)	23.34 (Upto 19.7. 2018)

Statement-II

Details of Grant Released under NCLP Scheme State-wise and year-wise since 2014-15:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 19.7.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.33	196.58	213.01	298.12	58.23
2.	Assam	471.64	807.97	257.30	460.30	0
3.	Bihar	1071.82	948.42	168.92	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	432.53	26.00	0	4.00	0
5.	Gujarat	7.0	8.25	33.78	112.26	95.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Haryana	218.71	161.79	412.18	123.13	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.97	47.13	61.04	0	56.13
8.	Jharkhand	406.78	375.97	543.72	280.14	0
9.	Karnataka	204.60	212.08	132.26	100.53	45.29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	768.71	701.12	878.68	687.37	198.92
11.	Maharashtra	830.08	1017.66	1192.54	1338.84	90.31
12.	Nagaland	151.17	131.45	192.69	74.07	0
13.	Odisha	355.31	290.91	8.00	106.40	73.43
14.	Punjab	350.24	256.63	325.14	322.33	103.66
15.	Rajasthan	269.25	223.70	138.89	179.06	70.50
16.	Tamil Nadu	731.14	643.08	1015.07	749.67	126.96
17.	Telangana	521.60	547.10	475.76	323.29	101.38
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1103.72	430.07	1333.25	1176.15	536.41
19.	Uttarakhand	9.00	4.00	12.34	36.62	16.00
20.	West Bengal	2100.87	2269.34	1916.85	2227.20	747.92

Setting up of ESIC dispensaries-cum-branch offices

912. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for Employees State Insurance Corporation Dispensary-cum-Branch Office in every district of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the places/districts wherein the proposed ESIC Dispensary-cum-Branch Office are planned to be set up, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation in its 174th Meeting held on 29.05.2018 approved a proposal to open ESIC Dispensary-cum-Branch Office (DCBO) in every district irrespective of whether a district has been partially or fully implemented or whether a State run dispensary exist in the area or not, so that ESIC has presence for service delivery in each of the notified districts. Details showing the State-wise details of ESIC DCBO to be set up in the first phase is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of ESIC DCBO to be set up in the first phase

Sl.No.	State	No. of Dispensary Cum Branch Office	Places/District
1	2	3	4
1.	Jharkhand	18	West Singhbhum
			Hazaribagh
			Garhwa
			Palamu
			Latehar
			Lohardaga
			Simdega
			Khunti
			Gumla
			Chatra
			Jamtara
			Pakur
			Godda
			Sahebganj
			Dumka
			Ghatshila
			Chandil
			Patratu
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	Katra
			Udhampur
			Sambha
			Srinagar
3.	Haryana	6	Kurukshetra
			Jhajjar
			Mahendergarh
			Fatehabad
			Kaithal
			Mewat

1	2	3	4
4.	Karnataka	8	Bidar
			Chamarajanagar
			Chikkaballapura
			Haveri
			Kodaguru
			Yadgir
			Uttara Kannada (Karwar)
			Chikkamagaluru
5.	Uttarakhand	2	Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal
			New Tehri, Tehri Garhwal
6.	Uttar Pradesh	19	Bhadoi, Sant Ravidas Nagar
			Amethi
			Amroha
			Bijnaur
			Chandauli
			Etawah
			Farrukhabad
			Fatehpur
			Gazipur
			Hapur
			Hardoi
			Hathras
			Kanpur Dehat
			Mirzapur
			Muzaffarnagar
			Rampur
			Sant Kabeer Nagar
			Shahjahanpur
			Sitapur

1	2	3	4
7.	Kerala	6	Munnar
			Sulthan Bathery
			Ranni
			Balussery
			Thazhekode
			Kanhangad
8.	Rajasthan	7	Chhabda
			Boondi
			Churu
			Karoli
			Sawai Madhopur
			Pratapgarh
			Jalore
9.	West Bengal	6	Birbhum
			Murshidabad
			Malda
			Jalpaiguri
			Coochbehar
			Jhargram
10.	Telangana	17	Adilabad
			Jagtial
			Janagaon
			Jaya Shankar Bhupalpally
			Jogulamba Gadwal
			Kamareddy
			Karimnagar
			Khammam
			Nagarkurnool
			Rajanna Sirisilla
			Suryapet

1	2	3	4
			Wanaparthy
			Warangal Rural
			Medak
			Ranga Reddy Distt.
			Vikarabad
			Mahabubabad
11.	Punjab	3	Muktsar
			Nawanshahr
			Derabassi, Mohali
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Kangra
			Bilaspur
			Mandi
			Shimla
13.	Madhya Pradesh	34	Khargon
			Reewa
			Khandwa
			Neemach
			Hoshangabad
			Guna
			Tikamgarh
			Balaghat
			Jhabua
			Singrauli
			Chhindwada
			Sivni
			Mandla
			Shajapur
			Damoh
			Chhatarpur
			Narsinghpur

1	2	3	4
			Seedhi
			Vidisha
			Dindori
			Panna
			Sihore
			Badwani
			Rajgarh
			Baitul
			Sheopur
			Ashoknagar
			Alirajpur
			Harda
			Shivpuri
			Aagar Malwa
			Anooppur
			Datiya
			Umaria
14.	Tamil Nadu	10	Jayamkondacholapuram
			Palacode
			Kilvelur
			Perambalur Bus Stand
			Thirvadanai
			Thirupuvanam
			Thiruvannamalai
			Chinnasalem
			Yercaud
			Musiri
15.	Bihar	38	Araria
			Arwal
			Aurangabad

1	2	3	4
			Banka
			East Champaran
			Gopalganj
			Jamui
			Jehanabad
			Kaimur
			Khagaria
			Kisanganj
			Lakhisarai
			Madhepura
			Madhubani
			Nawada
			Purnea
			Saharsa
			Sheikhpura
			Sheohar
			Siwan
			Supaul
			West Champaran
			Begusarai
			Bhagalpur
			Bhojpur
			Saran
			Darbhanga
			Buxar
			Gaya
			Katihar
			Munger
			Muzaffarpur
			Nalanda

1	2	3	4
			Patna
			Rohtas
			Samastipur
			Sitamarhi
			Vaishali
16.	Maharashtra	22	Colaba
			Borivali
			Tarapur
			Murbad
			Alibaug
			Chakan
			Shirval
			Kagal
			Islampur
			Chincholi
			Wardha
			Tirora
			Khamgaon
			Kalmeshwar
			Akola
			Amaravati
			Chandrapur
			Sinner
			Paithan
			Bhuswal
			Shirpur
			Nanded
17.	North East	22	Majuli (Assam)
			Chirang (Assam)
			Goalpara (Assam)

1	2	3	4
			Dhemaji (Assam)
			Golaghat (Assam)
			Hojai (Assam)
			Baksa (Assam)
			Jantia Hills (Assam)
			East Jantia Hills (Meghalaya)
			West Garo Hills (Meghalaya)
			South West Khasi Hills (Meghalaya)
			Wokha (Nagaland)
			Zunheboto (Nagaland)
			Tuensang (Nagaland)
			Kolasib (Mizoram)
			Mamit (Mizoram)
			Champhai (Mizoram)
			Serchhip (Mizoram)
			Senapati (Manipur)
			Churachanpur (Manipur)
			Thoubal (Manipur)
			Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
18.	Chhattisgarh	17	Balod
			Mungeli
			Balrampur
			Surajpur
			Suraguja
			Jashpur
			Bastar
			Bijapur
			Dantewada
			Kanker

1	2	3	4
			Kondagaon
			Mahasamund
			Narayanpur
			Sukma
			Kabirdham
			Bemetara
			Koriya

500 Bed ESIC hospital at Sheelanagar in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Labour and Employment laid down foundation-stone for new 500 bed Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospital at Sheelanagar in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing itself from the project;

(c) would it not greatly impact the labour force in the North-Coastal Andhra Pradesh since the old building is in dilapidated condition and it may collapse any time;

(d) whether the Ministry asked the State Government to provide land free of cost; and

(e) if so, the response of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted a plot of land measuring 8.59 acres in Sheelanagar, Visakhapatnam free of cost to Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). However, the land has not been found suitable. Accordingly, ESIC has requested the State Government to provide suitable alternate land of 10 acre in developed locality. State Government is yet to allot suitable alternate land to ESIC. ESIC has not withdrawn from construction of new Hospital Building project.

ESI Hospital functioning from Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) has been shifted to rented premises as the existing building was found in dilapidated condition for continuation of medical services to ESI Beneficiaries.

Transparency in jobs data calculation and presentation

914. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a committee headed by T.C.A. Anant to bring in transparency in the jobs data calculation and presentation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. On the introduction of "Payroll reporting in India", the Ministry of Labour and Employment has constituted a Committee to look into the relevance of the Quarterly Employment Survey being conducted by Labour Bureau. Prof T.C.A. Anant, former Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Chairman of this Committee.

(b) The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under;

(i) To suggest whether the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is relevant in the present circumstances especially with publishing of Payroll Data.

(ii) To suggest reforms needed to be brought in if QES has to be made relevant.

(iii) To examine whether the reforms suggested above are feasible.

Creating employment opportunities

†915. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment generated in the country during last year and the current year so far, State-wise and area-wise;

(b) whether targets fixed for organised sector and unoraganised sector have been achieved through these created employment opportunities;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof, and

(d) the efforts made/being made to create more employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employment

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

generation coupled with improving employability is the priority 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 Live lihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The details of employment generated through these schemes are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV (*See* below). Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is initiated by the Government to facilitate self-employment by providing loans up to 10 Lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities aligned to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

MUDRA LOANS

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 06.07.2018)
No.of PMMY Loans Sanctioned (in lakhs)	397.01	481.31	89.29

No target has been fixed for employment generation in organised and unorganised sector.

(d) Government has been taking various steps to boost industrial development, capital formation and employment generation in the country like Make in India, Startup India and Ease of Doing Business initiatives. Government has initiated labour reforms to create an enabling environment to facilitate ease of doing business, ease of compliance, transparency, accountability and extending the social security coverage of the unorganised workers.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protshan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers by paying their entire contribution of 12% (or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the three years.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise position of PMEGP

(As on 30.06.2018)

Sl.No.	State	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1744	296
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12216	3136
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1672	832
4.	Assam	18256	8896
5.	Bihar	18456	5864
6.	Chandigarh	360	56
7.	Chhattisgarh	11704	6016
8.	Delhi	920	40
9.	Goa	400	32
10.	Gujarat*	15008	3632
11.	Haryana	13744	2728
12.	Himachal Pradesh	7088	1016
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	30024	8888
14.	Jharkhand	8888	2464
15.	Karnataka	16920	5560
16.	Kerala	10776	3712
17.	Lakshadweep	00	00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14432	2432
19.	Maharashtra**	26632	8744
20.	Manipur	4800	1568
21.	Meghalaya	600	528
22.	Mizoram	1992	1424
23.	Nagaland	7440	1232
24.	Odisha	19192	6184
25.	Puducherry	352	48
26.	Punjab	12160	2472
27.	Rajasthan	12614	4336
28.	Sikkim	296	40

Sl.No.	State	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 30.06.2018)
29.	Tamil Nadu	32760	4592
30.	Telangana	9520	1488
31.	Tripura	8928	1864
32.	Uttar Pradesh	43456	12472
33.	Uttarakhand	12904	4648
34.	West Bengal	10928	3824
	TOTAL	387184	111064

*Including Daman and Diu.
**Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

Details of employment created under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	No. of Persondays generated (in crore)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (as on 20.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.22	13.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43	0.08
3.	Assam	4.82	1.23
4.	Bihar	8.18	5.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.99	6.38
6.	Goa	0.010	0.0004
7.	Gujarat	3.53	1.80
8.	Haryana	0.90	0.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	0.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.80	0.41
11.	Jharkhand	5.93	2.28
12.	Karnataka	8.59	1.60
13.	Kerala	6.20	1.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16.23	5.35
15.	Maharashtra	8.25	3.72
16.	Manipur	0.61	0.01
17.	Meghalaya	2.92	0.24

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	1.43	0.61
19.	Nagaland	2.37	0.16
20.	Odisha	9.22	3.49
21.	Punjab	2.23	0.46
22.	Rajasthan	23.98	7.26
23.	Sikkim	0.35	0.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.89	2.04
25.	Telangana	11.47	9.04
26.	Tripura	1.76	0.40
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18.18	7.53
28.	Uttarakhand	2.23	0.61
29.	West Bengal	31.26	7.06
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.02	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00059	0.00027
34.	Puducherry	0.07	0.02
	TOTAL	234.26	82.51

Statement-III

DDU-GKY: Year-wise and State-wise details of DDU-GKY physical achievement

Sl. No.	State	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19 (as on 10.07.18)
		Placed	Placed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10954	4680
2.	Assam	3464	1475
3.	Bihar	4859	2129
4.	Chhattisgarh	539	65
5.	Gujarat	160	58
6.	Haryana	5832	362
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	51

1	2	3	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1424	0
9.	Jharkhand	2375	28
10.	Karnataka	4752	557
11.	Kerala	4175	1930
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1823	572
13.	Maharashtra	7390	422
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0
18.	Odisha	14035	6138
19.	Punjab	563	510
20.	Rajasthan	693	493
21.	Sikkim	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	765	0
23.	Telangana	9048	2615
24.	Tripura	526	57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	892	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0
27.	West Bengal	1518	1615
	TOTAL	75787	23757

Statement-IV

Details of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P) year-wise, State-wise progress under DAY-NULM during 2017-June, 2018

Sl.No.	States/UTs	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19 (As on 09.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12010	6892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	113	0
3.	Assam	1284	80

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	1546	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	6476	1077
6.	Goa	639	0
7.	Gujarat	6388	3486
8.	Haryana	685	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	48
11.	Jharkhand	20795	660
12.	Karnataka	622	0
13.	Kerala	2413	183
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3039	5036
15.	Maharashtra	6083	2573
16.	Manipur	0	7
17.	Meghalaya	111	0
18.	Mizoram	91	1
19.	Nagaland	1749	0
20.	Odisha	776	0
21.	Punjab	1139	407
22.	Rajasthan	33	286
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1156	87
25.	Telangana	10013	1323
26.	Tripura	2	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30058	9
28.	Uttarakhand	0	89
29.	West Bengal	6919	147
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	875	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0

1	2	3	4
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
	TOTAL	115140	22518

Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

916. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry made a statement in 2016 to release and rehabilitate 1.84 crore bonded labourers across the country by 2030;

(b) if so, details of bonded labour released and rehabilitated since 2016, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated by Centre as part of the scheme and utilized by States for survey, awareness generation, evaluatory studies and rehabilitation of released persons, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) whether there is a central registry and/or digital data of rescued and released bonded labourers to track their reintegration in society and prevent re-bondage, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for the abolition of the system of bonded labour.

Under the Act, identification of bonded labour and release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour are the responsibility of the State Government/District Administration concerned.

The Central Government formulated a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer in 2016, to make the implementation of the Act more effective.

Under the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme, the State/UT-wise details of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated since 2016, is as under:–

Year	State	Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
2016-17	Bihar	1792

Year	State	Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated
	Jharkhand	118
	Odisha	258
	Uttar Pradesh	258
	Karnataka	181
2017-18	Bihar	461
	Karnataka	1500
	Uttar Pradesh	3492
	Rajasthan	159
	Madhya Pradesh	2
	Chhattisgarh	57
	Odisha	742
2018-19 (till date)	Uttar Pradesh	741
	Bihar	165
	Chhattisgarh	1276

(c) The State/UT-wise details in regard to Central assistance released for survey, awareness generation, evaluatory studies and rehabilitation of released persons is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) In order to have a digitized database of rescued and released bonded labourers, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has developed a web based portal which is being run in some districts of Madhya Pradesh on Pilot basis.

Statement

The details of Central assistance provided, till date, to the States for survey, awareness generation, evaluatory studies and rehabilitation of released persons under the rehabilitation scheme for bonded labour, since 2016.

Year	States	Survey of bonded Labour	Evaluatory Study	Awareness Generation	Rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	221.60
2016-17	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	179.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.80
	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.80
	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.80
	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.1
2017-18	Rajasthan	74.25	02.50	05.00	15.90
	Madhya Pradesh	18.00	02.50	05.00	0.40
	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil	74.20
	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	358.10
	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	150.00
	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	54.50
	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.40
2018-19	Chhattisgarh	60.75	Nil	05.00	127.60
	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	74.10
	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	33.00
	TOTAL	162.00	7.00	20.00	1381.50

Unemployed youth registered in employment exchanges

917. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges and National Career Service portal in the country in the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of vacancies advertised and filled up during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that many vacancies remain unfilled due to faulty recruitment process; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Ministry to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not

necessarily be unemployed, registered in employment exchanges in the country is given below. Data for the year 2016 and 2017 is not available.

Year	2013	2014	2015
Job seekers registered in Employment Exchanges (in lakh)	59.69	59.57	69.39

The number of job seekers registered on National Career Service Portal is as under:–

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 30-06-2018)
Job seekers registered in National Career Service portal (in lakh)	22.66	38.90	2.42

The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Through National Career Service (NCS) Portal, 10.69 lakh vacancies have been mobilised. The portal also facilitates organization of job fairs where both employers and job seekers can interact. In addition, NCS has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with many strategic partners in order to enhance the quality and reach of the services throughout the country. Ministry has engaged with several institutions and organisations to bring more and more job opportunities to workforce.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of job seekers registered in employment exchanges in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Job seekers registration (in lakh)		
		2013	2014	2015#
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.01	0.87	0.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.03	0.09
3.	Assam	1.92	2.69	2.63
4.	Bihar	1.24	1.26	1.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.13	2.19	2.16
6.	Delhi	1.59	1.48	0.64
7.	Goa	0.22	0.22	0.19
8.	Gujarat	4.34	4.44	4.74
9.	Haryana	0.86	1.11	1.27

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	1.49	1.70
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.10	0.10	0.08
12.	Jharkhand	0.85	0.63	1.60
13.	Karnataka	0.71	0.64	0.63
14.	Kerala	4.98	5.42	4.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.35	3.12	3.93
16.	Maharashtra	3.25	6.86	6.13
17.	Manipur	0.26	0.18	0.19
18.	Meghalaya	0.08	0.06	0.14
19.	Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.08
20.	Nagaland	0.14	0.13	0.29
21.	Odisha	1.69	1.68	1.33
22.	Punjab	1.31	0.66	1.15
23.	Rajasthan	1.75	1.24	0.86
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	13.18	13.62	15.27
26.	Telangana	-	-	1.98
27.	Tripura	0.31	0.31	0.25
28.	Uttarakhand	1.31	1.81	1.92
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5.24	3.56	10.08
30.	West Bengal	5.54	3.36	3.33
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.08	0.11
32.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.04
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.01
35.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.19	0.22	0.26
	TOTAL	59.69	59.57	69.39

Provisional; Total will not tally due to rounding off.
* No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

Statement-II

State-wise number of job seekers registered on National Career Service Portal (in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.22	1.21	0.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.08	0.49	0.01
5.	Bihar	6.35	2.30	0.25
6.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.04	0.01
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.08	0.44	0.04
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.01	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	0.01	0.02	0.00
11.	Gujarat	0.26	0.81	0.14
12.	Haryana	0.06	1.01	0.03
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.21	0.01
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.10	0.42	0.02
15.	Jharkhand	0.10	0.37	0.01
16.	Karnataka	0.10	0.90	0.12
17.	Kerala	0.09	0.48	0.01
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.25	1.88	0.06
20.	Maharashtra	0.45	0.97	0.06
21.	Manipur	0.02	0.06	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.04	0.00
23.	Mizoram	0.01	0.03	0.00
24.	Nagaland	0.00	0.07	0.00
25.	Delhi	0.17	0.68	0.03
26.	Odisha	0.30	0.66	0.02
27.	Puducherry	0.01	0.04	0.01
28.	Punjab	0.25	1.17	0.04

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
29.	Rajasthan	3.87	3.00	0.23
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.02	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.20	1.22	0.13
32.	Telangana	0.16	0.64	0.02
33.	Tripura	6.08	0.42	0.26
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0.50	4.20	0.08
35.	Uttarakhand	0.15	0.33	0.03
36.	West Bengal	1.79	3.81	0.73
All India (Including not Specified)		22.66	38.90	2.42

* Till 30-06-2018.

Scheme for welfare of migrant persons

†918. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons migrate from Bihar to other States in search of employment on daily basis;

(b) if so, whether Government has any data to find out the number of residents from Bihar migrating to other States in search of employment;

(c) whether Government has any scheme for welfare of the members of family of migratory labourers which could take care of their basic needs like education and health, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However no such data is maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 which, *inter alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

welfare of unorganized workers on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. Under the Right to Education Act, all children below the age of fourteen years have a right to compulsory free education. The Central Government has launched the National Health Protection Scheme (Ayushman Bahrat) which will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. These schemes will also cater to the eligible migrant workers.

Number of labourers engaged in building and other construction works

919. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of labourers engaged in building and other construction works in the country;

(b) whether only a small percentage of labourers engaged in building and other construction works have registered themselves with the Welfare Boards;

(c) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has carried out major amendments in laws related to labourers engaged in construction works so as to provide benefits to maximum labourers and if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether said amendments are likely to facilitate effective implementation of relevant Acts by the Union and State Governments expeditiously and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per estimates of National Sample Survey (2011-2012), there are about 5 crore building and other construction workers in the country.

(b) and (c) The building and other construction workers are registered by the States/UTs through their State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board under Section 12 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. As per the information received from States/UTs, the approximate number of building and other construction workers registered as beneficiaries upto 31.03.2018 is 3.06 crores.

(d) and (e) Amendment in the provisions of the laws is a continuous process

and the Government has recently amended the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1998 so as to make the process of filing of Unified Annual Return transparent and convenient. The amended Rule 242(1) reads as under:–

Every employer of a registered establishment shall file a Unified Annual Return online in Form XIV annexed to the Rationalisation of Forms and Reports under Certain Labour Laws Rules, 2017, on the Shram Suvidha Portal of the Ministry of Labour and Employment on or before the 1st day of February following the end of the year to which it relates.

Permanent workmen employed in PSUs

920. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent workmen employed in Public Sector Units (PSUs) as on date, PSU-wise;

(b) the number of executives in above PSUs as on date; and

(c) the number of workers engaged through contract in the above PSUs as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 laid in Parliament on 13.03.2018, the total number of permanent employees employed in Central Public Sector Enterprises as on 31.03.2017 are 11,30,840 of which Managerial/Executives are 2,65,486. The total number of contract workers engaged by CPSE as on 31.03.2017 stood at 3,38,521.

Providing safety and protection to women workers in both organised and unorganised sectors

921. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many lacunae in providing safety and protection to women workers in both organised and unorganised sectors from the evils of discrimination, harassment and sexual exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this;

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring in new legislation to ensure the safety and security for women workers in the country;

(d) whether Government has taken any special efforts to provide safety and security for the women workers in both organised and unorganised sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has provided protective measures especially to women workers in various labour laws like the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 wherein the aspects of security, safety, health, restriction of hours of employment are provided. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 also provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature. Under Minimum wages Act, 1948, the wages for workers in the scheduled employments fixed by the appropriate Governments are equally applicable to both men and women. The Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender and the female workers are entitled for same wages as fixed by the appropriate Governments for their male counterparts engaged in the scheduled employments.

Further, the Government has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which mandates to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for complaints of sexual harassment.

(c) The Government has prepared a preliminary draft of Labour Code on Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2018 by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the 13 Central Labour Laws relating to safety and health standards, working conditions, welfare provisions for employees, leave and working hours. The comments of stakeholders including general public have been invited on the said draft Code.

(d) and (e) To ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Government has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic– Box (SHe-Box) with a facility for registering online complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace to all women employees in the country, including all Government and private employees. Government has also framed guidelines on prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace by Government servants.

Further, the responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Central Government has issued advisories for combating crime against women.

Measures to protect and promote MSMEs

922. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) of the country are reportedly lagging behind due to availability of the products of multinational companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the reason for the higher prices of domestic products in comparison to the products manufactured in China; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to protect and promote MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The growth and survival of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) depends on various factors like availability of timely and adequate credit, upgradation of technology, access to market, supportive infrastructure, high quality of products etc. Competition from both domestic and external enterprises including multinational companies is also one of the important factors.

(c) Prices of products depend on various factors such as cost of labour, raw materials and technology etc.

(d) The Government of India has taken measures to protect and promote the MSMEs with the help of Schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Digital MSME Scheme, ZED Certification Scheme.

Growth of Khadi Gramodyog

923. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of Khadi Gramodyog has increased during the last two years;

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

(c) the details of khadi products exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period, product-wise and country-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote export of khadi products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) has increased considerably during the last two years. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) engaged in promoting and developing Khadi and Village Industries through Khadi and Village Industries Institutions, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centre (DIC) in the country.

The Khadi and V.I. Institutions and entrepreneurs assisted through various KVI schemes are involved in production and sales activity of Khadi and V.I. products. The performance under KVI sector during the last two years is as follows:–

Performance of Khadi and Village Industries Sector

(₹ in crore)

Year	Production	Sales
2016-17	42631.09	52138.21
2017-18 (Provisional)	48013.46	59098.04

(c) The exports of Khadi and Village Industries products is done by the Khadi and Village Industries units directly or through merchant exporters. KVIC does not export directly. Details of product-wise and country-wise exports of KVI products during each of the last two years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The details of initiatives/steps taken by the Government, through KVIC to promote the exports of Khadi and Village Industries products is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of performance of product-wise and country-wise exports of KVI products during each of the last two years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the product	2016-17	2017-18	Countries
1.	Handmade paper and products	3151.93	3217.60	Through agency

Sl.No.	Name of the product	2016-17	2017-18	Countries
2.	Papad	6940.61	7085.22	USA, UK, London, France, Germany, Italy, UAE, Australia, Japan, Honkong, Canada, South Africa, and Vietnam
3.	Khadi (woollen Silk and Muslin)	196.97	201.07	Korea, Muscat, Oman, Germany, Austria, USA, Japan, France, Sweden and through agency
4.	Brass and Metal	175.00	178.65	Europe
5.	Honey	13349.03	13627.15	UAE, Saudi Arabia, USA, Libya, Oman and through agencies in all over the country
6.	Wheat Grass	44.19	45.11	Jordan, Cambodia, Sweden, Kazakhstan, Sudan, Seychelles, Chile, South Africa, USA, The Netherland, Malaysia, UK, Curacao, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Spain, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Mauritius, Philippines, Kenya, Bahrain, Turkey, Czech Republic, Egypt, Qatar, Bhutan, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Italy, Ireland, Mexico, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Brazil, Ecuador, Norway, Cyprus, Botswana, Bangladesh.
7.	Soap, Shampoo and Lotion	610.00	622.71	Japan, Singapore, Switzerland, New Zealand, France, UAE, Malaysia, USA and through agency
8.	Food items	149.05	152.16	South Africa, Gulf countries, Kenya, Australia, USA
9.	Ready Made Garments	104.50	106.68	Dubai, Kuwait, UK, Canada, Australia, USA.

Sl.No.	Name of the product	2016-17	2017-18	Countries
10.	Wood carving products/Wood Furniture	12.50	12.76	USA, Malaysia, and Singapore
11.	Hair Oil and other cosmetics	169.76	173.30	USA, Canada, Dubai, Sri Lanka, Panama, Russian, UAE, South Africa
12.	Aromatic and Essential Oil	181.80	185.59	USA, France, Europe, Middle East countries through agency
13.	Leather items	20.50	20.93	USA, Switzerland and through agency
14.	Handicrafts	1557.09	1589.53	USA, UK, Malaysia
15.	Silver Nitrate	8.00	8.16	Malaysia, Italy
16.	Pottery item	12.00	12.25	Through agency
17.	Katha	255.81	261.13	Through agency
	TOTAL	26938.74	27500.00	

Statement-II

Details of initiatives/steps taken to promote the exports of KVI products

1. Assistance would be provided under the Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme to the eligible Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers and forge business alliances, etc.

The eligible items for such participation and the scale of assistance would be as under:–

Sl.No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance
1.	Space Rent	For KVIs – 100% of the space rent subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.25 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
2.	Air Fare	For KVIs – 100% of the Economy Class air fare subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)

2. Participation in domestic international exhibitions at State and National levels wherein KVIs are allowed to participate and market their products.

3. Assistance is also provided to Exporters participating in International Trade Fairs held in India like India International Trade Fair (IITF). New Delhi where stall rentals are subsidized for the exporting institutions.

4. Participation in International Trade Fairs through ITPO, New Delhi where KVI products find wide exposure to International Trade Delegation, Importers, Overseas Buyers, Franchisees, Branded Merchandise Outlets, Retailers, Malls, and Shopping Centres etc.

5. Tie up arrangements for bringing out innovative export quality product designs with NIFT.

6. Tie up arrangement with premier export institutions like Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), CII and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

7. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions. Arranging training in Export Procedure and Documentation for Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Institutions and Entrepreneurs in the KVI Sector through these institutions.

8. A MoU was signed between KVIC and Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd. (ABFRL), Raymond and Arvind Mills for sale of Khadi fabric in country and abroad.

9. Tie up with e-Commerce platform for on-line marketing through e-Commerce companies like PayTM, Aaarmart.

10. KVIC has applied to register "Khadi" as a word mark and "Khadi India" as a Trade mark in 27 classes for various products among 45 classes listed out in the IPR Act at National Level as well as has filed an online application for registering "Khadi" as a trade mark under International Bureau in European Union and other countries under 16 different class.

Regional studies for promotion of MSMEs

924. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any regional studies for identifying enterprising capacity/potential areas in the States for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in those areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the contribution of manufacturing and service sector in the said areas; and

(d) whether any package has been announced for the said sector and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Institutes under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) have prepared District and State Industrial Potential Profiles. Details of Districts/States for which such studies are available are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Measures for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are taken under various schemes of the Ministry of MSME such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Market Development Assistance, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, MSE-Cluster Development Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and the Scheme For Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) etc.

(d) No such package has been announced by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

Statement

Details of Districts Profile of States/UTs as prepared by Ministry of MSME

1. **Andhra Pradesh**

Adilabad	Godavari
Ananthapur	Guntur
Chittoor	Hyderabad
East Godawary	Kadapa

Karimnagar
Khammam
Krishna
Kurnool
Mahabubnagar
Medak
Nalgonda
Nellore
Nizamabad
Prakasam
Ranga Reddy
Srikakulam
Vizianagaram
Visakhapatnam
Warangal

2. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3. **Arunachal Pradesh**

East Kameng
Lohit
Lower Dibang Valley
Upper Dibang Valley
Upper Subansiri District
Anjav

4. **Assam**

Baksa
Barpeta
Bongaigaon
Cachar
Chirang
Darrang
Dhubri
Dibrugarh
Dima Hasao
Goalpara
Golaghat
Hailakandi
Jorhat
Kamrup
Karbi Anglong
Karimganj
Kokrajhar
Morigaon
Nagaon
Nalbari
Sivasagar
Sonitpur
Udalguri

5. **Bihar**

Araria
Arwal
Aurangabad
Banka
Begusarai
Bhagalpur

Bhojpur
Buxar
Darbhanga
East Champaran
Gaya
Gopalganj
Jamui
Jehanabad
Kaimur
Katihar
Khagaria
Kishanganj
Lakhisarai
Madhepura
Madhubani
Munger
Muzaffarpur
Nalanda
Nawada
Patna
Purnia
Rohtas
Saharsa
Samastipur
Saran
Sheikhpura
Sheohar
Sitamarhi
Siwan
Supaul
Vaishali
West Champaran

6. **Chandigarh**

Chandigarh

7. **Chattisgarh**

Balod
Baloda Bazar
Balrampur
Bastar
Bemetara
Bijapur
Bilaspur
Dantewada
Dhamtari
Durg
Gariaband
Janjgir Champa
Kanker
Kondagaon
Korba
Koriya
Mahasamund
Mungeli
Narayanpur
Raigarh
Raipur
Rajnandgaon
Sukma
Surajpur

Jashpur	Surguja
Kabirdham	

8. **Dadra and Nagar Haveli District**

Dadra and Nagar Haveli District

9. **Daman and Diu**

1. Daman	2. Diu

10. **Delhi**

Delhi

11. **Goa**

1. North Goa	2. South Goa

12. **Gujraat**

Ahmedabad	Kutch
Amreli	Mahisagar
Anand	Mehsana
Aravalli	Morbi
Banaskantha	Narmada
Bharuch	Navsari
Bhavnagar	Panchmahal
Botad	Patan
Chhota Udaipur	Porbandar
Dahod	Rajkot
Dang	Sabarkantha
Devbhoomi Dwarka	Surat
Gandhinagar	Surendranagar
Gir Somnath	Tapi
Jamnagar	Vadodara
Junagadh	Valsad
Kheda	

13. **Haryana**

Ambala	Fatehabad
Bhiwani	Gurgaon

Hissar
Jhajjar
Jind
Kaithal
Karnal
Kurukshetra
Mahendragarh
Mewat
Palwal
Panipat
Panchkula
Rewari
Rohtak
Sonepat
Sirsa
Yamunanagar
Faridabad

14. **Himachal Pradesh**

Bilaspur
Chamba
Hamirpur
Kangra
Kinnaur
Kullu
Lahaul Spiti
Mandi
Shimla
Sirmaur
Solan
Una

15. **Jammu and Kashmir**

Anantnag
Bandipora
Baramulla
Budgam
Doda
Ganderbal
Jammu
Kargil
Kathua
Kishtwar
Kulgam
Kupwara
Leh
Poonch
Pulwama
Rajouri
Ramban
Reasi
Samba
Shopian
Srinagar
Udhampur

16. **Jharkhand**

Bokaro
Chatra
Deoghar
Dhanbad

Dumka
East Singhbhum
Garhwa
Giridih
Godda
Gumla
Hazaribagh
Jamtara
Khunti
Koderma
Latehar
Lohardaga
Pakur
Palamu
Ramgarh
Ranchi
Sahebganj
Seraikela Kharsawan
Simdega
West Singhbhum

17. **Karnataka**

Bagalkot
Bangalore Rural
Bangalore Urban
Belgaum
Bellary
Bidar
Bijapur
Chamarajanagar
Chikkaballapur
Chikkamagaluru
Chitradurga
Dakshina Kannada
Davanagere
Dharwad
Gadag
Gulbarga
Hassan
Haveri
Kodagu
Kolar
Koppal
Mandya
Mysore
Raichur
Ramanagara
Shimoga
Tumkur
Udupi
Uttara Kannada
Yadgir

18. **Kerala**

Alappuzha
Ernakulam
Idukki
Kannur
Kasaragod
Kollam
Kottayam
Kozhikode

Malappuram
Palakkad
Pathanamthitta
Thiruvananthapuram
Thrissur
Wayanad

19. **Lakshadweep**

Lakshadweep

20. **Madhya Pradesh**

Agar Malwa
Alirajpur
Anuppur
Ashoknagar
Balaghat
Barwani
Betul
Bhind
Bhopal
Burhanpur
Chhatarpur
Chhindwara
Damoh
Datia
Dewas
Dhar
Dindori
Guna
Gwalior
Harda
Hoshangabad
Indore
Jabalpur
Jhabua
Khargone
Mandla
Mandsaur
Morena
Narsinghpur
Neemuch
Panna
Raisen
Rajgarh
Ratlam
Rewa
Sagar
Satna
Sehore
Seoni
Shahdol
Shajapur
Sheopur
Shivpuri
Sidhi
Singrauli
Tikamgarh
Ujjain
Umaria

Katni
Khandwa
Vidisha

21. **Maharashtra**

Ahmednagar
Akola
Amravati
Aurangabad
Beed
Bhandara
Buldhana
Chandrapur
Dhule
Gadchiroli
Gondia
Hingoli
Jalgaon
Jalna
Kolhapur
Latur
Mumbai
Nagpur
Nanded
Nandurbar
Nashik
Osmanabad
Palghar
Parbhani
Pune
Raigad
Ratnagiri
Sangli
Satara
Sindhudurg
Solapur
Thane
Wardha
Washim
Yavatmal

22. **Manipur**

Bishnupur
Chandel
Churachandpur
Imphal East District
Imphal West District
Senapati
Tamenglong
Thoubal
Ukhrul

23. **Meghalaya**

East Khasi Hills
South Garo Hills
West Garo Hills
East Garo Hills

24. **Mizoram**

Aizawl	Lunglei
Champhai	Mamit
Kolasib	Saiha
Lawngtlai	Serchhip

25. **Nagaland**

Dimapur	Peren
Kiphire	Phek
Kohima	Tuensang
Longleng	Wokha
Mokokchung	Zunheboto
Mon	

26. **Odisha**

Angul	Kandhamal
Balangir	Kendrapara
Balasore	Kendujhar
Bargarh	Khordha
Bhadrak	Koraput
Boudh	Malkangiri
Cuttack	Mayurbhanj
Debagarh	Nabarangpur
Dhenkanal	Nayagarh
Gajapati	Nuapada
Ganjam	Puri
Jagatsinghpur	Rayagada
Jajpur	Sambalpur
Jharsuguda	Subarnapur
Kalahandi	Sundergarh

27. **Puducherry**

Puducherry

28. **Punjab**

Amritsar	Ludhiana
Barnala	Mansa
Bathinda	Moga
Faridkot	Muktsar
Fatehgarh Sahib	Patiala
Ferozepur	Rupnagar
Gurdaspur	Sangrur
Hoshiarpur	SAS Nagar
Jalandhar	SBS Nagar
Kapurthala	Tarntarn

29. **Rajasthan**

Ajmer	Jaisalmer
Alwar	Jalore
Banswara	Jhalawar
Baran	Jhunjhunu
Barmer	Jodhpur
Bharatpur	Karauli
Bhilwara	Kota
Bikaner	Nagaur
Bundi	Pali
Chittorgarh	Pratapgarh
Churu	Rajsamand
Dausa	Sawai Madhopur
Dholpur	Sikar
Dungarpur	Sirohi
Ganganagar	Tonk
Hanumangarh	Udaipur
Jaipur	

30. **Sikkim**

East Sikkim	North Sikkim

South Sikkim
West Sikkim

31. **Tamil Nadu**

Ariyalur
Chennai
Coimbatore
Cuddalore
Dharmapuri
Dindigul
Erode
Kancheepuram
Kanyakumari
Karaikal
Krishnagiri
Karur
Madurai
Nagapattinam
Nilgiri
Namakkal
Perambalur
Pudukottai
Ramanathapuram
Salem
Sivaganga
Theni
Thanjavur
Thiruvannamalai
Tirupur
Tirunelveli
Thiruvarur
Thiruvallur
Trichy
Tuticorin
Vellore
Villupuram
Virudhunagar

32. **Tripura**

Dhalai
Tripura (North)
Tripura (South)
West District

33. **Uttar Pradesh**

Agra
Aligarh
Amroha
Badaun
Bagpat
Bareilly
Bijnore
Bulandshahr
Etah
Firozabad
Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)
Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)
Mainpuri
Mathura
Meerut
Moradabad

Muzaffarnagar
Pilibhit
Rampur
Saharanpur
Sambhal
Shamli
Auraiya
Barabanki
Basti
Deoria
Etawah
Faizabad
Farrukhabad
Fatehpur
Gorakhpur
Hamirpur
Hardoi
Jalaun
Jhansi
Kanpur Dehat
Kanpur Nagar
Kannauj
Kushinagar
Lakhimpur Kheri
Lalitpur
Lucknow
Mahoba
Raebareli
Ramabai Nagar
Shahjahanpur
Sitapur
Unnao
Allahabad
Ambedkar Nagar
Amethi
Azamgarh
Bhadohi
Bahraich
Ballia
Balrampur
Banda
Chitrakoot
Chandauli
Ghazipur
Gonda
Jaunpur
Kaushambi
Maharajganj
Pratapgarh
Mau
Mirzapur
Sant Kabir Nagar
Shravasti
Siddharthnagar
Sonbhadra
Sultanpur
Varanasi
Gautam Budh Nagar
Ghaziabad
Hapur

34. **Uttarakhand**

Almora	Pauri
Bageshwar	Pithoragarh
Chamoli	Rudraprayag
Champawat	Tehri
Dehradun	Udham Singh Nagar
Haridwar	Uttarkashi
Nainital	

35. **West Bengal**

Bankura	Malda
Birbhum	Murshidabad
Burdwan	Nadia
Coochbehar	North 24-Parganas
Dakshin	Paschim Midnapur
Darjeeling	Purba Midnapur
Hooghly	Purulia
Howrah	Uttar Dinajpur
Jalpaiguri	South 24-Parganas
Kolkata	

Demand by MSME Sector after roll out of GST

925. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector has submitted any demand to Government after rolling out of GST in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the demand made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector;

(c) whether Government has acceded to their all demands;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Most of the demands from micro, small and medium enterprises sector *vis-a-vis* Goods and Services Tax were related to general exemption, rate reduction and procedural simplicity.

(c) to (e) The GST Council has provided relief to the Micro and Small sector as it increased the Composition limit to ₹ 150 lakh, deferred the applicability of Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) to September, 2019, approved a simplified GST return regime and also provided relief to micro, small and medium enterprises by reducing rates on large number of items.

Details of MSME units

926. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of MSME units which have been shut down since the implementation of GST; the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the total number of new registrations under MSME sector in the financial year 2017-18 and financial year 2018-19 so far, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) what is the amount of loan disbursed by banks, both Public and Private, for the MSMEs in the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not received any report on shut down of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from the State Governments.

(b) 15.19 lakh MSMEs have been registered at Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) Portal in financial year 2017-18 (01.04.2017-31.03.2018) and 4.90 lakh MSMEs have been registered at Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) Portal in financial year 2018-19 (01.04.2018 till 20.07.2018). The details are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(c) The details of the outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of MSMEs registered during Financial Year 2017-18 (01.04.2017-31.03.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54519	46371	7925	223
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212	106	101	5
3.	Assam	1709	1184	492	33
4.	Bihar	99171	95709	3340	122
5.	Chhattisgarh	8255	6905	1308	42
6.	Goa	1198	840	342	16
7.	Gujarat	193537	169994	22531	1012
8.	Haryana	29379	24300	4859	220
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1976	1429	506	41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	990	684	295	11
11.	Jharkhand	21383	19245	2078	60
12.	Karnataka	56536	46036	10039	461
13.	Kerala	20567	17455	2986	126
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206103	197808	8030	265
15.	Maharashtra	190803	163729	25713	1361
16.	Manipur	6415	5602	796	17
17.	Meghalaya	548	505	43	0
18.	Mizoram	799	636	154	9
19.	Nagaland	142	107	33	2
20.	Odisha	17965	15944	1945	76
21.	Punjab	29020	24687	4187	146
22.	Rajasthan	124070	112620	11089	361
23.	Sikkim	171	114	46	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	217964	194599	22800	565

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Telangana	46187	32290	13525	372
26.	Tripura	701	589	108	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	118609	108813	9346	450
28.	Uttarakhand	5626	4659	915	52
29.	West Bengal	36452	32949	3337	166
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1457	1188	260	9
31.	Chandigarh	1553	1254	271	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	785	583	194	8
33.	Daman and Diu	379	238	130	11
34.	Delhi	21963	17453	4297	213
35.	Lakshadweep	14	12	2	0
36.	Puducherry	2100	1782	307	11
	TOTAL	1517144	1348419	164021	6498

Source: Udyog Aadhar Portal, Ministry of MSME.

Statement-II

*Details of MSME registered during Financial Year 2018-19**
(01.04.2018-20.07.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Total MSME Registered	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7188	4673	2449	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	137	86	50	1
3.	Assam	1054	727	318	9
4.	Bihar	22918	21799	1070	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	3426	2965	441	20
6.	Goa	485	369	108	8
7.	Gujarat	49123	42984	5819	320
8.	Haryana	12528	10518	1910	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1113	882	209	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	476	357	111	8
11.	Jharkhand	6733	5990	711	32
12.	Karnataka	18269	14880	3227	162
13.	Kerala	7429	6315	1072	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31594	29411	2115	68
15.	Maharashtra	127216	114682	12038	496
16.	Manipur	2694	2425	266	3
17.	Meghalaya	271	255	15	1
18.	Mizoram	227	180	44	3
19.	Nagaland	132	101	29	2
20.	Odisha	4044	3364	652	28
21.	Punjab	15736	14045	1645	46
22.	Rajasthan	37254	33855	3283	116
23.	Sikkim	37	27	7	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	67073	59610	7266	197
25.	Telangana	14987	10934	3932	121
26.	Tripura	432	405	26	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33627	30110	3348	169
28.	Uttarakhand	2327	1939	352	36
29.	West Bengal	8989	7955	975	59
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	414	304	105	5
31.	Chandigarh	848	734	107	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304	228	66	10
33.	Daman and Diu	148	78	59	11
34.	Delhi	10806	8811	1899	96
35.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0
36.	Puducherry	728	616	110	2
	TOTAL	490769	432616	55834	2319

* Data till date (*i.e.* 20.07.2018 10:30 am)

Source: Udyog Aadhar Portal, Ministry of MSME.

Statement-III

Details of outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by Scheduled Commercial Banks

As on	MSE	Medium
March 31, 2015	961174.17	209851.88
March 31, 2016	996424.94	219582.17
March 31, 2017	1070129.48	226269.34

Source: As reported by Reserve Bank of India.

Assessment on strike against daily diesel price revision

927. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been done on the strike held recently against daily diesel price revision; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) It has been reported that transporters pursuant to the call given by All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) have commenced strike with effect from 20th July, 2018. Among the demands made include reduction in diesel prices, uniform pricing nationally and quarterly revision of diesel prices. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that as on 22nd July, 2018, product sales and supplies are normal and Retail Outlets are operating normally with sufficient stock. Prices of diesel have been made market determined by the Government with effect from 19th October, 2014. The Public Sector OMCs implemented daily revision of retail selling price of petrol and diesel in the entire country with effect from 16th June, 2017. There is no proposal for review of daily revision of prices, at this stage, with Government.

LPG beneficiaries

†928. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state The number of beneficiaries who have been allotted LPG connections so far under the scheme being run by Central Government, the State-wise details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): As on 20.07.2018, more than 4.77 crore LPG connections have been released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Under PMUY, a deposit free LPG connection is given in the name of an adult woman member of an eligible BPL family with cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection by the Government.

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 20.07.2018 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana as on 20.07.2018

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,041
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,38,942
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25,950
4.	Assam	18,31,129
5.	Bihar	58,20,546
6.	Chandigarh	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	23,90,018
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,782
9.	Daman and Diu	381
10.	Delhi	44,316
11.	Goa	1,022
12.	Gujarat	15,77,176
13.	Haryana	4,66,885
14.	Himachal Pradesh	63,905
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,66,784
16.	Jharkhand	17,26,463
17.	Karnataka	13,44,889
18.	Kerala	1,06,445
19.	Lakshadweep	264

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
20.	Madhya Pradesh	43,34,005
21.	Maharashtra	24,64,460
22.	Manipur	70,718
23.	Meghalaya	97,371
24.	Mizoram	20,451
25.	Nagaland	30,798
26.	Odisha	29,43,793
27.	Puducherry	9,957
28.	Punjab	7,88,625
29.	Rajasthan	35,66,399
30.	Sikkim	3,029
31.	Tamil Nadu	20,62,163
32.	Telangana	3,56,615
33.	Tripura	1,54,127
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85,36,329
35.	Uttarakhand	2,05,509
36.	West Bengal	59,39,060
	TOTAL	477,06,381

Guidelines for allocation of gas to gas-based power plants

929. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is addition of new gas-based power plants in many States in the country;

(b) the State-wise distribution of these gas-based power plants and their capacity;

(c) whether Government has evolved any guidelines for allocation of gas to its existing and upcoming gas-based power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise price variability?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power (MoP) has informed that no gas-based capacity has been added in the Financial Year 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Domestic gas is being allocated to all sectors including power sector as per Gas Utilisation Policy of the Government issued from time to time subject to availability of gas, pipeline connectivity and techno-commercial viability. Ministry of Power had introduced a scheme for the revival of Stranded gas-based Power plants for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 which was discontinued by MoP from 31.03.2017.

(e) The supply/price of domestic gas is being governed as per the Gas Pricing and Utilization Policy of the Government issued/amended from time to time. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. Further, delivered price of gas to the power plants depend on type of gas, applicable pipeline transportation tariff, applicable regasification charges, applicable taxes etc.

Setting up of second generation ethanol bio-refineries

930. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to set up 12 Second Generation (2G) ethanol bio-refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ethanol produced at present in the country is sufficient to sell ethanol blended petrol;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Oil PSUs have entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for setting up five 2G ethanol bio-refineries. On 25.12.2016, foundation stone of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited's first 2G ethanol bio-refinery in Bathinda, Punjab, has been laid.

Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for bio-refineries at 5 places has been prepared. Land has been allotted in 5 places.

On 04.06.2018, a Joint Venture company namely "Assam Bio-Refinery Pvt. Ltd." has been incorporated with equity participation among Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL), M/s Chempolis Oy of Finland and M/s Fortum 3 B.V. of Netherland, for setting up 2G Ethanol Biorefinery in Assam.

(c) to (e) The Government through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with ethanol blending percentage upto 10%, subject to the availability of ethanol.

The quantity of ethanol available for EBP Programme is less than the quantity required to achieve blending targets as ethanol produced in the country is also used in Potable and Chemical Sector. For the ethanol supply year 2017-18, OMCs had floated tender for procurement of 313 crore litres of ethanol against which contracts have been signed for supply of 153.74 crore litres of ethanol under EBP Programme. In the National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, Government has allowed B-heavy molasses, sugarcane juice and damaged food grains as feedstocks to increase availability of ethanol.

Increase in indigenous production of oil

931. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the substantial increase in oil prices globally, any decision has been taken by Government to increase oil production within the country to reduce imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further steps are being taken for oil extraction from new oilfields within the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to enhance domestic production of oil and gas include:–

(i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon Discoveries, 2014.

(ii) Policy on Testing Requirements, 2015.

(iii) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.

(iv) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.

(v) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016 and 2017.

(vi) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane.

(vii) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.

(viii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins.

(ix) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.

(x) Streamlining the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018.

The steps taken by the Government to achieve the goal of reducing the dependency on import in energy from oil and gas include:–

(i) Increasing domestic production of oil and gas;

(ii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures;

(iii) Giving thrust on demand substitution;

(iv) Capitalizing untapped potential in bio-fuels and other alternate fuels/renewable and;

(v) Implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

(c) Government has approved Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) to increase exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons. Under the Policy, 55 blocks spread over a total area of 59,282 sq km basins over onland, shallow water and deep water areas across 10 sedimentary basins were offered for International Competitive Bidding in Round-I. Government has also approved Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF) in 2015. Further, in the first round of DSF, 30 contracts for 43 discovered small fields were signed in March, 2017. In addition, 60 more fields/ discoveries have been identified for bidding in DSF Bid Round-II. These discoveries are estimated to have 194.65 Million Metric Ton (MMT) Oil and Oil equivalent gas in place.

Import of crude oil from Iran

†932. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crude oil being imported by India from Iran at present;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the U.S. has asked some countries including India to wind-up their business by 4th November, 2018 otherwise ban will be imposed on them;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid the situation of any kind of shortage/ interruption in the import of crude oil in case of discontinuation of import of crude oil from Iran; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The quantum of crude oil imported by India from Iran during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto June, 2018) is 22.6 MMT and 8.93 MMT respectively.

(b) On 8th May, 2018, the USA announced that it has walked out of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran and released a Frequently Asked Questions regarding the re-imposition of sanctions on entities engaged with Iran, including import of crude oil.

(c) Indian refineries import crude oil from diverse sources including Iran, depending on technical and commercial considerations.

(d) and (e) Oil PSUs import crude oil mainly keeping in view the domestic requirement and they have diverse crude oil sources besides Iran.

Steps to curb fuel adulteration

933. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various concrete steps Government has taken so far to curb the increasing number of fuel adulteration cases in the country;

(b) how many cases of fuel adulteration have been detected by Government during the last one year; and

(c) what actions Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) take action against the erring Retail Outlet dealers as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines and Dealership Agreement subsisting between RO dealer and OMC. Further, the Central

Government has issued the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in malpractices such as adulteration of petroleum products.

In addition to above, several initiatives have been taken to prevent irregularities at the Retail Outlets, namely; Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System.

OMCs have informed that during the year 2017-18, they have terminated 6 Retail Outlets on account of proven cases of adulteration.

Penalising of RIL, Shell and ONGC in PMT oilfield dispute

934. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ordered Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), Shell and ONGC to pay a combined US 3 billion dollars penalty following an arbitration award in the Panna Mukta Tapti (PMT) oil field dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of ONGC, RIL and Shell in this regard;

(c) the outcome so far achieved in the four arbitration cases which are underway in KG-D6 and Government demand for compensation for producing gas from ONGC's fields; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to collect the penalty from these erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Based on the Final Partial Award (FPA) dated 12.10.2016, the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), the technical arm of this Ministry, on 25.5.2017 has raised demand for US$ 3.8 billion against the contractor comprising of ONGC, RIL and Shell towards Government of India share of profit petroleum and royalty as per the respective Participating Interest (PI) share in Panna Mukta and Mid/South Tapti Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Meanwhile, RIL and Shell challenged the FPA before the High Court in London. ONGC was not party to the arbitration. The High Court, London rejected the petition filed by RIL and Shell on 16.04.2016 except on one issue which was remanded to the Arbitral

Tribunal. For enforcement of the FPA, Government has filed a petition before the Delhi High Court.

(c) and (d) Out of the four arbitrations initiated by the contractor of the Block KG-D6 (KG-DWN-98/3) comprising of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), British Petroleum Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BP) and Niko (NECO) Limited (NIKO), only two are under adjudication. Details of the four arbitrations are as follows:-

(i) The contractor has invoked arbitration against the decision of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas dated 02.05.2012 to disallow cost recovery to the tune of USD 1.005 billion (till March, 2012), on account of under-utilization of facilities created and under production of natural gas *vis-à-vis* the committed production. Till February, 2016, ₹ 491.26 crore have been credited in gas pool account against the additional profit petroleum due and payable by contractors.

(ii) Accepting the recommendations of the Justice (Retd.) A.P. Shah Committee, the Government has issued a notice on 03.11.2016 to claim restitution from the contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. The contractor has invoked arbitration.

(iii) The contractor issued Notice Invoking Arbitration on 9.5.2014 challenging the GOI's decision of deferment of Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014 notified in January 2014. While the matter was pending before the Supreme Court regarding appointment of Third Arbitrator, the contractor withdrew the Notice of Arbitration. Consequently, the Supreme Court on 7.7.2017 dismissed the petition as withdrawn.

(iv) RIL issued Notice of Arbitration (NoA) dated 14.1.2015 disputing the relinquishment order dated 30.10.2013 issued by the Government. Subsequently, RIL *vide* letter dated 26.5.2016 withdrew the said NoA.

Delinking of prices of petrol and diesel

†935. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of taxes being levied by Government on petrol and diesel, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to delink the pricing of petrol, diesel and gas from the market and taking them under its own control, if not, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the method by which Government plans to prompt oil companies for making oil cheaper, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) At present, the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel is ₹ 19.48 per litre and ₹ 15.33 per litre respectively. The State-wise details of the effective rates of taxes on petrol and diesel as on 01.07.2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 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. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for subsidized domestic LPG.

Statement

State-wise details of effective rates of taxes on petrol and diesel as on 01.07.2018

State/UT	As on 01.07.2018 (in percentage)	
	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	35.99	28.36
Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	12.50
Assam	30.84	22.75
Bihar	24.66	18.31
Chhattisgarh	26.96	25.77
Delhi	27.00	17.26
Goa	16.63	18.85
Gujarat	25.44	25.54
Haryana	26.25	17.22
Himachal Pradesh	24.38	14.36
Jammu and Kashmir	27.51	17.07
Jharkhand	26.80	23.27
Karnataka	28.34	18.28
Kerala	30.38	23.85

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	36.05	23.22
Maharashtra – Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai	39.69	24.82
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	38.68	21.93
Manipur	23.62	13.95
Meghalaya	22.44	13.77
Mizoram	18.84	11.52
Nagaland	23.16	13.58
Odisha	24.57	25.00
Punjab	35.29	16.83
Rajasthan	30.84	24.19
Sikkim	28.01	15.87
Tamil Nadu	32.10	24.04
Telangana	33.25	25.97
Tripura	18.91	12.99
Uttarakhand	28.30	16.79
Uttar Pradesh	27.99	16.81
West Bengal	25.27	17.56
Union Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.00	6.00
Chandigarh	19.76	11.42
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00	15.00
1	2	3
Daman and Diu	20.00	15.00
Lakshadweep	-	-
Puducherry	21.15	17.15

Notes: 1. Taxes considered for computing effective tax rate includes Sales tax, VAT, Cess, Additional tax and Surcharge etc. which are recoverable in price as taxes excluding Central levies and CST.
2. In addition to the above taxes, State Government of Bihar and West Bengal, levies additional tax/surcharge on VAT @ 30%/20% respectively which is irrecoverable in nature.
3. Effective rate of tax has been worked out based on the % of total taxes (taxes as per note 1 above) to retail selling prices excluding these total taxes.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Shah Committee Report on KG Basin dispute

936. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shah Committee, which was looking into the dispute between ONGC and Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL), regarding the flow of gas between their fields in the KG Basin has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendation made by the Committee;

(d) whether Government has approved all the recommendations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of ONGC and RIL on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Shah Committee had submitted its report on 29th August, 2016. Accepting the findings of DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D&M) Report that established the connectivity and continuity of reservoirs between the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by contractor comprising of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), British Petroleum Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BP) and Niko (NECO) Limited (NIKO) and blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML of ONGC, the Committee has in its report concluded, *inter alia*, that there has been unjust enrichment to the Contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 due to production of the migrated gas from block KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The Shah Committee has also concluded that the Government of India, and not ONGC, is entitled to claim restitution from the contractor for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. The salient aspects of summary of findings/recommendations as mentioned in Chapter 10 of the Report are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently issued a notice on 3rd November, 2016 to claim restitution from the contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. Government through this notice has directed contractor to remit an amount of USD 1.552 billion along with interest upto 31.3.2016 towards restitution and an amount of USD 174.9 million towards additional Profit Petroleum. The contractor has invoked arbitration.

Statement

The salient aspects of summary of findings and recommendations as mentioned in Chapter 10 of the Report

(Report of the Committee is available on the website of the Ministry)

(i) The D and M Report establishes connectivity and quantifies the gas that has migrated and is likely to migrate within the time period covered by the Base Case and Case 1 scenarios. In the circumstances, and with the information available at hand, it is difficult for the Committee to believe that the manner in which the D and M Report was arrived at was questionable.

(ii) As per the calculations contained in the Report, from 01.04.2009 and till 31.03.2015, 7.009 and 4.116 BCM of gas has migrated from Godavari PML and D1 discovery of KG-DWN-98/2 respectively to KG-DWN-98/3, of which, 5.968 BCM and 3.015 BCM of gas was produced.

(iii) As per the Base Case Forecast, as on 01.01.2017, 7.519 and 4.377 BCM of gas would have migrated from Godavari PML and D1 discovery of KG-DWN-98/2 block respectively to RIL's KG-DWN-98/3 block, of which 6.549 and 3.395 BCM of gas would have been produced from Godavari PML and D1 discovery of KG-DWN-98/2 block respectively through KG-DWN-98/3 block. As per the Case 1 forecast, as on 01.04.2019, 8.059 and 4.650 BCM of gas would have migrated from Godavari PML and D1 discovery of KG-DWN-98/2 block respectively, of which 7.065 and 3.846 BCM of gas would have been produced.

(iv) Gas production in the relevant fields is likely to cease because of pressure depletion, and the fields are expected to reach their technical limits for further gas production. Due to fact that only meager reserves of natural gas are left in the relevant fields, there is no question of contemplating any joint development or individual development, utilization or gas balancing.

(v) The Committee finds that RIL's production of migrated gas and retention of ensuing benefits amounts to unjust enrichment, since the Production Sharing Contract (PSC), in the absence of an order on joint development under Article 12, does not permit a Contractor to produce and sell migrated gas.

(vi) On the question of knowledge, the Committee finds that it is unable to draw final conclusions regarding RIL's or ONGC's prior knowledge, without any evidence being led before it.

(vii) On the question of unjust enrichment, the Committee concludes that the Government of India, and not ONGC, is entitled to claim restitution from RIL for the unjust benefits it received and unfairly retained. ONGC has no *locus standi* to bring a tortious claim against RIL for trespass/conversion since it does not have any ownership rights or possessory interest in the natural gas.

(viii) The Committee also notes that the question of quantification of unfair enrichment is to be decided by the Government of India, with the principle that whatever benefit RIL received in terms of the migrated gas is liable to be returned to the Government of India.

(ix) With respect to the royalty, the facts before the Committee—in terms of contractors' arrangement with the Government and with the consumers, and whether the royalty had been passed on to the consumers—are unclear. This issue has to be looked into the Government in greater detail.

(x) The Committee further notes that present case is useful opportunity for Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) and Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) to review and strengthen the disclosure system.

(xi) The DGH must also look to become more proactive in exercising its regulatory authority, whether it is in the form of better vigilance, acquiring more incisive technical skills, or stronger enforcement powers.

(xii) The Committee further believes that role of ONGC in the Indian Oil and natural gas sector must be assessed with greater scrutiny. The long periods of alleged inactivity on the part of ONGC in this case particularly must be examined further.

(xiii) The Committee also notes and concurs with the recommendation made by British Petroleum Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BP) regarding the creating of a mechanism to amicably resolve disputes amongst parties, as and when they arise.

US demand to stop crude oil imports from Iran

937. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has considered the US demand to stop crude oil import from Iran in solidarity with the US sanctions on Iran;

(b) whether India is the second largest crude oil customer for Iran after China with Indian crude imports from Iran surging to about 7,00,000 barrels per day in May, 2018; and

(c) whether India has wisely widened its sourcing of crude with almost all oil producing countries including Brunei with no likelihood of disruptions during crises?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) India has taken note of the re-imposition of US Sanctions on Iran in wake of the US pullout from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on May 8, 2018.

(b) Yes, Sir. India is the second largest importer of Iranian crude oil after China. In May, 2018 India imported 3.2 million metric tonne of crude oil from Iran.

(c) Indian oil PSUs import crude oil from diverse sources including from Brunei, mainly keeping in view the domestic requirement.

Onshore/offshore production by ONGC

938. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ever dwindling output of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has gained momentum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of onshore and offshore production of the petroleum and gas per day by the Corporation;

(d) whether it is a fact that ONGC has pending dues to Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) ONGC's crude oil production increased from 22.249 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) in 2016-17 to 22.305 MMT in 2017-18 and natural gas production increased from 22.088 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in 2016-17 to 23.484 BCM in 2017-18.

(c) The details of onshore and offshore production of ONGC are as under:–

	Oil Production (BBLS/Day)*	Gas Production (MMSCMD)*
Onshore	121869	14.37
Offshore	332486	50.93
TOTAL (ONGC)	454355	65.30

*Figures are provisional

(d) and (e) ONGC pays all production linked levies such as royalty, cess, sale tax/GST as per terms of the contract and instructions issued by the Government.

Progress of second phase of PMKVY

939. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of second phase of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since its launch in April, 2016;

(b) what is the target fixed and the achievement made uptil now;

(c) the details of discrepancy in the claim made by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the figures given by various State Governments in respect of imparting skills to candidates; and

(d) whether all State Governments have initiated the process for giving skill training to candidates, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Ministry is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan–India basis with an objective to train one crore youth over four years (2016-20) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). All data pertaining to candidate life cycle is captured on Skill Development Management System (SDMS) which is an automated system. Additionally, all candidates are Aadhaar verified to mitigate the possibility of fake enrollment. Details on candidate training and life cycle are fetched through SDMS, as uploaded on system by training providers.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme,

placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 16.88 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 10.04.2018 is 11.8 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 7.06 candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from of 35 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,047 crore for FY 2016-20. Till date, 63,038 candidates have been enrolled under this component.

Skill Development Centres

†940. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Skill Development Centres (SDCs) established during the last three years under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and

(b) the number of youths trained so far by these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as 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 centres.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning and Special Project.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, about 7,213 TCs are operational. The State/UT-wise details of number of operational training centres and candidates trained is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, the State-wise details of empanelled training centre and enrolled candidates is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the number of operational TCs (STT) and candidates trained under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of Training Centres (STT)	Trained (STT + RPL + Special Project)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148	85401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2346
3.	Assam	118	56061
4.	Bihar	253	150762
5.	Chandigarh	14	6428
6.	Chhattisgarh	103	36983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	722
8.	Daman and Diu	2	554
9.	Delhi	237	132297
10.	Goa	3	1205
11.	Gujarat	137	54735
12.	Haryana	770	241604
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87	29864
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	61401
15.	Jharkhand	90	44594
16.	Karnataka	114	103635
17.	Kerala	139	97765

1	2	3	4
18.	Madhya Pradesh	631	262758
19.	Maharashtra	213	139108
20.	Manipur	11	17547
21.	Meghalaya	9	5797
22.	Mizoram	1	70
23.	Nagaland	6	2377
24.	Odisha	193	86920
25.	Puducherry	12	5018
26.	Punjab	444	141060
27.	Rajasthan	1057	269902
28.	Sikkim	3	1332
29.	Tamil Nadu	356	213685
30.	Telangana	178	116331
31.	Tripura	29	15092
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1354	480016
33.	Uttarakhand	95	43335
34.	West Bengal	221	129183
	TOTAL	7213	3035888

Statement-II

The State-wise details of the number of training centres and enrolled candidates, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	State	Empanelled Training Centres	Candidates Enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	76	4800
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	3069
3.	Rajasthan	158	194
4.	Madhya Pradesh	154	23626
5.	Tripura	18	612

1	2	3	4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	84	4095
7.	Karnataka	5	737
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	300
9.	Tamil Nadu	175	6033
10.	Punjab	24	413
11.	Puducherry	8	2668
12.	Bihar	65	299
13.	Uttarakhand	85	7613
14.	Himachal Pradesh	33	1802
15.	Manipur	6	524
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–
17.	Chandigarh	–	–
18.	Gujarat	70	2014
19.	Haryana	12	1222
20.	Odisha	17	479
21.	Telangana	36	1525
22.	West Bengal	–	–
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	–
24.	Jharkhand	2	30
25.	Nagaland	1	–
26.	Assam	6	570
27.	Sikkim	1	20
28.	Daman and Diu	3	205
29.	Kerala	–	–
30.	Meghalaya	–	–
31.	Maharashtra	–	–

1	2	3	4
32.	Delhi	1	–
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	149
34.	Goa	–	–
35.	Mizoram	7	39
	TOTAL	1,080	63,038

Polytechnics in the country

941. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of polytechnics located in the country, State-wise and whether some of the State Governments including Gujarat and Jharkhand have requested for grant of assistance from the Union Government for setting up of polytechnics;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many new polytechnics will be set up in the next three years, the State-wise details thereof'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The total number of polytechnics located in the country is 3719. List of number of polytechnics, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

A scheme "Setting up of New Polytechnics" under the "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" has been launched during the 11th Plan. The scheme has been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development to this Ministry in the year 2017. Under the scheme, Government of India provides one-time financial assistance upto ₹ 12.30 crores per polytechnic to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new Government polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country including Gujarat and Jharkhand. Government of India has released funds for setting up of new polytechnics in Gujarat and Jharkhand as given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) List of number of 300 new polytechnics, State-wise, being set up in 300 un-served and under-served districts across the country is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise number of existing polytechnics in the country

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Existing Polytechnics
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	296
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
4.	Assam	25
5.	Bihar	61
6.	Chandigarh	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	65
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	16
11.	Goa	6
12.	Gujarat	132
13.	Haryana	147
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30
16.	Jharkhand	41
17.	Karnataka	317
18.	Kerala	81
19.	Madhya Pradesh	161
20.	Maharashtra	422
21.	Manipur	3
22.	Meghalaya	3
23.	Mizoram	3
24.	Nagaland	5

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Existing Polytechnics
25.	Odisha	151
26.	Puducherry	9
27.	Punjab	155
28.	Rajasthan	150
29.	Sikkim	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	487
31.	Telangana	191
32.	Tripura	7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	452
34.	Uttarakhand	106
35.	West Bengal	149
	TOTAL	3719

Statement-II

Status of funds released under the scheme 'setting up of new Polytechnics' upto 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Grant in Aid released till 31.03.2018
Gujarat		
1.	Narmada	9,12,00,000
2.	Tapi	4,00,00,000
3.	Junagadh	11,00,00,000
4.	Kheda	4,00,00,000
5.	Navsari	4,00,00,000
	TOTAL	32,12,00,000
Jharkhand		
1.	Garhwal	8,00,00,000
2.	Sahibganj	7,12,00,000
3.	Pakaur	7,12,00,000

Sl.No.	Name of the district	Grant in Aid released till 31.03.2018
4.	Gumla	7,11,00,000
5.	Hazaribagh	7,00,00,000
6.	Giridih	7,00,00,000
7.	Deoghar	7,00,00,000
8.	Godda	8,00,00,000
9.	Lohardaga	8,00,00,000
10.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	8,00,00,000
11.	Chatra	8,00,00,000
12.	Palamau	7,00,00,000
13.	Jamtara	8,00,00,000
14.	Khunti	7,00,00,000
15.	Ramgarh	7,00,00,000
16.	Simdega	7,00,00,000
17.	Dumka	7,00,00,000
	TOTAL	1,25,35,00,000

Statement-III

State-wise number of 300 new Polytechnics covered under the scheme "Setting up of New Polytechnics"

Sl.No.	State	Number of new polytechnics
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	21
4.	Bihar	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	5
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18

Sl.No.	State	Number of new polytechnics
11.	Jharkhand	17
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	8
17.	Meghalaya	4
18.	Mizoram	6
19.	Nagaland	8
20.	Odisha	22
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	15
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7
25.	Telangana	1
26.	Tripura	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1
34.	Delhi	5
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	300

Skill training in LWE affected districts

942. SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Will the MINISTER of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people who have received skill training in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts during the last four years;

(b) the total number of people who have been successfully placed after receiving training in the Left Wing Extremism affected districts during the last four years; and

(c) what are the areas or industries in which the youth from the LWE affected districts are being trained and placed in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) As per information received from various States and Central Government Departments, a total of 689242 numbers of trainees of the LWE affected districts have been trained in various skill training courses in the last 4 years. Out of them, 117956 numbers of trainees have been trained and placed in several Government departments along with various industry sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, apparel, automobile, beauty and wellness, capital goods, construction, electronics, mining, plumbing, power and telecom, Thermal Power Station, Colleries, etc.

Misuse of funds in the name of skill development

†943. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the financial year 2009-10 ten lakh youth were provided employment and it got reduced to only two lakhs in financial year 2015-16;

(b) whether it is also a fact that employment and skill development programmes have been utter failure;

(c) whether there has been plundering in the name of skill development and Government money is being misused;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no monitoring and control of any capable and responsible agency on centres of skill development; and

(e) the details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Government is implementing more than 40 schemes through 20 different Ministries for providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. During last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14, the number of trained persons (in lakhs) is 104.16, 76.11 and 76.37 respectively. Since inception of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in November, 2014, the mandate was given to MSDE for leading India's skill development and entrepreneurship agenda, at speed and scale, while ensuring quality outcomes under Skill India Mission.

Under Skill India Mission, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was launched in 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 1500 crore to benefit 24 lakh persons. Under this Scheme, the total number of candidates completed training was 19.85 lakh and the total number of placed candidates was 2.62 lakh. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a very small part of the actual employment provided under the scheme. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, Government runs high employment potential industry relevant courses for prospective candidates. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Additionally, there is special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, candidates from special areas and PwDs.

Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 16.88 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 10.04.2018 is 11.8 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 7.06 candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

PMKVY and its empanelled training centres are being monitored effectively through various methodologies including IT interventions and measures namely; self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS), SMART, AEBAS, social media platform, etc.

Under the scheme, PMKVY Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centres for non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publish the list on PMKVY official website.

Skill training to naxals

944. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of naxals that have surrendered to Government during the last four years;

(b) the total number of surrendered naxals that have been given skills training during the last four years; and

(c) the total number of surrendered naxals that have been placed in jobs after receiving skill training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) During the last 4 years, 3714 Left Wing Extremists (upto 30.06.2018) has surrendered as per record available in MHA.

(b) and (c) It has been found that almost all the surrendered LWE do not have requisite qualification for admission in ITIs for skill training. Hence, Government has relaxed the entry qualification of surrendered LWE *vide* notification number DGT-05/01/2018- PCT/LWE, dated 28.03.2018 and implementation at State level has been taken up. So far, 2 such beneficiaries have been identified in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh.

Employment under skill development training

†945. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of persons encouraged for establishment of their own industry after training under skill development training and entrepreneurship scheme during the last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of persons out of them who have got employment and the number of persons who have established their own industries; and

(c) the special measures taken by Government to ensure co-ordination between skill development and entrepreneurship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2016 - 2020) is a flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). PMKVY is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through its training partners which have training centres across the country. The purpose of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the 'Common Norms' guidelines.

The main objective of the scheme is to enable and mobilize large number of youth to take up industry designed quality skill training, become employable and earn their livelihood. The scheme also aims to increase productivity of the existing workforce, and align skill training with the actual needs of the country. The scheme is implemented in three formats: Short term Training for the fresh skilling of college drop outs and unemployed youths, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to recognize the existing skills in informal sector and Special Projects to address skilling requirements which are not met by the former two modes. This Ministry does not capture the data of persons who establish their own industry after training. However, the number of persons State-wise who opted self employment and number of persons who got employment after completion of training under PMKVY is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) Keeping in view the mandate of MSDE, an end to end customized entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Life Skill Course module in the PMKVY courses so that every candidate undergoing PMKVY skill training will receive orientation in Entrepreneurship. In ITI courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills. Further, Directorate General of Training (DGT) under MSDE and National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, an autonomous Institution of MSDE has signed an MoU on 8th February, 2018 for sustainable development of entrepreneurial skills and education aimed at enhancement of self-employment opportunities for trainees of ITIs on pan-India basis.

Statement-I

Number of persons who opted self employment under PMKVY

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,097	3,441	606
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	125
4.	Assam	297	389	75
5.	Bihar	1,047	2,851	89
6.	Chandigarh	1	-	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,489	3,658	3,330
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	1,262	3,151	3,235
11.	Goa	-	224	-
12.	Gujarat	12,422	15,633	21,413
13.	Haryana	633	1,800	1,603
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	161	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	133
16.	Jharkhand	6	147	847
17.	Karnataka	1,731	6,735	1,394
18.	Kerala	744	578	460
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	40,056	5,262	5,142
21.	Maharashtra	27,774	34,415	32,297
22.	Manipur	-	1,273	71
23.	Meghalaya	1	52	20
24.	Mizoram	2	97	-
25.	Nagaland	1	-	273
26.	Odisha	2,790	5,186	10,750
27.	Puducherry	-	1,160	488
28.	Punjab	37	516	121
29.	Rajasthan	614	1,142	1,472

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
30.	Sikkim	1	29	335
31.	Tamil Nadu	3,470	32,023	20,098
32.	Telangana	3,424	9,314	492
33.	Tripura	17	125	362
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,339	5,448	4,063
35.	Uttarakhand	57	277	311
36.	West Bengal	26,160	7,064	14,799
	TOTAL	1,30,473	1,42,151	1,24,470

Statement-II

Number of persons who got employment after completion of training under PMKVY

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,691	15,681	11,822
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	189	292
4.	Assam	5,495	7,762	4,667
5.	Bihar	17,064	11,517	9,004
6.	Chandigarh	10,124	632	885
7.	Chhattisgarh	23,110	25,430	26,057
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	817	15	45
9.	Daman and Diu	-	87	-
10.	Delhi	74,621	67,161	84,741
11.	Goa	94	371	124
12.	Gujarat	24,129	27,680	30,628
13.	Haryana	19,535	24,403	20,214
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,272	1,913	1,666
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,275	608	2,346
16.	Jharkhand	4,090	16,587	12,546
17.	Karnataka	42,520	28,280	20,936
18.	Kerala	4,764	5,940	5,700

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	79,056	40,972	46,858
21.	Maharashtra	82,743	94,443	88,584
22.	Manipur	168	1,770	438
23.	Meghalaya	1,618	1,421	1,206
24.	Mizoram	177	829	1,215
25.	Nagaland	1,054	809	1,710
26.	Odisha	16,982	58,461	114,270
27.	Puducherry	124	1,252	532
28.	Punjab	2,808	4,343	5,448
29.	Rajasthan	14,282	16,465	21,907
30.	Sikkim	1,278	3,035	940
31.	Tamil Nadu	40,665	83,992	147,734
32.	Telangana	14,854	25,419	23,821
33.	Tripura	348	1,328	924
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33,501	49,324	27,931
35.	Uttarakhand	1,380	1,229	1,403
36.	West Bengal	1,02,242	45,610	55,491
	TOTAL	6,33,881	6,64,958	7,72,085

Amount spent under PMKVY

†946. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated and spent under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last three years, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of persons benefited under the skill development programme in those years and details of percentage/number of poor and middle class people benefited through the scheme; and

(c) region-wise number of persons out of those beneficiaries provided employment under the programme and percentage of growth in the income of these beneficiaries?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as 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 centres.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, there is no provision of State-wise funds allocation. As on 23.07.2018, an amount of ₹ 550 crore, ₹ 1132.48 crore and ₹ 700 crore has been disbursed to implementing agency (i.e. NSDC) during FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, respectively. Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 lakh Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 16.88 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 10.04.2018 is 11.8 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 7.06 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country. The State/UT-wise details of number of candidates benefited/trained is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from of 35 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,047 crore for FY 2016-20. The State-wise details of approved physical, and financial allocation, funds disbursed and number of training centres, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the number of candidates trained under PMKVY 2016-20 as on 10.07.2018

Sl.No.	State	Trained (STT + RPL + Special Project)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2346
3.	Assam	56061
4.	Bihar	150762
5.	Chandigarh	6428
6.	Chhattisgarh	36983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	722
8.	Daman and Diu	554
9.	Delhi	132297
10.	Goa	1205
11.	Gujarat	54735
12.	Haryana	241604
13.	Himachal Pradesh	29864
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	61401
15.	Jharkhand	44594
16.	Karnataka	103635
17.	Kerala	97765
18.	Madhya Pradesh	262758
19.	Maharashtra	139108
20.	Manipur	17547
21.	Meghalaya	5797
22.	Mizoram	70
23.	Nagaland	2377
24.	Odisha	86920
25.	Puducherry	5018
26.	Punjab	141060
27.	Rajasthan	269902
28.	Sikkim	1332

Sl.No.	State	Trained (STT + RPL + Special Project)
29.	Tamil Nadu	213685
30.	Telangana	116331
31.	Tripura	15092
32.	Uttar Pradesh	480016
33.	Uttarakhand	43335
34.	West Bengal	129183
	TOTAL	3035888

Statement-II

The State-wise details of in-principle approved physical and financial allocation, funds disbursed and number of training centres, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	State	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE	Empanelled Training Centres	Candidates Enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000	76	4800
2.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000	27	3069
3.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789	158	194
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296	154	23626
5.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100	18	612
6.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464	84	4095
7.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135	5	737
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216	5	300
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720	175	6033
10.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000	24	413
11.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280	8	2668
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449	65	299
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040	85	7613
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800	33	1802
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939	6	524

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767	--	--
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800	--	--
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826	70	2014
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375	12	1222
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600	17	479
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472	36	1525
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	38,04,64,812	--	--
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280	--	--
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978	2	30
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980	1	-
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800	6	570
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360	1	20
28.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	2,00,16,360	3	205
29.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988	--	--
30.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760	--	--
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615	--	--
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000	1	--
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984	1	149
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937	--	--
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601	7	39
	TOTAL	20,15,676	30,47,02,34,559	7,40,69,81,523	1,080	63,038

Inflation of steel prices

947. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel prices have inflated by 45 per cent in the last six months;

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

(c) what is the impact of price inflation on the industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Steel is a de-regulated sector in India and prices are determined based on the market dynamics. It is not a fact that steel prices have gone up by 45% in the last six months. It has gone up in different grades from 3.8% to 25.7%.

(c) The consumption has gone up by 8.4%.

Survey of trainees

948. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted as a follow up with the individuals who have received training in skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many skilled people in the country have got employment opportunities in the organised and Government sectors, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has engaged a third party agency for impact evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship Scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, involving follow up with the trainees who have gone through skilling for assessing the outcomes of the ecosystem. Under PMKVY, as on 10.07.2018, 50.20 lakh candidates have been trained and over 9.3 lakh candidates have been placed.

Under the Scheme of "Upgradation of 400 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)" through the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), a study was conducted by an external agency to assess labour market performance of the ITI sector. The Study revealed that 63.5% pass-out trainees from ITIs find employment.

However, actual percentage of placements would be higher because many placements are not reported or tracked due to time lag between certification and jobs or self-employment. In addition, some candidates also opt for higher education despite having job offers

Skill development programmes in Assam

949. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various skill development programmes undertaken in Assam and other North-Eastern States during the last two years;

(b) the details of participation in these programmes; and

(c) the details of placements that have been made to the participants who attended these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Capacity Building scheme for skilling of unemployed youth of North Eastern region in various sectors. The scheme aims to provide funding for skill development, enhancing of employability and competencies, and promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurships. Under the scheme, NSQF compliant courses are being imparted and payouts to TPs are as per the Common Norms. Under the scheme, as on 20.07.2018, 6,229 candidates have been enrolled across districts of NE States including State of Assam. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. Out of 4,404 certified candidates under CB scheme, 1,959 candidates have been placed in various sectors.

Additionally, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY-2016-20), skill training (Fresh Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is being provided to the prospective youth of the country including North Eastern States. The scheme also provides for additional incentives for participation of youth in the NE region and for attracting training capacity in this region. For incentivising the youth, there is also a provision of monthly travel allowance and post placement support to the youth in the NE States. Further, Training Centres (TCs) are paid 10% additional cost for training in the NE States. A new provision for allowing residential training for maximum of 50% of the candidates in NE region along with residential training in other parts of India outside NE region, which includes one-time transportation cost for 2017-18 and 2018-19 has also been approved by this Ministry.

As on 10.07.2018, 97,644 (57,642 STT+39,219 RPL+ 783 Special Projects) candidates have been trained including undergoing training (953 STT+ 100 Special Projects) under PMKVY 2016-20 in NE States including Assam. Under the modified

PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 10.07.2018, 40,519 candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20 in NE States. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY in NE States 90 days prior i.e. 11.04.2018 is 28,966. Out of these candidates, as on 10.07.2018, 16,559 candidates have been placed in various sectors.

Steps to meet skilling target

950. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 62 per cent of the country's population is within the working age of 15-59 years, yet only 5 per cent possess formal skills; and

(b) if so, what steps Government plans to take to meet the needs of 298 million existing work force in need of skills and re-skilling and how does it plan to meet the proposed total skilling target of 400 million by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Office report "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India", 2011-12, among persons of age 15-59 years, about 2.2% have received formal vocational training and 8.6% have received non-formal vocational training.

The Government is implementing a number of 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 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), about 50.20 lakh candidates have been trained so far. Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. As on date, 461 PMKKs have been established throughout the country. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. There are 14,273 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 30.7 lakh.

Convergence with more than 20 Central Ministries/Departments implementing skill development programmes has been initiated. Under this initiative 87 lakh people have so far been trained under various programmes of these Ministries/Departments in 2017-18.

Beneficiaries of skill development programmes

951. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) details of skill development programmes being implemented for unemployed/ unskilled persons and the number of beneficiaries under the said programmes during the last four years. State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of youths who were meaningfully employed after undergoing skill development, States/UT-wise during the last four years;

(c) whether it is a fact that beneficiaries under such programmes are not catering to the needs of industry thus rendering such skills acquired useless leaving them more frustrated;

(d) if so, whether Government has conducted impact assessment of such programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing around 40 programmes through more than 20 Central Ministries/Departments for providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) under which short-term training is imparted to provide employable skills to the youth of the country. Long term training is imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). State/UT-wise details of persons trained in ITIs from 2015-2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). State/UT-wise details of persons trained and placed under PMKVY from 2015-2018 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). As far as ITIs are concerned, a study was conducted in the year 2015 revealed that 63.5 % trainees had been placed.

(c) PMKVY (2016-2020) continuously strives towards effective and quality training delivery for benefit of end beneficiaries. The training centres delivering training under PMKVY (2016-2020) have been inspected by third party inspection agencies, courses have been designed by SSCs with industry inputs, curriculum and candidate handbooks have been standardized for all job roles under PMKVY. Kaushal Mela and Rozgar Mela are conducted frequently for candidate mobilization as well as facilitating job placement. PMKVY actively also seeks input from industry through Sector Skill Councils to keep abreast with changes and requirement of employers to

be inculcated in the course curriculum. Further, training centres imparting training are regularly monitored leveraging technology enabled tools.

(d) and (e) NSDC has engaged a third-party agency to conduct the impact evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY-2). To assess labour market performance of the ITI sector, a study was conducted in the year 2015 by an external agency covering 12,000 pass-outs from 500 ITIs spread across 21 States. The Study revealed that 63.5% pass-out trainees from ITIs find employment.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of persons trained in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (2015-18)

State/UTs	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1018
Andhra Pradesh	162697
Arunachal Pradesh	1615
Assam	8425
Bihar	277759
Chandigarh	3036
Chhattisgarh	48768
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	339
Daman and Diu	651
Delhi	26098
Goa	5985
Gujarat	203573
Haryana	134645
Himachal Pradesh	59625
Jammu and Kashmir	7919
Jharkhand	90331
Karnataka	214655
Kerala	88040
Lakshadweep	270
Madhya Pradesh	182744
Maharashtra	343913

State/UTs	Total
Manipur	295
Meghalaya	1691
Mizoram	1330
Nagaland	355
Odisha	146879
Puducherry	2981
Punjab	118687
Rajasthan	390408
Sikkim	840
Tamil Nadu	120285
Telangana	104419
Tripura	4241
Uttar Pradesh	661383
Uttarakhand	31586
West Bengal	73296
TOTAL	3520782

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of persons trained and placed under PMKVY (2015-18), as on 10.07.2018

State/UT	Trained	Placed
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	266	1
Andhra Pradesh	233384	78772
Arunachal Pradesh	3659	306
Assam	89755	24135
Bihar	251450	65754
Chandigarh	10453	1974
Chhattisgarh	74742	10850
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	868	163
Daman and Diu	703	128

State/UT	Trained	Placed
Delhi	233863	73361
Goa	2043	1398
Gujarat	98028	22579
Haryana	325598	137295
Himachal Pradesh	52995	13607
Jammu and Kashmir	79973	37480
Jharkhand	76493	14733
Karnataka	178453	31273
Kerala	114214	13950
Lakshadweep	5	0
Madhya Pradesh	432409	143198
Maharashtra	246709	39203
Manipur	19251	1399
Meghalaya	7465	1938
Mizoram	1122	185
Nagaland	3819	1923
Odisha	149753	42059
Puducherry	10968	3656
Punjab	221213	86063
Rajasthan	403703	150989
Sikkim	2228	256
Tamil Nadu	379962	149511
Telangana	213316	104708
Tripura	30417	11800
Uttar Pradesh	756328	249820
Uttarakhand	57030	18159
West Bengal	259145	84569
TOTAL	5021783	1617195

Non-employment of ITI graduates

952. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the graduates graduating from Government-run Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are not getting employment till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for their not getting employment; and

(d) the number of these youths by the end of March, 2018 who are unemployed even after completing vocational curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Vocational Training is a Concurrent subject of both Central and State Governments. The development of training schemes at National level, evolution of policy, laying of training standard, norms, conducting of examinations, certification, etc. are the responsibilities of the Central Government, whereas, day to day administration including admission in ITIs rests with the respective State Governments/UTs. Presently, employment data is not maintained by this Directorate General.

However, under the scheme titled "Upgradation of 400 ITIs" through the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), 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.

Plants using steel as raw material

953. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of plants (downstream industries) functioning in the country particularly in Jharkhand, which use steel as raw material and provide large scale employment at local level;

(b) whether it is a fact that timely, need based affordable and prioritised delivery of steel to these downstream industries by steel plants can prove to be effective with a view to increasing employment and robust economy; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government would take steps to ensure timely, need based, affordable and prioritised delivery of steel to these steel based downstream industries, if so, by when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All these industries are commercial ventures

Investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries of SAIL

954. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 29 joint ventures/subsidiaries of SAIL, only six are profitable;

(b) if so, the action taken and the steps taken against the poor decision-making, given the fact that public money in the form of investment has been wasted and the employees are being penalised by stopping their pension, leave encashment and pay revision;

(c) if so, the loss share of the remaining 23 units since 2015, year-wise; and

(d) what is the total investment in these 29 joint ventures/subsidiaries out of the total Modernisation and Expansion investment uptil 31st March, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. Out of 29 Joint Ventures (JVs)/Subsidiaries of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), based on the annual accounts for the financial year ending 31.03.2018, 7 are profitable.

(b) After a detailed review done in June, 2017, SAIL decided to close 12 loss making Joint Venture/Subsidiary Companies in addition of earlier decision to close down 4 Joint Venture companies and 3 subsidiaries companies.

(c) The details of loss share of the remaining 22 units since 2015, year-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The investment of SAIL in these 29 JVs/Subsidiaries/Associate Companies as on 31.03.2018 is ₹ 1434.72 crore. The expenditure in Modernisation and Expansion of SAIL does not include any investment in its JVs/Subsidiaries/Associate Companies.

Statement

Details of the Twentytwo loss making Joint Venture/Subsidiaries/Associate Companies of SAIL

(in crore)

Sl.No.	Nature	Joint Venture/Subsidiary/Associate	Net profit(+)/loss(-)		
			2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1.	JV	SAIL MOIL Ferro Alloys Private Limited	-0.91	-0.37	-0.42
2.	JV	SAIL SCI Shipping Private Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	JV	SAIL SCL Kerala Limited	-16.20	-12.46	-14.15
4.	JV	SAIL Kobe Iron India Pvt. Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	JV	S & T Mining Co. Private Limited	-5.53	-2.63	-4.16
6.	JV	SAIL RITES Bengal Wagon Industry Private Limited	-4.14	-12.97	-5.48
7.	JV	SAIL Bengal Alloy Castings Pvt. Limited	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
8.	JV	Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited	-42.04	-68.73	-80.54
9.	JV	VSL SAIL JVC Limited	-0.43	0.00	0.00
10.	JV	Abhinav SAIL JVC Limited	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05
11.	JV	SAIL Bansal Service Centre Limited	-0.59	-0.39	-0.83
12.	JV	TMT SAL SAIL JV Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00

13.	JV	SAL SAIL JVC Limited	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
14.	JV *	NMDC SAIL Limited	-0.01	-0.01	Not Applicable
15.	JV *	Bastar Railway Pvt. Limited	-2.41	-0.09	
16.	Subsidiary	SAIL Jagdishpur Power Plant Limited	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
17.	Subsidiary	Chhattisgarh Mega Steel Limited	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
18.	Subsidiary	SAIL Sindri Projects Limited	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
19.	JV	UEC SAIL Information Technology Limited	#		
20.	JV	Romelt SAIL (India) Limited			
21.	JV	North East Steel and Galvanising Limited			
22.	Subsidiary	IISCO Ujjain Pipe and Foundry Company Limited			

* The JV company came into existence in FY 2016-17.

The action for closure of these JVs/Subsidiary Companies is in process.

Self sufficiency in silk production

955. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite several schemes/programmes for increasing silk production in the country, we are still importing silk products from China, Japan and Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for making India self-sufficient in silk production by supporting farmers through monetary benefits and through other means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of raw silk and silk goods imported from China, Japan, Korea and other countries during the last 5 years (2013-14 to 2017-18) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The country raw silk production has shown consistent growth to reach production level of 31,906 Metric Ton (MT) in 2017-18 and is expected to reach 38,500 MT by 2019-20. The import substitute bivoltine silk production recorded a compound growth of 20% per annum. The import of raw silk has consistently reduced from 5,683 MT during 2011-12 to 3,712 MT during 2017-18 due to the thrust given for the production of import-substitute bivoltine raw silk within the country.

(c) In order to boost quality silk production in India, Government through Central Silk Board (CSB), a statutory body under the Ministry has taken following steps for increasing production of import substitute quality Bivoltine silk:–

(i) Research and Development (R&D) has been focused to evolve productive bivoltine hybrids, and package of practices for production of high quality bivoltine silk in the country.

(ii) Focus has been given to increase the production of bivoltine raw silk in the country to 8500 MT per annum by 2019-20. Under Bivoltine Cluster Development Programme, 172 clusters have been organized across the country with the support of State Governments to augment the production of bivoltine silk.

(iii) The import of raw silk has consistently reduced from 5,683 MT during 2011-12 to 3,712 MT during 2017-18 due to production of quality bivoltine cocoons by adopting cluster approach and production of import-substitute bivoltine raw silk within the country through installation of Automatic Reeling Machines (ARMs).

(iv) Till the year 2017-18, CSB supported establishment of around 38 Automatic Reeling Machine (ARM) (400/200-end capacity) units. Additionally, under "Silk Samagra" Scheme being implemented by CSB for the overall growth of the silk industry, a provision has been made to establish another 22 ARM units with joint financial support by CSB and State Government in the ratio of 50:25 (Rest 25% being beneficiary contribution).

(v) With the concerted effort of Central and State Governments, the bivoltine raw silk production has increased from 1,685 MT in 2011-12 to 5,874 MT in 2017-18 registering a compound growth of 23%. The bivoltine raw silk production is expected to cross 7200 MT during 2018-19. By 2020, India would produce 8500 MT of bivoltine silk and become self-sufficient in the bivoltine silk production by 2022.

(vi) More thrust is on improving technologies, diversifying products and designs to expand the export share of the country.

(vii) R&D initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc., which have demand in the international markets.

(viii) Government of India, under the present Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), has been providing rewards to majority of textile products including silk products under Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS). Under the scheme, majority of the silk products have been covered with 2% Duty Scrip.

(ix) CSB is promoting pure Indian silk products in domestic and international markets through Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI). Silk Mark has been introduced as an assurance label for 100% pure silk products for protecting the interests of the consumers.

(x) The details of financial assistance provided by CSB to stakeholders of the silk industry, including farmers through the State Governments for development of sericulture in the country during last 3 years are given below:–

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds Released
2015-16	68.26
2016-17	64.69
2017-18	79.29

Statement

Year-wise and Variety-wise details of import of Silk and Silk Goods during the last five years (2013-14 to 2017-18)

(In Million US $)

Item	China	Korea RP	Japan	Others	Total
2013-14					
Raw Silk	145.91	0.300	0.000	2.17	148.37
Silk Yarn	13.98	0.000	0.002	2.58	16.56
Fabrics, Made-ups	48.04	0.170	0.008	3.96	52.19
Readymade Garments	1.29	0.002	0.002	1.36	2.66
Silk Carpets	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.09	0.10
Silk Waste	4.69	-	-	0.10	4.79
TOTAL	213.92	0.472	0.012	10.26	224.66
2014-15					
Raw Silk	152.20	0.00	0.00	6.58	158.79
Silk Yarn	11.65	0.00	0.00	5.33	16.97
Fabrics, Made-ups	33.69	0.61	0.00	4.79	39.09
Readymade Garments	0.83	0.00	0.00	2.15	2.98
Silk Carpets	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07
Silk Waste	4.24	0.00	-	0.00	4.24
TOTAL	202.65	0.61	0.00	18.87	222.14
2015-16					
Raw Silk	135.85	0.000	0.000	17.83	153.68
Silk Yarn	8.48	0.000	0.003	3.99	12.47
Fabrics, Made-ups	33.36	0.005	0.002	4.73	38.10
Readymade Garments	0.76	0.270	0.006	1.25	2.29
Silk Carpets	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.01
Silk Waste	5.54	0.000	0.000	0.07	5.62
TOTAL	184.00	0.275	0.011	27.88	212.17
2016-17					
Raw Silk	126.72	0.000	0.000	36.14	162.85
Silk Yarn	6.57	0.000	0.010	4.85	11.43

Item	China	Korea RP	Japan	Others	Total
Fabrics, Made-ups	31.24	0.001	0.001	4.79	36.04
Readymade Garments	0.75	0.000	0.000	1.10	1.84
Silk Carpets	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.02
Silk Waste	2.08	0.000	0.000	0.16	2.24
TOTAL	167.38	0.001	0.01	47.04	214.43
2017-18					
Raw Silk	144.10	0.000	0.000	44.90	189.01
Silk Yarn	8.37	0.000	0.048	8.94	17.35
Fabrics, Made-ups	39.16	0.254	0.002	6.01	45.43
Readymade Garments	0.52	0.000	0.005	2.17	2.70
Silk Carpets	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.03	0.04
Silk Waste	1.86	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.86
TOTAL	194.02	0.254	0.05	62.05	256.39

Cotton production and exports

956. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton production for this season is estimated to be 370 lakh bales;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was not much scope for increase in cotton exports;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the domestic cotton prices are up, reflecting the international trend; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) has estimated the cotton production for the current cotton season 2017-18 (October, 2017 to September, 2018) at 370 lakh bales.

(c) From October, 2017 to April, 2018, the total amount of cotton exported from India was 51.21 lakh bales. CAB has estimated that during the current cotton

season 2017-18 (October, 2017 to September, 2018), the export of cotton from India is likely to increase by 20% over last year and is expected to touch 70 lakh bales by September, 2018.

(d) and (e) Domestic prices of cotton are ruling below the international cotton prices. Details of domestic sale prices of the representative variety of S-6 cotton *vis-à-vis* international prices of its equivalent variety are given below:–

Month	Domestic Prices (S-6 Variety) in ₹/candy	International Prices (Cotlook A)		Variation between domestic and international prices
		in USC/lb	Conv. in ₹/ candy	
October, 2017	38468	78.68	40126	-4.13%
November, 2017	37462	80.39	40921	-8.45%
December, 2017	39296	85.58	43113	-8.85%
January, 2018	41084	90.91	45350	-9.41%
February, 2018	40061	88.27	44568	-10.11%
March, 2018	40846	92.07	46947	-13.00%
April, 2018	41172	92.13	47414	-13.16%
May, 2018	42246	94.45	50009	-15.52%
June, 2018	46265	97.71	51943	-10.93%
July, 2018 (Upto 14.07.2018)	47192	94.40	50845	-7.18%

Source: Domestic Prices: Cotton Association of India (CAI); International Prices: Cotlook.

Increasing imports of textiles and apparel

957. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile and clothing sector is witnessing signs of recovery and is expected to perform better in export and domestic markets this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one issue of concern for the industry is the growth in imports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in 2017-18, imports of textiles and apparel touched 7 billion US dollars, which is 16 per cent higher than the previous year; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) India's exports of textile and clothing sector (including handicrafts) have increased from US$ 39.0 bn in 2016-17 to US$ 39.2 bn in 2017-18. Performance of the textile and clothing sector can be analysed from second quarter onwards of this Financial Year.

(b) and (c) India's imports of textile and apparel have increased by 17% from US$ 6.3 bn in 2016-17 to US$ 7.3 bn in 2017-18. However, T&A import constitute only 2% in India's total import basket. Further, India is a net exporter of T&A products.

(d) Government has increased customs duty on different types of fabric, apparel, made-ups and carpets from 10% to 20% to curb textile and apparel imports in the country.

Impact of GST on handloom weavers

958. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom industry is badly hit due to the introduction of GST on handlooms and raw materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the rationale behind not providing price advantage and tax relief to the 4.3 million handloom weavers by the Government and keeping them at the same pedestal as powerlooms; and

(d) whether Government is considering relieving weavers from paying Goods and Services Tax (GST) on raw material, implement and finished products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) GST has been introduced by the Government of India to rationalise multiple taxes on goods and services and to bring transparency in the taxation system. Accordingly, it is applicable to the Textile sectors also, including handlooms. Turnover of most of the weavers does not exceed ₹ 20 lakh and hence exempted from registration under GST. GST is implemented through an Act of Parliament with States as equal partners in GST Council with Government of India.

Outstanding dues of small bullion parties

959. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state?

(a) whether Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHECIL) have sought the views of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) before releasing payment to small bullion parties whose cases are not under investigation;

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

(c) what are the views of CBI received by HHECIL ; and

(d) by when the long outstanding dues of small bullion parties are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating the bullion import case of M/s Edelweiss Commodities Limited (ECL). CBI has examined and sought information from HHEC regarding transaction of buyer's credit. The bullion parties whose payments have been withheld by HHEC have followed the process of import as per agreements which are identical to the agreement signed between ECL and HHEC, which is under investigation by CBI.

(c) No response has been received from CBI so far.

(d) The payment of dues of small bullion parties is contingent upon the final outcome of the case under investigation by CBI.

Demanding relaxation of cabotage rule for movement of cotton

960. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile industry has been demanding relaxation of cabotage rule for movement of cotton from Gujarat to Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the relaxation of the rule will enable several foreign flag vessels to move cotton from one Indian port to another at competitive prices; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The industry through South India Mills Association (SIMA), Coimbatore had represented for the relaxation of Cabotage rules for movement of cotton from Gujarat to Tamil Nadu. Considering that a large segment of the cotton spinning industry is located in Tamil Nadu and in view of the cost advantage of transporting cotton bales to Tamil Nadu through coastal shipping, the Ministry of Textiles had taken up the request of the industry. For facilitating

the use of foreign vessels carrying idle EXIM containers and empty from the West Coast Ports for transporting cotton bales to major textile clusters in Tamil Nadu, the following steps were taken:–

(i) Through the Directorate of Shipping interaction between industry and the Shipping industry was facilitated for ensuring hassle free movement of cotton bales at competitive prices;

(ii) Discussions were also organized between the textile industry and the shipping industry on the availability of ships and containers for cotton transportation at competitive rates;

(iii) Ministry of Shipping *vide* its order dated 22.5.2018 has granted relaxation under section 407 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 *inter alia*, facilitating coastal movement of cotton on foreign flag vessels carrying EXIM containers and empty containers; and

(iv) Ministry of Shipping *vide* its orders dated 22.5.2018 granted relaxation under section 406 of Merchant Shipping Act *inter alia*, permitting the coastal movement of cotton on foreign flag vessels chartered by Indian individuals or the companies carrying EXIM containers and empty containers.

The above steps have been taken for facilitating efficient movement of cotton on competitive rates.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 25th July, 2018, allotted time as follows for Government Legislative and other Business:–

	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:–	
	(a) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
	(b) The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017.	Three Hours
	(c) The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016.	Three Hours
	(d) The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018.	Two Hours

Business	Time Allotted
(e) The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018.	Two Hours
(f) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018.	One Hours
(g) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2018.	Two Hours
(h) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018.	Two Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Three Hours
3. Consideration and passing of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018.	Two Hours

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a suggestion. I appeal to the Members, sometimes, at 2.00 p.m. we have to press the quorum bell. Be there in the House on time. Please keep that in mind.

The House then adjourned to for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

श्री सभापति: सदस्यों को क्या हो रहा है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। 240 plus Members हैं और मुश्किल से 30 मेम्बर्स ही आते हैं। Let us take up the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसके लिए भी कुछ प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: क्या होना चाहिए? अगर पता है, तो आप कुछ बताइए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, आप सीनियर हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: आप बताइए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, आप इतने सीनियर हैं। मैं क्या बताऊँ? कुछ लोग compulsory होने चाहिए। इतने कम लोग हैं और यह इतना इम्पॉर्टेंट बिल है! **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. Shri Piyush Goyal. ...(*Interruptions*)... नहीं, यह तो कहना आसान है कि वे सीरियस नहीं हैं। वे कहेंगे कि आप सीरियस नहीं हैं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सबके लिए है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: हाँ, सबके लिए है। इस सदन का है, overall. Shri Piyush Goyal to move the Bill.

The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFIARS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I moves

> That the Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian Courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018, seeks to lay down measures to empower Indian authorities to attach and confiscate proceeds associated with crime, scheduled economic offences and properties of such fugitives who run away from the country after having cheated banks or after not fulfilling economic obligations to the Government in terms of tax and other dues.

The effort behind this is to deter people from running away from India and those who run away from India force them to come back and submit themselves before the process of law, so that instances of people running away and evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts can be stopped, reduced and brought to the barest minimum.

Sir, there have been many instances of economic offenders in the last several decades, fleeing from the jurisdiction of the Indian courts – sometimes in anticipation of commencement of proceedings or sometimes during the pendency of proceedings. Sir, you are not able to impound everybody's Passport. You are not able to take action to stop them from leaving the country, except through due process of law. The current laws, as they stand today, have its own limitations in stopping people who flee the country in anticipation or during the pendency of proceedings. The absence of such offenders from the Indian courts has very deleterious consequences.

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

The existing civil and criminal law do not allow us to adequately deal with the severity of the problem, since they are not available or present. Criminal law does not allow us to punish or impound their properties. Therefore, it was felt necessary to provide an effective, expeditious and constitutionally permissible deterrent to ensure that such people cannot runaway or, if they runaway, their properties can be confiscated.

In this context, in the Budget for 2017-18, the hon. Finance Minister had announced the intention of the Government to introduce legislative change or even a new law to confiscate the assets of such absconders till they submit themselves before the jurisdiction of the appropriate legal forum. We are not only confiscating their assets, but also providing how it will be managed and disposed off, so that dues such people owe to the Government of India, State Governments, banks, etc., can be recovered from them. Sir, the Bill makes provisions for a special court, which will be designated under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, to declare a person as a fugitive economic offender. Once a person has been declared as a fugitive economic offender, there is a provision to take over his confiscated properties, manage and dispose of the same. The fugitive economic offenders will be persons against whom an arrest warrant has been issued in respect of a scheduled offence, listed out the criminal acts under the sehedule. A person, who has left India in order to avoid criminal prosecution or being already abroad and refuses to come back to India and submit to Indian laws, will be declared as a fugitive economic offender. Appropriate action will be taken to impound his property and dispose of the same.

Just to ensure that the entire cases of such a nature do not move into the special courts and burden these courts with so many cases that we are back to square one and decisions get delayed, to begin with, we have kept a threshold of rupees one hundred crores. All offences, which are rupees one hundred crores and above, will be first brought within the provisions of this law so that we can focus on the large cases, focus on big economic offenders. For the rest, the existing laws will continue. Hopefully, with the large cases going out, the action in other cases will be faster within the existing jurisdictional framework.

A few more things, which may be of interest, are that we have also ensured that unless a person comes back and submits himself to the laws of India, the person will be disentitled from defending any civil claim in any other forum. While remaining abroad and not submitting to Indian laws on criminal prosecution, he cannot try and stall the cases or the confiscation of property in the garb of any civil case pending in some other court. We have also provided for appointing an Administrator to manage

and dispose of these proceedings.

There may be people who may already be out of the country, or, may run out and, then, realize that all their properties are being taken over, if at any point of time in the course of the proceedings prior to the declaration as a fugitive economic offender, if a person returns to India and submits to the appropriate jurisdictional court, the proceedings under this law, which we are proposing today may be terminated by the Special Court, if they are satisfied that the person is submitting to the law. This will encourage people to come back and defend their cases and ensure that due justice is done. If somebody refuses to come back, he will not get any protection, and rightly so, because all of us, the entire nation, are agitated about such people who run away from the country. All necessary constitutional safeguards – in terms of providing a hearing to such accused persons through their counsel, allowing him time to file a reply, serving notice or summons to him, whether in India or abroad, and appeal to the High Court – have been provided in this law, so that nobody can allege that he was not given a due opportunity to present his case before the Special Court. We are sure that this special forum – for expeditious confiscation of the proceeds of land or any other property, both in India and abroad, held by such a fugitive economic offender – will be appreciated by all the hon. Members of this august House. Hence, I would deeply commend to this august House to consider and pass this Bill in the national interest, in the interest of due justice against people who have run away from India or who plan to run away from India in future.

The question was proposed.

REGARDING STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO NAIL THE ECONOMIC OFFENDERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to take the advantage of the presence of the Minister, the LoP, the legal luminaries, like, Sukhenduji, Navaneethji, Tankhaji, and other hon. Members. What is agitating the common man in the country – I would like to share from the Chair — is whether the system is so helpless. Okay, you confiscate his property. That is one good step, but, then what? ...(*Interruptions*)... The question people are now asking, for which there is no satisfactory answer, is: Why can't we have a treaty with different countries simultaneously to extradite those people who are cheating us, looting us, then, going away and taking shelter in some country or the other? I am not mentioning any particular name, but we are all aware of what is happening in this country. So, with all our wisdom, we must come out with some ideas. I hope that during the discussion people will throw light on that aspect

[Mr. Chairman]

so that further improvements to the law could be made. Simultaneously, confiscation of property, criminal prosecution, getting the person back should be there, so that there is a fear in the mind of those people. Otherwise, we make laws, we make them stringent, but at the end of the day, the result is nothing. So, I hope the hon. Members will also keep in mind the questions that I have posed, the questions which the people are posing to us, and give some meaningful and constructive suggestions in this regard. The Government should also consider as to what appropriate steps need to be taken. Now, the motion is moved. Any Member who desires to speak may do so because the Minister has already made his opening speech. We have enough time for this, that is, three hours. So, Members can comfortably put forth their points before the House. But, at the same time, let us not deviate from the main issue. Now, Shri Vivek K. Tankha to initiate the discussion.

GOVERNMENT BILL — *Contd.*

The Fugitive Economic offenders Bill, 2018

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to put forth certain points, which need the consideration of the Government, which has brought in this Bill. This Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha. What does the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill say? In short, it states that the existing civil and criminal provisions in law are inadequate to deal with the severity of the problems. The second thing is that Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, which we can call as FEO Bill, 2018, will ensure that fugitive economic offenders return to India to face action in accordance with law. Before I go into the Bill, which I will be submitting in due course, I must tell you that according to well-known economists, the money which is stacked abroad is only 10 per cent of what stays in India. So, the moot question is: What have we done to the 90 per cent of the money that stays in India?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

The best case with the Government is that they brought forward the policy of demonetisation. Till date, we have not been able to get the figures of demonetisation. How much black money have they unearthed after that? I am told and that is what is in public domain that they have received more than what they had even anticipated. If that is the answer, then, what is this Bill going to do?

Number two, it is mentioned that if the value of proceeds of crime is ₹ 100 crores or more, it enables us to take action under this Bill. Why this figure of hundred crores? Even an offence of ten crores is bad enough. Even that is public money. Why have you pitched it at ₹ 100 crores? One question that the people are asking is: Are we not willing to be strict enough for people who are within ₹ 100 crores? I want to know this. Sir, I will go into this provision a little later. Now people like Lalit Modi, Mehul Choksi, Vijaya Mallya, Nirav Modi together account for nearly ₹ 2,40,000 crores. Now if that is the correct figure what I am stating, even if it is ten per cent less or thirty per cent or forty per cent less, it is a huge money. Now, all these people escaped India despite there being parallel laws to stop them. I will come to the parallel laws a little later. Now the problem that I foresee in all these cases is: Are we a county where we enjoy making lot of laws with no action? I remember Mr. Nani Palkhivala once addressing one of the law conferences and saying, we are a country of too many laws.' Now you have so many parallel laws which deal with the same situation. How many times are you going to attach and confiscate the same property? I will come to that a little later.

You also talk of special courts. Now special court has become a panacea as if it is going to solve all problems of this country. Now, in PC Act, there will be special courts. For this Bill, there will be special courts. For women, there will be special courts. For youth, there will be special courts. For SC/ST, there will be special courts. Now are you even increasing the number of Judges? Today, the state of affairs is, the High Courts are short by 40 per cent Judges, the lower courts are short by more than 50 per cent Judges. Out of the existing pool, you keep making special courts. What is going to happen to the rest of the cases? While we broadly support the Bill because we don't want to be seen as opposing such a measure, but I am going to tell you why despite your hype, despite the marketing techniques which BJP employs all the time by bringing such legislations, you possibly will not get the results that this country deserves.

Now please just come to the Bill one-by-one. The Bill, as brought here, extends to the whole of India. Naturally; because the Constitution says, 'India means the States and the Union Territories of India.' Now in this Bill, obviously, you have no jurisdiction for people who are outside the country who may also be co-conspirators in a crime in India but sitting abroad. You can't touch them. For that, you have said that we have a U.N. Convention which says that every country who is a signatory to that Convention must follow and cooperate with the scribbled law of each other country. Now what I am going to ask you: Is this Bill to be treated as a subject of criminal law or civil jurisprudence? According to this Bill, the only

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

feature of this Bill is that if an Indian or an individual who is based in India leaves India either to evade arrest or to evade proceedings, to bring him back, all these proceedings will take place which range from survey, to attachment, to confiscation. Now would confiscation be a criminal proceeding or a civil proceeding? Now, if it is a civil proceeding, then foreign courts will not take it as a criminal case. They will take it as a civil case, and, according to the burden of proof – I think Clause 19 or some section of this Bill – preponderance of probability is the measure of proof with the onus being on the prosecution. Now if preponderance of probability is the measure, then obviously, it is in the nature of a civil dispute. The point I am making is, is this Bill strong enough to even achieve what you are trying to achieve? Now if you come to Clause 3 just for a second, the provisions of this Bill apply to any individual who is or becomes a fugitive economic offender on or after the date of coming into force of this Act. That is only when the Act comes into force that you can make the fugitive economic offender. Now if all the big fishes have escaped who already were accused under different laws whether it is Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi or even Lalit Modi or Vijay Mallya, then what happens to those people now? Will they be covered under Clause 3? I suppose they can be because 'who is or becomes'. But that will be a matter of debate again. If it is a criminal proceeding, it cannot be retrospective. If it is a civil proceeding, it can be retrospective, but in a civil proceeding, the other countries would not help you. They would only help you if it is a criminal proceeding. So, there is a legal angle to the whole thing also, nationally and internationally. Now, similarly, when you come to clause 4, it says, "... Director or any other Gazetted Officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary authorized by the Director for reasons of this purpose has reasons to believe... ." Now, this is like the Income Tax Act where you have reason to believe that somebody is doing a wrong. But the problem here is, you have authorized these officers to enter somebody's house without a Court warrant and without witnesses; now, if they go and plant something there, would that be fair? A very big issue remains that under the CrPC, whenever you enter somebody's house, there is always a warrant and along with the warrant you also have two independent witnesses. Now, if this minimum jurisprudence of natural justice is not followed, I am sure, in foreign jurisdictions, when you make a request against such persons, you would not meet any success because this may be cited against you. Now, there is also a provision for the attachment of property of a third party. Now, the Bill says that he can go to the third party's house. If the third party says, Listen, you can't come to me without a warrant', then he would detain him for 24 hours and then take him to a Magistrate or the Gazetted Officer concerned. Now, the point is,

when you reach any third party's house, would he know the provisions of the Act? He does not even know his rights. The law does not say that you would inform him about his right. In many laws, there are provisions where you tell the accused, the person whose house he is entering, has some rights. There is no provision for informing him about his rights. If at 10 o'clock or 12 o'clock at night there are 100 people entering a third party's house, what would he do? If he wants to exercise that right, the next thing that is done is, he is detained for 24 hours and then, travel time apart, he is taken to the Gazetted Officer or a Magistrate. Now, all these are very draconian provisions as far as citizens are concerned. I am talking from the point of view of citizens. And what have you achieved? The man has already fled! He is not coming back. All the properties that you wanted to attach, you must have and could have attached, under various laws which I would just spell out. At the end of the day, the only thing that you get is, the texture of a Police State, where Police enters anybody and everybody's house, without a warrant. I am sure that even internationally such provisions would not be appreciated. Now, this expansion of the list of access to third party itself is very draconian. There are provisions for search and seizure even in the CrPC, Sections 94, 100, etc., where you have to go with independent witnesses, where you have to have a Magistrate's approval. All that has been given a complete go-by in this case. Now, the best part is, as and when that fugitive appears before the authority, the law says that the proceedings would be terminated because he has come back. Now, first of all, his assets are already attached under parallel laws. What is the incentive for him to come back? I would like to wait and see, after the Bill is passed, as to how many fugitives would come back. That would be the test, Mr. Finance Minister. Why would anybody come back? You have already attached his properties under various laws. I could spell out all those laws too. So, what happens to this law if he doesn't come back? What I am trying to ask is this: Is it just because we want to bring another law to show to the world that India is a country full of laws and we can take all kinds of action because the Government gets a lot of publicity for such laws? Obviously, any law that you make must be there for the public, to serve some public purpose, but that is not happening. I would further like to say that when you do confiscation of any property, it goes into the Government kitty. So, what happens once it goes into the public kitty? That is there till he comes back, but then, of course, you have to release it. There are identical provisions in many other laws. Now, this is what I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister. He has brought in this law. I am sure he would give a lot of publicity to the actions that he is going to take through this law.

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

But this law is being made too little and too late. After you allowed everybody to flee the country, you are making a law. I mean, all the big fishes are out of this country. Anyway this is for the future. You can say, "Okay; I accept it is for the future." Do you expect that these big people are going to come back after this law? Are you convinced that they are going to come back after this law? I know for certain. In Madhya Pradesh, when BJP came into power in 2004, it registered an FIR against 42 companies which are the 'Who's who' of India and said, "Since you have taken loans or ICDs from the Government and you have not returned it, you are all guilty under the P.C. Act, this Act or that Act under 420 and all kinds of sections." Three days back, I was in Indore reading a newspaper, and I read that Government has decided to take back all those cases and said that they were closing the cases against 19 industrialists; these include newspaper barons and also people at national level. So, what is happening in this country, I am asking? The question that I am making is that ...(*Interruptions*)...

REGARDING INCREASING TIME FOR DISCUSSION ON A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE AND BILL

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपकी पार्टी को 31 मिनट मिले हैं, उसमें से यह आधा समय लेना चाहें तो ले लें, वह आपके ऊपर निर्भर है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): अगर सरकार गंभीर है **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): समय का सरोकार है, इसमें सरकार क्या करेगी? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप मेरी बात सुन लें। यह चर्चा बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में भी हो चुकी है कि कोई भी महत्व का विषय या बिल सदन के पास हो, बी.ए.सी. जो टाइम अलॉट करती है, चाहे दो घण्टे या तीन घण्टे का टाइम हो, यदि उसके ऊपर भी समय जाए तो किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है। यह चेयरमैन साहब ने भी आज सुबह कहा है। मंत्री महोदय, बैठे हुए हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** यह एक विषय है कि जो लोग देश का पैसा हज़ारों करोड़ में लूटकर चले गए, उनके बारे में यह बिल है। उन्होंने तो जनता के पैसे की घण्टी बजा दी और आप यहां से बार-बार घण्टी बजाएंगे तो कैसे चलेगा **...(व्यवधान)...** सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि समय सीमा को बढ़ाए। इस चर्चा पर भी समय कम करना चाहते हैं तो वह चर्चा निराकार होगी **...(व्यवधान)...** हम इसको सार्थक करना चाहते हैं, यह चर्चा पूरी करें। आप आधा घण्टा, एक घण्टा बढ़ाइए। Take the sense of the House and increase the time. Take the sense of the House. That is what the rule says. We want the time to be increased.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)ः आनन्द जी, मुझे तो समय के हिसाब से चलना है।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल)ः चेयरमैन सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी जो कह रहे हैं, बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, पर सदन तो चेयरमैन के चलाने का काम है, वह इस बात को देखेंगे **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्माः सदन नियम से चलता है। Take the sense of the House.

श्री विजय गोयलः आनन्द जी, जब हम बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग करते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will invoke the rule.

श्री विजय गोयलः सर, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। जब हम बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग करते हैं, तो हम कहते हैं कि एक घण्टा नहीं दो घण्टा, दो घण्टा नहीं तीन घण्टा, हम उसके ऊपर काफी बहस करने के बाद तय करते हैं कि कितने घण्टे दिए जाएंगे **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर आप बहस को अनलिमिटेड चलाएंगे तो सरकार को कामकाज के लिए हाउस एक्सटेंड करना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए भी आप तैयार नहीं होंगे। यह आप देख लीजिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)ः कालिता जी, आप बैठ जाइए **...(व्यवधान)...**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)**ः** अगर देशहित में या जनहित में समय बढ़ा दिया जाए **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)ः राम गोपाल जी एक समय में एक ही व्यक्ति बोलेगा **...(व्यवधान)...**

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)ः सर, बीच में दो मिनट हो गए, इसलिए इसको रोक लीजिए। अभी 13 से 15 मिनट हो गए, ऐसे हाउस नहीं चलता **...(व्यवधान)...**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः अगर देशहित में या जनहित में एक से दो घण्टे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए तो क्या फर्क पड़ता है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)ः यह आपका विषय हो सकता है, मेरे पास तो समय का बंधन है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विजय गोयलः राम गोपाल जी, हमें बिल्कुल आपत्ति नहीं है, पर फिर टाइम एक्सटेंड होगा **...(व्यवधान)...** हमें बिल्कुल आपत्ति नहीं है, फिर आपको देर तक बैठना पड़ेगा। **...(व्यवधान)...** केवल आपकी पार्टी का समय नहीं बढ़ेगा, बाकी सारे मेंबर्स भी कहेंगे और हर बिल पर कहेंगे कि हम अनलिमिटेड बोलेंगे।

श्री आनन्द शर्माः आप समय बढ़ाइए।

रेल मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री; तथा कार्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल)ः आनन्द जी, यह कोई राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। जितना लम्बा करना हो, इसे तीन की जगह चार घण्टे कर

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]
दें, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। पांच कर दें या छः कर दें, उसके हिसाब से सबका टाइम अमेन्ड करवा दें, लेकिन कंडीशन दोनों होनी चाहिए, जितना आप बढ़ाते हैं, उसके हिसाब से आज शाम को हाउस 6 बजे के बदले 9 बजे तक चले, हमें आपत्ति नहीं है, हमें तो बिज़नेस कम्प्लीट करना है। आज तीन बिल लिस्टेड हैं। Let's agree, जितना समय बढ़ाना है, सरकार पूरी तरह से तैयार है, उतना टाइम ऐलोकेशन सबके लिए बढ़ा दें और हम साथ में तय कर लेते हैं कि हाउस 7, 8 या 9 कितने बजे तक चलाना है। सरकार पूरी तरह से तैयार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए बात यह नहीं है कि कितना समय बोलना है। आपकी पार्टी को 31 मिनट मिले हुए हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हमारी पार्टी की बात नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सुनिए। यह क्या बात हुई? बात तो पार्टी की होगी। समय तो पार्टी को allot हुआ है। देखिए, आनन्द जी समय का बंधन तो रहने वाला है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: समय बढ़ाया जाए, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, बाकी लोग भी कह रहे हैं। मंत्री जी भी बोल रहे हैं। सरकार सहमत है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए, जितने आप समझदार हैं, बाकी लोग भी उतने ही समझदार हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मंत्री जी भी समझदार हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अब इसमें समझदारी की कुछ बात नहीं है। देखिए, आप जिस बात को जिस तरह से कहना चाहते हैं, उस तरह से **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप समय बढ़ाकर उसको बांट दीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): समय बढ़ाने का काम मेरा नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सदन कर सकता है। सदन को पूरा अधिकार है। सेन्स ऑफ द हाउस **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सेन्स ऑफ द हाउस तब आएगा, जब वह टाइम पूरा हो जाएगा। अभी वह टाइम नहीं है। यह premature argument है। सब बैठ जाए। Let us start.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं 31 मिनट तक कुछ बोलने वाला नहीं हूँ। आपको जितना समय लेना है, लीजिए। यहां पर आज़ाद जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे तय करें। इनके पास तीन वक्ता हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हम एक चीज़ स्पष्ट कर देना चाहते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर सरकार ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर भी **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): चर्चा के बारे में कोई भी ना नहीं कर रहा है। यह समय की बात है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्माः बाकी उस पर सहयोग बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। जब सदन सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है और वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं कह रहे हैं तो किस को आपत्ति है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): देखिए आनन्द जी, विषय समय का है और 31 मिनट का समय मिला हुआ है। यदि तन्खा जी 31 मिनट तक बोलें, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विवेक के. तन्खाः अभी तो मैं 13 मिनट ही बोल पाया हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विजय गोयलः सर, मैं request करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसी संसदीय परंपरा रही है और आपने भी बरसों तक सरकार चलाई है, तो उसको चलने दीजिए। यदि और एक्स्ट्रा टाइम चाहिए होगा तो आपके और वक्ता बुलवा लेंगे। यह तो लिमिट **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपने तीन वक्ता दिए हैं। समय का विभाजन करना होगा तो 10-10 मिनट होता है, परंतु चूंकि पहले वक्ता बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए हमने इसको बढ़ाकर 15 मिनट तक ले जाने का निर्णय किया है। कुल मिलाकर समय का उपयोग तो आपको ही करना है, उसमें मेरा क्या है? आप जब समय बढ़ा देंगे, तो मैं भी समय बढ़ा दूंगा। मेरा तो इसमें कोई **...(व्यवधान)...** आप बोलिए।

श्री विवेक के. तन्खाः मैं यह बोलना चाहता हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह घड़ी आपने बंद करवाई है। मैंने नहीं करवाई है और यह आपके कारण है और यह आपके समय में जाएगा। चलिए, बोलिए।

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 — *Contd.*

श्री विवेक के. तन्खाः मान्यवर, मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो बिल है, ये Scheduled Offences के बारे में है। इसमें अगर आप Scheduled Offences देखेंगे, तो करीब-करीब IPC से लेकर जितने भी financial institutions के Acts हैं, सब covered हैं। मैं गिनना नहीं चाहता, उसमें टाइम लगेगा। अब यही जो सब actions हैं, यही schedule offences of properties, जो subject matter होती हैं, उन Acts में भी हैं। For instance, Prevention of Money Laundering Act provides for attachment of money launderers, list out schedule offences having a monitoring value of ₹ 30 lakhs or more, मतलब Money Laundering Act में भी 30 लाख से भी ऊपर के जो offences होते हैं, Schedule offences में होते हैं, उसमें आप attachment करते हो, उसमें आप further कार्रवाई करते हो। इसी तरह Securitization Or Reconstruction of Financial Assets and in Security Interest Act, 2002 में Section 13 provides that if the borrower fails to discharge his liability then the bank without intervention of Board can recover the secured transaction. You take over the assets, अगर borrower कुछ नहीं कर रहा है, आप जाकर उसकी assets take over कर लेते हो। जो confiscation है, वह

[श्री विवेक के. तन्खा]

एक प्रकार से take-over है। Then, Section 19 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 provides for the mechanism to attach properties. Section 25 empowers the Recovery Officer to recover the debt by attaching and selling the assets and arresting the debtor. यह इसमें भी है। एक और Act है, Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. Section 4 of this Act prohibits illegally acquired property and the same can be forfeited by the Central Government. Section 7 provides for forfeiture of properties which are illegally acquired. आज ही पेपर में आया है कि दाऊद इब्राहिम की properties इस provision के तहत attach हुई हैं and they are being auctioned in Mumbai. इसी तरह आप देखेंगे कि Foreign Exchange Management Act है। इसी तरह आप देखेंगे Prevention of Corruption Act जो अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमने पास किया और फिर कल लोक सभा ने पास किया। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप उसी property को कितनी बार attach करेंगे, confiscate करेंगे, forfeit करेंगे। अगर इस बिल का पूरा उद्देश्य यह है कि हम इसको forfeit करके, उनको वापस बुलाएंगे और जब उनको वापस बुलाएंगे, तब all this Confiscation comes to an end, तो जिसकी property forfeit हो चुकी है, वह वापस क्यों आएगा? आपने पहले उनको जाने क्यों दिया? आपको पता था कि they are Wilful defaulters. They are Wilful offenders. आपने उस वक्त तो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। यह कार्यवाही कोर्ट में public domain में थी। मुझे विजय माल्या के केस में याद है कि कितनी बार कोर्स उसका passport impound करने की बात कर रही थीं, उसको रोकने की बात कर रही थीं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उस वक्त सो रही थी, आपने उसको जाने दिया। इसी तरह से मेहुल चौकसी की बात है, नीरव मोदी की बात है। जब इतने बड़े-बड़े defaulters हुए, wiful defaulters हुए, तो यह कोई एक दिन में नहीं होता है। Hon. Finance Minister Would know that this is a process, जिसमें किसी को wilful defaulter बनाया जाता है। तो हमारे देश की प्रॉब्लम यह नहीं है कि हमारे पास लॉ नहीं है, हमारे देश की प्रॉब्लम यह है कि we don't have the will to stop such people. अगर हमारे देश में will होती, to stop such people, तो ये चीजें नहीं होतीं, irrespective of this law. Laws तो आपके पास बहुत हैं, इतने सारे laws हैं, आप उनको Confiscate कर सकते थे, उनको arrest कर सकते थे, उनको behind the bars भेज सकते थे, लेकिन आपने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया। आप पहले उनको जाने देते हैं, फिर एक बिल ले आते हैं और उस बिल के माध्यम से आप बताना चाहते हैं कि हम कितने vigilant nation हैं, हम कितने alert nation हैं। हम इन लोगों के लिए ऐसा बिल लेकर आए हैं, जिससे अगर ये भाग भी जाएंगे तो वापस लौट आएंगे। कैसे लौट आएंगे? जब उनकी property already confiscate हो चुकी है, वह प्रॉपर्टी अब छूट नहीं सकती है, उनके लौटने से ये प्रॉपर्टीज़ छूटने नहीं वाली हैं, तो वे कैसे वापस आएंगे? तो इसमें प्रॉब्लम दूसरी है। आप समझते हैं कि आपका जो यह बिल है, हम इसका सपोर्ट इसलिए करेंगे क्योंकि ऐसा न करने पर आप कहेंगे कि हम ऐसे लोगों को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इन्हें यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हम उन्हें प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करना चाहते, हम सरकार को बताना चाहते हैं कि जो बिल आप लाए हैं, this is too little and too late और आप जिस प्रकार से इसे लाए हैं, this is another law that you are adding, जिसमें already ऐसे repeated actions हो चुके हैं, इसलिए इससे

अब कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। अंत में मैं hon. Finance Minister को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि I will come and congratulate him, अगर जिन चार लोगों के मैंने बार-बार नाम लिए हैं, इनमें से कोई इस लॉ के आने के बाद वापस आता है और मैं उनको आकर खुद चाय भी पिलाऊंगा, in the Central Hall.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर जब माननीय विवेक के. तन्खा जी बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उनको लगता है कि यह बिल केवल कोई slogan है, लेकिन अगर बिल की पृष्ठभूमि देखी जाए तो इस बिल का यह उद्देश्य है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति देश से ऊपर नहीं है और सबको कानूनी प्रक्रिया का पालन करना होगा। अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान का व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में चोरी करके, economic offence करके यह सोचकर विदेश चला जाएगा कि देश के कानून उसका कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकेंगे, तो यह बिल उसके लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण औजार है। मैं यहां यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो दल सत्ता से हटते हैं, उसके पीछे कारण होता है। कारण होता है – निर्णय न लेने का और देश की आवाज़ को न पहचानने का। आप हमें बता रहे हैं। आपके समय में black money की रिपोर्ट आयी। आपकी सरकार ने White Paper जारी किया और उसमें यह लिखा, "Black money cannot be effectively fought unless the judicial machinery to deal with it is specialised and trial of offences is expeditious and punishment is exemplary. Legal support to various law enforcement agencies should be enhanced. All financial offences should be tried through a Fast Track Special Court. The Ministry of Law may have to take up this issue on priority and make arrangement for setting up Fast Track Court all over the country in a time bound manner. Judicial officers may be provided input for required technical aspect of economic offences." तो आपने तो नहीं किया, आप तो White Paper लाकर रह गए। इतना ही नहीं, आपकी सरकार के समय में जो Second Administrative Reforms Commission बना था, वीरप्पा मोइली साहब ने उसको हेड किया था। उस Second Administrative Reforms Commission में भी इसकी recommendation की गई थी, लेकिन आपने तो इसे नहीं किया। वर्ष 1960 में insolvency और bankruptcy के संबंध में लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसको 47 साल बाद लाने का काम हमने किया है। इस देश में लोग देश का पैसा खाकर बाहर जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन आप लोग कभी insolvency और bankruptcy law को लेकर नहीं आए। वीरप्पा मोइली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को तीन साल हो गए थे। हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने केबिनेट में जो पहला निर्णय किया, वह ब्लैक मनी पर एस.आई.टी. बनाने का किया। इसलिए इस देश में जो लम्बे समय तक समस्या रही है, वह समस्या यह रही है कि हम कानूनों को बना नहीं सके और दृढ़ता से उसका पालन नहीं करवा सके। मैं आपका स्वागत करना चाहता हूं कि आपने इस बिल का सपोर्ट किया है। आप बार-बार दो नाम बोल रहे थे। यहां पर अप्रैल 2017 में, फॉरेन मिनिस्ट्री के जवाब में 30 नाम हैं, और 30 के 30 नाम सदन के पटल पर हैं। वे वही हैं, जो 2004 से 2014 के बीच में बैंकों का ऋण लेकर एन.पी.ए. हुए थे और देश छोड़ कर भागे थे। इसमें किसी का दोष नहीं है, लेकिन शासन व्यवस्था में, सही समय पर कानून कैसे आना चाहिए और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि हम यह कानून लाने वाले हैं और मैं बड़ी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]
विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट का जो सत्र था, अगर उसको हमने बाधित नहीं किया होता, तो काफी सारी संपत्तियों को हम इन 6 महीनों में ज़ब्त कर चुके होते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसादः किसने बाधित किया था?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः लेकिन कोई बात नहीं, देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद, आपका हम स्वागत करते हैं। जो दूसरा विषय है, उसे हमारी सरकार ने तय किया है। अगर देश में ऐसी कोई दूसरी विरासत रही भी है, तो हमने उसको बदलने का तय किया है। हम मानते हैं। कि केवल आलोचना समाधान का मार्ग नहीं है। यह बात सच है कि 2008 में बैंकों द्वारा कुल 18.6 लाख करोड़ की राशि थी, जो मार्च, 2014 तक बढ़कर 52.15 लाख करोड़ हो गई, इसमें 36 प्रतिशत जो stressed property थी, वह बढ़कर 82 परसेन्ट हो गई। ये आंकड़े इसलिए हैं कि हमें लगता है कि यह जो बिल आया है, यह एक ऐसे सही समय पर आया है, जिस पर हम लोगों को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो भी घोटाले हुए हैं, जो बैंकिंग धोखाधड़ी हुई है, उनमें दो चीजें हैं। पहली चीज यह है कि अगर अपराधी सरकारी बैंकों का पैसा लेकर, मिली-भगत के साथ भागे हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से, शासन में ऐसे कानून को लाने की आवश्यकता है। दूसरी बात, यह है कि जो कमेटियां बनी, Second Administrative Reforms Commission की रिपोर्ट आई, वर्ष 2001 में, अटल जी के समय में, मित्रा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, उसके बाद पिछले 17 साल से लगातार इस लॉ को बनाने की बात हो रही है। एक लम्बे समय में हम आपराधिक कानूनों के अभाव में अक्षम हो रहे थे, उन आपराधिक कानूनों को लाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने सही समय पर कदम उठाया है। केवल धोखाधड़ी और घोटालों के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना एक विषय है, लेकिन आर्थिक कानूनी अपराधियों को वापस लाने के लिए उपलब्ध सभी कानूनी साधनों का सक्रिय रूप से इस्तेमाल करना, देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। इसके लिए Economic Offenders Act में पूरी व्यवस्था की गई है। देश में एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या काफी लम्बे समय से है। जिस प्रकार से बैंकों का संचालन हुआ है, उस संचालन के कारण आज दुनिया में हम कह रहे हैं कि आकार में हम छठी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हो गए हैं। परन्तु हमारे सामने चुनौती यह है कि खराब ऋण के मामले में, जो खराब ऋण दिया गया है उसके मामले में हम विश्व में पाँचवें स्थान पर हैं। यह सबसे बड़ी चुनौती इसलिए है कि देश में जो बहुत बड़ी आर्थिक सम्पत्ति है, वह NPA हुई है। चूंकि इस अध्यादेश को संसद के उस सत्र में आना था, यह सही समय पर नहीं आया, हम इसको तुरंत लागू करना चाहते थे और इस अध्यादेश को लागू करने के पीछे सरकार के मन में भी यह विषय है और यह हम सब का भी विषय है कि जो लोग भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराध के कारण देश का पैसा लेकर भागे हैं, वह पैसा किसका है? वह इस देश के करदाताओं का पैसा है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः वह आदमी किसका है?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः राम गोपाल जी, 30 लोगों की लिस्ट है और उसमें से एक भी आदमी को, सिंगल आदमी को हमारे समय में न तो ऋण दिया गया है, न कोई प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है और उनकी सम्पत्तियों को ज़ब्त करने के लिए हम यह कानून लेकर आए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः आप असत्य कह रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादवः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका उपयोग महिलाओं, किसानों, असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों, बेरोजगार युवाओं और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लाभ और सुधार के लिए किया जा सकता है। इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल हम भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराध के अंतर्गत सड़कों, पुलों, स्कूलों, अस्पतालों के निर्माण के लिए कर सकते हैं। मेरे से पहले जो काग्रेस के वक्ता बोले हैं, उनकी तरह हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि सरकार यह बिल क्यों लायी है? लेकिन सही समय पर रोकथाम इलाज से बेहतर है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि छोटे झगड़े, छोटे कर्जे का सही समय पर इलाज कर दिया जाए, तो अच्छा रहता है। बाद में वह लंबा बने, एक छह महीने का समय देकर उसका सही समय पर एक न्यायोचित इलाज कर दिया जाए, तो वह ज्यादा ठीक है। इसीलिए अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी इस बिल की आवश्यकता बताते हुए कहा है कि The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill का जो उद्देश्य है, वह इस तरह के आर्थिक अपराधियों से निपटना है। शुरू में सभापति जी ने भी यह विषय रखा था कि द्विपक्षीय समझौतों के कारण, भारत के जो समझौते हैं, उनका उद्देश्य प्रक्रियाओं का पालन सुनिश्चित कराना, अपने जुडिशियल ऑर्डर का पालन सुनिश्चित कराना, उनको वापस लाना एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है, लेकिन इस प्रकार के जो आर्थिक अपराधी हैं, उनके बारे में इस बिल के उद्देश्य में भी कहा गया है। पहला, उन्होंने यह तय कर लिया है कि भारत के कानून का उनको पालन नहीं करना है, इसीलिए वे देश छोड़कर भाग गए हैं। दूसरा, अगर वे यह मानकर चलते हैं कि भारत की न्यायिक परिधि में, वे आना नहीं चाहते और इस उद्देश्य के साथ, वे अपने कुटिल उद्देश्य के साथ, अगर देश छोड़ते हैं और देश के शासन का उल्लंघन करते हैं, तो थोड़े समय का नोटिस देकर, कानूनी प्रक्रिया के द्वारा उनकी सम्पत्तियों को जब्त करके, उसका उपयोग सरकार के द्वारा किया जाना, यह इस बिल के स्वरूप में तय किया गया है। इसलिए इसमें जो आर्थिक भगोड़ा है, उसकी पहचान और घोषणा का एक नियम बनाया गया है। इसके अंतर्गत जो भी अधिकारी इसका सर्वेक्षण करेंगे, स्थान, व्यक्तियों की खोज करेंगे, उन्हें रिकॉर्ड्स, सम्पत्ति और अपराधी की आय ज़ब्त करने का अधिकार दिया जाएगा। उसके लिए भी पूरे प्रबंधन की दृष्टि से एक प्रशासक की नियुक्ति का अधिकार इस बिल के अंतर्गत दिया गया है। यहां पर मैं महत्वपूर्ण रूप से याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि यह विधेयक इसलिए आवश्यक है कि जो मौजूदा कानून हैं, मैंने कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट्स भी पढ़ी हैं और आप लोग जो ब्लैक मनी पर व्हाइट पेपर लाए थे, उसमें भी आपने माना था कि इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए जो वर्तमान कानून हैं, वे अपर्याप्त हैं। अपराध की प्रक्रिया से छेड़छाड़ करने वाले अपराधियों को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रभावी, कुशल और त्वरित तंत्र हमारे पास मौजूद नहीं है। इसलिए मौजूदा कानून में सुधार के लिए प्रावधान करना आवश्यक था और इसलिए हमारी सरकार इस कानून को लेकर आयी है। इस कानून के अंतर्गत विशेष यह है कि किसको भगोड़ा घोषित किया जाएगा। मेरा यह मानना है कि सबसे पहले, जब हम यह कहते हैं कि एक मछली सारे तालाब को गंदा कर देती है, तो बड़ी मछलियों को पकड़ना बहुत आवश्यक है। महोदय, इसमें जो protection मिलता है, उस protection को रोकने के लिए कठोर कानून लाना आवश्यक है। इसलिए भगोड़ा घोषित करने के लिए इस बिल के अन्तर्गत जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह यह है कि 100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक राशि के जो लोग हैं, जिन्होंने देश को छोड़ दिया है और अभियोजना पक्ष के सामने जिन्होंने कानूनी रूप में जाने से इंकार कर दिया

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

है, जिन्होंने एक तरह से देश के कानून को मानने से इंकार कर दिया है, उनके खिलाफ यह बिल लाया गया है।

महोदय, इसका जो पूरा schedule श्री विवेक के. तन्खा ने पढ़ा है, वास्तव में insolvency, bankruptcy, income tax में भी payment है, यानी जुर्माना है और excise में भी जुर्माना है। जुर्माना है या आर्थिक अपराध है। इस प्रकार जो सारे विषय अपराध की श्रेणी में आते हैं, उन्हें इसके schedule के अन्तर्गत डाला गया है। दूसरा विषय है कि इसमें जो निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है, उस नियुक्त निदेशक की भी। जिम्मेदारी तय की गई है कि वे laundering की रोकथाम के लिए विशेष न्यायालय में ही जाएंगे। इसलिए हमने PMLA में, जिस अदालत को designate किया है, उसमें जाने के बाद उसके ठिकानों और सम्पत्तियों की जानकारी अदालत को दी जाएगी और फिर सम्पत्ति को ज़ब्त करने का जो अधिकार है, वह तुरन्त नहीं है। Record का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद 180 दिनों का समय दिया जाएगा। इसमें सरकार द्वारा किसी के भी। नागरिक अधिकारों को छीनने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। 180 दिनों का समय देने के बाद, यह विधेयक कुछ अधिकारियों को सर्वेक्षण करने, परिसर की खोज करने और आय को ज़ब्त करने का अधिकार देता है। Search और seizure के जो procedures हैं, ये वही procedure होंगे, जो CrPC में किए जाते हैं। इसलिए किसी के अधिकारों को लेने का कोई अतिरिक्त प्रावधान इस बिल में नहीं किया गया है। जो कार्यवाही है, वह PMLA की जो विशेष कोर्ट है, उसे अदालत में कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार है, वह दूसरी बात है।

महोदय, अदालती कार्यवाही में भी पहले उस व्यक्ति को नोटिस जारी किया जाएगा और उसके बाद कम से कम छः सप्ताह का समय दिया जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि जब आप गए हैं और आपको छः सप्ताह का समय है, तो छ : सप्ताह के समय के अंदर आप अदालत में आ कर अपना विषय रख सकते हैं, वरना यह माना जाएगा कि आप नहीं आना चाहते हैं और कार्यवाही को समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा। दूसरी बात सम्पत्ति की ज़ब्ती की प्रक्रिया के बारे में है। यदि व्यक्ति विशेष अदालत द्वारा निर्दिष्ट समय पर आने में विफल रहता है, तो अदालत आवेदन सुनने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर देगी। आपको छः सप्ताह का नोटिस देने के बाद अगर आप अदालत में आने में असफल रहते हैं और आप इस देश के कानून को नहीं मानते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से अदालत उस प्रक्रिया को शुरू करेगी और कार्यवाही के समापन पर यदि न्यायालय संतुष्ट है कि वह व्यक्ति भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी है, तो न्यायालय उसे भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी घोषित करेगा और इस तरह के व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति की जब्ती, जो अपराध की आय से बनी हैं, वह बेनामी सम्पत्ति, चाहे हमारे देश में हो या विदेश में हो, उसे कब्जे में लेने का आदेश जारी कर सकेगी। दावों को दाखिल करने से रोकने का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह उसी सम्पत्ति के संबंध में है, जब वह नोटिस को छोड़ेगा, तो उसी के संबंध में दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूं कि सरकार जो यह बिल लेकर आई है, इसमें कानूनी प्रक्रिया के पूरे पालन का मौका दिया गया है।

महोदय, अभी एक और विषय, जो इस बिल के संबंध में बार-बार कहा जाता है वह है कि ज़ब्त सम्पत्तियों को 90 दिन के अंदर निपटाने का जो प्रावधान है, उसमें सरकार जल्दबाजी कर रही है, जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि दुनिया में अगर हमें अपने देश को उठाना है और आगे

बढ़ाना है, तो दुनिया में भ्रष्टाचारों से लड़ने के जो कानूनी मानदंड हैं, प्रक्रियाओं को पालन करने के जो मानदंड हैं, उन मानदंडों का हमें पालन करना पड़ेगा। इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है? इस बिल का उद्देश्य है कि जो अवैध धन है, जो illegal money है, देश की सम्पत्ति में लोगों को धोखा देकर कमाई गई जो राशि है, इस देश के कानून के विरुद्ध जो ली गई राशि है, उस राशि को एक तरह से recover करने का तरीका है। सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त प्रशासक को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उसमें आर्थिक अपराधी की बकाया राशि को कवर करने के लिए वह आवश्यक सीमा तक उसकी सम्पत्तियों का निपटान करेगा। इसमें प्रशासक को मनमाने ढंग से कार्य करने की छूट नहीं है। हमें यह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि अधिकांश आर्थिक अपराधों में जो सबसे बड़ा विषय है, वह ऋण को न चुकाना है। जो NPA Asset है, उसकी सबसे बड़ा समस्या है कि सरकार और बैंक से लिया गया जो पैसा है, उसे न चुकाना। यह जो मानसिकता है, इस मानसिकता के खिलाफ एक कड़ा कानून लाना आवश्यक है। यह विधेयक इन सभी प्रक्रियाओं को सुनिश्चित करता है और उसका अनुपालन एक सख्त प्रक्रिया के द्वारा किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जो अधिकरण है, जो PMLA है, उसमें जो उसकी शक्तियां हैं, उन्हें सुनिश्चित किया गया है। इसलिए किसी भी प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपनी शक्तियों का किसी भी प्रकार से दुरुपयोग करने की कोई गुंजाइश न रह जाए, इसका इस बिल में पूरा प्रावधान किया गया है। लोग अक़सर कहते हैं कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 में हमने सभी लोगों को समान रूप से जीवन जीने का अधिकार दिया है। देश में किसी नागरिक को समान रूप से जीवन जीने का जो अधिकार है, वह अधिकार वास्तव में उस व्यक्ति के पास है, जो देश में एक नागरिक के रूप में सम्मानपूर्वक तरीके से जीवन जीना चाहता है, लेकिन जो देश की संपत्तियों को लेकर भगोड़ा बनना चाहता है, उसके लिए यह बहुत अच्छा कानून है। मैंने प्रारंभ में भी कहा है कि हमारी विभिन्न कमेटियों की जो रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, उनमें भी कहा गया है कि भारतीय अदालतों के आदेशों को विदेशी अधिकारियों की मदद से विदेशी राष्ट्रों में निष्पादित करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह बहुत कठिन है। भारत की कई देशों के साथ पारस्परिक कानूनी सहायता एवं प्रत्यर्पण के लिए bilateral treaties हैं। हम उसका विस्तार करेंगे, लेकिन उससे पहले, जो व्यक्ति गलत तरीके से देश के धन को लेकर गए हैं, एक प्रकार से उनके लिए, इस बिल के द्वारा कुछ प्रावधान करने का विषय रखा गया है और इसीलिए हमारे यहाँ, इस सदन में, इसको लाया है। महोदय, मैं अंत में अपने विषय को समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहाँ पर राज्य की जो कल्पना की गई है, उस राज्य की कल्पना के कई बहुत अच्छे विषय हैं। महाभारत के शांति पर्व में कई अच्छे विषय आते हैं। उसमें एक जगह कहा गया है

अस्तां प्रतिषेधस्य..... समरेचपलायनम् ॥*

इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारे यहाँ, जो पहले sovereign माना गया है, वह राजा को या स्टेट को माना गया है, लेकिन जो भी sovereign स्टेट है, उसका सबसे बड़ा धर्म पालन क्या है? उसका सबसे बड़ा धर्म पालन यह है कि वह दुष्टों को दंड दे और सद्पुरुषों का पालन करे। जो लोग देश के पैसे को लेकर भागते हैं, जो लोग देश के पैसे के साथ एक तरीके से क्रूर मज़ाक करते हैं कि हम दूसरे देश में चले जाएंगे और हमारा कोई कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकेगा, उनको दंड

* Hon'ble Member spoke in Sanskrit.

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

देना, उनकी संपत्ति को एक न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से ज़ब्त करके देश के विकास में लगाने के लिए यह एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, जिसकी एक लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षा थी। आज हम सब मिलकर इस संकल्प के साथ इस बिल को पास करें कि आगे से कोई भी इस देश के पैसे को अवैध रूप से अर्जित करके कहीं भाग न सके। उसकी संपत्ति, जो यहाँ पर है, वह भारत सरकार के अधीन लाकर देश के लाभ के लिए लगनी चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी को कहीं जाना है। इन्होंने एस.पी. और एआईएडीएमके पार्टी के जो पूर्व वक्ता हैं, उनसे आग्रह कर लिया है, इसलिए मैं सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी को बुलाता हूं।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): बैंक यू सर, मैंने श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन और नीरज शेखर जी से बात कर ली है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। ये तो नवनीत हैं, इसलिए आपको इजाज़त दी है, यह अच्छा है।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): और मैं तो कमल हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है। आइए, आपका स्वागत है।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नैतिकता के आधार पर जो बिल लाया गया है, उस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए और हमें भी इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन हमें संदेह है। मेरे मन में संदेह है, संशय है कि यह बिल कितनी दूर तक सफलता लाएगा? क्योंकि पिछले मार्च महीने में, लोक सभा में 14 मार्च को सरकार ने बयान दिया था कि अभी तक तीस भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी हिंदुस्तान से बाहर हैं। उनमें मि. साइलेंट मोदी भी है, मि. किंगफिशर माल्या भी है और जो पेप्सी या चोकसी है, वह भी है। इतने सारे लोग भगोड़े हैं। अभी यहाँ जो बताया गया है, मैं उसका खंडन करना चाहता हूं कि इन सभी लोगों ने सिर्फ कांग्रेस के समय में पैसा लूटा और भाग गए। ऐसा नहीं है, क्योंकि इस समय में भी बैंकों से पैसा लिया गया। पीएनबी का जो 14 हज़ार करोड़ का स्कैम हुआ है, उन लोगों ने इस टाइम में भी कुछ पैसा लिया और भाग गए, ये तस्वीरें खिंचने के बाद। यह सिलसिला बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। ये आर्थिक अपराधी हैं, इसलिए आज हम ज्यादा चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो other terrorists हैं, दूसरे criminal offenders हैं, वे भी बहुत दिनों से भगोड़े हैं और सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। अगर कदम उठाया भी है, तो कुछ नहीं कर पाई। जैसे हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के पुरुलिया में आर्ल्स ड्रॉप की घटना हुई थी। वहाँ पर कुछ terrorist activities चलाने के लिए प्लेन से आर्स गिराए गए थे। आज 25 साल बीत चुके हैं, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान की सरकार उस लाटवियन किम डेवी को आज तक वापस नहीं ला पाई।

दाऊद इब्राहिम अभी भी बैठा हुआ है, हाफिज़ सईद अभी भी बैठा हुआ है, ज़ाकिर नाइक बैठा हुआ है। सरकार कह रही है कि उसको भेजो और वह जहाँ बैठा हुआ है, वहाँ की सरकार कह रही है कि हम नहीं भेजेंगे। वह प्रेसिडेंट के साथ तस्वीर खिंचवा रहा है, जैसे यहाँ भी कुछ

लोगों की तस्वीर खिंचवाई गई थी। यह सब चल रहा है। यह तो अन्दर से मिलीभगत है।

सर, चेयरमैन साहब ने इस बिल पर चर्चा शुरू होने के समय आज जो यह मुद्दा उठाया कि कोई तो रास्ता निकाला जाए, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इसे कैसे किया जाए। पहली बात है – Extradition Treaty. मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बताए कि हिन्दुस्तान की Extradition Treaty या DTAA कितने सारे देशों के साथ है? हमारे हिसाब से Extradition Treaty only 48 countries के साथ है। दुनिया के only 48 countries के साथ हमारी Extradition Treaty है तथा और 9 देशों के साथ Extradition Arrangement है। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 57 countries के साथ हमारा Extradition Arrangement है। बाकी देशों के साथ यह नहीं है। इसलिए वह पेप्सी या चोकसी एक जगह चला गया। आज अखबार में छपा है कि वह caribbean country, Antigua में चला गया। Antigua में बैठ कर उसने वहाँ पासपोर्ट खरीद लिया। उसने एक-दो करोड़ रुपए देकर पासपोर्ट खरीद लिया। अखबार में ऐसे details आए हैं। ऐसे बहुत सारे देश हैं। इसके पहले जतिन मेहता गया, वह भी एक आइलैंड में बैठ गया। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कानूनी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उसको कभी भी छू नहीं सकती। वह इन लोगों को कभी भी छू नहीं सकती। फिर रास्ता क्या है? हमारे तन्खा साहब कह रहे थे कि United Nations का एक International Convention है और Member States signatories हैं, इसको उस स्तर पर ले जाना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को United Nations में चर्चा करनी चाहिए कि हर देश, जो United Nations का मेम्बर है, उसका दूसरे देशों के साथ bilateral agreement होना चाहिए। जिन-जिन देशों के साथ हमारा bilateral agreement नहीं हुआ, वह क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसको जितनी जल्दी हो सके, किया जाए, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के स्तर पर इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई भी step नहीं लिया गया है, मुझे इसके बारे में खेद है।

सर, अभी उस पेप्सी या चोकसी वगैरह के बारे में बात आई। वह कह रहा है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान वापस नहीं जा सकते। क्यों नहीं जा सकते? क्योंकि वहाँ mob lynching हो रही है। Mob lynching तो होगी ही। अगर तुम आम जनता का पैसा लूट कर भाग जाओगे और वह भी 15 हजार करोड़, तो यह तो होगी ही। यहाँ कोई इंसान मीट ले जा रहा है, उसकी lynching हो रही है, किसी इंसान ने किसी से love marriage की, उसकी mob lynching हो रही है, तो जो पब्लिक के 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए लेकर भाग गया, उसकी mob lynching कैसे नहीं होगी? यह हो सकती है। आशंका तो पैदा होती है। इसलिए यह कोई ground नहीं हो सकता है कि यहाँ mob lynching होती है। मि. किंगफिशर माल्या बोल रहे हैं कि हम वहाँ नहीं जा सकते, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के जेल की condition बहुत बुरी है। वे बाईं तरफ किसी को लेकर, दाहिनी तरफ किसी को लेकर कैलेंडर बनाते थे। वह ज़माना चला गया, अब वे हिन्दुस्तान की जेल में नहीं रह सकते। वे क्या मज़ाक उड़ा रहे हैं। ये लोग विदेश में बैठ कर हमारे देश की धज्जियाँ उड़ा रहे हैं और हम खामोश बैठे रहें, यह नहीं हो सकता है। इस पार्लियामेंट को और गम्भीरता के साथ इस बिल पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और इसमें सुधार लाना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इस बिल में बहुत सारी inconsistencies हैं, बहुत सारी असंगतियाँ हैं, असम्पूर्णता है। अभी बताया गया कि 100 करोड़, तन्खा साहब ने यह मुद्दा उठाया था कि अगर यह 100 करोड़ या उससे ज्यादा होगा, तो वह economic offender होगा। क्यों? जिसने 90 करोड़ लिए, 99 करोड़ लिए, 95 करोड़ लिए, क्या वह economic offender नहीं होगा? मैं दिखाऊँगा। अभी तो

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

पीयूष गोयल जी नहीं हैं, कल वे मेरा मज़ाक उड़ा रहे थे कि शायद मेम्बर के पास information है और सरकार के पास नहीं है। अभी मैं जो information देने वाला हूँ, अगर वह सरकार के पास नहीं है, तो मैं आपकी इजाज़त से उसे इनको दे दूंगा कि बैंकों का जो fraud किया गया है, वह कैसे किया गया है। इसके बहुत सारे तरीके हैं। एक तरीका यह भी है कि मैंने 20 कंपनियाँ खोलीं और 20 बैंकों से लोन लिया। किसी से 20 करोड़ रुपये का लोन लिया, किसी से 70 करोड़ का लिया, किसी से 90 करोड़ का लिया और किसी से 80 करोड़ का लिया, इस तरह पूरी group of companies का total loan 500 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। अधिक लोन लेने का यह भी एक तरीका है, तो यहां अभी जो 100 करोड़ रुपये के लोन की बात बताई गई, मेरे विचार से यह एकदम ठीक नहीं है, इसको सुधारना चाहिए। जो 100 करोड़ रुपये की सीलिंग की बात कही है, यह ठीक नहीं है, इसको चेंज करना चाहिए। आगे जाकर कानूनी तौर पर इसमें बहुत सारी समस्याएं आ सकती हैं।

सर, मुझे आप दो मिनट एक्स्ट्रा दे दीजिए, प्लीज़। मैं कभी भी एक्स्ट्रा समय नहीं मांगता, लेकिन आज दे दीजिए।

Under Clause 14 of this Bill, any Court or tribunal may disallow a fugitive economic offender from filing or defiling any civil claim before it. यह legal access में आपने जो bar लगा दिया है, कल अगर यह challenge हो जाता है, तो शायद आपको इसे हटाना पड़ेगा। Anita Kushwaha VS. Pushap Sudan, reported in Supreme Court cases in the year 2016, इसमें कोर्ट ने बोला कि जस्टिस पाने के लिए अगर हम legal access मांगते हैं, तो उसको आप deny नहीं कर सकते, यह हमारे संविधान के खिलाफ है। मेरे ख्याल से यह Clause, Contentious Clause है। दूसरा, भूपेन्द्र यादव जी अभी इस बिल के समर्थन में बोल रहे थे कि sale proceeds of confiscated property को सरकार काम में लगाएगी, लेकिन confiscated property की sale proceeds को सरकार कैसे काम में लगाएगी, यह नहीं बताया गया। जैसे पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का 14,000 करोड़ रुपया चला गया, लेकिन अगर आखिर में property confiscate करने के बाद कुछ पैसा बरामद होता है, तो क्या वह पैसा पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के पास वापस आएगा या नहीं आएगा, इस बिल में इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है। अभी तनखा जी ने Search के बारे में बताया foh UE Criminal Procedure Code Th Section 94 and Section 100 violation है। Search, without warrant, cannot be done. वह यहां Rule में बताया गया, लेकिन अगर इसे आप law में नहीं लाए और delegated legislation में ला रहे हैं, तो यह भी court में challenge हो सकता है।

आखिर में मैं बोलना चाहता हूं कि आप उन लोगों को जो कोर्ट में जाने का access नहीं दे रहे हैं, वहां Article 21 of the Constitution will be violated. That cannot be taken away without due process of law. There is a bar. Right of property, although it is not a fundamental right, it is under Article 300 A of the Constitution. So it is a constitutional right. You cannot take away that constitutional right without due process of law. It is my humble submission that these points should be taken care of by the Government. Thank you.

श्री नीरज शेखरः महोदय, मैं "भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन तो कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मुझे एक आशंका है। हम लॉ तो बना देते हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कितना होता है, मैं उसी के बारे में सोच रहा हूं। निर्भया कांड के बाद हमने लॉ बनाया, लेकिन आज इस देश में हमारी बेटियों और महिलाओं की स्थिति क्या है, वह इस देश के सामने है। हम कानून तो बना देते हैं, लेकिन उसको कहां तक इम्प्लीमेंट करते हैं, यह सबसे जरूरी बात है। जो लोग भारत से भागे हैं, जिनकी वजह से यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है, जैसे नीरव मोदी, ललित मोदी, मेहुल भाई, मुझे आशंका इस बात की है कि सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग इस कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करना भी चाहते हैं या नहीं? जब मेहुल 'भाई' हैं, कहा गया, 'मेहुल भाई बताएं', तो मुझे आशंका यह होती है कि ये भगोड़े हैं या फिर इनको भगाया गया है? जिस व्यक्ति के साथ खड़े होकर आप फोटो खिंचवा रहे हैं, कुछ दिनों बाद वह व्यक्ति भाग जाता है, तो मुझे आशंका होती है कि वह व्यक्ति खुद भागा या भगाया गया? मुझे शंका है कि जो इस देश का चौकीदार है, वह क्या कर रहा है? वह चौकीदारी कर रहा है या लोगों को भगाने का काम कर रहा है? मुझे इस चीज़ को लेकर आशंका है।

श्री विजय गोयलः आप इस तरह की बात मत बोलिए।

श्री नीरज शेखरः क्यों नहीं बोलें? मंत्री जी, आप मुझे बोलने दें, मैं कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं बोल रहा हूं। जो भी बात मैं कह रहा हूं, सही कह रहा हूं। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि सब लोग यह जानते हैं कि जब विजय माल्या जी इस देश को छोड़ कर गए, तो 12 या 14 बक्से साथ लेकर गए। मुझे बताएं, यह बात सब लोग मानते हैं या नहीं मानते हैं? क्या उनसे पूछा गया? किसी को आशंका नहीं हुई कि इस देश का पैसा लेकर ये जा रहे हैं, ये विदेश जा रहे हैं, 18-20 बैग्स लेकर, तो कैसे चले गये? किसी से भी पूछा गया? एक साल पहले, 2017 में नीरव मोदी के यहाँ BRI की raid हुई थी। वह raid 7 दिन तक चली थी। एक साल तक वह आदमी हर काम करता रहा। उसको बोला गया कि आप 40 करोड़ डिपॉज़िट करिए, तो उसने 48 करोड़ डिपॉज़िट किया। इससे आशंका नहीं होती है? कोई व्यक्ति, जिसको बोला जाए कि 40 करोड़ डिपॉज़िट करो, तो वह 48 करोड़ डिपॉज़िट कर रहा है, तो वह ऐसा क्यों कर रहा है? वह इसलिए ऐसा कर रहा है, क्योंकि वह एक साल बाद इस देश से, इस देश का पैसा लेकर भागने वाला है। आप फोटो खिंचा रहे हैं! इस देश के सारे लोग, सारे मंत्री, उनके साथ फोटो.. मेहुल भाई, नीरव भाई। सब भाई हैं। मुझे इसलिए इस बिल पर आशंका है। यह बिल तो अच्छा है, यह बिल बहुत बढ़िया है। हम लोग बाहर से सब को ले आयेंगे। यह तो मैं मान रहा हूँ। वहाँ जाकर वे लोग क्या कमेंट कर रहे हैं, मेहुल भाई, कि यहाँ पर lynching हो रही है। सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी सही कह रहे थे। क्या lynching हो रही है? आप अगर देश का पैसा लेकर भागेंगे – और यह भी नहीं, कि इस पर रुक गये कि इस देश का पैसा ले गये। वे बाहर जाकर हमारे देश को बदनाम भी कर रहे हैं कि यह लिंचिस्तान है। यह क्या हो रहा है? इसलिए इस बिल पर मुझे आशंका है। मैं यह बात फिर से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूँ। मुझे शक इस बात का है कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि बैंकों से पैसा लिया गया और कुछ पैसा यहाँ देकर वे निकल गये कि बाद में उसका इस्तेमाल चुनाव वगैरह में हो। मुझे इसकी आशंका है। ये सारी आशंकाएँ मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह बात बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह सिर्फ मेरी ही आशंका नहीं है। मेरे से पहले तीन बड़े वकीलों ने अपनी बात

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

कही है। मैं एक साधारण नागरिक हूँ, जो इस देश के बारे में सोचता है। इस देश की जनता सोच रही है कि लोग कैसे बाहर चले गये? वहाँ जाकर वे ऐसी बातें करते हैं, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं। सबसे पहले ये लोग यह पूछ रहे हैं कि यह कानून क्यों लाया गया, क्योंकि आप मानते हैं कि हम लोग अब उनको वापस नहीं ला सकते हैं। एक-एक व्यक्ति, इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर एक साधारण व्यक्ति तक जानता है कि उनमें से एक भी आदमी वापस नहीं आने वाला है। यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं। तो यहाँ पर जो बाकी बच गया है, उसको बेच कर जो पैसा मिलेगा, वही इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाए। आपने विजय माल्या का प्लेन बेचने के लिए लगाया। वह कितने में बिका? क्या उसे खरीदने के लिए कोई सामने आया? इसलिए, यह सब कानून बना दें, लेकिन इस देश के लिए उसका कोई फायदा तो हो। आदमी फिर भी उसके बाद निकल जाएगा। अब तो मुझे लगता है कि जो व्यक्ति भागने वाला होगा, वह अपनी प्रॉपर्टी भी बेच कर जाएगा। उसकी जमीन वगैरह भी जो है, वह भी पहले बेच देगा कि मैं सब इकट्ठा करू और विदेश चला जाऊँ। सही कहा कि 47 देशों के साथ आपकी extradition treaty है। अगर कोई एक देश में चला गया, तो आप क्या कर लेंगे? हम लोगों को गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम लोग अमेरिका नहीं हैं। आप वही कानून यहाँ पर ला रहे हैं कि अमेरिका कहता है कि वहाँ पर भी उसकी जो प्रॉपर्टी होगी, उसको मैं बेच दूंगा। क्या आप बेच लेंगे? एक नायक को तो आप नहीं ला सके। उस देश के राष्ट्रपति ने उसके साथ फोटो खिंचाकर कहा कि नायक कभी भी वापस नहीं जाएगा। आप वहाँ जाकर जमीन बेच देंगे? आप कानून ऐसा बनाइए, जिसे आप इस्तेमाल में ला सकें। आप ऐसा कानून मत बनाइए, अपने को दिखाने के लिए, कि हम कानून ला रहे हैं, हम सबको पकड़ लेंगे। 4 साल हो गये। हर बार, जब भी भाषण होता है, भूपेन्द्र जी हमेशा इस बात का जिक्र जरूर करते हैं कि हमने आते ही ब्लैक मनी के लिए SIT बनायी। क्या ब्लैक मनी आयी? आपने SIT तो बना दी, लेकिन क्या इस देश में कुछ आया, इन 4 सालों में कोई पैसा आया? **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं SIT वाली बात यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब demonetisation चल रहा था, तब रोज फिगर्स आ जाती थीं कि आज 9 लाख करोड़ आ गये हैं, आज 10 लाख करोड़ आ गये हैं, लेकिन आज 2 साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन फाइनल फिगर ही नहीं आ रही है। क्या अभी भी पैसा आ रहा है? मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि सरकार कैसे चल रही है? इन्होंने सारा डेटा देना बन्द कर दिया है। Employment का डेटा, unemployment का डेटा नहीं है, इनके पास कोई डेटा नहीं है। 2015 के बाद इस देश के पास कोई डेटा ही नहीं है। ऐसा इसलिए, क्योंकि हम बता रहे हैं कि आप सच्चाई का सामना नहीं करना चाहते और इस देश को सच्चाई बताना नहीं चाहते। इस कानून में एक प्रावधान है कि कभी भी, कोई भी व्यक्ति, कहीं पर भी जाकर सर्च कर सकता है, अरेस्ट कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस व्यक्ति के साथ फोटो खिंचवाया गया, जिस व्यक्ति को आप मेहुल भाई कहते हैं, क्या उससे भी पूछताछ की जाएगी? क्या उसकी भी सर्च होगी और अरेस्ट किया जाएगा? यह सरकार बताए, क्योंकि इस कानून में आपने प्रावधान किया है। हो सकता है कि उनके साथ संबंध हों – हो सकता है, क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ? इसलिए आप ऐसा कोई कानून न बनाएं, अपने विरोधियों को ठीक करने के लिए कानून न बनाएं, किसी के भी यहां सर्च करने लगे, किसी को भी अरेस्ट कर लें। **...(व्यवधान)...** आपकी मानसिकता यही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** इस बिल में आपने जो प्रावधान किए हैं, मैं उनके बारे में ही बता रहा हूं। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं

कर रहा हूं। आप कानून का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। देश में सी.बी.आई. का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, ई.डी. का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और हर व्यवस्था का आप दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। पिछले 4 सालों में कोई काम तो हुआ नहीं, कोई योजना है नहीं, कोई विकास का काम आपने करना नहीं है, लेकिन विरोधियों को कैसे तंग किया जाए, कैसे उन्हें जेल में डाला जाए, कैसे उनको डराया जाए, सबसे ज्यादा मुझे लगता है कि आपको परेशानी यह हो रही है कि समाजवादी पार्टी और बसपा एक साथ मिल रही हैं। इसे लेकर आपको बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर एक-एक कार्यकर्ता तक पता नहीं क्यों परेशान है? आप इस कानून को लाइए, हम इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसका दुरुपयोग मत करिए, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि अंत में आप दुरुपयोग करेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करते रहे हैं। आजकल ई.डी. का यही काम हो गया है कि आपके विरोधियों के यहां सर्च करे, विरोधियों की सम्पत्ति के बारे में विचार करे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ब्लैक-मनी के संबंध में, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि अब तक कितना पैसा आया? हमारे पास जानकारी आई कि स्विस बैंक में भारत के लोगों का पैसा बढ़ गया लेकिन आज वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वह घट गया है। आप किसी एक फिगर पर तो रहिए कि वह पैसा बढ़ा है या घटा है। कहां पैसा गया है, कुछ तो बताइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या एक दिन में निकाल लिया? ...(**व्यवधान**)... पैसा निकाल लिया होगा, यही होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... फिगर आते ही आप कहते हैं कि पैसा निकाल लो, नहीं तो आपके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होगी, इसलिए लोगों ने पैसे निकालकर किसी ऐसी जगह डाल दिए होंगे, जहां आपको पता ही नहीं चलेगा और आप कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मुझे सर, दो मिनट और दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... किसने निकाले होंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्वात्रोची ने ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सदन में नया कानून आया है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं मानता हूं कि समय हो गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अंत में मैं यही कहता हूं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप तो अच्छा बोल लेते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं अंत में यही जानना चाहूंगा कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब आप ऐसे लोगों की property attach करेंगे, उस property को बेचकर पैसा कहां इस्तेमाल होगा, क्योंकि मैं कई बार इससे संबंधित प्रश्न पूछ चुका हूं और हमेशा मुझे यही उत्तर मिलता है कि हम उसे विकास के कामों में लगाएंगे, लेकिन बताते नहीं हैं। जब petrol के दाम बढ़े थे, मैं बार-बार पूछता था कि जो पैसा आपको मिल रहा है, क्योंकि 2014 में जब petrol के दाम 108 डॉलर थे, जब 40 डॉलर दाम आ गए तब भी रेट वही था। जो पैसा बचता था, मैं पूछता था कि वह पैसा कहां गया, तो यही कहा जाता था कि विकास के कामों में लगा दिया। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह पैसा भी क्या उसी तरह विकास के कार्यों में लगेगा? इससे किसका विकास होगा – भारतीय जनता पार्टी का विकास होगा, नागपुर का विकास होगा, कहां का विकास होगा?

मैं फिर से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मैं सत्ता पक्ष और वित्त मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस बिल का दुरुपयोग न करें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I welcome and support this Bill. At the same time, I would like to place my viewpoints for the consideration of the Government as well as the august body. Procedures have been contemplated

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]
to attach and confiscate the property and not to give opportunity to the economic offender to flee but what is contemplated in the Bill is not sufficient. It is something to be corrected by the Government and the august Members of this House because law is passed by this Parliament. I am of the view that to run away from the country *i.e*, flee from justice, can be made as an offence and failure to appear before the court consecutively for three times, four times, can be made as a specific offence. From this date onwards, if the economic offender, the scheduled offender, fails to appear before the court and recall the warrant, that can be made a specific offence for which punishment can be prescribed, and the punishment must be deterrent one. Even hanging can be contemplated; a minimum fine of ₹ 100 crores can be contemplated; there is nothing wrong in it. What do you mean by an offence? As per jurisprudence, subject to correction, an act or omission which is made punishable by law, and that law should not have a retrospective effect; that is called an offence. Now, my humble submission would be, those who run away from the country, that one part, may not be applicable for the proposed offence, but, continuous, wilful failure to appear before the court in a case where arrest warrants and non bailable warrants are pending, failure to appear before the court in pending cases consecutively for three hearings, this must be made a specific offence, and deterrent punishment must be prescribed and a heavy fine must be imposed. Then only, we can bring back the economic offenders. The properties which are tainted, should be confiscated. At the risk of reputation, our banking system collapsed. Now, all banks are prompt to take corrective action. The Government of India is issuing circulars.

And now, I come to the Punjab National Bank. Nobody knows what had happened in this bank. How was the money given by this bank to that particular offender? Now, we can make a provision in this Bill itself stating that from the date of commencement of this Act, if the economic offenders are not appearing before the court within three months, it constitutes a separate offence, and you give a punishment of hanging, life sentence, and a minimum fine of ₹ 100 crores or ₹ 1,000 crores. This provision can be made in the Bill. Then only, we can bring back the offenders. Whatever extradition proceedings are there, the burden of proof lies with the prosecution. Normally, in economic offences, the burden of proof is only on the prosecution. So, even in this Bill also, to declare a person as an economic offender, the burden of proof is on the prosecution. Even in criminal cases where the warrant is pending, a short duration may be given within which an opportunity must be given to the offenders. These offenders collapsed the Indian economy. The banking system collapsed due to their acts. Even an ordinary man is not able to go

to a bank these days. Now, everybody is afraid of our banking system and they are not having a will even to deposit ₹ 5,000 in the bank because they are under this fear that at any point of time, the bank may go bankrupt. So, this is my humble submission. Otherwise, the Bill is very nice. There is no doubt about it. I think, even Clauses 20, 21, 14 are good. A new offence can be created for the future conduct of the accused. After all, we are asking the accused to appear before the court, face the trial and prove his innocence. If the Parliament is competent, I think, it is more appropriate, and it must be done immediately. So, you must create a new offence, and failure to appear before the court consecutively for three hearings, creates an offence, and because this is an economic offence, it becomes a scheduled offence. Also, the power is given to the Central Government to include any offence in the Schedule. So, one of the most important provisions in the IPC must be included in the offence. I thank the Chair and hon. Members for the patient hearing given to me.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. In the whole country there is a feeling against the *bhagodas*. Every citizen of the country now wants a stringent law to check these *bhagodas* and bring these bhagodas back. Under these circumstances, we are going to pass this law.

Sir, at the outset, let me clarify that I am not against the Bill; I am also supporting the Bill. But, Sir, I have certain apprehensions and doubts about the legality of the Bill. I draw your kind attention to a landmark judgment of the hon. Supreme Court in 2017. It was a two-judge bench. The court clearly stated that no individual can be penalised without being convicted. I support this Bill. My apprehension is that it may fail to stand scrutiny of the Court in future, as was rightly pointed out by Sukhenduji. Before passing this Bill, we have to be very careful. Under such enthusiasm, let us not do something which, at a later stage, will be rejected by the court of law. That is my apprehension and, therefore, I am quoting this from the Supreme Court.

Sir, the Government should examine whether such a law will be legally sustainable, as I said. Everybody has a right to justice and is presumed to be not guilty till proven guilty. I reiterate that I support this Bill, but these are my apprehensions.

Sir, there are two specific provisions in this Bill which are against the fundamental rights of any citizen. You can't restrain a person from going to the court of law to get justice. The provisions of the Bill restrain any citizen to go to the court of law. Yes, Sir, all of us agree that the so called citizens of India have looted our country; they have plundered our treasury; they have plundered the hard earned money of

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]
the citizens of this country. There is no doubt in it. But nobody is above the law, not even the Government. Therefore, I am repeatedly saying, before passing it, let us be more careful about the wordings and provisions for conducting a trial of the culprits in the Bill.

Sir, one apprehension has been expressed by many Members. We have seen in the past that many Acts have been misused. Many laws of the country have been misread by the authorities. There is no dearth of examples. Many Members were citing those. There is also a doubt: Will this law not be misused in future? That is my apprehension also. That is the apprehension of many people.

Sir, the Bill does not require the authorities to obtain a search warrant or ensure the presence of the witness before a search. This differs from other laws like the Cr. P.C. provisions. What does the Cr.P.C. provide ? It provides for something else. So, we are contradicting. It is okay that in spite of other provisions in any other law of the country, this law will prevail, but this is the difference that I am citing. Cr. P.C. gives us the same safeguard and protects against harassment in planting of evidence. It also provides for confiscation of property of a person who is declared 'fugitive economic offender'; it also differs from provisions of the Cr. P.C. For confiscation of property, it is two years after proclamation of the absconder.

Sir, why is there a capping of a hundred crore rupees, as some Members were pointing out? Why can it not be ₹ 90 crore or ₹ 50 crore? Each paisa of this country is valuable. Why not ₹ 10 crore? I fail to understand as to why did the Government lay a capping of ₹ 100 crore and above. That capping should be removed, in my opinion.

Sir, these are my apprehensions and I have expressed these before the hon. Minister for consideration. We need to be very careful. Under enthusiasm, in euphoria, let us not be careless in passing this Bill.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look again into the wordings and the provisions of the Bill. Finally, Sir, with all honour to our Prime Minister, he professes that he is the chowkidar of this country. Sometimes the chowkidar is dozing, perhaps; therefore, all these offenders are escaping. So, I request the Government and the Prime Minister, be the chowkidar, but be an alert chowkidar of this nation. Thank you.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, कानून के कुछ जानकारों का कहना है और हमने यहाँ भी कुछेक माननीय कानूनविदों को सुना कि जो काम इस कानून से होगा, वैसे अनेक कानून हैं, फिर इस कानून, यानी भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधी बिल, Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill की जरूरत क्यों

है? इस देश में जरूर कई कानून हैं, जैसे- PMLA, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, SARFAESI, Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, IBC, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, Companies Act, 2013, बेनामी सम्पत्ति लेन-देन ऐक्ट, 1988, कंपनीज़ ऐक्ट, 2013, भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी), 1860, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (सीआरपीसी), 1973, पर साथ ही सवाल यह है कि इन कानूनों के रहते हुए आज देश में क्या स्थिति है? देश से अब तक 31 बिज़नेसमेन आर्थिक अपराधों को अंजाम देकर फरार हो चुके हैं। यह सूचना लोक सभा में 15 मार्च को विदेश राज्य मंत्री ने दी। इस सूचना के अतिरिक्त, मार्च, 2017 में हमने खुद इस राज्य सभा में शून्य काल में मुद्दा उठाया था कि ऐसे व्यक्ति, जो भगोड़े हैं, मैं उनका नाम लेना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि वे केवल एक व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, बल्कि विजय माल्या जी भारत में इस प्रवृत्ति के विशेषण बन गए हैं। वे भारत से वर्ष 2016 में बाहर जाते हैं और वर्ष 2017 से बेंगलुरु में 20 मिलियन डॉलर्स से उनका एक पेंटहाउस बन रहा है, जिस पर हेलीपैड की भी व्यवस्था है। उसके बारे में "मिंट" में 20 मार्च, 2017 को जो खबर छपी थी, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। "ज़मीन से 400 फीट ऊपर, 20 मिलियन डॉलर में 40,000 स्क्वायर फीट का, 4-5 एकड़ में वह भव्य आलीशान भवन बन रहा है।" एक व्यक्ति जो देश से भगोड़ा है, एक व्यक्ति जिस पर देश का 9,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का लोन है, वह 2016 में देश छोड़ता है और 2017 में वह अपना घर बनवा रहा है, क्योंकि वह निश्चित है कि इस कानून से हमारा कुछ नहीं हो सकता। मेरी दृष्टि में इसीलिए इस कानून की जरूरत थी, जो कानून अभी लाया गया है। दूसरी चीज़, चूंकि वह व्यक्ति आश्वस्त है कि जब स्टेट बैंक ने या अन्य लेंडर्स बैंक ने मना कर दिया कि हम आपको लोन नहीं दे सकते, तब दिल्ली से फोन के आदेश पर उन्हें लोन मिलता था, तो वे जानते हैं कि सत्ता कहाँ है, कानून का असर क्या है।

मैं पुनः आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 2017 में उत्तर प्रदेश की एक व्यवसायी महिला ऋतिका अवस्थी, जो ब्रिटेन से निकाली गईं, वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अंडरटेकिंग देकर विदेश गई थीं कि वे लौटेंगी, पर कभी नहीं लौटीं। तब सरकारी अफसरों पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक बेंच ने टिप्पणी की। यह ख़बर 13.12.17 को "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" में छपी। "What is happening if you don't even bother about the orders of the Supreme Court? If this is the way of Government officials, then we will note down in our orders that somebody ran away from the country but the Government is doing nothing about it", the Bench said. वे बेच से आदेश लेकर शायद अपने बीमार पति को देखने बाहर जाती हैं, लेकिन लौटती नहीं हैं। फिर कोर्ट अधिकारियों को फटकारता है, पर यहाँ के कानून वहाँ applicable नहीं हैं, यह कोर्ट को भी मालूम है। सरकार को यह बताना पड़ेगा कि इन परिस्थितियों में यह कानून ला रहे हैं, तो जहाँ से प्रत्यर्पण-संधि नहीं है, वहाँ से लोगों को कैसे लाएँगे? हम यह याद रखें कि इस कानून की जो कमी है, वह बताई जा रही है कि इसमें लोगों को सिविल दीवानी दावा करने या सफाई देने का प्रावधान नहीं होगा, पर हम यह भी याद रखें कि अगर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का उल्लंघन होता है, अगर यह कानून legal scrutiny में खरा नहीं उतरता, तो इसकी जवाबदेही सरकार की है कि वह कानून को पुख्ता और संविधान-सम्मत बनाए। यह श्रेष्ठ कानून है, पर हम इसका यह हश्र नहीं देखना चाहेंगे, यह मंत्री जी को सदन को आश्वस्त करना पड़ेगा। जब 2001 में आतंकवादियों ने संसद पर हमला किया, तो उसके बाद Prevention of Terrorism Act

[श्री हरिवंश]

(POTA) बना और उसके बाद वह repeal हो गया। यह कानून कम से कम repeal न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा। जुलाई, 2016 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने एक महत्वपूर्ण फैसले में यह भी कहा था कि "Access to justice is facet of right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution." इसलिए मेरी यह गुज़ारिश होगी कि सरकार यह आश्वस्त करे। यह कानून, जो अब तक के भगोड़े हैं, उनको तो ठीक करेगा ही, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह इस देश के भविष्य के लिए भी एक सबसे बड़ा सबक है। मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि हमारा दल जनता दल युनाइटेड पहले से गलत कामों से सरकारी कोष या सरकारी पैसे अर्जित करने वालों की संपत्ति ज़ब्त करने का पक्षधर रहा है। भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई शुरू से साफ रही है, इसलिए बिहार में सत्ता मिलते ही भ्रष्ट अफसरों और लोक सेवकों की संपत्ति ज़ब्त करने का कानून बिहार विशेष न्यायालय अधिनियम हमने इस देश में शायद पहले बनाया है, उसी के तहत मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि कैसे सबसे अधिक, भविष्य के लिए कानून जरूरी था। इससे भावी भगोड़ों में भय पैदा होगा, जो संपत्ति लेकर भागना चाहते हैं। आज बैंकों का 9 लाख करोड़ के आस-पास एनपीए है। आज सुबह मैंने एक बैंकिंग एक्सपर्ट से बात की और मैं यह सूचना एक साथ सदन के माध्यम से देश के सामने रखना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग टुकड़े-टुकड़े में तो जानते हैं कि एनपीए की क्या स्थिति है, पर असल हकीकत क्या है? अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है। मैं बार-बार उसको रिपीट कर रहा हूं, मैंने शून्यकाल में दो दिन पहले वह मुद्दा उठाया था कि बैंकों का किस तरह उपयोग किया गया। आज़ादी के बाद से वर्ष 2008 तक 18 लाख करोड़ लोन दिए गए थे और वर्ष 2008 से 2014 के बीच 4 वर्ष के दौरान 52 लाख करोड़ लोन हो गए। इन लोन्स में भविष्य में बहुत सारा एनपीए बनने वाला है, यह मेरा निजी अनुमान है, एक्सपर्ट्स का भी अनुमान है। आज भारत का एनपीए कहां है? अमरीका, जापान, चीन, दक्षिया कोरिया, ब्राज़ील, यूरोप सबसे अधिक है, रूस से थोड़ा कम है। सारे बैंक्स का टोटल एनपीए, जिसमें तीनों तरह के बैंक्स हैं। पीएसयू बैंक्स हैं, 2.27 Reserve Bank में रखा है और प्राइवेट बैंक्स हैं। 12 percent of loan, पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स के एनपीए 9 लाख, प्राइवेट सेक्टर बैंक्स के 1.2 लाख और 10.2 लाख करोड़ और 2 लाख करोड़ आने वाले सितम्बर या दिसम्बर तक देश को मालूम होगा कि और एनपीए हो रहे हैं, यानी 12 लाख 50 हज़ार करोड़ के एनपीए। ऑलरेडी हो चुके हैं। अब तक 4 लाख करोड़ राइट ऑफ हुआ है, यानी 17 लाख एनपीए आज की तारीख में हमारे बैंकिंग सिस्टम पर है। पी.एम. ने जो महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है, आप उसको जोड़कर देखिए। इस सारी दरियादिली की, वर्ष 2008 के बाद की, जांच होनी चाहिए किन लोगों ने कैसे लोन दिलवाए, कैसे विजय माल्या से लेकर सबको मना करने के बाद भी लोन मिलते रहे? आज स्थिति क्या है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सर, आप बड़े उदार हैं, आपने सबको समय दिया है, मुझे 2-3 मिनट थोड़ा और समय दीजिए, मैं अपनी बात कम्प्लीट करूंगा।

आज total PSUs banks की capital 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये हैं और एनपीए 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है, यानी हमारे घर की कीमत 5 लाख रुपये है और उस पर लोन 9 लाख रुपये है, यह देश की हालत है, जिसे हमें समझना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस तरह जो कानून बन रहे हैं, उससे यह स्थिति कंट्रोल में आएगी। मैं आपको एक और फिगर देना चाहता हूं। Morgan

Stanley ने यह फिगर दी है कि 23 हज़ार डॉलर मिलना है और वर्ष 2014 के बाद ये देश छोड़कर गए हैं। मेरी आशंका है कि ये कौन लोग हैं? इनमें अधिकांश ऐसे लोग होंगे, जो बाद में भगोड़े होंगे। ये वे लोग हैं जो बड़े पैमाने पर कोयला, आयरन और जमीन वगैरह ने इन्हें धनाढ्य बनाया। Financial Times में देश के पांच वर्षों तक Bureau Chief रहे James Crabtree की बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तक भारत में आयी है। मैं यही बात उल्लेख करके अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। The Billionaire Raj, भारत कैसे gilded age से गुज़र रहा है। अमेरिका में gilded age वर्ष 1865 से वर्ष 1900 तक रही। Gilded मतलब सोने का पानी चढ़ाया हुआ, नकली। कैसे उद्योगपति सरकारी नीतियों के बल और गलत कामों से अमेरिका में bilionaires हुए। उनका कहना है कि भारत में भी ऐसा हो रहा है। यह भारत की नयी gilded age है। वे यह भी साफ कहते हैं कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इस सरकार ने बिज़नेस और पोलिटिक्स के बीच के इस नेक्सस को रीसेट, ठीक किया है। इस सरकार की आलोचना के बावजूद वे इसको acknowledge करते हैं कि नरेन्द्र मोदी ने वे रिश्ते बिज़नेस से तोड़ दिए, जो अब तक दरवाज़े खुले हुए थे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसी स्पिरिट के तहत यह कानून आया, इसका असर पड़ेगा और देश की ध्वस्त होती बैंकिंग प्रणाली को हम रोक पाएंगे। हमारा कानून ऐसा होना चाहिए।

सर, मैं अपनी अंतिम बात कह रहा हूं कि जब पहले अंग्रेज इस देश को लूटकर गए तो हमारे यहां Dadabhai Naoroji ने Drain theory लिखी कि कैसे देश की संपत्ति बाहर गई। Sakharam Deuskar ने देश लुटेरे कथा, ऐसा कुछ लिखा। अद्भुत ग्रन्थ है। कि भारत की संपत्ति कैसे लूटी गई? यह हमारे देश के अंग्रेज बने लोग जो billionaires बन कर देश को लूट रहे हैं और देश से बाहर जा रहे हैं, इनको लाने के लिए इतना प्रभावी कानून होना चाहिए कि जैसे आज ही कानून बनते खबर आयी कि वहां से Vijay Mallya आना चाहते हैं और एक सज्जन अमरीका से भागकर दूसरी जगह जाना चाहते हैं, हमें फोर्स कर देना चाहिए कि वे स्वतः आएं और सरेंडर के लिए इस देश में उनकी एक-एक चीज़ गिरवी हो और वे जहां से पैसे लेकर भागे हैं, भारत सरकार के माध्यम से उनको वापस करे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says, ''There have been several instances of economic offenders fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts anticipating the commencement of criminal proceedings or sometimes during the pendency of such proceedings.''

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) *in the Chair*]

The existing laws are inadequate to curb this. In most of the economic offences, we find non-payment of bank loans, thereby worsening financial health of banking sector of India. So, this Bill aims to strengthening banking sector and thereby strengthening economic sector of India.

Madam, NPA accumulation is a major threat, of course. Sir, NPA IS making offenders to fly. Today, the total NPAs is around ₹ 10 lakh crores. The amount mentioned, due to such offenders, in this Bill, is very less, considering the huge amount.

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

We are repeatedly hearing the disturbing news of Exit India Project of mega corporate loan defaulters like Mr. Vijay Mallya, Mr. Nirav Modi, etc. They are comfortably flying over to foreign countries after looting our banks. On reaching foreign country, they challenge us and find that our banks are very much guilty. What an alarming situation is this? So, somehow, stringent measures be taken and new rules are to be framed to bring them back to India and recover the entire bank dues from them. I agree with this point.

Sir, the neoliberal policy that the Government adopting is only responsible for such economic offences. It is known that the Insolvency Law Committee is studying the feasibility of introducing cross border insolvency provisions. The Committee is looking at adoption of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law model on dealing with cross border insolvency. The existing Code provides only to entre agreement with foreign country, which is considered insufficient and time taking.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is the latest weapon on NPA war, but we are still lagging behind in adopting its powerful teeth on high value corporate. On the other hand, Madam, large borrowers are extended mega discount on NPA amount.

Madam, I wish to give a recent example. A consortium of Reliance Industries and JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company got debt ridden Alok Industries for just ₹ 5,000 crores. But, the dues of Alok Industries were ₹ 29,600 crores! Madam, 84 per cent of debt was written off in the name of "haircut!' This is a new step taken by banks. In such a situation, how can you prevent such offences with this Bill and bring back money which they have looted from our banks.

This is a very important Bill that we are discussing today in the 50th year of the nationalisation of Indian banks. After nationalisation, our banks have grown. Prior to nationalisation, our total deposit was around ₹ 6,000 crores. But, today, it has grown to ₹ 1.25 lakh crores. But the gates of banks are open only for corporates. The farmers, self-employed people, and small traders are prevented from entering into the banks. That is why the corporates are looting our banks and fleeing away. The Government has to take stringent measures. Merely this law will not suffice. This law will have to be strengthened. This Bill should not only deal with those who have fled the country, but those who are in the country and are wilfully defaulting on bank loans should also be brought under the ambit of this law.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Now, Dr. Narendra jadhav.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Madam Chair. I cannot tell you how happy I am to address the Chair as "Madam Chair'.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Madam, I rise to express my support for the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018.

I agree with the sentiments expressed in this House that this kind of a Bill should have been brought up much earlier. However, I feel that this Bill should be taken in the spirit of better late than never".

The Bill is certainly a positive step towards introducing an efficient system for dealing with cases of corruption that include massive quantities of assets, some of which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of the States, and of the public. The Bill establishes a system that holds powerful economic offenders accountable for their grave economic offences.

I wish to emphasize two great strengths of this Bill, in particular.

First, according to clause 12 of the Bill, as soon as a Special Court is satisfied that a person is a fugitive economic offender, it may order the confiscation of his properties to vest in the Central Government. This provision of the Bill, while differing from other existing laws, including the Criminal Procedure Code, draws legitimacy from the principle of Non Conviction Based Asset Confiscation', under the UN Convention Against Corruption, which India had ratified in 2011.

Madam, considering the nature of offences of FEOs and the gravity of economic crimes committed by them providing for the immediate confiscation of properties would certainly be a more efficient way for banks and other financial institutions to realize higher recovery from financial defaults committed by such fugitive economic offenders.

Number two, as per clause 10 of the FEO Bill, the Special Court shall issue notice to an individual alleged to be an FEO. This notice would require the person to appear within six weeks from the issuance of notice. This provision seeks to ensure that the fugitive would be forced to return to India and submit to the jurisdiction of courts in India, in order to face the law in respect of scheduled offences, specified under the Bill.

Madam Chair, while I do believe that this Bill has several positive connotations, it still seems to be lacking in certain regards. Let me mention a few reservations that I have regarding certain provisions of the Bill.

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

First, according to clause 14 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, on being declared a Fugitive Economic Offender, any court or tribunal may bar an FEO from filing or defending civil claims before it. Barring these persons from filing or defending civil claims may violate Article 21 of the Constitution, that is, the article relating to the right to life.

A fugitive economic offender does not cease to be a citizen of India upon being declared as an FEO. Article 21 is an inalienable Fundamental Right, guaranteed to all citizens of India. Furthermore, the principles of natural justice stipulate that each party to a case has an equal right to be heard and that every individual is innocent until proven guilty.

Clause 14, in its current form, may be said to be violating fundamental rights as well as the principles of natural justice. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Madam, I need only one minute more.

According to clause 8 of the Bill, authorities may, based on information in their possession, having reason to believe that any person may be an FEO, may search any building and seize any records that they may deem fit. They need not obtain a search warrant or ensure the presence of witness before a search. This differs from other existing laws, including the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which contains such safeguards. These safeguards are put in place to protect citizens against harassment and planting of evidence.

Finally, Madam Vice-Chairperson, we need to look into these issues and bring about appropriate modifications in the Bill so as to ensure that the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, while rightfully penalising absconding fugitive economic offenders, does not go ultra vires to the basic tenets of social justice enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्री अनिल देसाई जी के बोलने से पहले प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा जी बोलेंगे, क्योंकि इन्हें किसी जरूरी काम से बाहर जाना है।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you, Madam Vice Chairperson.

Madam, we are very much in support of this Bill, which aims to address the challenge posed by fugitive economic offenders. In recent years, we have had very high profile economic offenders flee our shores and then, taunt us in foreign lands how they are beyond the reach of Indian law. Therefore, the intent of this law is good. But I want to give the Finance Minister a series of practical suggestions on how to improve this law, because, unfortunately, it happens to be flawed in various

dimensions. The very first point, Madam, is that this is a law that is aimed at dealing with offenders who are leaving the country. So, really, the effectiveness of such a law will be when it prevents even a single economic offender from fleeing the country from now on. But what steps is the Government taking? What moves are being made to track potential fugitives and to find ways to ensure that they are, actually, prevented from leaving? That is not at all clear. It seems to be a law that is only focussed on curative aspects, on dealing with the problems after it has occurred. A good law will also prevent the problem from happening, Madam.

Now, when you think about other kind of issues, one other problem, which the Chairman also flagged, is about extradition. We need to have much better extradition arrangements but that is really not in place. That is something that I would like the Finance Minister to tell us about. What kind of progress has been made? Madam, our Prime Minister goes to so many countries all the time. Why does he not go to those countries which are sheltering fugitive economic offenders? Why doesn't he use the might of the Indian economy to ask those countries to change their laws to allow us to recoup our fugitive economic offenders and also to prevent them from taking citizenship of other countries when those countries know that they are wanted in our country for economic crimes? That would be the best use of this kind of personal diplomacy. On the other hand, we have symbolic measures, but not really anything that is, actually, translating into outcomes.

The same problem, related to extradition, arises in the context of confiscation of property. One of the other aspects of this Bill is that when somebody is declared a fugitive economic offender, his or her property in this country and also abroad can be confiscated. Why will a foreign jurisdiction allow Indian law to apply there if one is involved in a civil case? They may be willing to do that only in the context of criminal cases. So, these are all nuances which the Finance Minister must iron out; otherwise, we will be left with a toothless law, which says a lot, or, which, actually, barks but does not bite. That is the real challenge in this particular Bill.

Then, again, Madam, many of the objections that foreign countries will have, in extraditing people back to India, would be dependent on various concerns, present Indian conditions and other kinds of issues. Our Mehul *Bhai* has just come up with an argument that lynching in India is going to prevent him from coming back. That is the danger. So, it will be good for the Government to tackle or anticipate and tackle many of these objections that will be proffered by fugitive economic offenders and by Governments abroad who will not necessarily and easily release people back to India, given some of the concerns about our own justice system. So, the Government should really put in a lot of effort to fix these problems in anticipation.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Madam, there are other major flaws. Our Finance Minister would know very well that it is not just an individual. We like to say, we like to take the name of our old colleague, Vijay Mallya; we will like to talk about Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi, Jatin Mehta. These have been the prominent names in recent times and some of them, of course, have been photographed or partying with the leadership of the Ruling Party. But the basic point is this. These offences do not occur in a vacuum. They occur in association with ....(*Time-bell rings*)... मैडम, बहुत समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपकी पार्टी के एक और सदस्य बोलेंगे।

प्रो. एम. वी. राजीव गौडा: जी, हां। अभी देखिए आठ मिनट हैं। मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): अभी आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य बोलेंगे।

प्रो. एम. वी. राजीव गौडा: मैडम, उनके लिए बहुत समय बचा हुआ है।

So, the basic point is, a lot of officials, Government officials, bankers are also conniving with these offenders to make these crimes possible. What action is being taken against that nexus? I don't see anything in here against those people out there, on their *benamis*. The issue is, there is also a web of holding companies, hidden assets, lots of other things that will be used by these offenders before they leave. What is here that will tackle any of that? Nothing is here. We need to fix that.

Then, multiple people have already flagged the issue of constitutional violations. Madam, it is entirely possible for a person to have his assets confiscated without actually being tried and convicted. This would be unconstitutional and, again, on that very basis, this law would be thrown out. Then we will have gone through this entire exercise for nothing. Nothing will be the result of the whole exercise.

There was an Orissa Special Courts Act which actually allowed for confiscation but only after conviction. So, that has also got to be ironed out as we go forward.

The other complication is that both the offender and the companies that he or she is involved with are barred from filing civil cases or taking part in any civil suits. Anyone could be part of a company, a Director of a Company, one of them, is a fugitive economic offender, they are barred from taking part in any civil action in any court and that is really, really unconstitutional and needs to be addressed.

So, basically, Madam, when you think about this particular law, it has more flaws. The intention is good but it is riddled with flaws which make it ineffective. Therefore, I really doubt the intention of the Government. Are they just trying to create a smokescreen saying that they are doing something? This is what they did

on multiple fronts when they talk about black money. It is not going to change anything. We need a more effective law and I really worry about the sincerity of the Government and therefore I will issue a challenge to Mr. Piyush Goyal, our Finance Minister. Let us see, if you bring back even one fugitive economic offender before 2019. If you do not, hang your head in shame and tell us that you have failed in addressing the issue of black money and of economic crimes committed by your friends and your cronies. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, I rise in support of this Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 which provides for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

This Bill seeks to confiscate properties of economic offenders involved in offences which are having hundred crores or more value. I think this may be a point of debate but other legislations to this effect are very much there. I think, the finance Minister will enlighten us how this particular figure of ₹ 100 crores is being provided for in this legislation to be effective.

Madam, there have been several instances of economic offenders fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts. Anticipating the commencement or during the pendency of the cases, they flee the country and take shelter outside the country. Though we have extradition treaties with different countries, as of today, nothing major has happened where the culprits or the accused have been brought back to India, the process of law has begun, they have been named, their properties realized and the pending loans recovered by banks. A non-convictable asset confiscation in corruption-related cases has been enabled under the provisions of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption that has been ratified by India too in 2011. I think The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 is adopting the provisions of the same.

Madam, today, the banks and financial institutions are passing through a very precarious phase. As has been mentioned by many Members, it is for the first time that things have come to such a pass; the banking sector is in a very bad shape and recovering money out of offenders like Vijay Mallya and Nirav Modi has become a big question mark. Shri Harivanshji mentioned how the situation has been worsening. The NPAS amounted to ₹ 8,00,000 crore earlier. It went up to ₹ 10,00,000 crore and now it is going up further. It is apprehended that the amount of NPAS would touch figures that we can't even imagine. If that happens, it would be a great setback to the Indian economy. The Finance Minister has been answering various questions in this regard. Even yesterday he shed light on how money is being deposited in the Swiss banks, what the current situation is and what it was earlier.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Madam, I hope the expeditious steps that are being taken by the Government would really lessen the anxieties of the people of India at large and would restore the faith of the common man in the banking sector. The banking sector has been suffering huge losses due to the loans taken by these economic offenders and wilful defaulters. It has been decorated with the help of some other agencies and people too. Political influence is one thing, but we should really be serious about it. Chartered Accountants or Accountants who shape up their accounts, who window-dress their accounts, and help the misdeeds of these economic offenders should also be checked. Hitherto Chartered Accountants were under the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Now, it is being replaced by the NFRA, that is, National Financial Reporting Agency. I think the NFRA plays a very vital role here and the Government of India would be giving the required assistance and power that is necessary to see to it that these misdeeds are arrested in the beginning and the rot stemmed right in the beginning. Otherwise, this kind of a situation that exists in the banking sector and financial institutions would never take India forward on a path as envisaged by the Government of India, or the Prime Minister, with all his dream projects that are to come up by 2020. I think the measures which are being contemplated by the Government of India would be elaborated upon by the Finance Minister in his reply. The part of the Bill concerning other aspects like powers given to the Director or Deputy Secretary needs to be checked.

Another point which is of importance is that when a person or entity is declared to be tried under the FEO law and he seeks recourse to the courts, that is being denied. That is against the provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India, right to life. That needs to be checked.

I hope the Finance Minister would be answering all these questions and queries that have occurred in the minds of the Members. This foolproof legislation would work as a deterrent to people who have ulterior motives to get their jobs done and would really check the misdeeds of the economic offenders.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, Vice Chairperson, this Bill has got various positive issues which needn't be highlighted. However, I will highlight the concerns so that the hon. Finance Minister can address those concerns and I will also make some suggestions. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that this Bill disentitles the companies in which the offender holds majority stake or holds key managerial post. The effect of this is, as the hon. Minister is aware, that the person is considered to be holding a substantial

interest in the other company if, at all, he holds 20 per cent of shareholding in that company. It means a person who holds majority stake. There could be two scenarios. One, a person who holds 51 per cent is an absolute majority stakeholder and, two, a person who holds even 27 per cent and all other shareholders will not hold more than 26 per cent, not together, even individually, then also he will be holding a majority stake or sizeable stake in the company. The effect of this particular provision is this. Suppose an offender holds majority stake or a key managerial position in the company. When the Bill disentitles the company, then, the other shareholders will not have any rights and they lose the rights because ultimately it is the shareholders who are the owners of the company. When all other shareholders are disentitled and lose their rights, the effect of it is that the minority shareholders will not have any right, even the minority holding right. I hope the hon. Finance Minister has understood this and this has to be addressed. Such a prohibition might affect the interest of other stakeholders and can disrupt the normal functioning of the entity. That is the effect of this.

In case of high economic value offences, there are often large defaults at multiple places. There could be some cases in Kolkata, there could be some cases in Chennai and there could be some cases in Hyderabad. This multiplicity of proceedings may lead to conflicting orders by different Courts. So, the hon. Finance Minister has to ensure that all the proceedings wherever they are in different places have to come together and to be tried at one place. Hon. Finance Minister, while introducing the Bill, has stated that the Bill, when enacted, will be applicable only for the offences whose value is more than ₹ 100 crore. What will happen? Suppose, in Hyderabad, there is a case pending whose crime proceeds are to the extent, say, ₹ 99 crore and in Chennai there is another case whose crime proceeds are valued at, say, ₹ 98 crore and in Kolkata there is another case, involving the same offender, whose crime proceeds are, say, ₹ 90 crore. Putting together, it comes to ₹ 290 crore approximately. This Bill is not applicable to those offenders where the single transaction of crime proceeds is less than ₹ 100 crore.

The assets confiscated by enforcement agencies and Courts are termed as distressed properties. The moment you call them 'distressed properties', such properties rarely find buyers and might fail to cover the total cost of losses. For example, Sahara Amby Valley and the corporate office of the defunct Kingfisher Airlines failed to garner the bids for this reason only despite multiple auctions. I suggest that a mechanism should be found out to derive a good value of all the confiscated assets and to ensure that the losses of the creditors are minimised. The economic offender may have assets spread over across the world, through web of holding companies

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

registered in various tax heavens. I suggest that the Government needs to have stringent provisions to be able to lift the corporate veil. To lift the corporate veil, I am emphasising, Madam. The hon. Finance Minister understands what I mean by 'lifting of corporate veil' in such circumstances. And, finally, the last point is – this is final and important, Madam – once a person has been declared as a fugitive economic offender (FEO), any court in India can deprive the person from filing or defending a civil suit. That is what the hon. Finance Minister has stated. According to me, there are certain fundamental rights which cannot be taken away from any person. That is, those are the Fundamental Rights which are given to an individual Indian citizen by virtue of the Constitutional provision. ...(*Time bell rings*)... I am just finishing, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Please Conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: A person will be considered as innocent until he is proved guilty. So, a person, until he is proved guilty, will be considered as an innocent. When the person is innocent, still the trial is going on. When the trial is going on and if the person is deprived of filing civil suit, it will be contravening fundamental rights enshrined under Article 14 of the Constitution. Thank you very much.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात)**:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, देश में बढ़ते हुए bank fraud के मामलों में, bank के करोड़ों रुपए लेकर विदेश में भाग जाने वाली घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए, माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार जो "भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी विधेयक, 2018' लेकर आई है, उसके लिए मैं हृदय से इनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इनका अभिनन्दन इसलिए भी करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि किसी भी विषय के अनेक पहलू हो सकते हैं। इस बिल के ऊपर बोलते हुए, इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कानूनी अभिगम से, इसके सभी पहलुओं या आधार पर बातें कहीं, साथ ही आदरणीय नीरज जी जैसे लोगों ने राजनैतिक पहलू से भी इस बिल के ऊपर बहुत सारी टिप्पणियाँ कीं।

महोदया, सांसद होते हुए भी आज मैं गुजरात के एक छोटे से गाँव में रहता हूँ, जो बहुत दूर-दराज़ के इलाके में है। मेरे सामने परसों ही एक बात आई थी कि एक किसान को हम देश का अन्नदाता कहते हैं। इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले अलग से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जो लोग बैंकों के साथ बड़े आर्थिक घोटाले करके भाग चुके हैं, हम उनके संदर्भ में चिन्तित हैं और इस सदन में सरकार ने यह बिल लाने का अच्छा काम किया है। इस देश के जितने भी दलित, पीड़ित, शोषित, वनवासी और गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उनके कल्याण के लिए काम करने की मंशा के साथ सरकार ने यह बिल लाने का प्रावधान किया है। मैं किसानों के संदर्भ में एक बात यहाँ रखना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि वे अपना काम करने के लिए छोटी-छोटी किस्तों में लोन

लेते हैं। उनके साथ कई बार ऐसा होता है कि उस लोन को न भर पाने की वजह से किसान के equipment, उपकरण, ट्रैक्टर इत्यादि ज़ब्त कर लिए जाते हैं। एक छोटी-सी रकम के लिए उनको बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, हम इसकी चिंता नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन आज इस देश के बैंकों के साथ करोड़ों-अरबों का घोटाला करके जो लोग जा चुके हैं, उनके लिए हम यह प्रावधान लाए हैं। मैं इस विषय को लेकर किसानों के संदर्भ में दो-चार पंक्तियां बोलना चाहता हूँ।

"पैर हैं जिसके, मिट्टी में, दोनों हाथ कुदाल पर रहते हैं,
सरदी-गरमी या फिर बारिश, सब कुछ ही वे सहते हैं।
आसमान पर नज़र हमेशा, वे आंधी-तूफान सब सहते हैं,
खेतों में हरियाली आये, दिन और रात लगे रहते हैं।
मेहनत कर वे अन्न उगाते, पेट सभी का भरते हैं,
वह है मसीहा मेहनत का, उसको 'किसान' हम कहते हैं।"

महोदया, मगर यहाँ तो कोई परेशान है सास-बहू के रिश्तों में और किसान परेशान है किश्तों के रिश्तों में। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से इस बिल के संदर्भ में कहना चाहूँगा। इसके कानूनी पहलू के बारे में मैं कुछ इस तरह से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल की जो विशेषता है, वह यह है कि इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? हाल ही में कानून के अन्तर्गत जो प्रावधान हैं, उनमें Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 है, बेनामी सम्पत्ति के लेन-देन सम्बन्धी 1988 का एक्ट है, कम्पनीज़ एक्ट 2013 का है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय दंड संहिता में भी आर्थिक अपराध, जालसाज़ी और धोखाधड़ी के कई तरह के और अलग-अलग प्रकार के कानून होते हुए भी, कई लोग ऐसे हैं। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे आदरणीय नीरज जी कह रहे थे। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं जब 2014 में यहाँ आया, तो माल्या जी यहीं पर बैठते थे। इस बीच की बड़ी विवशता है। अगर फोटो की बात करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कौन इस सदन में ऐसा है, जिसकी फोटो माल्या जी के साथ में नहीं है?

कई माननीय सदस्य: हमारी नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया: सभी के साथ नहीं ...(**व्यवधान**)... 2014 के बाद में जो आये हैं, उनकी नहीं होगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... 2014 के बाद में जो आये हैं, उनकी नहीं होगी। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... 2014 के बाद में जो आये हैं, उनकी नहीं होगी। 2014 के पहले जो आये हैं, उन सभी की हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं राजनैतिक दृष्टि से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): महंत जी, आप इधर देख कर बात करें। आप उधर नहीं देखें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: एक मिनट। आप अपनी बात रखें। मैं बड़े आदर से कहता हूँ कि आप अपनी बात रखें। हम आपको बड़े सम्मान के साथ, शान्ति के साथ सुन रहे हैं। परन्तु ऐसा कहना.. विषय कोई दूसरा है, जो यह बिल लाये हैं। जहाँ तक आपने सीट का भी इशारा किया, वह भी गलत है। हम भी इसी सदन में रहे हैं और किस दल के समर्थन से वे निर्दलीय चुन कर आये, उनका चुनाव कराने वाले कौन लोग थे, मैं उस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः सर, इस तरफ से बेतुकी बात नहीं हुई। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस तरफ से फोटो की बात नहीं आई थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः अगर आप ऐसा कहेंगे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः फोटो खिंचवाने की बात वहाँ से आयी थी।

श्री आनन्द शर्माः अगर आप ऐसा कहेंगे कि यहाँ के सारे लोग ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः अगर फोटो की बात के आधार पर ही ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेलः महोदया ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन)ः महंत जी, कृपया शान्ति बनाएँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कृपया शान्ति बनाएँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः ऐसा नहीं कहते। आप जो ऐसा आरोप सब पर लगा रहे हैं..

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः आरोप नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि 2014 से पहले वाले जितने सदस्य हैं, उनके साथ उनका रिश्ता था। कृपा करके इन शब्दों को वापस ले लें, मैं आपसे यही आग्रह करता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः जी, सर। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

आदरणीय आनन्द जी की बातों का मैं सम्मान करता हूँ। मगर इस बिल में इतने प्रावधान अभी मौजूद हैं, फिर भी ये लोग इस देश से भाग चुके हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो लोग भाग चुके हैं, उनके संदर्भ में हमारे आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 2017 में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन (कर्नाटक)**ः** बीजेपी के सहयोग से ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः अगर आप ऐसा बोलेंगे, तो मेरे पास ...(**व्यवधान**)... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन)ः महंत जी, प्लीज़। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कृपया आप लोग इस तरह से आपस में बात नहीं करें ...(**व्यवधान**)... बल्कि जिनको भी अपनी बात कहनी है, आप चेयर को कहें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैनः आप होमवर्क करके आइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः क्वात्रोची को किसने भगाया था? ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्वात्रोची को किसने भगाया था? ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्वात्रोची को किसने भगाया था? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन)ः महंत जी, आप बोलिए।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः आदरणीया उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, 2017 में आर्थिक अपराधियों के मामलों के संदर्भ में एक ड्राफ्ट बिल भी जारी किया गया था, जो कार्रवाई से बचने के लिए देश छोड़ कर भाग जाते थे। सिविल और क्रिमिनल कानूनों से ऐसे अपराधियों के निपटारे के लिए कोई कानून नहीं था। इसी के कारण लम्बित कार्रवाई में अलग-अलग कानूनों के कारण कई तरह की रुकावटें भी आती थीं। इससे बैंकों की वित्तीय सेवा के ऊपर प्रभाव भी बहुत ही गहरा पड़ता था। इन सबसे निपटारे के लिए यह कानून एक ही ऐसा आर्थिक अपराध कानून है, जिसके दायरे में आने से, जिसको लागू करने से, ऐसे आर्थिक अपराधी, जो देश छोड़ कर चले गये हैं, उनकी जो सम्पत्तियाँ हैं, उनके बारे में इसमें कई तरह के प्रावधान किये गये हैं। इस प्रावधान में उसकी सम्पत्ति को, बेनामी हो या उसके नाम की हो, उसकी कुर्की और नीलामी करने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। 100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के अपराध करने वाले के लिए इसमें एक सीमा तय की गई है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ समय और दीजिए, जिससे मैं अपने सारे पाइंट्स रख सकूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन)ः आपकी पार्टी के दो सदस्य अभी और बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए समाप्त कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः सिर्फ एक बात और कहकर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विजय गोयलः माननीय सदस्य को आप कुछ समय और दे दीजिए। हम अपनी तरफ से एक सदस्य को withdraw कर लेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः इस बिल में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे आर्थिक अपराधी को सिविल दावा करने या उससे बचाव करने का कोई हक नहीं रहेगा, जिसे मैं अच्छा प्रावधान मानता हूं। इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है कि जो व्यक्ति किसी आर्थिक अपराध के लिए दंडनीय है, उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही शुरू होने या कार्यवाही लम्बित रहने के दौरान, यदि वह भारत की अदालतों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से पलायन कर जाता है, ऐसे अपराधियों को अनुपस्थित रहने से हानिकारक परिणाम सामने आते हैं, जांच-पड़ताल में अनेक तरह की बाधाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं और भारत का विधि शासन कमज़ोर दिखाई पड़ता है, न्यायालयों का समय भी बरबाद होता है, इन सभी कारणों को देखते हुए, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात रखी कि मौजूदा कानून से भारतीय संविधान की धाराओं का उल्लंघन होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं इस सदन में बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के संविधान निर्माता, डा. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर ने जब मौलिक अधिकारों की बात की थी, वह भारत के नागरिकों के संबंध में थी, भारत के सभी नागरिकों के लिए मौलिक अधिकारों की व्यवस्था की थी। मैं यहां किसी दूसरे देश का उदाहरण या दृष्टांत देना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि उससे इस माननीय सदन की गरिमा भंग होने की संभावना है, मगर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के भंग होने की जो चिन्ता माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां जताई है, मैं स्पष्ट रूप से मानता हूं कि जो देश का धन लेकर यहां से चला गया है, देश के साथ धोखाधड़ी करके, देश छोड़कर भाग गया है, इस देश में अनेक छोटे उद्यमी रहते हैं, छोटे-छोटे कारीगर रहते हैं, कई तरह के काम करने वाले लोग रहते हैं, उन सभी के साथ धोखाधड़ी करके, देश के साथ गद्दारी करके यदि कोई भाग जाता है, ऐसे अपराधियों को इसी तरह के कानून बनाकर छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। उसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान होना

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

जरूरी है। इसलिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 की मौलिकता की जो बात यहां उठाई गई, समानता के अधिकार के आधार पर जो चिन्ता जताई गई, मेरा स्पष्ट रूप से मानना है कि जो व्यक्ति देश के साथ धोखाधड़ी करता है, चाहे भारत की दंड संहिता हो या भारत के संविधान की किसी व्यवस्था का सवाल हो, हमारा संविधान भारत के नागरिकों के लिए है, लेकिन आर्थिक अपराधियों के साथ सख्ती के साथ पेश आने के लिए, उनकी सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रहित में उपयोग करने के लिए, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार जो बिल इस सदन में लाई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Madam, this is my maiden speech. I may request you to allow me fifteen minutes. Madam, there is a saying in Malayalam: Aettile pagu pullu thinnilla (A textual cow does not eat grass*)

The meaning in English may equally be that a barking dog seldom bites. I would like to say that same is the case with this Bill. The Government pretends that this Bill is going to do away with the fugitive economic offenders. They claim that they are going to bring back all the Vijay Mallyas and such kind of people back to the country. But Madam, the question is that it is the same Government that has allowed Vijay Mallya to go away. It is the same Government which supported Nirav Modi to go away from this Country. The Government, which has supported more than 30 fugitive offenders to leave the country as they like, is now coming up as a great saviour of the country and its economy. How can the people believe this? Seeing the 2019 election, which are coming ahead, the Government is trying to play gimmick on the people. So, in this form, this Bill cannot be supported as a whole and this cannot be swallowed without a glass of water. The Bill is having high-sounding waves but waves only. The country is eager to know as to what the Government is going to do. Without action, this Bill will be a futile exercise.

In the beginning of the discussion, hon. Chairman very rightly mentioned here that the people of the country are watching as to what will happen to the Bill and its future implication. This is very important. The people are there and they are seeing this also, and, when people's scrutiny is there, this Government and the mover of the Bill will be answerable to the people.

Madam, before I go to the political part of it, let me raise certain issues on some of the clauses. As far as Clause 20 is concerned, there is a serious lapse on the part of the Government. It empowers the Government to add or omit, by notification, any offence in the First Schedule. Why should it omit? The Government may act with

* Translation of the original speech delivered in Malayalam.

the same emphasis and say that it can also omit offences from the First Schedule, if they want to save somebody by omitting his name. So, we emphatically say that no question of omission should be allowed in this Schedule.

My second point is relating to Clause 14. There is a real possibility that it may be failing in the judicial scrutiny. I believe that this is not accidental. The Government has purposefully allowed the Clause 14 to be so because it wants this Bill to be struck off by the judiciary. I am saying this because in the light of Article 21, there is a possibility that this Clause will not stand in the court of law. The Government has to take note of it.

Sir, my next point is that there is an upper limit of ₹ 100 crores. I want to ask as to what is the sanctity of this ₹ 100 crores. Why can't it be ninety crores of rupees, five crores of rupees or even one crore of rupees? In certain Acts in the country, there is a limit of one crore of rupees. So, in a country where the people earn less than twenty rupees per day, one crore of rupees is a big amount. So, if the Government is saying that this Act will be applicable only to those who have plundered more than a hundred crore of rupees, it shows that the Government is trying to support them in different ways.

Madam, I do not want to repeat the great noble ideas which this Government has tried to share with us. We support all those words and the sentiments behind that but the political sincerity is to be questioned. Madam, this Bill seeks to confiscate properties of economic offenders involved in the offences having a value of hundred crores of rupees. The economic offenders, that is, fugitives, are the political cousins and economic partners of the Government in power. They are in the world now and we are talking about here. Today, Vijay Mallya is somewhere in the world, Nirav Modi is somewhere in the world, his uncle Mehul Choksi is somewhere in the world, and, Madam, they must be laughing today while seeing this drama that the Government is trying to play on the people. Sir, this is an Act meant to support them by * the people. Hence, this Bill may be construed by the people even as a futile exercise just to hoodwink the people. The Bill and the Government are quite clear about the deleterious consequences of the fleeing away of the criminals from the country. Madam, they are not ordinary criminals. They are the criminals to be called as five-star criminals. No, Madam, they should be called as seven-star criminals, and the Government is having a relationship with them because they are WIPs for the Government, with whom many of the Ministers have very close friendship. They have photographs with them. So, the Government is not anxious

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]
to prevent them from committing misdoings, but they want to support them in a different way. Madam, the consequences contributed by the clan of fugitive economic offenders, as mentioned in the Bill, are: one, it hampers investigation in criminal cases; two, it wastes precious time of courts of law; three, it undermines the rule of law in India, and four, it worsens the financial health of banking industry in India. Altogether, it will weaken *Hamara Bharat Mahan*. This is a known fact for everybody. The Government knows it; we know it. But still, the Government is trying to * the people of the *Bharat Mahan*. Madam, the movers of the Bill claim that it is effective, expeditious and deterrent to curb the vicious menace. But the Government is coming up with a very effective net when most of the vultures have flown away from the country. They are somewhere else and we are making a net here for them. They will not care for this net, Madam.

The U.N. Convention against these economic offences had also been ratified by the Government of India in 2011 itself, but we waited for so many years. We waited for what? We waited for whom? We waited for those offenders to commit more and more offences, to become more and more culprits of the nation. And now you are coming to us saying that we will prevent them, we will bring back them to the books. But we are not going to do anything. When we look into the past, it is known that the Government is not going to take any active steps to prevent them.

In the new-liberal era of capitalist globalisation, corruption is always on the increase. Madam, it is a very important point. Globalisation, for which the Government always pleads – many people plead for globalisation – is a measure that supports all kinds of offences by the big capitalists all over the world. Because in globalisation God is money, profit is God. So, for the God, which is called as money and profit, everything can be done. When a Government, which always glorifies globalisation, say that they will prevent those people in such a way, this is not going to have even a small effect on them because it is a helpless, toothless and nailless instrument in their hands to prevent this big menace. The fact is that many of the economic offences are simply the by-products of capitalist globalisation. So, keeping mum for globalisation, always pressing for globalisation and saying that we will do away with the by-products, is nothing but cheating the people. So, we, from the Left, are very clear that by supporting globalisation and keeping arguments for globalisation, this Government cannot prevent these kinds of offences. Madam, the Government, which praise market fundamentalism in the name of development, have nurtured the growth of economic offences. Madam, my friends, sitting on the other side may

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

be offended. Still, I am constrained to say that in the present context the truth is that the Government have a hand-in-glove relation with all the fugitive economic offenders inside the country and outside the country. That is a fact, which cannot be prevented by the high sounding words. Otherwise, how could a Vijay Mallya happen? How could a Nirav Modi happen? How could a Mehul Choksi happen? How could this kind of thirty or forty or fifty offenders of seven-star stature happen? Because the Government supports them. The Government has ties with them. And now the Government is coming to us saying that it will bring them back. The Government cannot bring them back. Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji himself drew the attention of the nation to the mammoth size of black money. He said that if the black money is brought back to the country, not 15,000 rupees but 15,00,000 rupees will come into the accounts of the Indian citizens. That shows how huge the amount of black money is. This Government for the last four years has been keeping mum on that issue to stifle the issue. And one fine day the Government comes out and says that it will bring back all the black money which is hoarded there. It cannot do that. I repeat it. This is absolutely meant for election purposes. For 2019 elections, the Government is trying to hoodwink the people. That is why we feel that this cannot be supported like anything. This can't be. There is a big 'but' here and there is an 'if' here. When 'ifs' and 'buts' are properly answered, then we can believe in their sincerity behind the Bill. This Bill can't be treated as a sincere attempt and can't be regarded as a sincere move. That is why we would like to raise those 'ifs' and 'buts' which are the most important things for the people of India.

Madam, the Government and the offenders of the economy, who are criminals, are the birds of the same feather. They were flying together. They are flying together. And they will be flying together. In the elections, before elections, and after elections, they all will fly together. But they will tell the people that they are different. They are not different, Madam. The slogan "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" is nothing but to * the people. They are not with the people. They are with Vijay Mallya.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): विस्वम जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: One minute, Madam. They are with Vijay Mallya. They are with Nirav Modi. They are with big, big offenders. They are not with the people of the country. That is why we, the people of India, would like to tell them that don't forget the basic features of the Constitution which are equality and justice. All these values have been forgotten. The Government is trying to undermine even the Constitution itself. The Government is trying to play their game – political and

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

ideological game – with the Constitution, with the people and with the future of the nation. Keeping in mind the future of India, the people of India and the Constitution of India, we would say that this Bill also is an attempt to * the Indian people. We would say that we can only support it with a 'but' and an 'if'. Thank you, Madam.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराध बिल, Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 आज विचाराधीन है। इसे लोक सभा में 12 मार्च, 2018 को पेश किया गया, अध्यादेश 21.4.2018 को जारी किया गया। यह बिल अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। जिस प्रकार बैंक के बकायेदार पैसा अदा न करके विदेशों में पलायन कर जाते हैं और जब न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चलते हैं, नोटिस जारी होता है, वारंट जारी होता है, तो उसकी परवाह किए बिना वे वहीं पर बने रहते हैं, इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कोई न कोई कानून की आवश्यकता थी और यह कानून आज यहाँ पर आया है।

जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया, विदेश मंत्रालय की सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे 30 अपराधी हैं, जिनके विरुद्ध सीबीआई, ईडी और इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की जाँच चल रही है। वे विदेशों में पलायन कर गए हैं और वे यहाँ वापस नहीं आ रहे हैं। इस बिल के माध्यम से ठीक कदम उठाया गया है, लेकिन बहुत विलम्ब से यह कदम उठाया गया है। विजय माल्या दो साल पहले देश छोड़कर भागे थे, नीरव मोदी, मेहुल चौकसी, जतिन मेहता विदेश चले गए। सरकार अगर जागी है, तो बहुत देर से जागी है **...(व्यवधान)...** 12 मार्च, 2018 को जब लोक सभा में यह बिल पेश किया गया, सरकार को इतनी जल्दी थी, तो बजट सत्र के दौरान भी इसको पास करवाने की कार्रवाई की जा सकती थी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। जो नारा देने वाले हैं- 'न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा', मैं समझता हूं कि मौके पर कुछ नज़र नहीं आता। लोगों ने खूब लूटा है, खूब लेकर भाग गए हैं और देश के चौकीदार को जो। जिम्मेवारी दी गई, वह जिम्मेवारी पूरी हुई या नहीं हुई, देश उसकी समीक्षा कर रहा है। चौकीदार के सामने से लोग भाग जाएं, लूटकर भाग जाएं तो यह बहुत चिंता की बात है। यह बिल ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर लागू होता है जो शेड्यूल्ड ऑफेंसेज़, जिसमें 55 ऑफेंसेज़ का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसमें अपराधी हैं और उनके खिलाफ वारंट जारी है। उनको आर्थिक अपराधी घोषित करने के लिए बिल के माध्यम से व्यवस्था है, लेकिन इसमें कुछ शर्ते हैं कि जो 55 ऑफेसेज़ हैं, उनमें न्यायालय के द्वारा कोई वारंट ऑफ अरेस्ट जारी किया गया हो, जो देश को छोड़कर चले गए हों और वापस आने से इन्कार कर रहे हों, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों को economic fugitive, economic offenders घोषित करने की व्यवस्था है और वह स्पेशल कोर्ट के माध्यम से है। प्रिवेंशन ऑफ मनी लॉन्डरिंग एक्ट में जो प्रावधान है, उसके अंतर्गत बनी हुई स्पेशल कोर्स के माध्यम से कार्यवाही कराने का यह प्रावधान रखा है। जब पूरी व्याख्या, व्यवस्था व पूरा प्रोसीजर दिया है, अगर स्पेशल कोर्ट के नोटिस देने के बाद 4 हफ्ते के अंदर वह व्यक्ति वापस आ जाता है तो वह कार्यवाही वहीं की वहीं समाप्त हो जाएगी। अगर वह नहीं आता है तो उनको fugitive economic offender घोषित करने की कार्यवाही प्रारंभ होती है। fugitive economic offender घोषित होने के बाद 180 दिन के अंदर उसकी प्रॉपर्टी को कॉन्फिसकेट किया जा सकता है और बाद में उसको सेल किया जा सकता है, यह प्रावधान इस बिल में है।

बिल में बहुत सी बातें हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... जिसका उल्लेख हमारे विद्वान साथियों ने किया है। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, मैं दो-तीन बिंदुओं पर विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। स्पेशल कोर्स का उल्लेख किया गया है कि जितने ऐसे मामले हैं, जो प्रिस्क्राइब्ड अथॉरिटी है, वह स्पेशल कोर्ट में दरख्वास्त लगाएगी कि अमुक-अमुक हैं, उनके अपराधों का उल्लेख किया जाएगा और बाकी चीजें, कहां रहने वाला है व अन्य जानकारियों का उल्लेख होगा। उन स्पेशल कोर्स में उनको डेज़िग्नेट किया गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट बनने के बाद सब समस्या हल हो जाएगी, बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी मुकदमों का निस्तारण हो जाएगा, बल्कि यह देखना होगा कि स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाते समय, कोई नए न्यायालय नहीं बनने जा रहे हैं, नए न्यायाधीश नहीं अपॉइंट होने जा रहे हैं, बल्कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था में से किसी भी एक कोर्ट को डेज़िग्नेट कर दिया जाएगा, उसके अलावा कुछ नहीं है। यह समस्या Prevention of Atrocities Act में भी आयी और उसमें अध्ययन करके मंत्रालय की तरफ से special court के बजाय exclusive Court का प्रावधान किया गया कि न्यायालय में केवल यही मुकदमे सुने जाएंगे, उसके अलावा और कोई नहीं आएगा। अगर यह व्यवस्था होती तो मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा अच्छा होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि special court के बजाय अगर exclusive Court की व्यवस्था की जाती तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। एफईओ घोषित करते समय अगर कार्यवाही लम्बित हो...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Puniaji, please conclude.

श्री पी. एल. पुनियाः मैं conclude कर रहा हूं। एफईओ घोषित करते समय अगर कार्यवाही लम्बित हो तो किसी सिविल कोर्ट में वह मुकदमा दाखिल भी नहीं कर सकता और उसके खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा हो जाता है तो उसको defend भी नहीं किया जा सकता। यह पूरी तरह से मज़ाक की तरह से है क्योंकि कोई शादी से संबंधित मुकदमा हो सकता है, succession से संबंधित मुकदमा हो सकता है, और भी कोई मुकदमा हो सकता है, लेकिन उसको वर्जित किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है। जो सौ करोड़ की सीमा रखी गयी है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह सौ करोड़ की सीमा क्यों रखी गयी है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया कि सौ करोड़ इसलिए रखा, ताकि बड़े-बड़े मामले पहले देखे जाएं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह किन मामलों में लागू होगा, वह सूची तो आपके पास पहले से है। विदेश मंत्रालय की तरफ से सूची रखी गयी है कि 30 ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जिनके खिलाफ विभिन्न अपराधों के लिए ED या Income Tax में जांच चल रही है या जो बैंकों का पैसा लेकर भागे हैं। इस प्रकार 30 से ज्यादा मामले तो हैं ही नहीं, इसलिए सौ करोड़ की लिमिट लगाने का कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इसका प्रावधान क्यों रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस लिमिट को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। इस तरह से जो विदेश भाग जाते हैं, जिनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है, जांच चल रही है, न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और warrant of arrest जारी किया है, तो वह उस पर लागू होना चाहिए – अगर यह प्रावधान रहे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त सीआरपीसी के सेक्शन 94 में search warrant का प्रावधान है। उसमें है कि अगर किसी के यहां Search करनी होगी तो न्यायालय से Search warrant लेना होगा। सीआरपीसी के सेक्शन 100 में यह प्रावधान है कि अगर Search करने जाएंगे तो दो गवाह साथ में होंगे, लेकिन इसमें आपने कहा है कि

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

बिना किसी नोटिस के आप सीधे-सीधे search कर सकते हैं। हमारे विद्वान साथी ने बहुत विस्तार से बताया कि इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। Attachment of property **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं बस conclude कर रहा हूं, न्यायालय में दरख्वास्त दी जाती है, दरख्वास्त देने के बाद न्यायालय सुनवाई करता है, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि न्यायालय की प्रतीक्षा की जाए। वह कार्यवाही शुरू करता है या नहीं, उसका भी कुछ नहीं है लेकिन authority को उस प्रॉपर्टी को attach करने का अधिकार है। Proceedings चलते हुए भी authorities को attach करने का अधिकार है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही arbitrary है – वैसे भी बहुत थोड़ा समय दिया गया है, 180 दिन के अंदर उसका निस्तारण करना है, 6 हफ्ते के अंदर नोटिस का जवाब देना है, उसको हाज़िर होना है और अगर हाज़िर नहीं होगा तो उसको FEO डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाएगा और आगे की कार्यवाही होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके ऊपर भी विचार करना चाहिए था। FEO declaration के बाद Government of India को अधिकार है कि उसको sale कर दिया जाए, लेकिन sale proceeds का क्या होगा, क्या किया जाएगा, इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है - Secured loan को offset किया जाएगा या unsecured loan का क्या होगा? अन्य कानूनों में यह है कि जितनी भी liabilities हैं, उन सबका लेखा-जोखा करके बराबर उसका वितरण कर दिया जाएगा। महोदया, मैं बस खत्म कर रहा हूं। इसमें हमें कमी लगती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपने पांच मिनट extra ले लिए हैं।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: मैं बस आधे मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। जो न्यायालय में Special court के द्वारा प्रॉपर्टी confiscate करने के आदेश देने के संबंध में है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर और विदेशों में भी अगर प्रॉपर्टी होती है तो उसको भी confiscate करने का अधिकार है। ऐसा कौन सा अधिकार भारतीय न्यायालयों को मिल जाएगा, जिस अधिकार से वे ऐसा आदेश पारित कर सकेंगे? इसका भी खुलासा करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से आपने यह किया है। मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं। इसके साथ ही, मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि जो-जो बिन्दु मेरे द्वारा उठाए गए हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उनका भी अवश्य ख्याल रखा जाए, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, वाइस चेयरपर्सन। सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आज आप चेयरपर्सन की भूमिका निभा रही हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यह विधेयक अच्छी मंशा से लाया गया है, इसलिए इसका विरोध करने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है, सिर्फ समर्थन ही करना है। मैं यह सोच रहा था कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को बैंकों से लोन कैसे मिल जाता है। मुझे स्वयं दो एकड़ जमीन, जिसकी कीमत दो करोड़ रुपए होगी, गिरवी रखने पर ही एक बैंक से 30 लाख रुपए का लोन मिला था, लेकिन हजारों करोड़, दस-दस हजार करोड़, पंद्रह-पंद्रह हजार करोड़ रुपए का लोन कैसे मिल जाता है, इसको समझने में मेरा दिमाग काम नहीं कर पा रहा है। मंत्री जी आप बताइए, यह किसकी सिफारिश से मिला, कौन लोग इसके पीछे थे और उन लोगों की भी जांच होनी चाहिए जिन्होंने इनकी सिफारिश की। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विजय गोयलः उस तरफ से पूछिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादवः मैं इधर-उधर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, जो भी हों, चाहे जिनकी तरफ से हों, जिन लोगों को बैंकों ने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर, कर्ज दिया है और वे लोग सारा पैसा लेकर बाहर चले गए हैं, एक बात तो यह है। दूसरा, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह कानून तो आपने उन लोगों के लिए बनाया है, जो यहां से पैसा लेकर बाहर चले गए, लेकिन जो बाहर से पैसा लेकर आए हैं और यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी युनिवर्सिटीज़ खोल ली हैं और जो fugitive हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपके यहां कोई कानून है कि नहीं है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके लिए क्या कानून है? एकतरफा नहीं चलता है कि अगर हमारा आदमी जर्मनी चला जाएगा और जर्मनी वाला यहां आ जाएगा, तो आपको तो वे वापस कर देंगे और आप वापस नहीं करेंगे, यह नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी, एक चीज़ मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इससे संबंधित तो नहीं पर मिलती-जुलती है। तमाम लोग कुछ ऐसी छोटी-छोटी कंपनियां चलाते हैं, पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं और लोगों के जीवन भर की कमाई लेकर देश के अंदर ही कहीं चले जाते हैं। उनके लिए भी कोई ऐसा कानून है या नहीं है, कि उनको पकड़ा जाए और लोगों का पैसा वापस दिया जाए। मैं ऐसे कई लोगों को जानता हूं जो हजारों लोगों की जीवन भर की कमाई लेकर चले गए और देश के अंदर ही हैं, वे देश से बाहर नहीं गए, लेकिन उनसे एक पैसा भी वसूल नहीं किया जा सका है। इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो यह बिल बनाया है, इसके कुछ पोर्शन्स मैंने देखे हैं। मैं वकील तो नहीं हूं, भूपेन्द्र जी होते तो कुछ बताते, लेकिन हमें यह लगता है कि आपका यह जो कानून है, It will prove to be haven for the lawyers. It will prove to be haven. कोई भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जिसको आप फंसा सकें, वकील अच्छा खड़ा कर देंगे और सब बच जाएंगे। आप 180 दिन के लिए forfeit करेंगे, उसके बाद क्या करेंगे? इससे पहले Clause 11 में लिखा हुआ है कि "Where any individual to whom notice has been issued under sub-section (1) of Section 10 appears in person at the place and time specified in the notice, the Special Court may terminate the proceedings under this Act." कोई वकील ठीक तरह से बहस कर देगा, तो प्रोसीडिंग terminate हो जाएगी। वैसे आपने यह कानून लाकर वकीलों के लिए अच्छा धंधा कर दिया है। मैं आपको अभी से इस बारे में सचेत करना चाहता हूं कि कानून बनने के बाद भी हमें लगता है कि यह जो भगोड़ा शब्द आपने प्रयोग किया है, आप इनको ज्यादा दंडित नहीं कर पाएंगे। असली चीज़ यह है कि इनको बाहर से लेकर आएंगे, इनको जेल में डाल देंगे और कहेंगे कि दो साल की सजा दिलवा दी। जब तक इनसे पैसा वसूल नहीं किया जाएगा, इनकी सारी प्रॉपर्टीज़ को परमानेंटली ज़ब्त नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक ऐसे लोगों में कानून का भय पैदा नहीं होगा। इन्होंने जितना पैसा लिया है, उसके लिहाज से आप 180 दिन के लिए नहीं, permanently इसको forfeit कीजिए, वर्ना इस कानून का क्या फायदा है? हम 200 करोड़ रुपये लेकर चले जाएं और दो महीने की या दो साल की सजा काट कर आ जाएं और इसके बाद हमारी तीन पीढ़ियां आराम से गुजारेंगी, आप बताइए। इसलिए इनसे न केवल सारी प्रॉपर्टीज़ वापस लेनी चाहिए, बल्कि लम्बी सज़ा का भी प्रोविज़न होना चाहिए। वे लोग जो इनकी मदद करते हैं, जो इस तरह के लोगों की मदद करते हैं, जिन्होंने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लोन दिलाने का प्रयास किया है या जिनकी वजह से लोन मिला है, they should be identified.

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]
यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है। मैं आपको बहुत बधाई देता हूं कि आप कानून लाये और कम से कम लोगों के मन में आगे के लिए भय पैदा होगा। बैंक्स इस तरह से न तो लोन दे सकेंगे और न लोग लोन लेकर भाग सकेंगे। एक strict दंडात्मक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि एक deterrent काम की तरह यह लोगों के ऊपर काम करे और कोई देश को दोबारा ठग न सके, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): शुक्रिया राम गोपाल जी। श्री माजीद मेमन जी।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): First, I would like to congratulate the woman Vice-Chairman representing the entire House and representing the female Members of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: She is representing even the males, not only the females. ...(*Interruptions*)... She is representing the entire House. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the difference between a male ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री माजीद मेमनः आप ठीक कह रही हैं। एक महिला पूरे हाउस को represent कर रही हैं। यह बड़े आनंद की बात है। बहरहाल मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पहले दो-तीन बातें कहूंगा और उसके बाद प्रोविजन्स के बारे में थोड़ा-सा बताऊंगा। उसको आप नोट कर लीजिए। फिर आपको जैसा उचित लगे, वैसा कीजिएगा। देखिए, यह जो हमारी एक नया कानून लाने की कोशिश है। कानून की भीड़ से यह जरूरी नहीं है कि न्याय होगा। हमारा मकसद न्याय करना है। इस मामले में न्याय करना मकसद जो है, उसको हम अगर और shorten करें, तो यह है कि किसी economic offender को भागने से रोकना एक पहला मुद्दा है। दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि अगर वह भाग जाए, तो उसे वापस लाकर कान पकड़ कर कानून के सुपुर्द करना चाहिए। यह इस बिल का मकसद है। अब आप पहला भाग देखिए और दूसरा भाग देखिए। पहले भाग में यह है कि अगर कोई बड़ा economic offender है, जैसा कि आपने इसमें फरमाया है, अगर उसके खिलाफ कोर्ट ने वारंट जारी कर दिया है, तो यह हम सब की जानकारी में है, देश के 130 करोड़ लोगों की जानकारी में है कि किसी बड़े corporate के, celebrity के, बहुत अमीर आदमी के, किसी कारोबारी के खिलाफ जब अदालत वारंट जारी कर देती है, तो यह बड़ी खबर बन जाती है। जिस दिन से वारंट जारी हुआ, उसी दिन से टेलिविजन पर, न्यूज़ पेपर्स में चर्चाएं होनी शुरू हो जाती हैं, उसके बाद वह कैसे भाग जाता है? यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। क्या immigration में बैठे हुए लोग इस बारे में नहीं जानते हैं? क्या हिन्दुस्तान से कोई और रास्ता exit करने का या भागने का है? क्या वहां के लोगों ने इसकी जानकारी नहीं ली कि इस शख्स के ऊपर ऐसा आरोप है कि इसने 200 करोड़, 500 करोड़, 1000 करोड़ रुपये देश के खा लिए हैं और इसके खिलाफ देश की अदालत ने वारंट जारी कर दिया है। फिर वे कैसे भाग जाते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है? वे सिर्फ उसी सूरत में भाग सकते हैं, जब इनको कोई सहायता public Servant से मिलती हो। महोदय, हमें चाहिए कि हम जहां इस भगोड़े के पीछे लगे हैं, वहीं हम इस भगोड़े की सहायता करने वालों के खिलाफ भी कानून में कोई प्रावधान करें। मैं यहां किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन आप देखिए कि immigration में, आज की तारीख में यानी जुलाई, 2018 में

हमारे देश के कई हजार करोड़ों रुपए इस तरह से गबन कर के, इस प्रकार से लूट कर के लोग भाग गए हैं, जिसके कारण हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा गई है। कुछ लोग तो, सबकी जानकारी में होने के बावजूद बड़ी आसानी से भाग गए हैं। इन्हें भागने से रोकने का यहां क्या रास्ता है, यह बहुत बड़ा बल्कि सबसे बड़ा सवाल है?

मंत्री जी, आपने Definition under Clause 2(f) of the proposed Bill, 'fugitive economic offender' means any individual against whom a warrant for arrest in relation to a Scheduled Offence has been issued by any Court in India. इसमें आपने नीचे कहा है। इसके दो पार्ट हैं। एक तो है–

(i) One who has left India so as to avoid criminal prosecution; and second is;

(ii) being abroad, refuses to return to India.

Now, in my humble submission, Mr. Finance Minister, the principles of natural justice would require that you can't equate the two categories. They are not equals. The first is a graver offender. The second may not be, of course, as graver an offender as number one, because number one has not only committed the crime, but, has committed another crime of abscondance. It is something like jumping bail, akin to jumping bail. मुझे पता है कि मेरे खिलाफ़ अदालत ने वारंट जारी कर दिया है और इस बात की दखल ले ली। गई है कि मुझ पर 200 करोड़ रुपए या 2000 करोड़ रुपए गबन करने का आरोप है और उसके बावजूद भी मैं तैयारियां करता हूं और अपने 10-12 बैग्स लेता हूं और दिल्ली, मुम्बई या फलां एयरपोर्ट से निकल जाता हूं। इसलिए आपने offenders की दो categories बनाई हैं, उसमें क्या हम यह प्रावधान कर सकते हैं कि पहला offender जो यहां था, जिसे मालूम था कि उसके खिलाफ़ गुनाह बना है और उसे गुनाह के लिए कानून का अहतराम करते हुए अदालत के सामने जाना चाहिए, फिर भी वह भाग गया। उसका offence दूसरे से कम है। दूसरा जो पहले ही बाहर था, वह वापस आएगा, कुछ देर बाद आएगा या वकील को भेजेगा, वह थोड़ा सा softer है, हालांकि मैं उसकी वकालत नहीं कर रहा हूं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैडम, मैं बस एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं। अब मैं आपकी तवज्जह section 9 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें आपने 9(b) में कहा है कि "Where an authority is about to search any person,.. Mantriji, listen to what I am saying.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्री माजीद मेमन: महोदया, जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं, वह कहीं ज़ाया न चली जाए। It is a very important thing which I am trying to point out. "Where an authority is about to search any person, he shall, if such person so requires, take such person within twenty-four hours before the Magistrate." It is a precaution against abuse by the authority. So, this is also an important part of it. I am not defending the fugitive offender. But, please see this. If such person so requires; what does it mean? If such person so requires after having known his right that he has a right that he can be

[श्री माजीद मेमन]

taken before a magistrate. Please understand what I am trying to say. अगर किसी के यहां आप search कर रहे हैं, उसे आपको 24 घंटे में Magistrate के सामने ले जाना चाहिए। इसकी जानकारी उसे कौन देगा? अगर कानून यह कहता है कि उसे बताया जाए कि देखो, तुम चाहो तो तुम्हें 24 घंटे के अंदर Magistrate के सामने खड़ा किया जाएगा, ताकि ईमानदारी से तुम्हारी search हो, यह Corruptibility of the agency officials, this is a safeguard against that, and therefore, the person who is to be searched, has to be informed that you have a right, and if you so desire, I would take you. Otherwise, it is meaningless. उसी provision में Section 9 में है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): माजीद साहब, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री माजीद मेमन: महोदया, यह आखिरी है। बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। One of my Colleagues pointed out, but, I will explain it. Sub-clause (e) of Clause 9 Says, "Before making the Search under clause (a) or clause (d), the authority shall call upon two or more persons to attend." Now, please understand two or more persons have necessarily to be independent, respectable and from the same locality, as provided in general law, section 100, Sub-Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Please see if you could have these things, it would be just for both sides. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्री वीर सिंह।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): वीर सिंह जी, आपको तीन मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, मैं पाँच मिनट बोलूंगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

महोदया, यह विधेयक भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधियों को भारतीय न्यायालयों की अधिकारिता से बाहर रहते हुए, भारत में विधि की प्रक्रिया से बचने से रोकने के लिए, भारत में विधि शासन की पवित्रता की रक्षा के लिए कुछ उपाय करने के लिए लाया गया है।

महोदया, यह एक अच्छा प्रयास है, जिसके माध्यम से देश के गरीब लोगों द्वारा जमा किए गए धन को अपने उद्योगों को चलाने की खातिर विदेशों में भागे हुए बड़े व्यापारियों, जो बैंक के भी कर्जदार हैं और देश से भी फरार हैं, उन लोगों पर कानूनी अंकुश कसा जा सकेगा।

महोदया, देश में महंगाई बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ रही है तथा उद्योगपतियों और बैंकों की मिलीभगत से आर्थिक अपराध भी बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारा एनपीए बढ़ रहा है, भगोड़ों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, परंतु कोई प्रभावी कानून व प्रक्रिया नहीं होने के कारण आर्थिक अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं।

भगोड़े लचर कानून के चलते विदेशों में आराम से रह रहे हैं, अतः सरकार को इन्हें जल्द से जल्द देश में वापस लाने का काम करना चाहिए। यू.के., फ्रांस आदि देशों ने अपने कानूनों में आवश्यक संशोधन किए हैं और अन्य देशों को भी कानून में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे ये अपराधी देश में वापस आ सकें और उन पर कानूनी प्रक्रिया चलाई जा सके।

महोदया, इस कानून को और भी कठोर बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कि आने वाले समय में लोग नीरव मोदी, चौकसी, विजय माल्या, जतिन मेहता और ललित मोदी जैसे भगोड़े आर्थिक अपराधी न बनें और देश-विदेश में चिह्नित किए जा सकें।

महोदया, मैं चाहूंगा कि गांव, किसान, गरीब, मजदूरों, महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिए, रोजगार के लिए, उद्योगों के लिए जब बैंकों का एनपीए कम होगा, तो रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे और भविष्य में जो लोग इस देश के कमाऊ वर्ग के पैसे को लूटकर विदेशों में जाकर पनाह लेने का काम करेंगे, उन्हें सजा भी दी जा सकेगी। महोदया, एक बात मैं मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि यह कानून समान रूप से देश के सभी नागरिकों पर लागू होना चाहिए। इसमें 100 करोड़ की सीमा क्यों रखी जा रही है? क्या 100 करोड़ से कम पैसा लेकर भागने वाले व्यक्ति समान रूप से आर्थिक अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं? महोदया, चोरी तो चोरी है, फिर वह चाहे एक रुपये की चोरी ही क्यों न हो? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में सदन को बताएं।

(**श्री सभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

दूसरा, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आर्थिक अपराधी के लिए कौन-सी जाँच एजेंसी होगी? क्या सरकार डीआरआई, ईडी, सीबीआई, लोकपाल आदि या कोई नई एजेंसी के गठन की तैयारी कर रही है?

तीसरा, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि किन-किन देशों में हमारे देश के आर्थिक अपराधी हैं और किन-किन देशों के साथ हमारी द्विपक्षीय संधि है और किन देशों के साथ संधि अभी लंबित है, जिससे इन भगोड़ों की वापसी आसान होगी?

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक में यह कहा गया है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो पैसा लेकर विदेश भाग जाता है, उसकी प्रॉपर्टी को ज़ब्त करके, 6 महीनों में बेचकर लोगों का पैसा लौटाया जाएगा, परंतु देश के अंदर ही ऐसी बहुत सी पोंजी कंपनियाँ हैं, जैसे पीएसील ग्रुप, सहारा आदि है, जिसने लोगों के अरबों रुपये दबा रखे हैं और सेबी की कार्यवाही के बाद भी लाखों लोगों का पैसा फंसा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका संज्ञान लें और इस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश को आज़ाद हुए सत्तर वर्ष से अधिक हो गए हैं, लेकिन इस देश में गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है और पूंजीपति, उद्योगपति मालामाल होता जा रहा है। जब किसान अपने संसाधन के लिए लोन लेता है या मजदूर अपनी रोजी-रोटी चलाने के लिए लोन लेता है और किस्त जमा नहीं कर पाता, तो गाँव में ढोल से मुनादी पिटवाकर उसको बेइज्ज़त किया जाता है। दस, बीस हज़ार या एक दो लाख के लिए भी उसे जेल भेज दिया जाता है, किंतु जब इस देश में बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी, उद्योगपति, अरबों, करोड़ों रुपये लेकर भाग जाते हैं,

[श्री वीर सिंह]

तब उनके साथ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। यह जो विधेयक लाया जा रहा है, हो सकता है कि इसके बाद उन पर कार्यवाही की जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का सपना था कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक समानता होनी चाहिए, किंतु हमारे देश में आज तक समानता नहीं आ पाई है। बाबा साहेब का समानता का जो सपना था कि सबको समान होना चाहिए, वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनको आपके सामने रखते हुए और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापतिः धन्यवाद वीर सिंह जी। श्री संजय सिंह, you have three minutes.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली)**:** सभापति महोदय, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। महोदय, हमारी पार्टी भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कानून लाए जाने के पक्ष में है। किसी भी तरह का आर्थिक अपराध करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार कानून लाती है, तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे, उसका समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमारे मन में कुछ जिज्ञासाएँ हैं, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उनका उत्तर जरूर चाहूँगा। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आप इसमें ऐसे नियम बना दें, जिसके कारण यह बिल न्यायालय में न टिक पाए और आपको इस बिल को वापस लेना पड़े। इसलिए यदि आप ऐसे नियमों पर कृपा करके एक बार पुनर्विचार करेंगे, तो शायद आपके लिए ठीक होगा। धारा 14, उपधारा (क) के अनुसार, "किसी व्यक्ति की भगोड़ा आर्थिक अपराधी के रूप में घोषणा पर, भारत में कोई न्यायालय या अधिकरण, उसके समक्ष किसी सिविल कार्यवाही में, ऐसे व्यक्ति को कोई सिविल दावा प्रस्तुत करने या उसकी प्रतिरक्षा करने से अननुज्ञात कर सकेगा।" यानी कोई भी व्यक्ति कोई सिविल दावा नहीं कर सकता, अगर उसको आर्थिक अपराधी घोषित कर दिया गया है, आर्थिक भगोड़ा घोषित कर दिया गया है। मान्यवर, यह प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ होगा। मुझे लगता है कि अगर इस बिल के खिलाफ कोई व्यक्ति कोर्ट में चला गया, तो आपके लिए मुश्किल होगी। मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, यह सरकार को तय करना है कि इस पर आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा और एक दूसरी अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जरूर इस पर उत्तर चाहूँगा कि विदेशों में जो आर्थिक अपराधी रहेंगे, आप उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए कानून ला रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आर्थिक अपराध करके बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं, आप उनको विदेश जाने से कैसे रोकेंगे, इसके बारे में इस कानून में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। मैंने एक सामान्य सा सुझाव दिया था। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने आपको भी एक पत्र लिखा था और आपके ईडी डिपार्टमेंट को भी नाम सहित पत्र लिखा था। कई बार हम लोग नाम लेने पर भुक्तभोगी भी हो जाते हैं। मैं अपनी पीड़ा बताना चाहूंगा। मैंने सदन के अन्दर एक अंबानी कंपनी का नाम ले लिया।

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़। ऐसा मत कहिए।

श्री संजय सिंहः तो मेरे खिलाफ 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का defamation हो गया। मान्यवर, भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में मैंने अंबानी की कंपनी का नाम ले लिया, तो 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का defamation, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद शायद सबसे बड़ा defamation मेरे ऊपर हो गया। मंत्री जी, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने एक सूची दी थी, जिसमें 8 लाख 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए के बैंकों के बकायेदारों की सूची है। रिलायंस ग्रुप पर 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज, वेदांता ग्रुप पर 1 लाख 3 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज, एसआर ग्रुप पर 1 लाख 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज, ऐसा मैंने दिया था। मैंने आपसे एक ही निवेदन किया था कि कृपा करके ऐसे बड़े बैंक के बकायेदारों के पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त कर लीजिए। मंत्री जी, अगर हम लोग कोई अपराध करते हैं, तो आप हमें बाहर जाने से रोक देते हैं। आप हर साल हमारे पासपोर्ट का renewal कराते हैं, लेकिन जो देश में लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए का कर्ज लेकर बैठे हुए हैं, आप कम से कम इनका पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त करने का नियम बना दीजिए, जिससे ये हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर भागने न पाएँ तथा इनका जो लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए का कर्ज है, वह कर्ज़ इनसे वसूला जा सके, इनकी सम्पत्ति ज़ब्त की जा सके और इनके ऊपर कार्रवाई की जा सके। अगर आप हमें रोक सकते हैं, तो इन बड़े बकायेदारों को क्यों नहीं रोक सकते? मान्यवर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jose K. Mani. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is the last speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): It is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापतिः यह आपकी maiden speech नहीं होगी। अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो मैं आगे कभी और आपको मौका दूंगा। इस विषय पर आप संक्षेप में बोलिए। I can give you time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Firstly, I would like to mention that the Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 is a move to curb the economic offenders by the current Government and nevertheless this Bill is too little, too late provided it takes care of the big offences against the Indian economy by fraud and money laundering that has already been done. The offenders like the big guns, the names of these big guns have been mentioned by my colleagues many times in this House, have already fled the country. There are already existing criminal laws against economic offenders and this Bill does not provide anything new on the plate. Sir, we have so many Bills being introduced every day; so many laws and rules are there against money laundering, against black money, on atrocities against women, but we always find that the criminals or the number of crimes is growing more and more in spite of all these laws and rules. What we really need is a will of the Government to bring the offenders behind the bars. For example, the Kingfisher property had been put up on auction seven times, but there have been no takers at all. Does it mean

[Shri Jose K. Mani]

that the rich in India do not have the resource to pay the court? I feel there is collusion between the Government and such offenders. Now, speaking on the aspect of banking system, I would like to make a submission. My observation is that mainly because the auditing system is bad, the accounting system is bad, before bringing in all these laws, we need to make our system fool-proof so that there is no chance for the offenders to cheat the country. The second observation that had come to this House is, – the Bill has laid stress on that – why a cap has been put on the amount of ₹ 100 crores. Would that mean that an offender can run away with the money of the common man amounting to ₹ 99 crores? The third point that I would like to mention is, the existing criminal law gives an economic offender a time of 30 days to appear in front of the court. While this Bill speaks of giving six weeks to the offender to be present in the court, if the offender has a good intention to come back or to be present in the country, definitely a short period of ten days or even less than that will do. But giving leniency, I would like to know from the Government the reason behind giving more time for the offender to come in front of the court. Lastly, Mr. Chairman, with all respects to the law of the land, keeping the spirit of our Constitution in mind, even a declared economic offender should have the same right as any citizen of India. By that, I mean that he should be punished for the crime he has committed, not otherwise. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I find Clause 14(a) not in spirit with the provisions of Indian Constitution because it takes away the right to trial by civil and tribunal courts. For example, if he is fighting a parental responsibility case, he should have the right to do so. He should be punished for the offence he has done and I stress, and not otherwise. These are my submissions. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to reply.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, at the outset, I must thank the hon. Members and the distinguished Members of this House for their active participation in this very important Bill. The discussions were extremely fruitful and enlightening. खास तौर पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी सार्थक चर्चा अगर सभी बिलों में हो, तो इससे सदन की गरिमा बढ़ती है और मैं समझता हूं कि पूरा देश यह देखता है कैसे हम सब एक सदन में, एकजुट होकर भारत के भविष्य के लिए देश को तैयार कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज की चर्चा में भाग लेने में मुझे बहुत ही आनन्द आया और मैंने सभी के सुझावों को खुले दिल से, खुले मन से स्वीकार और ग्रहण भी किया है, साथ ही जिन-जिन सुझावों के ऊपर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, उनको लेकर भी मेरा मन पूरे तरीके से खुला रहेगा। सबसे पहले मैं यह जरूर बताना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस कानून का सबसे पहला कोई ओरिजिन है, तो

'United Nations' Convention against Corruption' है, जिसको भारत ने 2011 में अपनाया था। उसके तहत यह कहा गया था कि कई ऐसे लोग होते हैं, जो देश की कानून व्यवस्था से भाग जाते हैं या जो भगोड़े होते हैं। जो लोग कानून की व्यवस्था के सामने अपने आपको पेश नहीं करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। सभी देश मिल कर इन लोगों के ऊपर सख्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए एक-दूसरे का सहयोग करें, to provide mutual legal assistance and take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to an order of Confiscation issued by Court of another State party. यानी अगर भारत में कोई कोर्ट यह कहे, किसी भगोड़े की प्रॉपर्टी किसी और देश में भी पायी जाती है, उसको भी भारत ज़ब्त कर सके, उसमें भी सभी देश एक-दूसरे को कानूनी सहायता दें and take such measures as may be necessary to allow confiscation of such property without criminal conviction. कई बार यह विषय आज चर्चा में निकला confiscation of such property without a criminal conviction in cases in which the offender cannot be prosecuted by reason of death, flight or absence or any other appropriate case. Basically, कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं चाह सकता है कि पहले मेरी conviction हो, तभी मेरी प्रॉपर्टी ली जायेगी, लेकिन conviction के लिए मैं सामने पेश भी नहीं होऊँगा, मैं तो विदेश में बैठा रहूँगा या कहीं शरण ले लूंगा। तो you cannot have cake and eat it too कि मेरी प्रॉपर्टी भी सुरक्षित रहे, भारत में या विदेश में और साथ ही साथ मेरे ऊपर आप एक्शन भी नहीं ले पाओ, क्योंकि I am not submitting myself to the due process of law. इसको रोकने के लिए United Nations ने ऐसे कानून की चर्चा की थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि 2011 के बाद इसको लाने की बातचीत रही होगी, परन्तु मुझे खुशी है कि आज यह सदन इसको पारित करके इसको कानून के रूप में बनायेगा और इसके तहत हम आगे की कार्रवाई कर सकेंगे।

यहाँ एक विषय यह भी उठाया गया कि हमें साथ ही साथ दूसरे देशों के साथ extradition treaty भी करनी पड़ेगी, जिससे हम लोगों को यहाँ ला सकें। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी है कि अभी-अभी पार्लियामेंट में, हमारी राज्य सभा में 22 मार्च को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अभी तक हमारे पास 48 देशों के साथ extradition treaty sign हो चुकी है। इसे हम आगे बढ़ाते रहें। जब-जब नये देशों के साथ चर्चा खत्म हो जाती है, negotiation खत्म होता है, इसको बढ़ा कर कोशिश रहेगी कि विश्व के सभी देश इसमें एक-दूसरे का सहयोग करें।

कुछ माननीय सांसदों ने इसमें यह भी पूछा कि आप लोगों को कैसे वापस लाएँगे? उसका तो एक already extradition treaty के तहत procedure है कि जो भी Contracting States हैं, जिनके साथ हमारी extradition treaty है, उनको भारत सरकार लिखती है और फिर उधर से व्यक्ति को वापस लाने की कोशिश करती है। अगर extradition treaty नहीं हो, तब भी व्यक्ति को वापस लाने के लिए हमारे प्रयास diplomatic and other channels के माध्यम से जारी रहते हैं।

डिबेट के दौरान कई प्रश्न निकले। वास्तव में मैंने उन सबको संक्षेप में list out किया, तो करीब 12-13 मुद्दे निकले हैं। तीन-चार माननीय सांसदों ने कुछ विषय उठाये। अगर मैं सबका नाम नहीं लूं, तो कोई अन्यथा न लें, लेकिन पहले सांसद, जिन्होंने जो विषय उठाया, उनके नाम से मैं जवाब देने का प्रयास करूंगा।

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

माननीय विवेक तन्खा जी एक बहुत ही विख्यात वकील हैं। हम सब उनका आदर करते हैं। वे पूरे कानून को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। उन्होंने यह विषय उठाया कि 100 करोड़ का प्रावधान इसमें क्यों लाया गया है? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 100 करोड़ कोई ऐसी लिमिट नहीं है कि 100 करोड़ के नीचे के लोग फ्री हो जाएँगे, बरी हो जाएँगे। आज भी सभी के ऊपर अलग-अलग कानूनों के तहत कानूनी कार्रवाई चल रही है, लेकिन अगर हमें बड़े offenders पर focus करना है, अगर हमें कोशिश करनी है कि बड़े offenders के ऊपर जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई हो, देश का पैसा वापस आये, तो उस वजह से इस कानून को "₹ 100 crores and above" ऐसा बनाया गया है। जो लोग 100 करोड़ के नीचे के हैं, उनके ऊपर अलग-अलग कानूनों के अंतर्गत जो कार्रवाई आज चल रही है, future में भी की जाएगी, वह अपने normal course में चलेगी, लेकिन स्पेशल कोर्ट को इतना clogged and busy नहीं कर दें कि फिर पुरानी व्यवस्था पर चले जाएँ कि बड़े-छोटे सब एक साथ लाइन में खड़े हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां exclusive courts की भी चर्चा की थी। ये एक प्रकार से exclusive courts हैं। PMLA के तहत जो Enforcement Directorate के कानून हैं, Prevention of Money Laundering Act के तहत, ये Special courts बने हैं, उनके अंतर्गत कार्यवाही की जाएगी, so that the serious offenders are dealt with most effectively ताकि Special Courts पर burden भी कम रखा जाए और वे लगातार कार्यवाही करके अच्छे outcome मिलें।

माननीय तन्खा जी ने एक प्रश्न यह उठाया कि इसका नेचर criminal है या civil है? इस बिल के schedule में जितने कानून लिखे हैं, जो इसके तहत आते हैं, वे सभी economic offences हैं। Clause of Preponderance of Probability की धारा 16(3) में जो व्यवस्था है, उससे वह matter कोई civil matter नहीं बन जाएगा। यह कानून Seheduled offence से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसकी preponderance of probabilities के सिद्धांत से यह सिविल कानून नहीं बन जायेगा, क्योंकि वैसे भी यह Special Courts के अंतर्गत आएगा। दूसरे cases इसमें नहीं होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे कानून की प्रासंगिकता कायम रहेगी।

माननीय तन्खा जी ने यह भी जानना चाहा कि इसमें search, seizure and detention के बारे में क्या Constitutional safeguards किए गए हैं ? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि इसमें सभी search, seizure and detention के प्रावधान शत-प्रतिशत Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 से लाए गए हैं। सभी precautions जो वहां रखे गए हैं, वे यहां भी रखे गए हैं, safeguards के लिए, जैसे reasons to be recorded in writing before any search or seizure or questioning can take place by a Director level officer. इसके साथ-साथ दो independent Witnesses का प्रावधान इसके अनुभाग 9(a) में रखा गया है, जो विषय माजीद भाई ने अभी यहां उठाया था। तन्खा जी ने यह विषय भी उठाया कि जब attachment of property दूसरे कानूनों में भी होती है, DRT में भी होती है, फिर नए कानून की जरूरत क्या थी? सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि अभी जो कानून हैं, उनमें प्रक्रिया बड़ी धीमी है। हमारी कोर्ट्स के सामने बहुत से cases लंबित हैं, जिससे उनके निपटारे में लम्बा विलम्ब हो जाता है। इसके साथ विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग कोर्ट केस करके इन सभी properties को ज़ब्त करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि procedure of attachment कुछ मात्रा में inefficient है। Process of mechanism time bound

न होने के कारण इस कानून में हमने एकदम time bound, efficient and effective process adopt किया है, जिसके तहत जल्द-से-जल्द property ज़ब्त की जा सकेगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता, फिर न तो लोगों के भागने से deterrent होगा और जो already भगोड़े बन चुके हैं, उन्हें यह डर भी नहीं रहेगा, जिसे लेकर हम सोचते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को वापस ला पाएंगे अन्यथा उनकी property ज़ब्त हो सकती है, एक समय-सीमा में ज़ब्त हो जाएगी, इस डर के कारण हम कुछ लोगों को वापस ला सकेंगे, ऐसी हमारी अपेक्षा है।

माननीय गौड़ाजी ने तो यहां तक challenge कर दिया कि – hang your head in shame वगैरह, जो पता नहीं कौन से कवि या लेखक का किसी famous play में dialogue था, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे 'hang my head in shame' कभी नहीं करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि मेरे कार्यकाल में, मेरी सरकार के कार्यकाल में, हमने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया, जिससे किसी को protection मिले, Security मिले। Rather हम काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं और उन्हें law के सामने submit करने को मजबूर कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने कानून तोड़कर इस देश की सम्पत्ति चुराई है, देश की सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग किया है।

इसी के साथ-साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक विषय यह आया कि Principle of Non-Conviction Based asset Confiscation आप कैसे कर रहे हैं? अभी तक तो conviction हुई नहीं और आप किसी की सम्पत्ति ज़ब्त कर लेते हैं – यह कैसे चलेगा ? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इस कानून के तहत कोई नया offence नहीं आ रहा है, there is no new offence under this law. किसी old offence के अंतर्गत कोई व्यक्ति देश से भाग गया है, सिर्फ उसकी सम्पत्ति ज़ब्त होने वाली है। इसलिए conviction वगैरह उस offence के तहत होता है या नहीं होता है, वह उसके circumstances पर depend करता है। इसमें भी एक settled law है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का 2016 का एक जजमेंट है – योगेन्द्र कुमार जायसवाल *Vs.* State of Bihar, जिसके पृष्ठ 276 पर कोर्ट ने लिखा है – "If a subject acquires property by means which are not legally approved, Sovereign would be perfectly justified to deprive such person of the enjoyment of such ill-gotten Wealth." "There is a public interest in ensuring that persons who cannot establish that they have legitimate sources to acquire the assets held by them do not enjoy such wealth. Such a deprivation, in our opinion, would certainly be consistent with the requirement of Articles 300-A and 14 of the Constitution which prevent the State from arbitrarily depriving a subject of his property." मैं समझता हूँ कि यह Constitutionally valid है। अगर ऐसा व्यक्ति यह समझता है कि मैंने कोई अपराध नहीं किया है, मेरी प्रॉपर्टी वैध है, तो वह भागा क्यों है? वह वापस आ जाए, देश में कानून की प्रणाली उसको न्याय देने के लिए एकदम सक्षम है। आकर he should submit himself to the law और उसको न्याय मिलेगा। उसकी संपत्ति ज़ब्त भी नहीं होगी, उसका भी प्रावधान रखा गया है। जब नोटिस इश्यू होता है, तब अगर एक समय-सीमा के अंदर व्यक्ति वापस आकर he submits himself to the law, तो हम उसकी संपत्ति ज़ब्त नहीं करेंगे। अगर वह ऐसा करेगा, तो कानूनी प्रक्रिया के हिसाब से जो होगा, वह किया जाएगा। इसका purpose यह है कि भागे हुए आदमी को अपनी प्रॉपर्टी बचाने का यह प्रोटेक्शन न मिले कि न तो मैं कानून के सामने आऊंगा और कानून मेरा कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है, जो इतने वर्षों तक चला, जिसके कारण आज यह परिस्थिति है कि हमको बार-बार

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कुछ नाम लेने पड़ते हैं कि ये कैसे भाग गये, क्यों भाग गये, कब भाग गये, इनको भागने से रोकने के लिए क्या किया गया, आदि-आदि। सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने Constitutionally validity का प्रश्न उठाया था, जिसका मैंने अभी-अभी जवाब दिया है।

महोदय, एक प्रश्न यह आया कि are we disentitling under Clause 14 the person to his right to access Courts? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा तो कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अगर आप इस कानून के clause 14 को पढ़े, तो उसमें बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से शब्द 'shall' नहीं यूज़ किया गया, बल्कि 'may' यूज़ किया गया है। अगर clause 14 के दोनों सेक्शन्स को देखें, तो पाएंगे कि clause 14(a) में भी लिखा है, "On a declaration of an individual as a fugitive economic offender, any court or tribunal in India, in any civil proceeding before it may disallow such individual from putting forward or defending any civil claim." और 14(b) में भी यही लिखा है, "any court or tribunal in any civil proceeding before it may disallow any company or limited liability...." कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम कोई disentitle नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम कोई किसी का अधिकार नहीं छीन रहे हैं, लेकिन यही प्रश्न उठता है कि आदमी भी भाग गया, वह सामने नहीं आ रहा है और आप कुछ एक्शन भी नहीं ले सकते हैं, इसलिए अब कोर्ट यह तय करेगी कि equity किसमें है? What is equitable कि क्या उसको allow किया जाए कि वह विदेश में भागा रहे और उसकी संपत्ति को हम हाथ नहीं लगाएं और या उसको अपनी संपत्ति बचानी है, तो वह वापस आकर कोर्ट के सामने अपने आपको पेश करे। यह अधिकार हमने कोर्ट पर छोड़ा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब कोर्ट के न्याय के फैसले का सम्मान करते हैं, हम सब उसका आदर करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से इसका भी फैसला कोर्ट करेगी।

माननीय नवनीतकृष्णन जी ने प्रश्न उठाया था कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति तीन बार कोर्ट के समक्ष नहीं आए, तो उसको एक offence बना लिया जाए। वैसे हमने इसमें कोई नया offence बनाया ही नहीं है और तीन बार आने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, क्योंकि वैसे भी वह भागा हुआ है। हमने उसको वापस आने के लिए नोटिस दिया, उसको 6 सप्ताह या जितने दिन का भी समय दिया हो, अगर वह व्यक्ति उस समय के अंदर आ गया, तो विषय खत्म है, फिर तो वह कानून के संरक्षण में आ जाएगा। अगर वह वापस नहीं आया, तो तीन बार non-appearance का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से माननीय हरिवंश जी ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था और यह सही बात है। कि गवर्नमेंट इन पुराने भगोड़ों को वापस कैसे लाएगी? अब इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है, वह एक प्रकार से कुछ deterrence है कि आगे कोई इस डर के कारण भागे नहीं कि अगर हम भागेंगे, तो कानून मेरी पूरी संपत्ति को ज़ब्त कर लेगा और दूसरा यह है कि जो लोग गए हैं, उनको बताना है कि you cannot enjoy ill-gotten wealth, जो मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट जजमेंट को पढ़ा। उस डर के कारण लोग वापस आएंगे, क्योंकि इसमें पूरी प्रॉपर्टी ज़ब्त होने का भी डर है और उस डर के कारण हम चाहते हैं कि लोग वापस आएं। बाकी तो extradition treaty के तहत ही हमको लोगों को लाना पड़ता है।

माननीय राजीव गौडा जी ने पूछा कि इसमें preventive steps क्या लिए जा रहे हैं ताकि fugitives देश छोड़ कर न जाएं, यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल है। हम सब माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कानून की प्रणाली की एक अपनी मर्यादा है, कोई व्यक्ति को ऐसे ही रोका नहीं जा सकता, जब तक कानूनी व्यवस्था के हिसाब पूरी प्रक्रिया को पूरा न किया जाए। एक तरफ कई माननीय सांसदों ने ऐसे बेसलेस एलिगेशन्स लगाए, जैसे कोई पोलिटिकल टार्गेटिंग हो रही है, लोगों के ऊपर गलत कार्यवाही हो रही है। अगर बिना किसी कानूनी प्रक्रिया के किसी का भी पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त कर लिया गया या किसी को भी रोका गया, तो क्या-क्या अनाप-शनाप एलिगेशन्स लगेंगे, उनका जवाब कौन देगा? क्या किसी का भी पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त करना किसी दरोगा के हाथ में हो सकता है, बिना due process क्या immigration officer किसी को भी देश छोड़ने से रोक सकता है? ये कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं, जो कि कानून से जुड़ी हुई हैं। आप सभी देश के कानून की मर्यादाओं को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का The Fugitive Offenders Bill', जिसको सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने सपोर्ट किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र की मजबूत ताकत का एक और उदाहरण रहेगा कि कैसे जब कोई अच्छी चीज़ हो रही होती है, हम पार्टी लाइन्स को छोड़कर उसको एक साथ सपोर्ट करते हैं। प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा जी ने यह भी पूछा था कि pre-trial and pre-Conviction Confiscation of assets, जिसका मैंने अभी-अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ब्यौरा देते हुए जवाब दिया है। श्री वीर सिंह जी ने अच्छा सवाल पूछा कि इस एक्ट में Investigating Authority कौन सी रहेगी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि Enforcement Directorate under PMLA will be the investigative and implementing authority और किसी व्यक्ति को fugitive economic offender declare करने के लिए ई.डी. के डायरेक्टर और डिप्टी डायरेक्टर स्पेशल कोर्ट के सामने एप्लिकेशन्स फाइल करेंगे, अगर वह भाग कर जाता है।

श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने पूछा था, Why does the company get disentitled if the claim is filed by individual having a controlling right in the Company? यह बहुत अच्छा सवाल था, what about the rights of minority shareholders? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यह आप सभी को ध्यान में होगा कि ऐसे कई cases हुए हैं, जिनमें कंपनी का मालिक minority rights की आड़ में खुद ही एक proxy को खड़ा करके उस कंपनी को protect कर लेता है। This is only to avoid proxy claims on behalf of fugitive economic offenders. अगर कोर्ट को लगता है। कि ये genuine Cases हैं, ये proxy नहीं हैं, तो कोर्ट के पास पूरा अधिकार है कि उस कंपनी के क्या assets ज़ब्त करने हैं और क्या नहीं करने हैं। हर चीज़ कानून निर्धारित नहीं करता है, उसे कोर्ट निर्धारित करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई कंपनी तब तक disentitle नहीं होगी, जब तक facts of the case कानून के समक्ष नहीं रखे जाएंगे और genuinely किसी कंपनी के ऊपर यह एक्शन लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं हो।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक-दो विषयों पर और बोलूंगा। क्या गवर्नमेंट किसी offence को Schedule से omit कर सकती है, ऐसी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आपत्ति जताई है। श्री बिनॉय विस्वम जी, ने भी यह प्रश्न उठाया। यह हम सभी जानते हैं कि अगर हमें बार-बार कानून को बदलना पड़े और यहाँ पर लाना पड़े, तो इस सदन का इतना समय जाएगा कि हम अपने बाकी काम पूरी तरह से नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसे इस Schedule में रखा गया है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता

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हूँ कि Schedule कभी भी बदला जाता है, तो नोटिफिकेशन्स दोनों Houses of Parliament के समक्ष रखी जाती हैं। आपको याद होगा 2-3 साल पहले, 2-3 ऐसे नोटिफिकेशन्स पर Communist सदस्यों ने, मुझे exact नाम नहीं याद आ रहा है, लेकिन शायद राजीव जी या कुछ और था, उन्होंने इस सदन में बहुत विस्तार से ऐसे नोटिफिकेशन्स और Schedule change पर भी चर्चा की थी। माननीय श्री पी.एल. पुनिया जी ने पूछा था कि exclusive court क्यों नहीं create किए जाएं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के offences के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट, exclusive Court ही रहेंगे, इसीलिए सौ करोड़ की सीमा रखी गई है, जिससे इन कोर्ट्स की effectiveness रहे। आखिर में last but not the least, हमारे सदन के बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा कि why are proceedings terminated if the alleged fugitive economic offender appears in person? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक नोटिस दिया जाता है, after all कानून में सभी को एक मौका देना होता है, submit to the law, फिर आगे की कार्यवाही इस कानून में नहीं होगी, लेकिन इससे उसकी माफी नहीं हो जाएगी, बल्कि रेग्युलर कानून के तहत एक्शन होगा और कानूनी प्रक्रिया चलेगी। इस कानून का उद्देश्य है कि लोगों को वापस लाने की चेष्टा की जाए और दूसरे लोगों को भागने से रोकने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए। जितने विषय आए थे, मैंने कोशिश की है कि उन सभी को आपके समक्ष रखें। अगर फिर भी किसी माननीय सदस्य का कोई प्रश्न है, तो बाद में उनसे चर्चा करके मैं उसका समाधान कर सकता हूँ। मैं आप सबसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस बिल को पारित करके सरकार के उन कदमों में मदद करें, जिनके माध्यम से हम इस प्रकार के भगोड़ों को सख्त से सख्त सज़ा देना चाहते हैं।

Thank you. **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian Courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are four Amendments; Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad and Amendments (Nos. 5 to 7) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Mr. Nishad, are you moving the Amendment?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, यह बिल अच्छा है और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन हम यह भी निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो विदेश में भगोड़े

हैं, उनके लिए तो यह बिल आ गया, लेकिन देश में ऐसी तमाम कंपनियाँ हैं, जो गरीबों से छोटी-छोटी बचत की रकम जमा करवाती हैं और फिर उसे लेकर भाग जाती हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप उनके लिए भी आगे कोई कानून बनाने का काम करें। मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kareem, are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I am moving the Amendments.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Amendments have not been circulated. We are not aware of the Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have been circulated.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a valid point of order. The Minister or the Government should have ensured that the Amendments are circulated to the Members. We don't have a Copy ...(*Interruptions*)... We have not seen those Amendments. The Member who has moved would know. We don't know what the Amendments are ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may not have seen it. It is there. It was circulated on 24 July itself.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have not seen it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would come back to that, Anandji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

CLAUSE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (KERALA): Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 2, *after* line 14, the words against whom", the words "proceedings or enquiry of a bank is in place for willful defaulting of loans or" be *inserted*.

(6) That at page 2, line 17, the word "criminal" be *deleted*.

(7) That at page 2, line 18, the word "criminal" be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are three Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 8 to 10) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving the Amendments?

CLAUSE 4 – APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION OF FUGITIVE ECONOMIC OFFENDER AND PROCEDURE THEREFOR

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(8) That at page 3, line 16, *for* the words "any information", the words "all the information" be *substituted*.

(9) That at page 3, line 18, *for* the words "properties or the value of', the words "properties and the value of' be *substituted*.

(10) That at page 3, lines 22 and 23, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there are three Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad and one Amendment (No.11) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Shri Nishad, are you moving the Amendments?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सर, मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving your Amendment?

CLAUSE 5 - ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (KERALA): Sir, I move:

(11) That at page 3, lines 45 and 46, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In clause 7, there are three Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 12 to 14) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving them?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Yes, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, he should have the right to speak on his Amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Amendments have been circulated. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Office tells me that they have circulated it on 24th July, 2018. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, a Member who has moved the Amendment has the right to explain it. We are supporting the Bill. We can't be in such a tearing hurry that the Government does not circulate the Amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If what the Office tells me is wrong... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please ask the Members if they have got the Amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Their duty is they can only make it available. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: All the Members are saying that they have not seen it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether you have seen it or not is a different matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Shri Elamaram Kareem.

CLAUSE 7 – POWER OF SURVEY

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I move:

(12) That at page 4, line 17, *after* the words "any place", the words "in the country" be *inserted*.

(13) That at page 4, lines 18 to 20, be *deleted*.

(14) That at page 4, line 24, *for* the word "request", the word "instruct" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 17, there is one Amendment; Amendment (No. 4) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Are you moving?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः महोदय, मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 26 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REGARDING DISCUSSION ON VARIOUS POINTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am taking seriously what Shri Anand Sharma has said. I will be ordering an enquiry because the Office tells me that Amendments had been circulated on 24th. ...(*Interruptions*).. What happened exactly? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Are you putting it to enquiry? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kalitaji, please; I am ordering an enquiry. I am taking it seriously if some senior Members say that they have not got it. I tell you normally what happens. Amendments are circulated on a particular day. After three or four days, normally, we don't keep track of it. If the issue is something else, we will be making an enquiry.

Now, Motion for reference of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018 to a Select Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I want to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him move it. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, in the hush, it will be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry; not possible. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this '3rd August' has neither been decided here, nor is it acceptable to the Opposition. From tomorrow up to 3rd August, there are nine days. Out of nine days, if you subtract two days, Saturday and Sunday, we have seven days. Which Joint Select Committee on the earth has given report in seven days?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion, please?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It has to be in the next Session only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point has been raised. Let the Minister respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No; you can't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय गोयलः गुलाम नबी जी, आप हमको भी सुन लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः आप तो पहले सर्कुलेट **...(व्यवधान)...**

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** آپ تو پہلے سرکولیٹ ...(مداخلت).

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am on another point. You can reply to both. My point is very simple. I see the list; there is no proportionate representation. Can you review and consider it, and make proportionate representation?

श्री विजय गोयलः पहली बात तो यह है कि जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी बननी थी, आप सब लोगों से बात हुई थी और इसमें यह तय हुआ था...(व्यवधान)...आप मेरी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। इसमें यह तय हुआ था कि 10 दिन के अंदर...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय गोयलः आप सुन तो लीजिए। गुलाम नबी जी, मैं इसके लिए कोई गलत स्टेटमेंट तो नहीं दूंगा **...(व्यवधान)...** आप मुझे बात नहीं कहने देंगे तो मैं कैसे कहूंगा? **...(व्यवधान)...** आप सुनेंगे तो मैं बताऊंगा कि कहाँ हुई थी। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः 10 दिन की बात कहां हुई थी? आप गलत बोल रहे हैं।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** دس دن کی بات کہاں ہوئی تھی؟ آپ غلط بول رہے ہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him have his say; I am not going to decide it in a hurry. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me have his say....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय गोयलः सर, यह बात तय हुई थी।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः नहीं तय हुई थी।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** نہیں طے ہوئی تھی۔

श्री विजय गोयलः आप सुन तो लीजिए। आप बात पूरी ही नहीं करने देते। आप तो सीनियर लीडर हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you address the Chair and then whatever you want to say, say it.

श्री विजय गोयलः चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी की बात हुई थी, उस समय यह बात हुई थी कि इसी सेशन में यह वापस आए, फिर मैंने जो डिप्टी लीडर थे, उनसे बात की। उन्होंने कहा कि आपको 10 दिन देने चाहिए, तो हमने इसको लगभग 10

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री विजय गोयल]

दिन दिए हैं और अगर आपको उसमें शनिवार और रविवार मिलाकर दो दिन कम लगते हैं, तो हम उसको 10 दिन पूरा कराने के लिए तैयार हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन है उसमें यह कोशिश की गई है कि इसमें लगभग सभी महत्वपूर्ण पार्टियों के सदस्यों को रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिल जाए। सर, फिर भी **...(व्यवधान)..** आप सुनिए।

श्री सभापतिः आरग्यूमेंट क्यों करते हैं? I said, I am going to hear.

श्री विजय गोयलः जब हमने आपको सदस्य देने के लिए कहे, जो आपने सदस्य दिए, वे भी include किए गए और अगर इस समय आप रिप्रेजेंटेशन देखेंगे **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिताः आपने दो कहे, हमने दो दिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way, Kalitaji. Please sit down, Kalitaji. The Deputy Leader of your Party and also the Leader of the Opposition is there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय गोयलः इसमें न किसी प्रकार की डिबेट की बात है, न ऐसा है कि कोई इस बिल को न चाहता हो। इसलिए अगर आपको लगता है और आपको कुछ नाम ऐड करने हैं तो मुझे किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आनन्द शर्मा जी से बात करने के बाद ही इसकी तारीख तीन रखी और मैंने आज बीएसी मीटिंग में भी कहा कि हम इसको तीन तारीख रख रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Anand Sharmaji, please. Try to Sort Out ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, first of all, in principle, there was an understanding reached that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee and hon. Chairman was in the Chair when this was raised by the LoP and other leaders in the Opposition, that is, the need for Parliamentary scrutiny. Here is Ancient Monuments Bill; this is not a point that this is an innocuous Bill. That is the shared heritage for centuries and centuries of this country. Now, if the Government feels the necessity to bring an amendment, that justication has to be established through a scrutiny of the Select Committee. Parliament is in Session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what do you want to say?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Select Committee will have to call the experts, stakeholders, and then, they will submit a report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. I would tell the Minister to re-work, discuss and come back tomorrow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But there is another thing, Sir. There is one more thing, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ...(*Interruptions*)... We need to take up the Special Mentions.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will just take ten seconds. Sir, it has been pointed out by the Chief Whip that the Ruling Party has six Members and the Congress Party has two Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That we are not discussing here. It is never done like this. Now, we shall take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav. Not present. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, please lay it on the Table, as there is not sufficient time today. You say, "I am laying it on the Table".

Demand to clean up governance at North-east Indira Gandhi Regional Institute for Health and Medical Sciences

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, it was with great expectations, the people of North-East welcomed the setting up of NEIGRIHMS at Shillong as a premier medicare institution modelled on AIIMS and similar facilities at Chandigarh and Puducherry. Over the years most of the departments came up new fully equipped with state-of-the art infrastructure in labs and OTs with highly qualified professionals manning speciality and super speciality to care for patients flocking from all parts of the region.

Top echelons of the administration have now come under public glare for wrong reasons in the media reports. The Governing Council is not able to sort out the issues through deliberations among members. I am a member of the Governing Council of NEIGRIHMS representing the Parliament, but my efforts to ensure in-depth deliberation of the issues at the Governing Council Meetings have failed.

I urge upon the Centre in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to address the issues early to set at rest the apprehensions in the minds of the poeple of the region and to assure them of corrective action.

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*Laid on the Table.

Demand to get the proposed ₹ 1,425 crore for electrification in Madhya Pradesh released at the earliest

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में विद्युत आपूर्ति में मध्य प्रदेश का अग्रगण्य स्थान है। दिनांक 28.12.2017 को 12,240 मेगावाट बिजली की । आपूर्ति की गई, जो अभी तक का सबसे बड़ा रिकॉर्ड है। "प्रधान मंत्री सहज बिजली घर-घर योजना (सौभाग्य)" केन्द्र द्वारा 25.9.2017 को प्रारम्भ की गई। इसमें 1 लाख 94 हजार घरों को कनेक्शंस प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं। अभी 35 लाख घरों को ऊर्जाकृत किया जाना है। इसमें ऐसे हितग्राही, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, उनसे कोई राशि नहीं ली जाएगी। इसमें केन्द्र शासन 60 प्रतिशत और राज्य शासन 40 प्रतिशत अनुदान देगा। वहाँ 51 में से 11 जिलों को शतप्रतिशत विद्युतीकृत कर लिया गया है। इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए प्रस्तावित 1,425 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शीघ्र प्रदान करने हेतु विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को पूर्व में पत्र भेजा गया है।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि माननीय मंत्री जी राज्य सरकार को यह राशि शीघ्र प्रदान कराएं, जिससे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार एवं आपके द्वारा दिया गया लक्ष्य पूर्ण हो सके।

Demand to grant statehood to Puducherry immediately

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Central Government was giving 70 per cent grant to the Union Territory of Puducherry. This has however reduced periodically and now only 25 per cent grant is being given. The Fourteenth Central Finance Commission recommendations state that all States get 42 per cent grant from the Government of India. So far the Union Territory of Puducherry has however not been included within the purview of the Central Finance Commission, and is not getting any grant. There have been consistent demands to include the Union Territory of Puducherry within the purview of the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission. As far as the Goods and Services Act is concerned, Puducherry is recognised as a State. The Central Government grants Puducherry a share equivalent to other States. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the Union Territory of Puducherry to be considered a State. The Puducherry Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a Resolution to grant Statehood to Puducherry Union Territory, for empowering the Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly of Union Territory of Puducherry. This would enable it to render services and welfare schemes to the people of Puducherry without any obstruction and to speedily implement developmental schemes relating to Port, Industry, Agriculture, Fisheries and Fishermen, Education with Skill Development for enhancing employment to youth, to augment revenue resources, to implement schemes for betterment of Backward Classes, Scheduled Classes and Tribes and to implement developmental schemes. Considering the above reasons seriously, Puducherry needs to be granted Statehood immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas, not present.

Demand to expedite release of ₹ 5,600 crores of unsettled IGST to the Government of Tamil Nadu

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu stands second in total GST collections in the country since the introduction of GST on 1st July, 2017. But, there is a significant shortfall in the settlement of amounts due to Tamil Nadu in the new GST system. The GST operates on the destination principle. The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) collection has to be shared 50:50 by the Centre and the States.

However, a large amount of IGST remains unsettled even after the second provisional settlement of ₹ 50,000 crores made on 27th June, 2018. If the unsettled IGST credit is apportioned to States, Tamil Nadu will receive over ₹ 5,600 crores of additional revenue.

Though our Tamil Nadu is one of the best performers in the country, yet our compensation claims have been very small in proportion to total revenue collected. The Government of Tamil Nadu is facing considerable fiscal stress and our legitimate dues should be paid to us in right time. Otherwise, the amounts of unsettled IGST will continue to increase and will undermine the whole structure and purpose of the GST.

Therefore, I urge the Government to expedite the release of ₹ 5,600 crores of unsettled IGST to Government of Tamil Nadu.

Demand to urge the Government to direct Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to immediately grant funds for inter-caste marriages to applicants waiting since 2016

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was set up to help weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and others in need. The objective was to create awareness about all social issues.

In pursuit of these objectives, Dr. Ambedkar Foundation advertised widely seeking applications for various incentive grants, particularly, for inter-caste marriages. A number of applications were received, particularly, from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

But, even after the applications have been received by the Foundation, there is no productive response or action from Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.

Applicants come from poor backgrounds and spend considerable money making application, getting signatures and fulfilling all the criteria. The lack of response puts applicants in great misery.

[Shri D. Raja]

It is reported that the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has not been responding to RTls received from applicants in this regard. This has left applicants in very dire circumstances. Some applications were made in 2016 and the applicants were asked to get certificates from Members of Parliament, Ministers and MLAS. All this was done, yet, the Foundation has not allocated funds for inter-caste marriages.

Such a situation has caused disenchantment and worry about the functioning of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. I urge the Government to immediately dispose of all the applications that have been pending since 2016 and not burden the poor applicants.

Demand to quicken the process of establishment of Tribal University at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The AP Reorganization Act mandates Government of India for establishment of Tribal University in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh. But, even after four years, the proposed university is yet to see the light of the day. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already given the required land. But the Government of India has allocated just ₹ 1 crore in 2016-17 and ₹ 10 crore in 2018-19 while ₹ 400 crores are required to set up a varsity. Unfortunately, the inordinate delay has made it more of a distant dream.

Tribals are one of the most neglected sections of the society and it is their right to seek opportunities for their holistic growth and it is our bounden responsibility to fulfill them without fail. This Tribal University is essential for delivering twin benefits of education and social upliftment, along with conservation of tribal culture and traditions.

Secondly, the vision and mission of university has not yet been defined. There is no plan regarding the programmes of study to be offered, administration, faculty, admission criteria, syllabus, infrastructure, etc., till date. Moreover, no specific timeline has been prescribed for construction and commencement of academic session in its own campus.

Thirdly, the allocated amount of ₹ 11 crore is too meagre for the purpose and nobody knows about the release and utilization of funds till date.

Hence, I request the Government of India to immediately amend the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007, to facilitate setting up of Tribal University in Vizianagaram and also urge to determine stringent timelines to ensure that promise is delivered soon to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Demand to curb persecution of minority community institutions on frivolous and untenable grounds

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I rise to express my deep concern about the recent incidents following the arrest and detention of inmates of the Missionaries of Charity Home, Nirmal Hriday, located at Jail Road, Ranchi, on trumped up charges of child trafficking.

I strongly deprecate the action of law enforcement authorities egged by overzealous fundamentalist outfits to tarnish the image of the institution founded by the legendary Mother Teresa engaged in serving unwed mothers, orphans and destitutes for decades.

It transpires that an unwed mother having delivered a child wanted to entrust the newborn with the Child Welfare Council and an employee of the Missionaries of Charity enjoying the trust of the orphanage management betrayed the management by handing over the infant to a childless couple through a clandestine deal. Sister M. Prema, Superior General of the Missionaries of Charity at Kolkata, has now come out with a Press release setting the record straight.

It seems that the Centre has alerted all States to probe the functioning of child protection homes run under the Missionaries of Charity. It is reported that the proposed probe is confined only to Shishu Bhawan Homes run by the Missionaries of Charity. I urge the Centre to desist from such actions against charitable institutions run by minorities.

Demand to offer opportunities to labourers for at least 52 days work along with timely payment of their wages under the MGNREGA scheme

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार 'महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना' के तहत रोजगार देने की बात करती है, जबकि सच्चाई यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में इस योजना के मजदूरों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 में 56 लाख मजदूरों ने काम मांगा, जिसके सापेक्ष मात्र 41 लाख मजदूरों को ही काम मिला। इसी प्रकार वर्ष 2016-17 में 48 लाख के सापेक्ष मात्र 36 लाख मजदूरों को काम मिला। मनरेगा में एक साल में 52 दिन मजदूरों को काम देने की बाध्यता है, पर छत्तीसगढ़ शासन ने इसे घटाकर 32 दिन कर दिया है, यह बात आंकड़ों से साफ होती है।

चिंता की बात यह है कि जिन मजदूरों को इस योजना में काम मिला, उनमें तमाम ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें मजदूरों को अभी तक भुगतान नहीं मिला है, जबकि मनरेगा में 15 दिन में भुगतान की बाध्यता है। वर्ष 2016-17 की मजदूरी भुगतान राशि, 40 करोड़ रुपये का अभी तक मजदूरों को भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ के मनरेगा मजदूर भुखमरी की स्थिति में जीने के लिए बाध्य

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

हैं। उनके बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हो रहे हैं और वे दर-दर भटक रहे हैं, पर उनकी सुनवाई कहीं नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में मनरेगा मजदूरों को 52 दिन काम के अवसर प्रदान किए जाएं और भुगतान में विलम्ब न हो, इसे सुनिश्चित किया जाए। यदि भुगतान में 15 दिन से अधिक लगें, तो मजदूरों की राशि पर मजदूरों को ब्याज सहित भुगतान किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 26" July, 2018.

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Demand to grant Statehood to Puducherry immediately (page 476)

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Demand to urge the Government to direct Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to immediately grant funds for inter-caste marriages to applicants waiting since 2016 (pages 477-478)

Demand to quicken the process of establishment of Tribal University at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh (page 478)

Demand to curb persecution of minority community institutions on frivolous and untenable grounds (page 479)

Demand to offer opportunities to labourers for at least 52 days work along with timely payment of their wages under the MGNREGA scheme (pages 479-480)

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