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Wednesday

9 July, 2014

18 Asadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

- Members Sworn (page 1)
- Matter raised in respect of abusive language used in the Lower House (pages 1-4)
- Oral Answers to Questions (pages 4-9)
- Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 9-43)
- Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 44-237)
- Papers Laid on the Table (pages 237-239)
- Messages from Lok Sabha—*Reported*
- Motion Re. Nomination of members to the Committee on Public Accounts (page 239)
 - Motion Re. Nomination of members to the Committee on Public Undertakings (pages 239-240)
 - Motion Re. Nomination of members to the Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs (page 240)
- Motion for election to the Coconut Development Board, Kochi—*Adopted* (page 240)
- Motion for election to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)—*Adopted* (pages 240-241)
- Re. Demand for discussion on Privilege Motion (pages 241-246)

[P.T.O.]

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Matters raised with permission—

Situation arising out of closure of tea gardens, jute mills and major industrial units affecting lakhs of workers (pages 246-250)

Increasing incidents of crimes against women in the country (pages 250-255)

Destroying of files in the Ministry of Home Affairs relating to the records of cabinet meeting held just before the announcement of the news of Gandhiji's assassination (pages 255-265)

Short Duration Discussion

Deficient rainfall prevailing drought conditions and plight of farmers in various parts of the country (pages 266-325)

Matter raised in respect of making payments to sugarcane farmers (pages 325-326)

Special Mentions—*Laid on the Table*

Demand to investigate trafficking of children from orphanages of the country (page 327)

Demand to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities in all Government schools (pages 327-328)

Demand to extend the National Capital Region so as to include certain districts of western U.P. (page 328)

Demand to honour the great Santhal leader, Tilka Manjhi and declare him as the first martyr of India's freedom struggle (pages 328-329)

Demand to provide electricity and loans to the farmers at cheaper rates and other infrastructural facilities (pages 329-331)

Demand to make changes in the land acquisition laws after consultation with farmers and discussion on the matter in the House (pages 331-332)

Demand to withdraw the Ordinance pertaining to transfer of seven Mandals of Telangana to Andhra Pradesh and consider alternative design for Polavaram Dam (pages 332-333)

Demand to make a concrete policy for reporting the crimes against women by newspapers and other media in the country (page 333)

Demand for Central assistance to set up desalination plants for providing drinking water in Tamil Nadu (pages 333-334)

Demand to formulate a plan for development of Khambhat city in Gujarat as a port city (page 334)

Demand to take effective measures for strict compliance of rules under the Contract Labour Act (pages 334-335)

Demand to remove hurdles put by the Portuguese Government in the passage of Goa (Abolition of Proprietorships, Titles and Grants of Lands) Bill, 2014 (pages 335-336)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th July, 2014/18th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

Dr. Prabhakar Kore (Karnataka)

Shri D. Kupendra Reddy (Karnataka)

MATTER RAISED IN RESPECT OF ABUSIVE LANGUAGE USED BY ONE MEMBER IN THE LOWER HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 41... *(Interruptions)*...

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

We do not discuss the Lower House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We appreciate that tradition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह जो रेल बजट है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No papers please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not wave banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't wave papers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can one person speak please? ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, बजट का लीक होना ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, give me one minute ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. O'BRIEN, What do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we do not discuss the Lower House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We respect the tradition. ...*(Interruptions)*..

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What to do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, ...*(Interruptions)*...

2 *Matter raised in....* [RAJYA SABHA] *.....in the Lower House.*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, We respect the tradition. *...(Interruptions)...* We respect it. *...(Interruptions)...* Give me a chance. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: आप यहां मत आइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, जो रेल बजट पेश हुआ है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की घोर उपेक्षा हुई है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We respect the tradition. *...(Interruptions)...* What is discussed in that House is not discussed in this House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What happened in that House is not discussed in this House. *...(Interruptions)...* But the kind of abusive language used by one Member in that House *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't show any newspaper. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We respect this tradition. *...(Interruptions)...* Give me a chance to express myself. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let one person speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. O'Brien, what do you wish to say? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We respect the tradition that what is discussed in that House is not discussed in this House. *...(Interruptions)...* However, the kind of language which was used is totally *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear you. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at nineteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute *...(Interruptions)...* One minute, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I have received notices from some Members. The notices are being examined. Let us get on with the Question Hour now. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 41 *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this was not the matter *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, you ask also the lady Member *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, so many Members have given notices. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Railway Minister must come here and we should be allowed to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question 41. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question 41. Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question 41.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we discussed it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The kind of language which was used ...(*Interruptions*)... You ask any of our colleagues ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please listen to us first. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the language which has been used in the other House ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, suspension of Question Hour ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Question 41 be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)... Any supplementaries? ...(*Interruptions*)... Any supplementaries on the Question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, the answer is tabled on the floor ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have discussed it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, allow us to speak for two minutes ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, kindly allow this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given notice but the kind of abusive language which was used ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't mention the other House here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सारे मीडिया में छपा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have given notice under Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have given notice under Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. Please allow it to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't display banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

IIUS and ASIDE schemes for upgrading industrial infrastructure

*41. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) and the Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) scheme for upgrading industrial infrastructure in the country;

(b) whether the schemes are proposed to be continued in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of assistance given to various industries during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

-
- (a) I.(i) The **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)** was launched in 2003 by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion as a Central Sector Scheme to enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through Public Private Partnership in selected functional clusters. The IIUS 2003 provided Central assistance upto 75% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore. Based on the recommendation of an independent evaluation, the Scheme was Recast in February, 2009; Central assistance was retained upto 75% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 60 crore and for NER/Hilly States, assistance upto 90% of the project cost was introduced. The minimum industry contribution was fixed at 15% for general category States and 5% for NER/Hilly States.
-

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- (ii) The 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' was notified in 2013 for the Twelfth Plan. 'In-principle' approval has been accorded to 18 projects in June 2014. Salient features of MIUS are as under:
1. Central assistance upto 50% (for NER upto 80%) of project cost with ceiling of ₹ 50 crore, limiting sanction upto 2 projects per State;
 2. Project implementation by State Implementation Agency (SIA) such as, State Industrial Development Corporation with minimum mandatory contribution of 25% of the project cost (10% in case of NER);
 3. Projects are to be sanctioned to upgrade infrastructure in Industrial Estates/Parks/Areas. Greenfield Projects could be supported in backward areas, including NER;
 4. 'Two Stage Approval Mechanism' from the previous recast IIUS guidelines has been retained;
 5. Release of Gol grant (3 Installments *viz.* 30:40:30) subject to upfront other Stakeholders' contribution;
 6. Central grant for physical infrastructure is restricted to 25% of the Central grant subject to a ceiling of ₹12.5 crore.
- II.(i) The Department of Commerce is administering the "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports" (ASIDE) Scheme since 2002-03. The main objective of the ASIDE guidelines is to involve States in growth of export by providing assistance to State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for development and export promotion.
- (ii) The outlay of the scheme has two components *i.e.* 80% of the funds (State components) and 20% (Central component). Fund allocation is provided to all the States/UTs on the basis of a formula of last 4 years export plus the population of the State. A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State, scrutinizes and approves the specific projects out of the funds allocated to them under State Components of the scheme. Projects are also approved under Central Component by the Empowered Committee on ASIDE headed by the Commerce Secretary. Empowered Committee would consider assistance for project under ASIDE upto ₹15 Crore.
-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details relating to IIUS and ASIDE are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I**Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)**

State-wise details of Central assistance provided to various industries during the last three years and the current year: (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (current year)
1.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam			30.12	
2.	Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur (Sanction withdrawn vide order dated 28/6/2013 and the SPV refunded the central grant)	Bihar	1.56			
3.	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat		2.77		
4.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	H.P.		15.10	16.93	
5.	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand				12.49
6.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala				
7.	Pandhuma Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		25.80		
8.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur				6.73	
9.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi			2.52	4.83	

10.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	16.68	4.57	12.10
11.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	9.2752		
12.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	15.66		
13.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	16.52		
14.	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2.33		
15.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	4.36	0.45	
16.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,			7.98	
	TOTAL		111.02	71.60	24.59

Statement-II*Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE)*

State-wise fund released during last three years and current year (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Released 2011-12	Released 2012-13	Released 2013-14	Allocation 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.82	36.44	39.09	40.76
2.	Maharashtra	68.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
3.	Haryana	20.85	21.10	21.26	23.26
4.	Karnataka	52.39	45.77	45.77	45.77
5.	Kerala	18.52	16.62	20.94	20.94
6.	Uttar Pradesh	34.13	18.95	46.24	50.04
7.	West Bengal	35.91	31.53	31.53	31.53
8.	Punjab	16.26	14.28	14.28	15.98
9.	Rajasthan	24.42	21.58	21.58	22.14
10.	Odisha	17.90	18.00	18.00	18.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	5.27	5.27	5.27
12.	Gujarat	55.28	64.00	64.00	64.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	22.16	19.40	19.40	19.40
14.	Tamil Nadu	67.27	59.77	60.66	62.18
15.	Assam	27.66	29.41	48.84	48.84
16.	Manipur	4.54	4.56	4.56	4.56
17.	Meghalaya	9.44	11.61	11.61	11.61
18.	Mizoram	3.50	4.30	4.30	4.30
19.	Nagaland	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
20.	Sikkim	2.69	2.70	2.70	2.70
21.	Tripura	10.04	10.25	10.25	10.25
22.	Chhattisgarh	6.66	5.84	5.84	5.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Goa	7.13	6.12	6.12	6.12
24.	Jharkhand	0	3.145	6.29	6.29
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3.53
26.	Bihar	0	3.92	14.51	15.50
27.	Uttaranchal	6.02	2.54	0	5.08
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	5.10
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00
31.	Delhi	0	0	0	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00
34.	Pondichery	0	0	0	0.00
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	560.32	520.81	590.67	616.62	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

IB Report on NGOs Stalling Development Projects

*42. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards an Intelligence Bureau (I.B.) report on Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) stalling development projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted into the findings of the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Adverse reports were received from intelligence agencies against NGOs such as Tuticorin Diocesan Association, Tuticorin, East Coast Research and

Development Trust, Thoothukudi, Centre for Promotion and Social Concern, Madurai and Greenpeace India Society, Chennai. Based on inspections/ investigations, the FCRA registration of Tuticorin Diocesan Association and Centre for Promotion and Social Concern were suspended and their bank accounts frozen. FCRA registration of East Coast Research and Development Trust was cancelled. The inputs received in respect of Greenpeace India Society are being examined to ascertain violations of FCRA, 2010.

Increase in prices of petroleum products

*43. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the product-wise details of increase in prices of petroleum products during the last three months;
- (b) whether Government is actively considering to curtail the number of subsidized LPG cylinders from 12 to 9 per year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is also considering to increase the price of subsidized LPG cylinders on monthly basis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons and rational therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and subsidized domestic LPG since 1.4.2014 at Delhi are given below:-

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Subsidized Domestic LPG	Reason for Increase/ Decrease
	₹/Litre			₹/Cyl.	
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49	14.96	414.00	RSP as on 1.4.2014
16.04.2014	71.41	-	-	-	Reduction in price
13.05.2014	-	56.71	-	-	Increase in price
01.06.2014	-	57.28	-	-	Increase in price
07.06.2014	71.51	-	-	-	Increase in price
25.06.2014	71.56	-	-	-	Increase in rail freight
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84	-	-	Increase in price
Current RSP	73.60	57.84	14.96	414.00	RSP as on 1.7.2014

- (b) to (d) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

Deregulating Pricing of diesel, LPG and kerosene

*44 SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to deregulate the pricing of diesel, LPG and kerosene; and

(b) if so, the details of subsidy given at present on diesel, LPG and kerosene and the method proposed to be adopted to cut down the subsidy to zero level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present. Moreover, in order to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (in retail), PDS kerosene and subsidized domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). In order to reduce under-recovery on sale of diesel and in pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, the Government on 17.01.2013 has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different States/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price. Also effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which was subsequently increased to 9 and to 12 cylinders on 17th January, 2013 and 30th January, 2014 respectively.

Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGPL) effective 1st July 2014, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are currently forced to incur an under-recovery of ₹ 3.40/litre on Diesel (for retail consumers), ₹ 33.07/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 449.17/cylinder (14.2 Kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG. In addition, the Government is providing a subsidy of ₹ 22.58 per cylinder (14.2 kg) on Domestic LPG and ₹ 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene.

Honouring people jailed during emergency period

*45. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to honour the people including those from Bihar who were jailed during emergency by giving them status of 'freedom fighter', if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there have been several representations/demands to Government in this regard;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
 (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) There is no such plan under consideration of the Government to honour the people who were jailed during emergency by giving them the status of 'freedom fighters'.

(b) to (d) A representation from Shri Shiv Kumar Mishr was received through Shri K.C. Tyagi, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) for honouring the people who were imprisoned during emergency by treating them at par with the freedom fighters. A reply has been sent to Shri Mishr intimating that presently there is no such policy to grant pension to those who suffered during emergency.

Undertakings privatised/disinvested

†*46. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the Undertakings under the Ministry which have been privatised/ disinvested till date;
 (b) the Undertaking-wise amount received by Government thereon; and
 (c) whether Government has received information about alleged irregularities in privatisation/disinvestment of the Undertakings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government of India has disinvested in three undertakings under the Ministry of Steel namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) and MOIL Limited.

(b) The undertakings-wise amount realised by the Government by disinvestment is as under:

Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Amount realised (₹ in crore)
SAIL	2550.83
NMDC Ltd.	15921.57
MOIL Ltd.	618.76
TOTAL	19091.16

- (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central assistance to Maharashtra for tackling naxal problem

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

(a) how many people and security forces personnel were killed in the naxal violence in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years;

(b) how much Central assistance has been provided to the State of Maharashtra to tackle naxal violence during last three years;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra utilized all the funds allocated to it for the purpose for which it was given; and

(d) the assessment of Central Government about the utilization of funds by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The details of the number of people/civilians killed and the number of security forces (SFs) personnel killed during the last five years in the naxal violence in the State of Maharashtra is as indicated below:

Year	No. of civilians killed	No. of SFs killed	TOTAL
2009	41	52	93
2010	35	10	45
2011	44	10	54
2012	27	14	41
2013	13	06	19
2014 (upto 30.6.2014)	11	11	22
TOTAL	171	103	274

(b) and (c) The status of allocation/release and utilization of funds allocated to State Government of Maharashtra to tackle naxal violence during last three years is as indicated below:

				(₹ in Lakhs)
	Scheme >	SIS	FPS	SRE
2010-11	Funds released	879.42	Nil	
	Funds utilised	851.06	Nil	1367.17
	% of Funds utilised	96.78%	NA	
2011-12	Funds released	434.25	550	
	Funds utilised	274.05	441.54	762.91
	% of Funds utilised	63.11%	80.28%	
2012-13	Funds released	Nil	Nil	
	Funds utilised	Nil	Nil	460.44
	% of Funds utilised	NA	NA	
2013-14	Funds released	Nil	Nil	
	Funds utilised	Nil	Nil	738.51
	% of Funds utilised	NA	NA	
2014-15	Funds released	Nil	Nil	
	Funds utilised	Nil	Nil	632.50
	% of Funds utilised	NA	NA	(as on 30.6.2014)

Note: (i) SIS = Special Infrastructure Scheme.

(ii) FPS = Construction of Fortified Police Stations Scheme.

(iii) SRE = Security Related Expenditure. SRE is a 'Reimbursement' Scheme *i.e.* the expenditure is first incurred by the State Governments, which is reimbursed by the Central Government, as per the Scheme guidelines.

(d) Under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) funds were released during XIth Plan period to LWE affected States including Maharashtra, for requirement of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, provide secure camping grounds and helipads to strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations outposts located in vulnerable areas etc. However, the State of Maharashtra is slow in utilization of SIS funds due to various factors like difficulties faced by the contractors in mobilization of men, machinery and material for works due to security threats. Also, there has been some delay in completion work of Fortified Police Stations (FPS) under the Scheme 'Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations' on account of various factors like security reasons etc., as some locations are in deep critical core areas, where construction activity cannot

be taken up without a heavy deployment of police/security forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs is monitoring the progress of these works closely and has been advising the State Government of Maharashtra from time to time to complete the works under the schemes 'Construction of Fortified Police Stations (FPS)' and 'Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)' as early as possible. In general, Maharashtra has done well in LWE operations during the last 2 years.

Installation of Doppler Radars in Himalayan region

†*48. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no lesson has been learnt from the severe natural disaster which struck at Kedar Valley and caused huge loss to life and property in June last year and the region remains unsafe even today;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific steps taken by the Government to tackle such a severe disaster in future;

(c) whether Meteorological Department had recommended to install twelve Doppler Radars in the entire Himalayan region, out of which four radars were to be installed immediately in Uttarakhand; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) No, Sir. There have been significant improvements in the overall system and procedures in Uttarakhand.

(b) The State Government of Uttarakhand has taken the following measures by enhancing their preparedness:

- Strengthening of State and District disaster management systems.
- Preparation of State and District disaster management plans.
- Activation of State and District level Emergency Operation Centre on 24x7 basis.
- Coordination with IMD.
- Strengthening of communication and warning dissemination network.
- Setting up of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF).
- Pre-positioning of National Disaster Response Force and SDRF at vulnerable locations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Registration of pilgrims is being resorted to. Photographs and other details of the pilgrims are being recorded.
- Setting up of 52 helipads in vulnerable areas for effective rescue and evacuation.
- Development of alternate routes for road communication.
- Pre-positioning of necessary equipment at vulnerable locations for timely clearance of debris and
- Stocking of essential supplies, medicines and others.

The restoration work of Kedarnath shrine has been undertaken by the Archeological Survey of India. A new bridle path between Rambara and Kedarnath has been constructed along the left bank of Mandakini. Flood protection works are on at full pace. Helipads at Kedarnath, Linchauli, Rambara and Gaurikund have already been activated.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) has informed that in order to improve the accuracy further and to develop a speedier dissemination mechanism, fifteen (15) weather sensitive locations were identified by the State Government. IMD has made arrangements to provide specific forecasts along with suggestive actions to these locations to the focal nodes identified by the State Government of Uttarakhand. Seven-day forecasts and warnings for Chardham and Hemkund yatra are also provided to the State Government authorities and posted on IMD website. Wind and temperature information is also provided on a six-hourly basis, to enable the State Government to regulate the helicopters.

The State Government of Uttarakhand have made necessary arrangements for providing all necessary boarding, lodging, medical and other facilities to the visiting pilgrims. As a result, the Yatra is going on smoothly and people from all across the country are visiting the Shrine. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the region still remains unsafe even today.

(c) and (d) IMD has informed that it has planned to install nine Doppler Weather Radars in Western Himalayan region. Out of these, three are to be installed in Uttarakhand. Action for selection of the sites and the procurement of the instruments has been initiated.

Effect of Iraq crisis on supply of crude oil

*49. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of crude oil from Iraq has been affected by the recent crisis in that country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the preparations of Government to face the situation if the crisis deepens further affecting the supply of crude oil drastically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Currently, there is no impact on import of crude oil from Iraq due to the prevailing crisis in that country. Indian oil companies import Iraqi crude oil from the Basrah terminal located in southern Iraq and the export facilities at Basrah are operational and the loadings of crude oil are going on normally.

(c) In order to deal with any contingency arising out of further deepening in crisis in Iraq, the Indian oil companies have formulated their short and medium term contingency plans. The contingency plans, *inter-alia*, include the following measures:

- (i). The oil companies will approach other term suppliers *i.e.* National Oil Companies of countries with whom they presently have crude oil term contracts for additional volume, over and above the existing planned term lifting, so as to compensate for any reduction in imports from Iraq.
- (ii). The oil companies can also make up any subsequent uncovered shortfall in crude oil availability by increasing spot procurement of high sulphur and low sulphur grades from the international market through the tender route.
- (iii). Standalone refiners *viz* Reliance, Essar and MRPL would be requested to reserve additional stock of HSD/SKO/MS/LPG over and above the normal month to month requirement, to enable the PSU oil marketing companies to meet the domestic demand.
- (iv). In case there is a shortfall in availability of HSD/SKO/LPG from indigenous refineries due to shortfall in crude oil availability, then the same can be imported.
- (v). Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Shipping could also be requested for support regarding priority movement of POL products and berthing of POL tankers, respectively.
- (vi). ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) has equity sweet crude in Sakhalin-I, Imperial (Russia), Sudan (North and South), Brazil and Azerbaijan. Besides these, OVL also has equity sour and heavy crude from Colombia and Venezuela. OVL's share of crude oil can also be brought to India.

Guidelines for police personnel tackling militants

*50. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken as on date by Central Government in consultation with State Governments to frame proper guidelines for police personnel while performing their duty to protect society from possible life threats while facing militants and also for protecting them from unwanted allegations when militants get killed by them during police firing; and

(b) whether Central Government proposes to create a separate Constitutional authority apart from CBI to investigate such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The right of private defence for the body extending to causing death also is covered under section 100 of the IPC. Every State/Union Territory has also developed regulations concerning the use of this right when attacked by militants or any one who is likely to cause death. Only cases which do not fall within the ambit of Section 100 of the IPC are considered for enquiry as to whether the circumstances warranted firing by the Police.

(b) No, Sir.

Policy for fixation of retail consumer price of petro products

†*51. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the product-wise policy for fixation of retail consumer price of petroleum products; and

(b) the measures taken for supply of petroleum products on demand, especially for LPG cooking gas and fixation of sale price for consumers on economic criterion and that for commercial and domestic users separately and the policy regarding ceiling on supply of cylinders per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price of all petroleum products is market determined, except Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG.

As regards Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from refineries. The retail selling price of these products is calculated by taking into account the following elements:

- (i). Price paid to refinery
- (ii). Inland freight up to the market
- (iii). LPG bottling cost
- (iv). Marketing Cost & Margin
- (v). Dealers/Distributors commission
- (vi). Excise duty
- (vii). VAT and local levies

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel sold in retail, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and their prices have not been increased in line with changes in the international market. Based on the refinery gate price effective 1.7.2014, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries of ₹ 3.40/litre on Retail Diesel, ₹ 33.07/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 449.17/cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

(b) The OMCs have reported that the assessment of requirement of LPG in the country is made on annual basis for planning the imports as indigenous production of LPG is less than the demand. The projected demand is monitored on regular basis and necessary changes in the projections are made based on the prevailing sales trend, change in policies or any other factor which may influence the demand. Action is taken accordingly to meet any fluctuation in demand of LPG due to such factors.

The OMCs have further reported that they are meeting the demand of customers registered with them. However, sporadic instances of generation of backlog occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond their control like strikes/agitations by contract labours/transporters/trade unions etc., may occur. The same is met by augmenting supplies to the affected markets and by operating the bottling plants on Sunday/holidays.

With the implementation of capping scheme, it has been decided that each beneficiary will be entitled to 12 subsidized LPG cylinders per annum with effect from 1.04.2014.

Domestic production of natural gas

*52. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the proportion of the State and the private sector in the domestic production of natural gas during the last three years, ending 31st March, 2014;

(b) whether the Ministry has any role in determining the price of natural gas produced by private sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The break-up of natural gas production by public sector companies and private/JV companies during last three years from 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given as under:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Public Sector (MMSCMD)	71.1	71.8	71
Private/JV (MMSCMD)	59.2	39.7	26
TOTAL	130.3	111.5	97
% Share of Private/JV	45.4%	35.6%	26.8%

SOURCE: DGH

(b) and (c) Natural gas price for Private/Joint Venture Sector are governed as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Different Production Sharing Contracts have different provisions for natural gas pricing. Exploration blocks awarded under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) require that the formula/basis on which the prices are determined shall be approved by the Government in accordance with Article 21 of the PSC. The blocks awarded under pre-NELP PSC regime have different provisions which vary from PSC to PSC. Accordingly, role of the Government for gas price approval varies in accordance with the provisions made in the respective PSCs.

Volumetric decline in natural gas production

*53. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India, the fourth largest energy consumer globally, recorded the largest volumetric decline in natural gas production and consumption last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that natural gas production in the country fell a massive 16.3 per cent to 33.7 billion cubic metre from 4.3 bcm in previous year; and

(c) if so, the special measures being taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The domestic gas production in Indian during the calendar year 2013-14 was 35.41 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) as compared to 40.68 BCM gas produced in the year 2012-13, resulting in a volumetric decline of about 12.95%.

The natural gas consumption also declined in the year 2013 to 52.22 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) as compared to 60.03 BCM in 2012.

(c) Following policy measures have been undertaken by the Government to increase oil/gas exploration and production activities in the country:

- Shale Gas and Shale Oil Policy have been announced by the Government of India in October, 2013 for National Oil Companies (NOCs) to explore and exploit shale oil and gas resources in nomination regime acreages.
- Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas held by the Contractors after the expiry of exploration period has been announced in 21.10.2013.
- Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basin has been approved in 27th February, 2014.

Incidents of murders, riots and rapes in the country

†*54. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of incessant incidents of murders, riots, rapes, etc. in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government proposes to hold consultations or conferences with States or proposes to set up a special force to keep a tab on such incidents with a view to maintain law and order in the country;

(c) whether a few States of the country have seen a spate in incidents like riots, rapes, murders in the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is taking any measures or making any appropriate policy to prevent such incidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There has been incidents reported on incidents regarding the disturbance of law and order have been reported from various States/UTs involving incidents of murders, riots, rapes. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

responsible for the prevention, detection registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The information during the year 2011-2013 on murder, riots and rapes is given in the Annexures respectively [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 4, 5 and 6]. Steps were taken to control the same by issuing necessary Advisories from time to time for the prevention of such incidents and also by taking various follow up measures and conferences at the Prime Minister's and the Home Minister's level with the State authorities in order to prevent the recurrence of such untoward incidents. The Government of India has issued the following advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women.

- (i). Advisory on Crimes against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 4.09.2009.
- (ii). Advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the representation of women in Police to 33%.
- (iii). Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of the territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
- (iv). Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
- (v). Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.

On the legislation front, the Government of India has enacted the following Acts:

- (i). The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children was initiated on 19th June, 2012
- (ii). Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- (iii). Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- (iv). Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (v). Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and
- (vi). Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

Guidelines and protocols for medical-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence have also been issued by the Government.

The Government has also taken measures for amendment in the Criminal Law for prevention of such incidents in the country thereby causing resentment and deterioration

of law and order situation. As per the amended law, a rape convict can be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 20 years, which may extend to remainder of the convict's natural life. It also provides for the death sentence to repeat offenders. And for the first time, stalking and voyeurism have been defined as non-bailable offences if repeated for a second time, while acid attack convicts can get a 10-year jail sentence.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Government to support initiatives by the Government and NGOs working towards protecting the dignity and ensuring safety of women in India with participation of the various associated Ministries to work out details of the structure, scope and the application of the fund at a cost (One Time) of Rs. 204.25 crore, recurring expenditure (Operational Cost for 5 Years) of Rs. 102.12 crore and expenses for the central monitoring and evaluation project management unit of approx Rs. 15.32 crore (total Rs. 321.69 crore). In pursuance to this, an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform was envisaged for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that helps to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance. Distress/emergency alarms generated by landlines/mobiles and more specifically generated by women through mobile phone applications or individual devices pioneered by the Deptt. of Information Technology (DIT) would be tracked. The proposed system is to be implemented in the 113 identified cities identified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development which includes 53 cities having a population of more than million and which are headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts.

Mandatory use of Hindi language in social media

*55. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any circular to its departments and to State Governments imposing mandatory use of Hindi language in social media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Department of Official Language issues circulars from time to time for the use of Hindi in electronic media by Ministries/Departments of Central Government. However, no such circular has been issued to the State Government .

(b) The Department of Official Language issues circulars from time to time for implementation of official language policy as per the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Languages Rules, 1976. In compliance to the same, D.O. No. 12015/13/2013-OL (Tech) dated 17.09.2013 has been issued.

In continuation of the same, O.M. No. 12019/03/2014-O.L.(Deposited) dated 10.03.2014 has been issued to all Ministries/Department/Subordinate Offices/Undertakings/Corporations/Banks and officials of Government of India to use Official Language Hindi or bilingual (Hindi and English) on official accounts of social media. It was also requested to issue necessary directions to all the attached/subordinate offices/undertakings etc. located in 'A' Region *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In compliance of the above Ministry of Home Affairs issued Circular No 11020/01/2013-Hindi dated 27th May, 2014.

Expert group to examine pricing policy of petroleum products

*56. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up an Expert Group or Committee to examine the pricing policy of petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG, and to recommend a viable and sustainable strategy;

(b) if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed for giving its recommendations; and

(c) if so, by when the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations and if already submitted, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted an Expert Group on 12th June, 2013 to advise on Pricing Methodology for Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh. The Expert Group in its report submitted to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 30th October, 2013, has *inter-alia* recommended continuation of the existing pricing mechanism based on TPP/IPP for sensitive petroleum products and a policy of phased increase in the price of Diesel, LPG and Kerosene combined with expansion of direct cash transfer scheme so as to reduce the level of subsidies and bring down the diversion of the same.

Air support for security forces in Maoist affected areas

*57. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to seek air support for the security forces operating in the areas affected by the Maoist insurgency;

(b) whether the concerned State Governments have been consulted in this connection; and

(c) whether Government is going to call the Chief Ministers of the affected States for a conference to decide the future strategy on combating Maoist activities in some States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present, a total number of 11 helicopters of both Indian Air Force and Border Security Force have been provided to support the security forces deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. Out of these, 6 MI-17 helicopters of Indian Air Force are located at Ranchi in Jharkhand, Raipur and Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh. Out of 5 Dhruva helicopters of BSF, 3 are placed at Raipur and 2 at Ranchi. These helicopters are available for use as per operational requirements in all Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. In addition, the LWE affected States have been permitted to hire helicopters under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, on need basis.

The availability of helicopters acts as an important force multiplier and helicopters are extremely useful to the security forces in casualty evacuation and movement of reinforcement in times of need. However, divulging any strategic plan of the Government regarding increasing or widening the role of air support or otherwise, to combat Maoist insurgency will not be in the interest of National Security.

(c) Yes, Sir. Meetings with the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries/Director Generals of Police of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States are held from time to time to review and monitor various security and development related measures adopted to deal with LWE insurgency. In these meetings, strategy and tactics to be adopted to combat LWE insurgency are also discussed. The last such meeting was held on 5.06.2013.

Amenities and security arrangements at temples and monuments

*58. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken for providing amenities to the tourists visiting temples and monuments during the last three years and the current year in Telangana State;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details of allocation and expenditure incurred on the same during the above period including Telangana State; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to provide adequate security to such monuments including in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There are 137 centrally protected monuments under the

jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in united Andhra Pradesh including 8 centrally protected monuments in Telangana State. The list of centrally protected monuments in Telangana State is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Providing basis facilities/amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to the tourists visiting centrally protected temples and monuments and sites are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per needs and resources. Further, improvement and up gradation of these public amenities is a continuous process. Basis public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments, as also at majority of those protected monuments that are visited by a large numbers of tourists. The expenditure incurred on providing tourist-related amenities at the centrally protected monuments and sites in the country including Telangana State during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Archaeological Survey of India has deployed regular watch and ward staff and has also engaged the services of private security guards and State Armed Guards and CISF personnel at select monuments for the safety and protection of centrally protected monuments and the tourists visiting the monuments/sites in the country including Telangana State. The State-wise list of watch and ward is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

List of centrally protected monuments in Telangana State

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Place	District
1.	Thousand Pillared Temple	Hanamkonda	Warangal
2.	Ramappa Temple	Palampet	Warangal
3.	Warangal Fort, Defences and Gateway	Warangal	Warangal
4.	Pre-historic Site	Janampet	Khammam
5.	Charminar	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
6.	Golconda Fort	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
7.	Ancient Mound	Kondapur	Medak
8.	Alampur Temples	Alampur	Mahaboobnagar

Statement-II

Expenditure incurred for providing tourists related amenities at centrally protected monuments

(₹ in lacs)

SI. No.	Name of State	Name of circle	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	100.22	--	--
2.	Assam	Guwahati	38.85	16.50	8.84
3.	Bihar	Patna	20.53	17.37	14.17
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	21.69	35.48	33.03
5.	Goa	Goa	14.06	6.19	22.15
6.	Gujarat	Vadodara	57.26	76.01	22.93
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3.00	5.93	6.98
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	16.56	13.25	9.29
		Leh Mini Circle	2.00	1.50	19.99
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	5.57	2.77	15.13
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	13.90	52.00	46.64
		Dharwad	23.96	9.35	4.77
11.	Kerala	Thrissur	0.90	5.98	44.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	51.60	54.63	10.86
13.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	84.74	41.22	38.67
		Mumbai	14.03	11.20	19.23
14.	Nagaland	Guwahati	--	2.00	--
15.	NCT Delhi	Delhi	113.38	75.83	64.92
16.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	25.23	28.16	23.52
17.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh	3.29	17.70	49.04
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	92.77	90.97	129.93
19.	Telangana	Hyderabad	103.83	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	16.58	32.59	30.76
21.	Tripura	Guwahati	1.15	6.34	--
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	66.85	201.97	29.65
		Lucknow	59.16	113.89	21.71
		Patna	8.86	2.85	7.34
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	--	--	7.80
24.	West Bengal and Sikkim	Kolkata	6.97	13.47	7.04
TOTAL			966.94	935.15	688.58

Statement-III*List of number of Watch and Ward Staff (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle/Branch	Monument Attendants of ASI	Private Security Guards	CISF Personnel	State Armed Guards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	119	122	279	-
		Lucknow Circle	102	40	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	124	100	-	-
		Mumbai Circle	72	107	-	-
3.	Karnatka	Bangalore Circle	159	132	-	10
		Dharwad Circle	106	111		10
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	302	133	-	14
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	105	34	-	-
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	87	57	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	132	22		-
8.	Punjab-Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	51	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	321	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	215	388	317	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	13	28	-	-
12.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	45	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	197	04	-	15
14.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	119	80		72 Home Guards
15.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	90	65	-	12
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	84	-	-	-
		Mini Circle Leh	10	-		
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	33	-	-	-
18.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	104	70		-
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	37	-	-	10
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	14	-	-	-
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	15	-	-
		Science Division (All India)	64	-	-	-
		Excavation Branch, Patna	9	-	-	-
		Epigraphy Branch, Mysore	5	-	-	-
		Epigraphy, Lucknow	2	-	-	-
		Horticulture Division (All India)	973	-	-	-
TOTAL			3418	1508	596	143

Districts affected by Maoist/Naxal organisations

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

(a) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of the districts affected by Maoist/Naxal terror organisations in the country;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of the casualties of security personnel and civilians that have been reported in the last three years and the number of Left Wing Extremists (LWE) who have been captured or killed; and

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Some overground/underground activities of LWE groups were reported from 182 districts of 20 State/Union Territories in 2013. The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of the districts which witnessed Maoists/Naxal activities is given in Statement-I (*See* below). However, out of the 182 districts, only 76 districts (shown as bold in the annexure) witnessed LWE violence.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise details of the casualties of security force personnel and civilians and the number of Left Wing Extremists captured or killed in India during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE menace Security related Measures; Development related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of local communities and public perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest

land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 1.01.2008 and have been further amended on 6.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act. Special attention is given so that the implementation of this Act is effectively undertaken in the States, so that its aims and objects are fully achieved.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

Statement-I

List of the districts with LWE activities/violence-2013

Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)	Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)
1.	Andhra Pradesh Khammam	16.	Sonitpur
2.	Visakhapatnam	17.	Tinsukia
3.	Adilabad	18.	Bihar Arwal
4.	East Godavari	19.	Aurangabad
5.	Hyderabad	20.	Begusarai
6.	Karimnagar	21.	Bhojpur
7.	Nalgonda	22.	East Champarn
8.	Prakasam	23.	Gaya
9.	Srikakulam	24.	Gopalganj
10.	Vizianagaram	25.	Jamui
11.	Warangal	26.	Jehanabad
12.	Arunachal Pradesh Lohit	27.	Lakhisarai
13.	Assam Dibrugarh	28.	Munger
14.	Golaghat	29.	Muzaffarpur
15.	Kamrup	30.	Nalanda

Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)	Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)
31.	Patna	57.	Narayanpur
32.	Rohtas	58.	Raigarh
33.	Saran	59.	Rajnandgaon
34.	Sheohar	60.	Sukma
35.	Sitamarhi	61.	Bilaspur
36.	Vaishali	62.	Balrampur
37.	Araria	63.	Durg
38.	Bhagalpur	64.	Mahasamund
39.	Banka	65.	Raipur
40.	Darbhangha	66.	Surajpur
41.	Kaimur	67.	Surguja
42.	Khagaria	68.	Delhi
43.	Nawada	69.	North District
44.	Saharsa	70.	Outer District
45.	Siwan	71.	North East District
46.	West Champaran	72.	New Delhi
47.	Chhattisgarh	73.	East District
	Balod	74.	South District
48.	Bastar	75.	South East District
49.	Bijapur	76.	Gujarat
50.	Dantewada	77.	Ahmadabad
51.	Dhamtari	78.	Haryana
52.	Gariyabandh	79.	Mahendargarh
53.	Jashpur	80.	Jharkhand
54.	Kanker	81.	Bokaro
55.	Kondagaon	82.	Chatra
56.	Koriya		Deoghar
			Dhanbad
			Dumka
			East Singhbhum

Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)	Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)
83.	Garhwa	108.	Kerala Kozhikode
84.	Giridih	109.	Mallapuram
85.	Godda	110.	Alappuzha
86.	Gumla	111.	Ernakulam
87.	Hazaribagh	112.	Kasargod
88.	Jamtara	113.	Thrissur
89.	Khunti	114.	Kannur
90.	Latehar	115.	Wayanad
91.	Lohardaga	116.	Madhya Pradesh Balaghat
92.	Palamu	117.	Shadol
93.	Pakur	118.	Maharashtra Gadchiroli
94.	Ranchi	119.	Gondia
95.	Ramgarh	120.	Odisha Bargarh
96.	Saraikele-Kharswan	121.	Bolangir
97.	Simdega	122.	Gajapati
98.	West Singhbhum	123.	Kalahandi
99.	Koederma	124.	Kandhamal
100.	Sahibganj	125.	Koraput
101.	Karnataka Chikmagloor	126.	Malkangiri
102.	Dakshina	127.	Nuapada
	Kannada	128.	Rayagada
103.	Bangalore	129.	Sundergarh
104.	Kodagu	130.	Subarnpur
105.	Mysore	131.	Angul
106.	Shimoga	132.	Deogarh
107.	Udupi	133.	Ganjam

Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)	Sl. No.	Name of Districts (Activities/violence affected)
134.	Keonjhar	159.	Allahabad
135.	Mayurbhanj	160.	Ballia
136.	Nabarangpur	161.	Chandauli
137.	Nayagarh	162.	Ghazipur
138.	Sambhalpur	163.	Jalaun
139.	Punjab Barnala	164.	Mirzapur
140.	Bathinda	165.	Sonebhadra
141.	Faridkot	166.	Sambhal
142.	Fazilka	167.	Uttarakhand Almora
143.	Firozpur	168.	U.S. Nagar
144.	Gurdaspur	169.	Nainital
145.	Mansa	170.	Pauri Garhwal
146.	Moga	171.	Pithoragarh
147.	Patiala	172.	West Bengal West Medinipur
148.	Sangrur	173.	Bankura
149.	Chandigarh	174.	Burdwan
150.	Tamil Nadu Coimbatore	175.	Birbhum
151.	Dharampur	176.	Darjeeling
152.	Dindigul	177.	East Midnapore
153.	Erode	178.	Kolkata
154.	Krishnagiri	179.	Malda
155.	Madurai	180.	Murshidabad
156.	Theni	181.	North Dinajpur
157.	Tripura North Tripura	182.	Purulia
158.	Uttar Pradesh Azamgarh		

Note: The districts shown in Bold (76 districts) witnessed LWE violence.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Civilians killed, Security Forces (SFs) killed, Naxals killed and arrested in the country during last three years

State	2011				2012			
	No. of Civilians killed	No. of SFs killed	No. of Naxals killed	No. of Naxals arrested	No. of Civilians killed	No. of SFs killed	No. of Naxals killed	No. of Naxals arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	9	0	4	158	12	1	3	312
Bihar	60	3	14	428	34	10	5	428
Chhattisgarh	124	80	34	509	63	46	38	404
Jharkhand	149	33	16	380	134	29	7	384
Karnataka	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Kerala	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2
Maharashtra	44	10	3	94	27	14	4	78
Odisha	39	14	23	171	31	14	10	187
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	6

Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maharashtra	13	6	39	11	11	8	3	3	3	3
Odisha	28	7	129	13	0	5	48	48	48	48
Telangana	3	1	88	3	1	0	23	23	23	23
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
West Bengal	0	0	21	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Assam	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	282	115	1397	119	60	38	694	694	694	694

NGOs receiving foreign funds in Karnataka

*60. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of organisations receiving foreign funding in the State of Karnataka;
- (b) the year-wise quantum of foreign funding they have received in the last ten years;
- (c) whether any enquiry with respect to these organisations was conducted and if so, the result thereof;
- (d) whether any of these organizations have been associated with Mid-Day-Meal Scheme of Government of India/State Government; and
- (e) if so, the names and details of these organisations and total amount received by the organisations, if any, for serving food for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The total number of organisations registered under the FCRA, 2010 in the State of Karnataka is 2989. A list of names of these organisations is given in Annexure. [See Appendix 232 Annexure No. 7]

(b) The details are available from the year 2006-07 onwards. The quantum of foreign funding received by these organisations from 2006-07 to 2012-13 is given the Statement-I (See below).

(c) During 2013-14, inspections of 24 NGOs were conducted and compounding penalty was imposed on 17 NGOs.

(d) and (e) Under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme Central assistance under various components is released to the State/UT. As per the information made available by the State of Karnataka in the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2014-15, the list of Voluntary organizations district-wise serving Mid-Day-Meal is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of foreign contribution received by Associations of Karnataka*

Block Year	No. of Associations who submitted Annual Returns	Foreign Amount (in INR)
2012-2013	1399	11280704720.66
2011-2012	1657	11042804835.38
2010-2011	1640	10020096972.34
2009-2010	1618	10522229354.86
2008-2009	1674	10402580136.71
2007-2008	1604	9299403379.69
2006-2007	1633	11137724844.36

Statement-II*List of voluntary organizations district-wise serving Mid-Day-Meal*

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Name					Total
		NGO	Trust	Youth Club NYK	Others (Please Specify)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Bangalore(U)	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON) Admya Chethana Foundation Mohishin Sharita Foundation Aklla Karnataka Kannada Kasthuri Kala Sangha Samarthanhanam Trust for the Disabled Pragathi Foundation IPDP Gill-Gal Kanna Seva Samiti Priya Charitable Trust Annapurna Trust Om Shakti Temple Samiti Sai Mandali Trust Sathyasai Subramanya Shasthri Trust Ashakkana Seva Samiti Taj Charitable Trust Bangaluru Cantonment Rotary Trust Thirupuvanam Foundation					
2.	Chitradurga	No NGO					
3.	Davanagere	Sri Asarsh Rural Education Society					
4.	Shimoga	No NGO					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Banglore (R)	Karuna Seva Samiti Graminabyudaya Samstha Nandadeep Disabled Education Rehabilitation Society				
6.	Ramnagra	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON)				
7.	Kotar	Annapumeshwari Old Age Welfare Society SARC Society Kamadenu Women's Welfare Society Taj Charitable Trust Women's Welfare Society Adarsh Women's Union				
8.	Chikkaballapur	Gajanana Self Help Group Durgam Charitable Trust Ambedkar Rural Education Society				
9.	Tumkur	No NGO				
10.	Mysore	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON) Murugarsjanra Mata				
11.	Mandya	No NGO				
12.	Chamarajanagar	JSS Vidya Peeta				
13.	Kodagu	No NGO				
14.	Hassan	Sukashatra Chllume Mata				
15.	Chikkamagalur	No NGO				
16.	Manglore (DK)	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON)				
17.	Udupi	Sri Krishna Mata Sri Durga Perameshwari Mata				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Dharwad	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON) Admya Chethana Foundation				
19.	Uttara Kannada	Samartha Krishi and Rural Development Society Chaithanya Niranthara Savings and School Group Akkamahedevi Women's Group				
20.	Haveri	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON) Admya Chethana Foundation Adarsha Foundation				
21.	Gadag	No NGO				
22.	Belagaum	Smrudhi Seva Society Adarsha Education Society United Education Society Samarth Rural Development Society Sri M.G.C Shivappalsh Shivayogigal Mata Shri Garugadadashwara Sansthana Hire Mata Shri Grushantheshwara Janaksyana Prathshtana Shri Gachchina Mata Shri Motagl Mata Aklla Karnataka Samstha Pragathipara Rural Development Society Purnima Rural Development Society				
23.	Bagalkot	Sri Holshucheshwara Education and Rural Development Society				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Suraj Rural Development Society				
		Samagra Rural Development Society				
		Samagra Rural Development Seva Society				
		Rajeswari Sthri Shakti Self Help Group				
24.	Bijapur	Nagamanl Society				
		Sahayoga Rural Development Society				
		Rich Society				
		Idea Society				
25.	Bidar	No NGO				
26.	Bellary	Akshaya Pathra Foundation (ISKON)				
27.	Gulbarga	Admya Chethana Foundation				
		Shrivamandhra Jamoddara Trust				
		Balaji Education Trust				
		Shri Annapurmeshwari VV Society				
		Bachapari Bachav Teleem Dlava				
		Tahsrik Naimohals				
		Raghsvedra VV Society				
		Lambani VV Society				
		Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad VV Society				
		Prathmba Seva Society				
		Sangama Tatak Level Women's Group				
		Jeela Matha Self Help Group				
		Gajanana Thanna Society				
		Vimukthi Sthana Darshana Educational Society				
		Smathi Ramabal Ambedkar Educational Society				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sri Adpada Appanna Educational and Kalyana Trust				
		SETC Society Chicholl				
		Talukti Veerashina Samiti				
		Vishwaganga Educational And Rural Development Society				
		SETC Society				
28.	Koppal	No NGO				
29.	Raichur	No NGO				
30.	Yadgir	Chethana Educational & Self Group				
		Chanda Huseni Shri Shakthi Society				
		Sri Lakshmi Smt. Shakthi Society				
		Sri Ramamma Devi Smt. Shekthi Society				
		Vishwachetana Educational and Rural Development Society				
		Nirmala Devi Women's Group				
		Matha Menkyeshwari Women's Group				
		Sri Shanthaveera Swami Educational Society				
		Alkuni Jalayana Society				
		Narasppa Chintanapa Memorial Educational Society				
		Gnanaganga Women's VV Educational Society				
		Hamaraddy Mahamma Women's Society				
		Devara Daslmayya Educational and Rural Development Society				
		Vishwaganga Educational Rural Development Society				
		Rajanando Educational and Health Rural Development Society				
TOTAL						
NGO : Non Governmental Organization NYK : Nehru Yuva Kendra						

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Import duty on Chinese bicycles**

†262. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed 30 per cent and 20 per cent import duty on Chinese bicycles and their parts, respectively to save the domestic bicycle industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that importers are importing Chinese bicycles and parts through Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and are indulging in evasion of import duty in large amount; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to save the bicycle industry of the country and to check evasion of the import duty and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Bicycles attract basic customs duty (BCD) of 30% while specified parts of bicycles attract BCD of 20%.

(b) China is the largest exporter of bicycles and parts thereof to India. However, import data for 2013-14 shows no evidence of increase in imports of bicycles and parts from Sri Lanka and in case of Bangladesh, while there is increase in imports of bicycles in value terms there is no surge in imports of bicycle parts.

(c) Based on representations received alleging violation of Rules of origin in imports of such commodities through Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, the CBEC has on 31.1.2014 initiated a verification process on certificate of origin received under SAFTA, SAPTA and ISLFTA for import of cycles and cycle parts. Separately, the Department of Commerce has also taken up with the State Governments advising them to procure (as per State Government schemes) Indian manufactured bicycles with indigenous parts to protect the cause of the domestic industry.

SEZs in operation

263. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) scheme launched a few years back was a failure as only a fraction of the SEZs formally approved are in operation;

(b) if so, the details of the SEZs approved and in operation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the problems being faced which are hampering the implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) the approach of Central Government towards this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In short span of about eight years since SEZs Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 565 SEZs out of which 388 have been notified. Presently, a total of 185 SEZs are exporting. Out of the total employment provided to 12,83,309 persons in SEZs as a whole 11,48,605 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act has come into force. This is apart from millions of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from the SEZs has increased from ₹ 4,76,159 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 4,94,077 crore in 2013-14, registering a growth of 4%. There has been overall growth of export of 2,063% over past eight years (2005-06 to 2013-14). The total investment in SEZs till 31st March, 2014 is ₹ 2,96,663 crore approximately, including ₹ 2,73,379 crore in the newly notified SEZs set up after SEZ Act, 2005.

(c) and (d) The SEZs sector has seen a sharp slowdown due to a number of reasons including uncertain fiscal regime for SEZs, global slowdown in exports etc. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ Scheme.

Review of FDI in multi-brand retail sector

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

- (a) whether Government is reviewing the policy of allowing Foreign Direct Investment in the multi-brand retail sector, reversing the earlier policy;
- (b) if so, what are the consequences in not getting FDI in the said sector;
- (c) whether not allowing FDI would reduce the confidence of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and multinational trading partners in Government; and
- (d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to boost the confidence level of Foreign investors and to bring in more FDIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No decision has been taken in the matter.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Roadmap for expanding reach of LPG to remote areas

265. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to expand the reach of LPG to remote areas the Ministry has laid down a roadmap for the Oil Marketing Companies to release of 5.5 crore LPG connections by 2015 through small LPG distribution agencies;

(b) whether the Ministry has also approved pilot projects for distribution of LPG through smart cards under the PDS to prevent diversion and leakages in the distribution network;

(c) if so, whether later on this would increase coverage of 75 percent of the population; and

(d) if not, whether any other alternative scheme has been proposed if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Vision-2015 formulated by the Government envisages raising the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, including the rural areas.

For expansion of LPG network especially in rural/remote areas, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are appointing regular LPG distributors as well as distributors under scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojana (RGGLVY).

As on 01.06.2014, OMCs have appointed 10893 regular LPG distributorships and 3180 RGGLVs covering 64.7% of households in the entire country.

Presently, there is no scheme under consideration for distribution of LPG through smart cards under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Decline in tea production in Assam and West Bengal

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

(a) whether tea production in Assam and West Bengal has declined steeply due to a spell of bad weather and is expected to record a shortfall of 30 million kg this season commencing March 2014;

(b) whether the Central budgetary support for plantations decreased from ₹ 501 crores in 2012-13 to ₹ 369 crore in 2013-14;

(c) whether besides its large quotient of fixed costs, from manure to herbicides and wages, the industry needs infrastructural help in expanding irrigation canals; and

(d) whether Government would consider increase in outlay for Tea Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Tea production during the months of April and May, 2014 declined by 30.72 million Kilograms (kgs.) compared to the production during the corresponding period of 2013. However, the production during January to March 2014 had gone up by 8.37 million kgs compared to corresponding period of 2013. Most of the tea growing regions have received good rainfall during June thereby increasing the prospect of making good the shortfall during the ensuing peak cropping months.

(b) The total budgetary support for plantations including tea, coffee, rubber and spices was Rs. 471.81 crores in 2013-14 against Rs. 520.17 crores in 2012-13.

(c) Strengthening of irrigation infrastructure plays a crucial role in enhancing the capacity of the tea industry to cope with ill effects of climate change and prolonged dry spells.

(d) Government is committed to providing support to the Tea Board through adequate financial outlays for carrying out its mandated functions.

Facilitating export of value added marine food products

267. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the various measures taken by Government to facilitate the export of value added marine food products and fishery products in India, particularly in coastal Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala;

(b) the details of various measures taken by the Central Government to promote the production and export of the value added fishery and other marine food products in the country; and

(c) the funds provided so far for various States/Union Territories to increase and improve the infrastructure facilities and fish drying yards in all these above said places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has taken various measures to promote the production and facilitate exports of value added marine food products and fishery products in the country including coastal Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. These are:

- (i). Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP),
- (ii). Financial assistance for acquisition of machinery for tuna cannery/processing of value added tuna product.
- (iii). Financial assistance for Chilled Tuna for export,
- (iv). Interest subsidy assistance for seafood units to facilitate upgradation,
- (v). Development Assistance for export of Ornamental/Aquarium Fishes/Live Aquarium Plants, and
- (vi). Sea Freight assistance scheme etc.

(c) Several forms of Financial assistance have been extended by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) to different States/Union Territories for improving the infrastructure facilities for marine products. These are as under:

- (i). Scheme for Technology Upgradation for Marine Products,
- (ii). Large cold storages for storing fish and fishery products,
- (iii). Financial Assistance for setting up of modern Ice Plants/renovation of the existing Ice plants,
- (iv). Distribution of insulated fish boxes at subsidised costs etc.

The details of funds provided under different Schemes to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during the last three years to increase and improve the infrastructure facilities is as under:

	2011-12						2012-13			2013-14		
	Kerala		Andhra Pradesh		Tamil Nadu		Kerala		Andhra Pradesh		Tamil Nadu	
Technology Upgradation for Marine Products	185	152.08	439.9	0	214.14	81.7	100	356.02	149.5			
Large cold storage for storing fish and fishery products	43.6	84.45	91.25	0	115.04	0	96.99	51.34	21.72			
Financial Assistance for setting up of modern Ice plants/renovation of the existing Ice plants	0	0	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	8.35			
Distribution of insulated fish boxes at subsidized costs	8.05	0.95	3.81	4.11	1.19	0	3.11	2.89	0			

Decline in performance of manufacturing sector

268. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturing sector has witnessed a decline in performance and lost 5 million jobs during last 10 years;

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

(c) whether the alarming level of Current Account Deficit and corresponding adverse balance of payments position need immediate remedial plans by Government in this regard in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The performance of the manufacturing sector, in terms of its annual growth, has been fluctuating during the last 10 years. After experiencing double digit growth during 2005-06 to 2007-08 and in 2009-10, the growth of the manufacturing sector slowed down considerably during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The reasons for the decline in growth of manufacturing sector in recent years *inter-alia* are moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world etc.

Employment and unemployment estimates are disseminated in the specific rounds of Survey by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Planning Commission, *inter-alia* using the available NSSO Survey results at that time etc. estimated in the Twelfth Plan document that employment in manufacturing which had increased from 44.05 million in 1999-2000 to 55.77 million in 2004-05, had thereafter declined by 5 million to 50.74 million in 2009-10.

NSSO provides only sector-wise 'Work Participation Rates' (WPR), not sector-wise number of people employed. As per 61st and 68th rounds on 'Employment and Unemployment' by NSSO, the per thousand distributions of usually employed persons in the manufacturing sector is as given in the table below:

Per thousand distribution of usually employed persons in manufacturing sector

NSS Round (Survey Period)	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
61 st (2004-05)	79	84	235	282
68 th (2011-12)	81	85	224	231

Source : NSSO

(c) and (d) In response to persisting high level of Current Account Deficit (CAD) at 4.7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012-13, the Government has taken a number of measures to control CAD and improve the Balance of Payments situation. These include measures for boosting exports, curtailing non-essential imports, measures for reducing gold imports, improving capital inflows and reducing volatility in the foreign exchange market. As noted in Reserve Bank of India's Fiscal Stability Report June 2014, with modest recovery in key partner economies and policy measures that had been taken, the trade balance improved during 2013-14. Thus, the current account which had been under stress since 2011-12 was brought to a sustainable level during 2013-14 and CAD fell from 4.7 per cent during 2012-13 to 1.7 per cent during 2013-14.

Performance of SPVs

269. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the overall performance and achievement of the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for implementation of 39 projects sanctioned during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;
- (b) the project-wise complete list of projects sanctioned and funds generated;
- (c) whether Government plans for more projects under SPV or Special Purpose Entity (SPE) during the Twelfth Plan too; and
- (d) if so, the details of the projects and the funds earmarked for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The overall performance and achievement of the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for implementation of 39 projects sanctioned during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan periods are quite satisfactory. Out of 39 projects sanctioned in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan periods under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), 21 projects have been completed and the remaining are at various stages of implementation. Sanction has been withdrawn in respect of two projects as these projects could not start implementation activities in more than two years despite efforts made by this department.

Most of the projects have been delayed on account of land related issues and environment clearance. Some projects have also been delayed on account of shortfall in contributions from industrial stakeholders and State Governments.

The latest independent evaluation of the Scheme was carried out in December, 2011 by National Productivity Council (NPC). The findings of the Evaluation Study of NPC indicate that the Scheme has provided a robust platform for development of common

facilities like R&D labs, Skill Upgradation Centre, Common Tool Rooms, Prototyping Centres, Effluent Treatment Plants and basic infrastructure (road, water, supply, power, etc.) which are essential for the clusters. Majority of these clusters belong to Small and Medium Enterprises who have taken up green initiatives and components to curb pollution.

(b) The project-wise complete list of projects sanctioned and fund generated of 37 projects is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The IIUS has been revised as 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' for taking up new projects in the 12th Five Year Plan Period and under this scheme only State Implementing Agency (SIA) such as State Industrial Development Corporation, is authorised to implement the project. Due to modification in the scheme, projects in the 12th Plan Period cannot be undertaken by SPV or Special Purpose Entity (SPE), however new projects have been undertaken through SIA.

(d) The details of projects sanctioned along with fund earmarked for different State Implementing Agencies are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I*Project sanctioned in the 10th Five Year Plan Period*

Sl.No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost (₹ Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (₹ Cr.)	Released GOI grant (₹ Cr.)	Funds generated from all stakeholders (Financial Progress in (₹ Cr.)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	04.11.2004	66.16	49.62	48.13	62.08	Complete
2.	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	14.03.2005	71.35	41.39	40.14	69.41	Complete
3.	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	02.07.2004	152.83	50.00	49.47	161.40	Complete
4.	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	25.03.2004	54.31	40.49	39.27	71.25	Complete
5.	Foundry Cluster, Belgam	Karnataka	28.10.2004	24.78	18.58	18.02	24.38	Complete
6.	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	28.10.2004	135.50	49.12	47.64	149.09	Complete

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	14.03.2005	65.07	32.70	31.72	67.00	Complete
8.	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	06.09.2004	59.99	44.99	44.54	63.05	Complete
9.	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh	28.10.2004	62.97	47.23	45.81	67.64	Complete
10.	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana,	Punjab	06.09.2004	17.19	12.69	12.30	17.24	Complete
11.	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.10.2004	27.84	26.04	26.77	50.17	Complete
12.	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	02.07.2004	47.49	27.74	26.90	54.67	Complete
13.	Cereals Pulses and Staples Cluster, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	06.09.2004	39.96	29.97	29.07	40.03	Complete
14.	Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.03.2005	55.30	39.39	38.99	55.57	Complete
15.	Leather Cluster, Ambur	Tamil Nadu	14.03.2005	67.33	43.93	43.49	96.34	Complete

16.	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	Tamil Nadu	09.03.2004	143.00	50.00	49.50	157.60	Complete
17.	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	West Bengal	04.03.2005	58.85	3.5.97	34.89	52.76	Complete
18.	Iron and Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	04.03.2005	55.06	31.76	30.79	58.33	Complete
19.	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	Odisha	02.07.2004	80.60	47.00	45.59	88.16	Complete
20.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	04.11.2004	56.80	42.60	41.31	54.75	96.00%
21.	Auto Components Cluster, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	02.07.2004	30.67	23.01	22.31	30.66	98.00%
22.	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	04.03.2005	14.34	9.32	8.83	13.56	Complete
23.	Gem and Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	04.11.2004	61.00	45.61	44.15	45.64	75.75%
24.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	29.03.2005	29.74	15.71	14.8350	27.99	94.00%
25.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	04.03.2005	95.03	38.68	32.57	54.02	57.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	11.03.2008	67.26	42.87	41.59	56.48	Complete
27.	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	02.02.2009	66.78	43.07	41.77	61.41	92.00%
28.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	11.03.2008	27.80	20.30	13.09	9.57	34.00%
29.	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	13.08.2008	65.63	47.79	28.42	21.40	33.00%
30.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	11.03.2008	55.58	30.67	16.95	19.76	36.00%
31.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26.03.2010	81.90	58.20	33.14	36.89	45.00%
32.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	01.10.2010	102.81	58.28	34.00	52.08	51.00%
33.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31.05.2010	81.35	58.20	50.81	47.78	59.00%

34.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	19.11.2010	80.50	58.28	49.51	62.40	78.00%
35.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01.10.2010	62.28	52.63	45.91	32.76	53.00%
36.	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	19.11.2010	145.30	58.28	17.48	39.30	27.00%
37.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31.01.2012	42.63	30.92	9.27	14.71	35.00%
38.	Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur	Bihar	01.10.2010	20.82	15.69	1.56	Sanction was withdrawn vide order dated 28.06.2013; the SPV has refunded the central grant.	
39.	Hand Tools Technology Centre Jalandhar	Punjab	01.10.2010	79.49	58.28	17.48	Sanction was withdrawn vide order dated 24.07.2013; the SPV has refunded ₹ 15.22 crore of central grant and ₹ 4.40 crore of interest earned.	

Statement-II
Details of projects sanctioned along with fund earmarked for different State Implementing Agencies

Sl.No.	Name of Project Proposal	State	Central grant (₹ Cr.)
1.	Industrial Area Zuangtuai, Aizawl	Mizoram	15.22
2.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	41.90
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12.15
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	8.32
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT, Manesar	Haryana	29.27
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT, Bawal	Haryana	29.27
7.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	Himachal Pradesh	26.97
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	33.46
9.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	Jammu and Kashmir	7.45
10.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	12.91
11.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	27.36
12.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.11
13.	Existing Cluster at Ernakulam	Kerala	45.44
14.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	48.36
15.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	47.43
16.	Industrial Area, Sitapur	Madhya Pradesh	12.75
17.	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	43.01
18.	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) Estate	Punjab	16.58
Total value of 'in-principle' already issued			465.96

Special Board for development of turmeric, tamarind and mangoes trade

270. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start Special Board for development of turmeric, mangoes and tamarind trade in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide all kinds of support for the trade of turmeric, tamarind and mango; and

(c) the total revenue generated through the local trade of turmeric, tamarind and mangoes and through the export of the same in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Spices Board is already implementing various export development and post-harvest improvement programmes for spices including turmeric and tamarind.

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) extends financial assistance to registered exporters of mango and tamarind (fresh for creation of infrastructure for post harvest handling, specialized cold storages and mechanized grading, sorting and packaging and market promotion and quality development. APEDA provides financial assistance with 90 per cent grants for establishment of common infrastructure facilities and 75 per cent grants for establishment of common infrastructure facilities in Public Partnership mode. A transport assistance scheme is also implemented by APEDA to subsidise freight and make the export of mango and tamarind competitive in global market.

(c) The domestic trade of turmeric, tamarind and mangoes is not under the purview of Spices Board and the APEDA. However, the total export of turmeric, tamarind and mangoes from India during the last three years is as given below:-

Year	Export					
	Turmeric		Tamarind		Mango	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹ in crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹ in crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹ in crores)
2011-12	79,500	734.340	21,395	123.64	63441	209.74
2012-13	88,513	554.88	17,950	107.53	55585	264.72
2013-14	77,500	666.76	16,000	94.40	41280	285.43

Incentives to industries to boost economic growth

271. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any measures have been taken by the Ministry to instil confidence in the industries considering the slow pace of economic growth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry has studied the impact of recent economic slowdown that has been reported and prevalent in other parts of the world; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has taken a series of steps to revive the industrial growth including announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, conceptualization of four more Industrial Corridor *viz* Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor, Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor and East Coast Economic Corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, taking proactive steps for ease of doing business by taking stock of best practices across States and endorsing them, identifying and simplifying the approval procedures etc. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through plan schemes of Transport Subsidy/Freight Subsidy Scheme, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Modified Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of various analysis/surveys and reports prepared by domestic and international organisations on the impact of the recent global economic slowdown which provide inputs for policy interventions. Illustrative list of such analysis/surveys/reports are by the Reserve Bank of India, Industry Associations like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Bank.

Investment into jobs and assets creating sectors

272. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to follow a policy of encouraging investment including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in sectors that help create jobs and assets;

- (b) if so, the sectors identified for this purpose; and
- (c) how far these sectors are different from the sectors which earlier received major FDI share?

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

(b) and (c) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly resulting in economic growth and job creation. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly.

Status of SEZs

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

- (a) the steps Government proposes to rejuvenate industrial investments, production, exports and employment opportunities;
- (b) the State-wise status of SEZs in the country, the details of Special Economic Zones approved so far, functional/operational and under implementation;
- (c) how much investment in terms of rupees has gone into SEZs in the country so far and exports in terms of rupees generated from SEZs so far;
- (d) how many SEZs withdrew after obtaining approval; and
- (e) whether Government mulls withdrawing MAT from SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In order to rejuvenate industrial investments, production, exports and employment opportunities in Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Government reviews the SEZs Policy and procedures from time to time and takes necessary measures.

(b) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs setup prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 565 proposals out of which 388 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 185 SEZs are exporting. A list showing State-wise distribution of formally approved, notified and operational SEZs given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The exports from SEZs, employment generated and investment made in SEZs during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year(s)	Exports (₹ crore)	Employment*	Investment* (₹ crore)
2011-2012	3,64,478	8,44,916	2,01,875
2012-2013	4,76,159	10,74,904	2,36,717
2013-2014	4,94,077	12,83,309	2,96,663

*calculated on cumulative basis.

(d) Till 4th July, 2014, the Board of Approval on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has approved 69 requests for de-notification of SEZs.

(e) The proposals in respect of legislative changes in direct tax laws are considered through the Finance Bill during the Annual Budgetary exercise. The response of the Government in this regard shall be reflected in the form of Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014.

Statement

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

(As on 04.07.2014)

States/UTs	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational (Exporting) SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	108	78	42
Chandigarh	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	42	29	18
Haryana	39	28	5
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	61	40	25
Kerala	30	25	11
Madhya Pradesh	19	9	2

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	100	66	22
Manipur	1	1	0
Nagaland	2	2	0
Odisha	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	2
Rajasthan	10	10	5
Tamil Nadu	66	53	34
Uttar Pradesh	32	22	9
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	17	9	6
GRAND TOTAL	565	388	185

EU ban on import of Alphonso mangoes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that European Union (EU) has recently imposed ban on import of Alphonso mangoes from India which has adversely affected the mango growers of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for imposing the ban; and

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The European Union (EU) has prohibited import from India of five (5) fruits and vegetables which include mango, effective from 01st May, 2014 on account of interceptions of export consignments not compliant with EU Phytosanitary regulations.

(c) The Government of India has taken several measures including enhancement of capacity and numbers of inspecting staff and improvement in infrastructure, implementation of a Standard Operating Procedure to guarantee safe exports and routing of all export consignments of perishables to EU through approved pack houses from 01.04.2014 to enable better inspection and certification.

India has not only informed the EU regarding implementation of these control systems but have also formally conveyed our disagreement on the temporary restriction imposed by the EU.

Foreign country watch list on pharmaceutical companies

275. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US is very soon going to keep India in the List of Priority Foreign Country or Foreign Country Watch List which attracts unilateral sanctions on our pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind this proposed move; and

(c) how Ministry proposes to protect the interest of Indian pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India is presently on 'Priority Watch List' and not on the List of 'Priority Foreign Country'. In its recent '2014 Special 301 Report' released by the US Government on 30.4.2014 India has been classified as the 'Priority Watch List' USTR will conduct an Out-of-Cycle Review.

(c) Any further action to protect our interest will be taken as per the provisions of domestic and international law including WTO regime.

Policy on FDI in retail sector

†276. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previously Government has declared the policy to allow Foreign Direct Investment in all sectors;

(b) whether a protest had been registered against its permission especially in retail sector by traders community across the country; and

(c) the current policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Significant changes are constantly made in the FDI policy regime to ensure that India remains and investor-friendly destination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per extant FDI policy FDI up to 100% is permitted under the Government approval route in Single Brand Product Retail Trade, subject to specified conditions. No decision has been taken with regards the Multi-Brand Retail Trade (MBRT) policy.

Setting up of working group to boost exports

277. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a Working Group to boost exports and promote competitiveness of the domestic industry;
- (b) the thrust areas that have been identified to increase India's competitiveness; and
- (c) the action plan to reduce the transaction costs to achieve the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up such a Working Group. However, an Inter Ministerial Committee was set up in 2013 to suggest short and medium term measures to enhance exports from MSME sector. The Committee examined the gaps/inadequacies/lacunae which may be obstructing the growth of exports of MSME in India and submitted its report in July, 2013.

(b) Department of Commerce had also prepared a strategy paper in 2011 for doubling Merchandise Exports in three years from US\$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14. Subsequently, in view of the global slowdown of economy, export Target for the year 2013-14 was revised to US\$ 325 billion. An aggressive product promotion strategy for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base is the main focus of the overall growth strategy. The Strategy paper of 2011 had identified certain products like, engineering goods, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electronic, leather products and textiles etc. to boost exports.

(c) The endeavour of the Government is to simplify the procedure and reduce transaction cost in exports. With this objective in mind, Government has set up the second Task Force on Transaction Cost to identify the reasons for high transaction cost in exports, to identify the areas where Indian exporters face administrative impediments that lead to increase in transaction cost and to suggest guidelines/steps for removal of procedural complexities and to move towards transparent and increasingly paperless processing through digital platform. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

Exports target for 2013-14

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

- (a) whether Government had fixed export target for the financial year 2013-14, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether Government was able to achieve the fixed export target; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. Government had fixed a target of 325 billion US \$ for the year 2013-14 for merchandise export.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The total merchandise exports in 2013-14 was 313.55 billion US \$. The short fall in export target was due to global economic slowdown.

Development of model salt farms in Gujarat

279. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Salt Marine Research Institute and Salt Commissioner have developed model salt farms in Gujarat;
- (b) whether State Government has proposed for Central assistance to set up more model farms in other areas; and
- (c) whether Government is providing assistance in such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. Four model salt farms have been set up in Gujarat by Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) with the help of NGOs and the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government received a request from the Government of Gujarat in February, 2012 suggesting Central Government funding for various activities related to salt industry and workers including model salt farms. In the absence of any concrete and specific proposal, no decision could be taken. The State Government has been informed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has sanctioned three model salt farms at Nawa in Rajasthan, Ganjam in Odisha and Markanam in Tamil Nadu, in collaboration with the CSMCRI and respective State Governments. For such projects, one-third financial assistance is given by the Central Government and the remaining amount is to be shared by the respective State Government and CSMCRI. In respect of model salt farm in Markanam in Tamil Nadu, two-third of the cost is being borne by the Salt Commissioner's Organisation (SCO) and the remaining one-third of the cost by CSMCRI.

Enhancement of central share in modified Namak Awas Yojana

280. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Government of Gujarat has proposed to enhance the share of the Central Government in the modified Namak Awas Yojana of the Ministry; and
- (b) if so, what decision has been taken on the proposal of the State Government?

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

(b) The Central Government received a request from the Government of Gujarat in February, 2012 to enhance the share of the Central Government under the Modified Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana from Rs. 40,000/- to at least Rs. 60,000/- per unit under the scheme. However, the proposal of the State Government could not be accepted as it was not as per the approved schematic framework.

Import of gold

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

- (a) how many tonnes of gold has been imported during the last three years;
- (b) the estimate of smuggled gold each year on an average;
- (c) the estimate of total gold availability with Government and with public during last year separately; and
- (d) whether Government is aware that 6000-8000 tonnes of used gold is lying with traders and whether Government has any plan to improve the cartage of such gold so that it can be reused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Quantity of gold imported during the last three years is as under:

2011-12	-	1170.34 Tons
2012-13	-	1013.92 Tons
2013-14	-	670.41 Tons (provisional)

(b) There are no figures available regarding estimate of smuggled gold, however, Customs, including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, during the last three years has seized the following quantity of gold being smuggled into the country:

2011	-	153.26 Kgs.
2012	-	200.75 Kgs.
2013	-	1267.26 Kgs.

(c) As per RBI's Statistical supplement dated June 18, 2014 gold held by RBI is 557.8 tons. RBI or Government has no data available indicating the availability of Gold with public.

(d) No, Sir.

Export of spices

282. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the item-wise details of the total spices exports during the last three years;
- (b) whether any specific steps have been taken to promote spices exports across the globe in the last five years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total quantity and value of spices exported during the last three years is given below:

Year	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in ₹ Lakhs)
2011-12	575,270	978342
2012-13	726,613	1211276
2013-14 (Estimate)	817,250	1373539

Major item-wise details of export of spices during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has implemented various export development programmes for promoting Indian spices and spice products across the globe through the Spices Board e.g. development of Infrastructure for common processing facilities including Spices Parks, trade promotion activities including participation in international fairs, promotion of Indian spice brands, product development and research for exporters, study of markets abroad, certifying Spice House and setting up quality evaluation laboratories.

Statement*Item-wise details of total spices export for the last three years*

Item	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (EST)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pepper	26,700	87,813.45	15,363	63,810.29	21,250	94,002.34
Cardamom(s)	4,650	36,322.28	2,372	21,215.04	3,600	28,380.88
Cardamom(l)	935	6,830.00	1,217	6,254.59	1,110	7,961.15
Chilli	241,000	214,408.00	301,000	238,060.90	312,500	272,227.20
Ginger	21,550	20,420.02	22,207	18,725.14	23,300	25,614.27
Turmeric	79,500	73,434.40	88,513	55,487.70	77,500	66,675.85
Coriander	28,100	16,401.85	35,902	20,182.59	45,750	37,185.65
Cumin	45,500	64,442.05	85,602	115,306.61	121,500	160,006.45
Celery	3,650	2,340.05	5,171	2,977.26	5,600	3,661.48
Fennel	8,100	7,209.20	13,811	10,466.12	17,300	16,001.42
Fenugreek	21,800	7,275.20	29,622	10,488.12	35,575	13,378.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other Seeds ⁽¹⁾	13,050	5,881.25	18,442	11,178.60	27,800	15,425.65
Garlic	2,200	1,415.70	22,872	6,868.14	25,650	8,387.05
Nutmeg & mace	3,620	24,097.51	3,231	22,591.87	4,450	26,285.62
Other spices ⁽²⁾	35,900	32,033.00	34,298	30,209.03	34,700	41,846.80
Curry powder/paste	17,000	25,208.25	17,436	27,515.66	23,750	40,132.03
Mint products ⁽³⁾	14,750	222,372.00	20,039	394,049.95	24,500	343,042.20
Spice oils and oleoresins	7,265	130,438.28	9,515	155,888.19	11,415	173,324.85
TOTAL	575,270	978,342.48	726,613	1,211,275.80	817,250	1,373,539.26
VALUE IN MILLION US \$		2,037.76		2,212.13		2,267.67

⁽¹⁾ Include bishops weed (ajwanseed), dill seed, poppy seed, aniseed, mustard etc.

⁽²⁾ Include tamarind, asafoetida, cinnamon, cassia, cambodge, saffron, spices (nes) etc.

⁽³⁾ Include menthol, menthol crystals and mint oils.

Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta/shipping bills/exporters' returns.

Funds for spreading and improving culture

283. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated to the Ministry in the last three years for improving its performance in spreading culture;
- (b) whether any efforts have been made in the last three years to rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage and tradition in different parts of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Ministry has conducted any study to know as to how Zonal Cultural Centres are performing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The funds allocated to the Ministry in the last three years for various activities programmes of cultural organizations and Departmental schemes of the Ministry are as under:

	(₹ in crore)
Year	Total Funds Allocated
2011-12	1338.00
2012-13	1447.00
2013-14	2164.00

(b) and (c) In the last three years, Ministry of Culture has implemented a large number of Schemes and Programmes aimed at rejuvenating the rich cultural heritage and tradition in different parts of the country.

(d) In August, 2010 Ministry of Culture constituted a Committee on Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) under the Chairmanship of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, MP (RS). Dr. Sitakant Mahapatra and Shri Amol Palekar were the other members of this Committee. The Committee was required to look into the function and performance of the seven ZCCs set up in the country. The Committee submitted its Report on 11th April, 2011.

CAG Report on ASI

284. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that report by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) exposed that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is not in a position to protect the country's museums and monuments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the sample of 1,655 ASI protected monuments which the C&AG investigated, 92 were absolutely untraceable;

(c) whether most of the monuments are being regularly defaced and there is lack of cleanliness particularly in ASI protected forts in Rajasthan and some other places due to lack of manpower and technical staff in ASI; and

(d) if so, the reasons for neglect and the efforts made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Performance Audit Report of Comptroller and auditor General of India (CAG), laid on the table of the Parliament House on 23.8.2013, has stated that 92 protected monuments are missing. However, vigorous efforts to locate/identify the reportedly untraceable monuments based on old records, revenue maps and published reports were carried out by the respective field offices of Archaeological Survey of India. The status of such 92 monuments/sites is as below:

Number of monuments/sites which physically exist :	42
Number of monuments/sites affected due to rapid urbanization :	14
Number of monuments/sites submerged under reservoir/dam :	12
Number of monuments/sites which are untraceable :	24

(c) and (d) Sporadic incidents of defacing of monuments do occur in the country. Instances of scribblings and graffiti marks on the walls of some monuments, may be due to lack of awareness and ignorance about the cultural heritage. With a view to contain such activities, Archaeological Survey of India is organizing periodic awareness programmes and also through exhibitions at the monuments from time to time by involving public as well as school and college students. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India also organizes awareness campaign under 'Incredible India' through print and electronic media.

The centrally protected forts in Rajasthan are in a good state of preservation and maintenance.

The watch and ward staff have been asked to be vigilant in order to detect such acts of vandalism and the supervisory staff undertake regular inspections. In addition, the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been provided for the safety and security of selected monuments.

Plan to revamp National Akademies

285. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans a major revamp of the three National Akademies and other bodies like National School of Drama and the National Gallery of Modern Arts;

(b) whether the functioning of the above bodies were subjected to review under the Homi Bhabha Committee (1964), Khorsla Committee (1972) and the Haknar Committee (1989); and

(c) whether Government has since considered creation of a Centre for Tribal and Folk Arts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) On the recommendatins made by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in its 201st Report, a High Powered Committee (HPC) was constituted to review the working of the Akademies and other Institutions like National School of Drama and the National Gallery of Modern Arts. HPC has recently given its Report. Recommendations made by the HPC are under examination.

(b) Functioning of the three Akademies was reviewed by each of these Committees. Functioning of the National School of Drama was reviewed by the Haksar Committee. Functioning of the National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) was not reviewed by any of these Committees.

(c) As recommended by the Aiyar Committee, a Folk and Tribal Akademi was to be set up. However, it has been decided to keep the proposal in abeyance due to financial constraints.

Performance of zonal cultural centres

286. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) in various regions across the country have failed to achieve their objective to preserve, innovate and promote projection and dissemination of folk and tribal arts, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the details of the activities and achievements of these centres during last five years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for improving livelihoods of these tribal artists and for developing a viable and accessible market for traditional crafts; and

(d) the other concrete steps taken by Government to preserve and popularise these arts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In order to promote and disseminate folk and tribal art and culture of the country the Zonal Cultural Centres have been organizing/participating in various progmmes/activities such as Chain/yatra, Folk songs and Dance Festivals targeting village and sub-

divisional area, Craft Fair, Exhibitions, Workshop, Seminar, Poets Meet, Octave-Festival of the North East, Participation in Republic Day Parade Celebrations, Maati ke Rang-Silver Jubille Celebrations of ZCCs, Dweep Mahotsav, Prakriti Festival, Island Tourism Festival, Parampara Festival, Hampi Utsav, Mega Event of Trified, Lehar the Wave - National Festival of Coastal Arts, Jashn-E-Kashmir, Kurukshetra Utsa-Geeta Jayanti Samaroh, National Theatre Festival, Festival of India abroad, SAARC Folk Lore Festival, Lok Rang Festival, Summer Festival, Orange City Craft Mela, Lawani Mahotsava, Minjar Mela, Kullu Dussehra Festival etc.

The details of the year-wise number of programmes undertaken throughout the country by all ZCCs during the last five years and current year as on 30.06.2014 are as under:

SI. No.	Year	No. of programmes undertaken
1.	2009-10	1041
2.	2010-11	1130
3.	2011-12	1178
4.	2012-13	1022
5.	2013-14	0907
6.	2014-15	0135
(01.04.2014-30.06.2014)		

(c) ZCCs have been taking steps for improving livelihood of tribal artists, for developoing a viable and accessible market by organizing arts and crafts exhibitions-cum-sales, production oriented workshops, inviting them in Zonal/Inter-Zonal Fairs and Festivals, Annual National level Craft Fairs and by providing training in skill development etc.

(d) ZCCs endeavour to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. The ZCCs have been carrying out various activities and organizing programmes at the national, zonal and local levels in accordance with their aims and objectives, implemented through following schemes:-

- (i). National Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (ii). Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme.
- (iii). Young Talented Artistes Scheme.
- (iv). Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms.
- (v). Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme.
- (vi). Shilpagram Activities.
- (vii). Loktarang-National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE.

Violation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act

287. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2662 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19 February, 2014 and to state:

(a) the details of FIRs filed for violation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2010 at Sarnath, Varanasi during last three years along with the names against whom FIRs have been filed;

(b) whether FIR has been registered for violation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 2010 against Cambodian temple, Sarnath, Varanasi by ASI;

(c) if so, the details of the FIRs and date of registering the FIR, if not, the basis thereof; and

(d) the details of action taken against the guilty officials for connivance with offenders and for not filling FIRs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The details of complaint lodged with Police Authority against illegal construction/constructor within the regulated and prohibited areas of Chaukhandi Stupa and Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*). Against the Cambodian temple, the complaint was made on 25.05.2013 for illegal construction within the prohibited area of Chaukhandi Stupa, Sarnath. Hence, there is no lapse of responsibility on the part of Archaeological Survey of India pertaining to the action initiated against illegal construction within the regulated/prohibited areas of Chaukhandi Stupa and Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath.

Statement

Details of police complaint made against illegal construction within prohibited and regulated area of Chaukhandi Stupa and Dhamekha Stupa at Sarnath during the last three years and the current year

(i) Prohibited area of CHAUKHANDI STUPA at Sarnath

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Date of information to Police Station
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ram Lochan Yadav S/o Late Kharpattu Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	02.01.13; 29.04.14
2.	Shri Panna Lal Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	29.10.12; 05.12.12
3.	Shri Pramod Kumar Pal S/o Shri Ramu Pal, Ganj, Sarnath	25.02.13

1	2	3
4.	Shri Prem Patel S/o Sechan Patel, Ganj, Sarnath	17.06.13
5.	Shri Nathu Yadav S/o Bechan Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	29.04.13; 26.05.13
6.	Shri Raju Gupta, Ganj, Sarnath	17.06.13
7.	Combodia Temple, Sarnath	25.05.13
8.	Shri Ganesh Patel S/o Shri Ram Patel, Ganj, Sarnath	22.04.13
9.	Shri PulluYadav S/o Shri Lal Ji Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	03.03.13
10.	Shri Chote Lal Yadav S/o Shri Sanjay Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	20.02.13
11.	Shri Munnu Pandey, Hukulganj, Varanasi	09.11.12
12.	Shri Anuj Didwaniya S/o Shri Om Prakash Didwaniya, Ravindra Coloney, Varanasi	15.05.14; 11.12.12
13.	Shri Munna Maurya S/o Shri Rajkumar Maurya, Ganj, Sarnath	06.04.12;
14.	Shri Govind Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	01.02.14
15.	Muneshwar Sardar Balike Viddyalaya, Varanasi	18.02.14
16.	Nathuni Yadav S/o Shri Ram Ji Yadav, Varanasi	24.02.14
17.	Regional Forest Officer, Sarnath	08.05.14
18.	Shri Hira Yadav S/o Late Kharpattu Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
19.	Shri Jywoot Yadav S/o Shri Bajarani Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
(ii)	Regulated area of CHAUKHANDI STUPA at Sarnath	
1.	Shri Vishwanath Yadav S/o Late Chaman Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
2.	Shri Munna Kannaujiya, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14
3.	Shri Pradeep Patel S/o Shri Nand Lal Patel, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14

1	2	3
4.	Buddhist Vishyana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath	13.04.14; 18.04.14
5.	Dr. Shamsher Singh, Shrinagar Bazar, Sarnath, Varanasi	03.04.14
(iii) Prohibited area of DHAMEKH STUPA at Sarnath		
1.	Mahabodhi Society, Sarnath, Varanasi	22.09.11; 11.05.13
2.	Shri Ajay Yadav, Anmol Nagar, Varanasi	19.05.12
3.	Dr. Ghambhira Buddha, Myanmar Trust, Sarnath	12.11.13
4.	Shri Ashutosh Pandey S/o Shri Umashankar Pandey, Village & Post-Kaithi, Varanasi	22.07.13
5.	Shri Harishchandra Rajbhar S/o Shri Balldev Rajbhar, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath, Varanasi	30.03.13
6.	Shri Rajnath, Khajuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13
7.	Shri Pawan Pandey, Khajuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13
8.	Shri Dilip Vishwakarma S/o Shri Gaurishankar Vishwakarma, Khajuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13
9.	Sikkim Trust, Sarnath	05.02.14

Preserving and reviving culture in Himalayas

288. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government plans for preserving and reviving culture in Himalayan areas, with special focus on Uttarakhand, Ladakh and Sikkim; and

(b) whether Government is considering to give attention to Indus Valley Civilization sites including Indus river in Leh under its cultural umbrella and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government of India implements a Scheme for providing financial assistance to organizations/Trusts engaged in the field of promotion, protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas and registered as a society under the societies Registration Act 1860 or as a public trust under Indian Trust Act, 1882 for undertaking the activities like- (i) Study and research on cultural heritage, (ii) Preservation of old manuscripts, literature, art & crafts and documentation of cultural activities/

events like music, dance, etc, (iii) Dissemination through audio-visual programmes of art and culture and (iv) Training in Traditional and Folk Art- in the States falling under the Himalayan Region *i.e.* Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhnad, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The Colleges and Universities are also eligible to apply. Besides, North Zone Culture Centre (NZCC), Patiala; North Central Zone Culture Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad and North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, autonomous bodies under Ministry of Culture, also implement various schemes for promotion, preservation and revival of Folk & Tribal Art forms of the Himalayan Region including Uttarakhand, Ladakh and Sikkim.

(b) Yes, Sir. Various Indus Valley Civilisation sites have been excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India and are well preserved and maintained.

Tourist infrastructure facilities at heritage sites and monuments

289. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards inconveniences to tourists during visits to monuments in Maharashtra, such as lack of infrastructure facilities;

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto and to develop tourist infrastructure facilities at many heritage sites and monuments;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested to the Ministry for proper restoration and infrastructure development of monument sites; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of 3679 monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the country including 285 monuments/sites in Maharashtra. Providing basic facilities/amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to the tourists visiting centrally protected monuments/sites are regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per needs and resources. Further improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process. Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments.

(c) and (d) There is no such request that has been made for archaeological sites in Maharashtra as such. However, Archaeological Survey of India proposes to have a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Maharashtra to provide basic tourist infrastructure at centrally protected monuments in Maharashtra.

Protected and unprotected monuments in Delhi

290. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of historical monuments being protected in Delhi by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the number and names of historical monuments which are still unprotected, identified; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the protection of such monuments of historical importance during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 174 monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Delhi have been declared as of national importance as per list is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Archaeological Survey of India does not maintain any data with regard to unprotected monuments in the country.

(c) The amount spent on conservation, preservation, and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in Delhi during the last three years is as under:

	(₹ in lakhs)
2011-12	927.39
2012-13	1100.98
2013-14	1300.19

Statement*List of centrally protected monuments in Delhi*

1. Bastion, where a wall of Jahan Panah meets the wall of Rai Pithora Fort	Adhchini
2. Ramp and Gateway of Rai Pithora's Fort	-do-
3. Marble Tomb reputed to be that of Newab Bahadur Jawid Khan	Aliganj
4. Lal Bangla	Babarpur (Kaka Nagar)
5. Khair-ul-Manzil	Babarpur Bazipuri (Kaka Nagar)
6. Kos Minar or Mughal Mile stone	-do- (Kaka Nagar)

7. The Moti Gate of Shershah, Delhi	-do-
8. Begampuri Masjid	Begampur
9. Phool Chadar aqueduct near Najafgarh Jhil aqueduct	Chaukri Mubarakabad
10. Lal Gumbad	Chirag Delhi
11. Tomb of Bahlol Lodi	-do-
12. Ajmeri Gate	Bazar Ajmeri Gate
13. Alipur Cemetery	Delhi-Alipur Camping Group
14. Ashoka'a Pillar	Ferozabad (Ferozshah Kila or Vikram Nagar Colony)
15. Bara Khamba Cemetry	Imperial City
16. Chauburji Hospital	Ridge near Hindurao
17. Eremo Cemetery	Kishanaganj Railway Stn.
18. Delhi fort or Lal Qila, Naubat Khana, Diwan-i-am, Mumtaz Mahal' Rang Mahal, Bithak, Maseu Burj, Diwan-i-Khas' Moti Masjid, Sawan Bhadon, Shah Burj, Hammam with all surrounding including the gardens, paths, terraces and water courses	Red Fort
19. Delhi Gate	Daryaganj
20. Enclosure containing the grave of Lt. Edwards and others, murdered in 1857	North Ridge near Flag Staff tower, Civil Lines
21. Enclosure wall with Tomb of Najaf Khan	Safdarjang Fly Over
22. Flag Staff Tower	400 yards north of Chauburji Mosque
23. Jantar Mantar	Connaught Place
24. Kashmeri Gate and portion of the City Wall on either side of the Kashmeri Gate on the side and on the other upto and including the water Bastions at the	Kashmeri Gate

northern corner of the wall and also including the ditch outside the City Wall where this is exposed	
25. Kotla Ferozabad with the remaining walls, bastions and gateways and gardens, the old Mosque, and well and all other ruins buildings it contains	Two furlangs east of jail and three furlangs due south of S.E. corner of Shahjahanabad, Delhi
26. Lal Darwaza, the northern gate of the outer walls of the Delhi of Shershah	Three furlangs due south of Delhi Gate
27. Lothian Road Cemetery	Kashmeri Gate
28. The Mosque	Qudsia Garden
29. Mutiny Telegraph Memorial	In front of Old Telegraph Building, Kashmeri Gate
30. Nicholson (Or Kashmeri Gate) Cemetery	Kashmeri Gate
31. Nicholson statue and its platform and the surrounding gardens, paths and enclosure wall.	Outside Kashmeri Gate
32. Old Baoli immediately to the west of Hindu Rao's House	On the ridge, Delhi
33. The Old Entrance Gateway of the Garden	Qudsia Delhi
34. The Pirghaib to the north and near Hindu Rao's House	On the ridge, Delhi
35. Portion of City wall near which Brij Jahn Nicholson was mortally wounded on 14th Sept., 1857	On the ridge, Delhi
36. The Punjabi Gate in Roshanara Bagh	Opposite Municipal Board School, Subji Mandi
37. Purana Quila (Indraprastha) or Delhi with all its walls arcades, gateways and bastions, gardens, the Mosque of Sher Shah (Kila Kohna Masjid). The Sher Mandala and entrances to Subterranean passages	Two miles south of the Delhi Gate of Shahjahanabad, Delhi
38. Rajpur (Mutiny cemetery)	Old Rajpur Cantonment, North Distt.

39. The remaining gateways of the old Magazira with their adjoining buildings	The post office, Delhi
40. Sher Shah's gate with the adjoining curon walls and bastions and the remains of the double line of structure to its front	Opposite Purana Qila immediately north-east of the Khairul Manazil Mosque
41. Site of siege battery known as the Sammy House Battery bearing the following inscriptions Battery, Sammy house, Major Remington Tank, RA Commanding armament 89 pounds. To command ground near Mori Bastion.	300 yards east of mutiny memorial
42. Site of siege battery with inscription Police Line	East of the hospital in
43. Site of siege battery with inscription	Compound of House No. 7 Court Road
44. Site of siege battery with inscription.	Compound of Curzon House
45. Site of siege battery with inscription.	In the garden near south west entrance to Delhi Club Ground
46. Sunehri Masjid near Delhi Fort	Delhi Fort
47. Tomb of Capt. Mac. Barnatt & others who fall in an attack on Kishanganj	Kishan Ganj
48. Tomb of Ghiasuddin Khan	Tughlaqabad
49. Tomb of Roshanara & Baradari	Sabzi Mandi
50. Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana	Shahjahanabad
51. Tomb of Safdarjang (Mirza Muqim Mansur Ali Khan) with all the enclosure walls, gateways, gardens and the mosque on the eastern side of the garden	Lodhi Road, New Delhi
52. Tripolia Gateways	Delhi-Karnal Road
53. Uggar Sain's Baoli	Near Jantar Mantar
54. Tomb of Darya Khan	Kidwai Nagar East

55.	Baoli at Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
56.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Chota Batasha No. 153, Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
57.	Tomb of Amir Khusro, Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
58.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Bara Batasha No. 151 Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
59.	Tomb of Nizamuddin Aulia, Ghiaspur No. 197	Nizamuddin
60.	Unknown tomb 'Ghiaspur 153	Nizamuddin
61.	i. The tomb of Ferozshah ii. Domed building to the west of No. 1 iii. Dalan between 1&2 iv. Domed Building & its court to the south of No. 3, v. Dalans and all ruined Buildings to the north of no. 1 and existing upto No. 10 vi. Five Chhatris to the case of No. 1&No.5 vii. Old Gate to the north of No. 6 viii. Three Chhatris to the north-west of No. 7 ix. Ruined courtyard and its Dalans with the domed building to the north-west to the No. 8 x. Old wall running east from No. 4 xi. 2.23 Acres of land surrounding the above monuments and bounded on the North by house of Chhange and Mehra Chand sons of Hansram and house of Uderam, son of Kusha South Ghairmunkan Resta East by village site belonging to village community house of Nots Zadar sons of Jai Singh Chhamar and field Nos. 338 & 331 belonging to Naider and others west by field No. 185 belonging to Udaram, son of Kusal Jat and field No. 186 belonging to Jagins and Sajawal Rajput, No. 195 Ghairmunkin Johar, common of Jats and Musalmans and field no. 196, Ghairmunkin Pall	Hauz Khas
62.	Bag-i-Alam Gumbad with a Mosque	Humayunpur
63.	Kali Gumti	Humayunpur (Hauz Khas)
64.	Tefewala Gumbad	Humayunpur Deer Park (Hauz Khas)

65. Arab Sarai	Patti, Ghiapur in Hauz Indraprastha
66. The Gate way of Arab Sarai facing north towards Purana Qila	Near Arab Sarai Village
67. The Gate way of Arab Sarai facing east towards the tomb of Humayun	Near Arab Sarai Village
68. Remaining Gateways of Arab Sarai and of Abadi-Bagh-Buhalima	Near Arab Sarai Village
69. Lakhar wal Gumbad (Tomb)	Indraprastha Estate (Sunder Nursery), Near Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, Nizamuddin
70. Sunderwala Burj	Indraprastha Estate (Sunder Nursery)
71. Sunderwala Mahal	Indraprastha Estate (Sunder Nursery)
72. Bijay Mandal, neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan to north of Begumpur	In village Kalusarai (Sarvapriya Vihar)
73. Old Lodi Bridge with approaches	Near tomb of Sikander Lodi, Khairpur
74. Mosque with the dalans and courtyard and the Bara Gumbaj (the domed entrance to the mosque)	Khairpur
75. The tomb of Mohammed Shah known as Mubarak Khan-Ka-Gumbaz	Khairpur
76. Tomb of Sikander Lodi with its enclosure wall and bastions, gates & compund	Khairpur
77. Unknown tomb with blue tiles decoration known as Shisha Gumbad	Khairpur
78. Bandi or Poti ka Gumbad III-280	Kharhera village between Hauz Khas and Qutab Road
79. Biran-Ka-Gumbad-282	Kharhera village between Hauz Khas and Qutab Road
80. Biwi or Dadi-ka-Gumbad-281	Kharhera village between Hauz Khas and Qutab Road

81. Chor Minar No. 289 Vol III	Kharhera (Hauz Khas Enclave)
82. Choti Gunti	Kharhera village Green Park
83. Idgah of Kharehra No. 287, Vol III	Kharhera village Hauz Khas Enclave
84. Nili Mosque	Kharhera village Hauz Khas Enclave
85. Sakri Gumti-284	Kharhera village Green Park
86. Khirkee Masjid	Village Khirkee
87. Satpula-III-216	Village Khirkee
88. Tomb of Usuf-Quttal	At Khirkee in field No. 81 min, Property of Shamlat deh
89. Jahaz Mahal	Mehrauli
90. Shamsid Tallab together with platform entrance gates	Mehrauli
91. Moti Masjid	Mehrauli
92. Old Palace of Bahadur Shah II <i>alias</i> Lal Mahal in Mehrauli	Mehrauli
93. Bara Khamba-285	Kharhera village tombs between Hauz Khas, Qutab Road
94. The Qutab Archaeological area as now fenced in, including the Mosque, Iron Pillar, Minar of Qutab-din, unfinished Minar, all colonnads, screen arches, Tomb of Altmash, college, buildings of Aluddin, Tomb of Imam Zamin and all carved stones in the above area with gardens, paths and water channels, and all gateways including the Alai-Darwaza, also all graves in the above area	Mehrauli

95. Tomb of Adam Khan (Rest House)	Mehrauli
96. Tomb and Mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali	Mehrauli
97. Wall Mosque	Mehrauli
98. Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora's Fort from Sohan Gate to Adam Khan's tomb including the ditch where there is an outer wall	Mehrauli Kh. No. 1783, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1798 & 1764
99. Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora's fort at the point where they meet together	Near Jamali Kamali's Mosque Mehrauli Kh. No. 1754, Loddho Sarai Kh. No. 86, 87
100. Wall of Rai Pithora's Fort including gateways and bastions	Mehrauli
101. Gates and walls of Mubarakpur, Kotla in village Mubarakpur	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
102. Moti-ki-Masjid	Behind South Extension Part II.
103. Inchla Wali Gunti	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
104. Kala Gumbad	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
105. Tombs of Bade-Khan and Mubarakpur Kotla, Kotla	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
106. Tombs of Chote Khan, Mubarakpur	Kotla
107. Tomb of Mubarik in Mubarakpur, Kotla	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
108. Mosque attached to Mubarak Shah Tomb	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
109. Tomb of Bhura Khan	Village Mubarakpur, Kotla
110. Tin Burji Walla Gumbad	Mohammed pur village II, 304
111. Unnamed Tomb	Mohammed pur village, 305
112. Baoli	Munirka II. 318.
113. Munda Gumbad	Munirka 302.
114. Unnamed Mosque	Munirka 314.

115.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 313.
116.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 315.
117.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 316.
118.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 317.
119.	(i). Unnamed Mosque	Munirka 321 &
	(ii). Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 322
120.	Wajir pur-ki-Gumbad	Munirka 312
121.	The Afsah-walla-ki-Masjid situated outside the west gate of Humayun's tomb with its dalans and paved court bounded on the east by Humayun's tomb on the west by Abadi Arab Sarai on the north by road and Khasra No. 252 and on the south by Abadi Arab Sarai	Nizamuddin
122.	Bara Khamba outside north entrance to shrine	Nizamuddin
123.	Bara Pulah bridge near Nizamuddin	South of Nizamuddin
124.	Chausath Khamba and tomb of Mirza Nizamuddin Aziz-ka-Kokaltash	Nizamuddin
125.	Grave of Jahanara Begum	Nizamuddin
126.	Grave of Mohammed Shah	Nizamuddin
127.	Grave of Mirza Jahangir	Nizamuddin
128.	Humayun's tomb, its platforms, garden, enclosure walls and gateways Khasra No. 258 bounded on the east by Khasra No. 180 & 181 & 244 of Miri Singh and on west by Kh. No. 268 & 253 on the north by Khasra No. 266, on the south by Kh No. 245 of Miri Singh & Kh. No. 248 & 249 of Sayyed Mohummad	Nizamuddin
129.	Nila Gumbad outside the south corner of the enclosure of Humayun's tomb (Kh. No. 243) bounded on the east by Kh. No. 182, on the west by Humayun's tomb, on the north by Kh. No. 181 & on the south by Kh. No. 244 of Miri Singh	Nizamuddin

130.	Nili Chhatri or Subz Burz.	Nizamuddin East
131.	Tomb of Afsar-wala immediately near to the south of Afsar-wala-ki-Masjid	Nizamuddin
132.	Tomb of Atgah Khan	Nizamuddin
133.	The tomb of Isa Khan with its surrounding enclosure walls and turret garden gateways and mosque (Kh. No. 281) bounded on the east by Arab Sarai Kh. No. 236 on the west by Kh. No. 283 graveyard of Piare Lal and K.No. 283 of Bddon on the north by Kh. No. 236 of Pandit Brij Vallabh and on the south by Arab Sarai Kh. No. 238.	Nizamuddin
134.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	Nizamuddin
135.	Tomb with three domes near Rly. Station	Nizamuddin
136.	Sikargah Kushak-II-327	Old Kushak Village
137.	Gateways of Badli-Ki-Sarai	Village Pipalthala
138.	Tomb of Sheikh Kaburuddin also known as Rakabwala Gumbad in field no. 84 min. situated at Sarai Shah 31 property of Thoks Shahpur and Adhchini	Malaviya Nagar
139.	Ruined line of walls, bastions & gateways of Siri Kh. No. 88, 265 & 447 at village Shahpur Jat	Shahpur Jat
140.	Internal buildings of Siri Mehammadi wali-Kh. No. 14 Shahpur Jat Bul-Bul-Ki-Kh. No. 256 Shahpur Jat Makhdum ki Kh. No. 255 Shahpur Jat Baradari Shahpur Jat Motiyan wala dome Shahpur Jat Thana wala Shahpur Jat	Shahpur Jat
141.	Nai-ka-kot	Tughlaqabad, Kotla
142.	Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaqabad. walls and bastions, gates and cause way including the tomb of Dad Khan	Tughlaqabad
143.	Tomb of Mohammed Tughlaqabadshah	Badarpur Zail

144.	Walls of old city of Tughlaqabad.	Badarpur Zail
145.	Walls, gateways bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlaqabad Fort	Tughlaqabad
146.	Walls, gate and bastions of Adilabad (Mohammadabad) and causeway leading there to from Tughlaqabad	Tughlaqabad
147.	The Tomb	Wazirabad
148.	The Mosque	Wazirabad
149.	Neighbouring Bridge	Wazirabad
150.	Mound known as Jaga Bai comprise in part of survey plot No. 167	Jamia Nagar
151.	Ashoka Rock Edict	East of Kailash Colony
152.	Mandi Mosque	Lado Sarai
153.	Rajon-ki-Bain with Mosque and Chhatri	Lado Sarai
154.	Badun Gate	Lado Sarai
155.	Gateway of Lal kot	Lado Sarai
156.	Gateway of Rai Pithoria's fort	Lado Sarai
157.	Walls of Rai Pithora's fort and Jahan Panah at the point where they meet together	Hauz Rani and Lado Sarai
158.	Tomb of Sultan Ghari	Nalikpur Kohi
159.	Baoli known as diving wall locally known as (Candak-ki-baoli)	Mehrauli
160.	Enclosure containing the tomb of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam to and Akbar Shah II	Mehrauli
161.	Houz Shamsi with central red stone pavilion situated at Mehrauli in field No. 157-81, 1586-97, 1614 & 1624	Mehrauli
162.	Iron Pillar Hindu	Mehrauli
163.	Ancient Mosque	Palam
164.	Sheesh Mahal	Shalimar Garden Village Hyderpur

165. Ashokan Pillar	On the Ridge between Hindu Rao Hospital
166. Sarai Shahji	Malaviya Nagar
167. Azim Khan Tomb	Lado Sarai
168. Mazar of Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq	Chind Bagh, Kadam Sherif, Paharganj, Delhi
169. Fortification wall Asad Burj, Water gate, Delhi Gate, lahori Gate, Jahangiri Gate, Chhattra Bazar, Baoli	Red Fort, Delhi
170. Fortification walls, gates, bastions and ancient buildings of Salimgarh Fort	Bela Road
171. Portion of the City Wall of Shahajanabad	Ansari Road
172. Balban Khan's Tomb & Jamali Kamali	Lado Sarai, Mehrauli, Delhi
173. Unknown Tomb in the vicinity of Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Pragati Vihar, New Delhi
174. Mazar of Mirza Ghalib	Nizamuddin

Restoration of galleries in National Museum

291. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of 26 galleries in the National Museum some were closed/remain closed;
- (b) if so, the reasons for their closure/remaining closed; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to restore them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The galleries remained closed for renovation and upgradation.

(c) National Museum has devised a time bound plan to reopen the closed galleries. Consultants have been selected and the executing Agency is working on the implementation. It is planned to reopen three galleries viz., Jewellery gallery, Bronze gallery and Manuscripts gallery on priority.

Deficiency in maintenance of Sun God Temple in Odisha

292. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO officials have expressed concern over lack of maintenance of World Heritage Site at Sun God temple in Odisha;
- (b) if so, the major afflictions that have been pointed out by these officials;
- (c) the action plan of Government to make up such deficiencies and how far have these been achieved;
- (d) whether it is proposed to lay down certain international guidelines to protect this age-old heritage; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The conservation work at the monument is attended to as per the guidelines of UNESCO, conservation policy of Archaeological Survey of India and archaeological norms and principles.

Revised SOP to cut security checks and frisking time

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

- (a) whether the CISF which is engaged in airport security has revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to cut security checks and frisking time at the airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether new profiling mechanism has been initiated by CISF to identify genuine passengers and suspect passengers; and
- (d) whether any training has been imparted to the CISF personnel with the new module for implementation at all airports across the country, to avoid long queues of air fliers at the security check counters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Civil Aviation Security, which includes security checks at airports, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MCA) and the

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a body under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, which is the regulatory authority on all matters pertaining to Civil Aviation Security in the country. The operational control of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), in so far as Civil Aviation Security is concerned, is with the Ministry of Civil Aviation/BCAS. CISF follows security procedures mandated by BCAS.

(c) and (d) As per BCAS orders random screening is being carried out at Departure Gates, based on profiling. CISF, on its own, has chalked out a training programme on Behavioural Detection and profiling.

In order to avoid long queues of air fliers at the security check counters, CISF has taken steps on its own initiative, such as effective queue management through even distribution of passengers at all X-Ray Baggage Inspection Systems (XBIS), operationalization of maximum numbers of X-BIS at all times, continuous placing of bags on input roller and removal from output roller of X-BIS so that conveyor belt is not halted, etc. CISF also ensures that screeners are not distracted from pre-embarkation security check duties for any reason.

NGOs campaigning against projects to obstruct economic growth

†294. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Intelligence Bureau has revealed that with the help of foreign aid many Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are running campaign against various projects in order to obstruct the economic growth of the country;

(b) if so, names of the NGOs which indulged in such campaign and the details of the foreign aids received by these organizations;

(c) whether action is being taken against those NGOs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Adverse reports were received from intelligence agencies against NGOs such as Tuticorin Diocesan Association, Tuticorin, East Coast Research and Development Trust, Thoothukudi, Centre for Promotion and Social Concern, Madurai and Greenpeace India Society, Chennai. Based on inspections/investigations, the FCRA registration of Tuticorin Diocesan Association and Centre for Promotion and Social Concern were suspended and their bank accounts frozen. FCRA registration of East Coast Research and Development Trust was cancelled. Foreign Contribution received by these associations is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in ₹)

Name of the association	Foreign Contribution received during		
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Tuticorin Diocesan Association	4.27 crore	4.08 crore	4.10 crore
East Coast research and Development Trust	4,87,363	11,25,678	2,22,716
Centre for Promotion and Social Concern	6.22 crore	4.93 crore	3.50 crore
Greenpeace India Society	6.96 crore	5.5 crore	6.74 crore

Development of Eco-Tourism

295. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of central financial assistance released to each State Government/ Union Territory administration for development of Eco-tourism during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the projects for which these funds were provided along with the funds actually spent by the State Government/UTs on these projects; and
- (c) the further steps being taken by the Union Government for the growth of Eco-tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, including Eco-Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including Eco-Tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of CFA released for various tourism projects having focus on Eco-Tourism during the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, and the funds actually spent by the various State Governments/UT Administrations are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has formulated and adopted the Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of the tourism industry, namely accommodation sector, tour operators' sector and beaches, backwaters, lakes and rivers. The Ministry of Tourism has been promoting Eco-Tourism, *inter-alia* by supporting seminars and events focusing on the development of Eco-Tourism, from time to time.

Statement

State-wise/UT Administration-wise and project-wise details of amount released and funds actually spent for development of Eco-Tourism during the last three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project	(₹ in Lakhs)		
			Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kurmool district	486.35	486.35	486.35
2.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	437.00	87.40	0.00
3.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh	383.27	76.65	0.00
4.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	474.42	3.00	0.00
5.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	295.56	3.00	0.00
6.	2013-14	Development of Tank Bund Parks in Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh	474.07	3.00	0.00

Arunachal Pradesh						
7.	2011-12	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali Sub-Division.	487.93	390.34	487.93	487.93
8.	2012-13	Eco-Tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk sub-division of Lower Dibang Valley distt.	468.43	374.74	468.43	468.43
9.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit at Loki-Partung-Taluak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh	791.31	158.26	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir						
10.	2011-12	Creation of tourism infrastructure for day camping, eco-tourism and pilgrim tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at pilgrim destination at Bhaderwah in J&K	466.57	373.25	93.31	93.31
Kerala						
11.	2013-14	Development of Eco-camping circuits and caravan parks in Kerala	593.06	5.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka						
12.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism in the Northern Circuit (Bhadra Phase-II)	500.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
13.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism resort at Apsarakonda in Honnavar Taluk, Uttara Kannada district	500.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maharashtra				
14.	2013-14	Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and Pilgrimage Centre at Dhapewada, district, Nagpur in Maharashtra	780.17	156.03	0.00
15.	2013-14	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco-Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	4532.66	25.00	0.00
	Manipur				
16.	2012-13	Ningthem Pukhri Imphal-Eco-Tourism Complex, Imphal, East distt.	413.52	82.70	44.70
17.	2013-14	Integrated Tourist destination of Eco-Tourism Complex at Mata Mualtam Hyde out Park, Churachandpur district	489.17	97.83	97.83
	Mizoram				
18.	2013-14	Development of Theme Park and Eco-Tourism at Lungleng Mizoram	800.00	160.00	0.00
	Nagaland				
19.	2013-14	Eco-Adventure and Culture Destination at Kuhuboto, Nagaland	500.00	100.00	68.00

	Uttar Pradesh						
20.	2011-12	Development of Beautification of Shiv Dham and Eco-Tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh	226.65	181.32	181.32	181.32	
21.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijour, Uttar Pradesh	168.36	5.00	5.00	0.00	
	Uttarakhand						
22.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Almora, Uttarakhand	490.80	392.64	392.64	395.27	
23.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Lansdowne, Uttarakhand	495.95	495.95	495.95	495.95	
24.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal, Uttarakhand	494.79	395.83	395.83	409.96	
25.	2011-12	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakhand	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,750.77	
26.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Abbott Mount, Distt. Champawat, Uttarakhand	495.70	395.56	395.56	396.71	
27.	2012-13	Development of Integrated Eco-Tourism Circuit (Bageshwar-Bajnath-Loharkhet) in District Bageshwar in Uttarakhand	800.00	640.00	640.00	640.00	
28.	2013-14	Development of Water Sports and Eco-Tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	498.22	99.64	99.64	0.00	
29.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed Al Sabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar in Uttarakhand	798.92	159.78	159.78	179.79	

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	2013-14	Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit-Integrated Circuit Development of Eco and Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli in Uttarakhand	800.00	160.00	0.00
31.	2013-14	Development of Nauti-Kansawa-Chandpur-Garhi-Sem Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Uttarakhand	800.00	160.00	0.00
32.	2013-14	Development of River Rafting Centre, Eco-Tourism and Adventure Centre at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	499.54	99.90	0.00
33.	2013-14	Development of Day Safari Adventure and Eco-Tourism Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar in Uttarakhand	799.32	159.86	0.00
34.	2013-14	Development of Ramnagar-Kosi Eco-Tourism Circuit between Ramnagar and Nainital in Uttarakhand	799.05	159.81	0.00
35.	2013-14	Development of Dugadda-Sendhikhal-Vatanvasa Eco Tourism Circuit, Distt. Pauri in Uttarakhand	799.78	159.96	0.00
36.	2013-14	Infrastructure Development at Kausani-Someshwar-Tea Estate as an Eco-Tourism and Tea Tourism Circuit, District Almora in Uttarakhand	799.84	159.97	0.00

37.	2013-14	Development of River Rafting Centre and Eco-Tourism Destination, Tons River Valley, Mori, Dist. Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand.	499.02	99.80	0.00
38.	2013-14	Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake in Uttarakhand	498.79	99.76	0.00
West Bengal					
39.	2011-12	Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (South)	488.53	390.82	0.00

Visa-free entry for Bangladesh nationals

296. DR. PRADEEPKUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has rejected the proposal of Visa-free entry regime for Bangladesh nationals into India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) It has been decided to drop the proposal for grant of visa-free entry to Bangladesh nationals under the age of 18 years and persons over the age of 65 years after consultation with concerned Ministries/agencies.

Rehabilitation package for Kashmiri pandits

297. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided about the rehabilitation package for Kashmiri pandits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Jammu and Kashmir had earlier announced any package to this effect; and

(d) if so, whether the State Government has been consulted in this regard and how the new package is likely to be different from the earlier package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government from time to time has announced packages for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants such as in 2004 and in 2008.

Under Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations [Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti] and have been allotted to the migrants, who were living in various one room tenements, Government Buildings, Temples etc. in Jammu. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpura in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the Government service under employment component of Prime Minister's Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants (who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley).

A Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹1618.40 crore has been announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provides for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants e.g. financial assistance for purchase/

construction of houses, repair/renovation of damaged houses and dilapidated unused houses, construction of transit accommodation, continuations of cash relief to migrants, students scholarship, employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist and waiver of interest on unpaid loan etc.

The Package is being implemented by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and till now, one family has returned to the Valley availing the benefit of ₹ 7.5 lakh for construction of house. 1474 State Government jobs have been provided to the migrant youths. 505 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley [Vessu (Kulgam) - 250, Khanpur (Baramulla) - 130, Hawal (Pulwama) - 65, Kupwara - 60] and allotted to newly appointed migrant employees under the Package.

(d) The plans/packages in this respect are generally made in consultation with the State Government. The Prime Minister's Package-2008 was also prepared in consultation with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Prime Minister's Package-2008 is different from the Package announced in the year 2004 as it provides for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants *e.g.* financial assistance for purchase/construction of houses, repair/renovation of damaged houses and dilapidated/unused houses, construction of transit accommodation, continuations of cash relief to migrants, students scholarship, employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist and waiver of interest on unpaid loan etc. while under Prime Minister's Package 2004, financial assistance was provided by the Government for construction of flats/tenements for the migrants in Jammu and the Kashmir Valley.

The review of such plans and packages is a continuous process and will continue to remain so in order to remove the bottlenecks and shortcomings, if any.

Racial discrimination against migrants from North-East in Delhi/NCR

298. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has taken serious note of the recurring incidents of racial discrimination and assault against migrants from North-East in Delhi/NCR;

(b) whether students and others from the North-East living in Delhi are constantly subjected to a kind of apartheid by the local communities and otherwise exploited by landlords and shopkeepers; and

(c) whether the Centre has set up a Committee comprising of law, enforcement professional officers from various NE States to monitor and oversee the functioning of the law enforcement agencies in Delhi to provide protection and dignity to the migrants from the North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government has taken serious note of the incidents of alleged racial discrimination and assaults against migrants from North-East in Delhi/NCR. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations including the National Capital Territory of Delhi have already been sensitized about the issue and have been advised to take pre-emptive measures to prevent the possible recurrence of such incidents. As per NCRB, no specific data in respect of the racial discrimination against migrants from North Eastern States is available.

(b) No such case has been reported to Delhi Police. However, Delhi Police has taken the following initiatives for the security of NE people:-

- (i). Delhi Police has issued a Separate Standing Order Procedure 383/2014 to deal with NE Security related issues.
- (ii). Special Helpline No. 1093 has been introduced on 14th Feb., 2014.
- (iii). Special Cell for North East has started functioning at Nanakpura, Delhi and 15 police personnel from NE States have been posted in the Cell. A DCP rank officer from North East has been designated as Incharge of Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region, Nanakpura, Delhi.
- (iv). 34 representatives have been appointed from the students and volunteers as Delhi Police representatives for North Eastern States and they have been given training on how to assist the victims from North Eastern States during the crisis.
- (v). IGP Rank officer of Delhi Police has been appointed as Nodal Officer for North East related issues.
- (vi). As and when any case is reported, Delhi Police promptly take action and register FIR.

(c) A Committee has been set up on 5.02.2014 by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bazbaruah to:-

- (i). Examine the various kinds of concerns, including the concerns regarding security of the persons hailing from the North-Eastern States.
- (ii). Examine the causes behind the attacks/violence and discrimination against the people from the North-Eastern States.
- (iii). Suggest measures to be taken by the Government to address these concerns.
- (iv). Suggest legal remedies to address these concerns.

Rape cases in the country

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

- (a) whether the increasing number of sexual assault against women and children is now a very serious matter of concern;
- (b) how many rape cases have been registered in last one year all over the country, State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data made available, State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, cases trial completed, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crime head rape, assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women and rape of children during 2011-2013 are given in Annexures. [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 8, 9, 10 & 11]

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. As regards the effective measures taken by the Government to check such cases and provide security and safety to women and children in the country, the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to check crime against women and children and provide security and safety to women and children in the country

1. The President of India on 19th June, 2012 had consented to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children.
 2. The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences.
 3. The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crime against women and other vulnerable groups
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- of the society. The conference deliberated on various measures for preventing crimes against women and measures for expediting investigation and trials for crimes against women.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women and children.
- (i). Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 4.09.2009.
 - (ii). Advisory on Crime against Children issued on 14.07.2010.
 - (iii). Advisory on preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 4.01.2012.
 - (iv). Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
 - (v). Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22nd April, 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
 - (vi). Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
 - (vii). Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.
 - (viii). Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
5. On the legislation front, Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the following Acts:
- (i). Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
 - (ii). Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (iii). Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (iv). Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and
 - (v). Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).
6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued guidelines and protocols for medical-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence.
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7. The Central Government is also implementing an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police Vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to them. Cabinet has approved an amount of Rs. 361.69 crores for the project. This system is to be implemented in the 114 identified cities which includes 54 cities having a population of more than four million and which are headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts. The CAD Software Platform Integrates Various Modules-Emergency Response generated from alarms by way of mobile phones or individual devices pioneered by the Department of Information Technology (DIT) through a CAD framework.
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Organisations creating insecurity in the country

300. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the internal and external organisations creating insecurity in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to curb the same;
- (c) the number of such banned organisations in the country;
- (d) whether Government can totally control these organisations' activities;
- (e) if not, the steps taken by Government to come over these terrorist activities;

and

- (f) whether there is any time bound programme to stop them for better-secured country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Thirty six (36) organisations and nine (9) associations, have been declared as Terrorist Organisations and Unlawful associations in the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), who are responsible for creating insecurity in the country. The list of the names of these Terrorist Organisations and Unlawful Associations are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

Public Order and Police are State subject. The primary responsibility to address these issues remain with the State Governments.

Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme.

In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government of India has taken various measures which, *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence set up; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of the steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter-alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence. Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing on various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

(d) and (e) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels to monitor the activities of terrorist organizations and unlawful associations. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for near real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

(f) The Government is committed to combat terrorism and all factors contributing to causing insecurity within the country, in all its forms and manifestations. The mechanism and instrumentalities, are evolved, from time to time, as the threat perceptions unfold, to meet new challenges, in this regard. It is an on-going process and the Government is determined to counter this menace to ensure a safe and secure India.

Statement-I*List of Terrorist Organisations in the Schedule of Unlawful
Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967*

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1. Babbar Khalsa International
 2. Khalistan Commando Force
 3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
 4. International Sikh Youth Federation
 5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
 6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan
 7. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Islami
 8. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/ Hizb-UI-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
 9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
 10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
 11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
 12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
 13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
 14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
 15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
 16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
 17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
 18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
 19. All Tripura Tiger Force
 20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
 21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
 22. Students Islamic Movement of India
 23. Deendar Anjuman
 24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) -- People's War, all its Formations and Front Organizations
 25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its Formations and Front Organisations
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26. Al Badr
 27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
 28. Al-Qaida
 29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
 30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
 31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
 32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
 33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 and amended from time to time.
 34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its Formations and Front Organizations.
 35. Indian Mujahideen, all its Formations and Front Organizations.
 36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its Formations and Front Organizations.
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Statement-II

List of Unlawful Associations under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2008.

1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
 2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
 3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
 4. Dima Halam Daogah (Joel) DHD(J)
 5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:-
 - (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
 - (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
 - (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
 - (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
 - (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
 - (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
 - (g) Revolutionary People's Liberation Front (RPF)
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6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
 7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
 8. Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
 9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.
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GPS based women safety project

301. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released a sum of ₹ 321 crores from Nirbhaya Fund for launching GPS based women safety project;
- (b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in implementing the project; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the project in an expeditious manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a ₹ 361.69 crores project on 04th February, 2014 that aims at 'Establishment of an Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress call and ensure speedy assistance to them. Following steps have been taken by Government for implementation of the project in an expeditious manner.

- A meeting was held with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Internal Finance Division (IFD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State) on 14th March, 2014. It was informed that C-DAC Thiruvananthapuram has developed and implemented an electronic Personal Safety System (ePSS), a project fully sponsored by DeitY, at Police Control Room, Jaipur for handling emergency messages from women and children, who are in distress situation.
- A demonstration was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Secretary on 23rd April, 2014 at North Block, New Delhi.
- C-DAC had visited the Delhi Police Control Room on 24th April, 2014 and did a first-hand study of the existing Dial 100 system and implementation of ePSS there, utilizing maximum available resources

- Another meeting was held with Delhi Police, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), DeitY and C-DAC, under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State), post which a Joint group, comprising of their existing vendor managing the Control Room, C-DAC and Delhi Police Communications Team, visited the Site of Implementation in Jaipur, Rajasthan and studied of the entire system.
- C-DAC submitted a revised Budgetary proposal for deployment of ePSS at Police Control Room, Delhi.
- A review meeting was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh on 17th June, 2014 wherein it was decided to direct all stakeholders to expedite the Project implementation.

Use of Hindi in social media communications

302. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry's May 27, 2014 instruction to Government departments to use Hindi compulsorily in their social media communications has spiralled into a political controversy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to the concerns expressed by the people in the non-Hindi speaking States of South India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Department of Official Language issues circulars from time to time for implementation of official language policy as per the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Languages Rules, 1976. In compliance to the same, D.O.No. 12015/13/2013-OL(Tech.) dated 17.09.2013 has been issued.

In continuation of the same, O.M. No. 12019/03/2014-OL(Deposited) dated 10.03.2014 has been issued to all Ministries/Departments/Subordinate Offices/Undertakings/Corporations/Banks and officials of Government of India to use Official Language Hindi or bilingual (Hindi and English) on official accounts of social media. It was also requested to issue necessary directions to all the attached/subordinate offices/undertakings etc. Located in 'A' Region *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

In compliance of the above Ministry of Home Affairs issued circular No. 11020/01/2013-Hindi dated 27th May, 2014.

This issue was a topic of discussion in the media. It was clarified by the Government the circular issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs was applicable only to Central

Government offices and employees working in Region 'A' and the same is not applicable to State Governments.

The issuing of the circular is the part of routine official work. Hence, there appears no cause of apprehension for people in the non-Hindi speaking States.

Attacks on minorities

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

(a) how many attacks have taken place on Minorities throughout the country during the last one year; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, the details of communal incidents reported in the country (State-wise), persons killed and injured therein during the year 2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Law and Order being the State subject, details regarding attacks made/alleged aggressors involved etc. are not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

Details showing number of incidents of communal violence, number of persons killed/injured therein during the year 2013.

Name of State	2013		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	0	65
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0
Bihar	63	7	283
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	0	2
Delhi	2	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Goa	1	0	3
Gujarat	68	10	184
Haryana	2	0	8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	61
Jharkhand	12	2	35
Karnataka	73	1	235
Kerala	41	1	65
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	84	11	256
Maharashtra	88	12	352
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	3	1	0
Poducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	2	0	0
Rajasthan	52	2	194
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	36	3	85
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	3	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	247	77	360
West Bengal	24	1	80
TOTAL	823	133	2269

Delay in schemes sanctioned under Nirbhaya Safety Fund

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in schemes sanctioned under Nirbhaya Safety Fund;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a Rs. 361.69 crores project on 4th February 2014 that aims at 'Establishment of an Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress call and ensure speedy assistance to them. Following action has been taken by Government in the regard:

- A meeting was held with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Internal Finance Division (IFD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State) on 14th March, 2014. It was informed that C-DAC Thiruvananthapuram has developed and implemented an electronic Personal Safety System (ePSS), a project fully sponsored by DeitY, at Police Control Room, Jaipur for handling emergency messages from women and children, who are in distress situation.
- A demonstration was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Secretary on 23rd April, 2014 at North Block, New Delhi.
- C-DAC had visited the Delhi Police Control Room on 24th April, 2014 and did a first-hand study of the existing Dial 100 system and implementation of ePSS there, utilizing maximum available resources.
- Another meeting was held with Delhi Police, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), DeitY and C-DAC, under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State), post which a Joint group, comprising of their existing vendor managing the Control Room, C-DAC and Delhi Police Communications Team, visited the Site of Implementation in Jaipur, Rajasthan and studied of the entire system.
- C-DAC submitted a revised Budgetary proposal for deployment of ePSS at Police Control Room, Delhi.

- A review meeting was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh on 17th June, 2014 wherein it was decided to direct all stakeholders to expedite the Project implementation.

National Identity Card for each citizen

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

- whether it is a fact that Government is considering to launch a National Identity Card for each citizen; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides the Central Government to compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. It has been decided that National Population Register (NPR) should be completed and taken to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of National Register of India Citizen (NRIC) and National Identity Cards would be issued to Citizens by verification of citizenship status of every usual resident in the NPR.

Progress made in Nirbhaya Project

†306. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the Central Government has launched the Nirbhaya Project with a view to strengthening the safety of women in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the progress of the said project along with the activities being carried out under it are satisfactory;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the special efforts being made by Government to provide sufficient resources in order to expedite the said project and to ensure smooth conducting of activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a ₹ 361.69 crores project on 4th February 2014 that aims at 'Establishment of an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to them.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Funds are yet to be allocated under the appropriate head to initiate expenditure. Hence no project activities could take place. However, preparatory activities have been initiated.

(e) The special efforts being made by Government to provide sufficient resources in order to expedite the said project and to ensure smooth conducting of activities are as follows:

- A meeting was held with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Internal Finance Division (IFD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State) on 14th March, 2014. It was informed that C-DAC Thiruvananthapuram has developed and implemented an electronic Personal Safety System (ePSS), a project fully sponsored by DeitY, at Police Control Room, Jaipur for handling emergency messages from women and children, who are in distress situation.
- A demonstration was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Secretary on 23rd April, 2014 at North Block, New Delhi.
- C-DAC had visited the Delhi Police Control Room on 24th April, 2014 and did a first-hand study of the existing Dial 100 system and implementation of ePSS there, utilizing maximum available resources.
- Another meeting was held with Delhi Police, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), DeitY and C-DAC, under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State), post which a Joint group, comprising of their existing vendor managing the Control Room, C-DAC and Delhi Police Communications Team, visited the Site of implementation in Jaipur, Rajasthan and studies of the entire system.
- C-DAC submitted a revised Budgetary proposal for deployment of ePSS at Police Control Room, Delhi.
- A review meeting was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh on 17th June, 2014 wherein it was decided to direct all stakeholders to expedite the Project implementation.

Acute shortage of IPS officers

307. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of IPS officers in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons of this acute shortage and why preventive actions were not taken; and
- (c) how the Ministry intends to fill these vacancies in shortest possible time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As on 01.01.2014, there is a shortage of 930 IPS officers in the country. The main reason of this shortage is that the Central Government reviewed in 2009 the then existing strength of IPS officers of the country and the total cadre strength was increased from 3889 to 4720 by the end of March, 2010.

In order to fill up the increased vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government has also introduced an alternate method of recruitment to IPS *i.e.* Limited Competitive Examination to recruit 80 candidates annually. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Donations received by political parties in violation of FCRA

308. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court/Election Commission has sought a reply from Government in regard to donations received by some political parties from various foreign organisations and private individuals amounting to violation of the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA), 1976;

(b) if so, whether Government has sent its reply to the Supreme Court/Election Commission in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by Government to adopt the same criteria for all political parties in regard to donations received from foreign sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) In WP(C) No. 131 of 2013 (Association of Democratic Reforms and another *Vs.* Union of India), the Delhi High Court passed order on 28.03.2014 regarding donations received by some political parties. The directions of the Hon'ble High Court in the judgement dated 28.3.2014 will be complied with.

Crime against women in the country

309. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rape cases and crime against women have become common in the country and the women and girl child are suffering insecurity in the country in both urban and rural areas including the tea growing States and especially in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per data made available, State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details of cases under total crimes committed against women and rape of children during 2011-2013 are given in Annexure [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 12 and 11].

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. As regards effective measures taken by the Government to check such cases and provide security and safety to women and children in the country, the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to check crime against women and children and provide security and safety to women and children in the country

1. The President of India on 19th June, 2012 had consented to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children.
 2. The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences.
 3. The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crime against women and other vulnerable groups of the society. The conference deliberated on various measures for preventing crimes against women and measures for expediting investigation and trials for crimes against women.
 4. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women and children.
 - (i). Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009.
 - (ii). Advisory on Crime against children issued on 14.07.2010.
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- (iii). Advisory on preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 04.01.2012.
 - (iv). Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
 - (v). Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22nd April, 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
 - (vi). Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
 - (vii). Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.
 - (viii). Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
5. On the legislation front, Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the following Acts:
- (i). Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
 - (ii). Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (iii). Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (iv). Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and
 - (v). Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).
6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued guidelines and protocols for medical-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence
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IB study of functioning of NGOs

310. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Intelligence Bureau (IB) has conducted any study of the functioning of the NGOs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the findings of that study; and
- (c) the details of NGOs and other organizations receiving foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A field report from intelligence agencies is obtained for each NGO that applies for FCRA registration.

(c) During the financial year 2011-2012, 13,193 associations reported a total receipt of ₹ 11,546.29 crore as foreign contribution. The details of top 25 recipient are given in the Statement.

Statement*Top Recipient Associations of Foreign Funds*

	(₹in crore)
Associations	2011-12
World Vision of India, Tamil Nadu	233.38
Believers Church India, Kerala	190.05
Rural Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh	144.39
Indian Society of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Delhi	130.77
Public Health Foundation of India, Delhi	130.31
Aga Khan Foundation, Delhi	110.26
Caruna Bal Vikas, Tamil Nadu	109.50
Mata Amritanandmayi Math, Kerala	98.64
Plan International (India Chapter), Delhi	91.33
Bal Raksha Bharat, Delhi	81.31
Gospel For Asia, Kerala	81.22
Compassion East India, West Bengal	71.09
SOS Childrens Village of India, Delhi	67.93
Missionaries of Charity, West Bengal	62.77
Action Aid, Karnataka	62.69
Womens Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh	61.46
Services Association of Sda Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	56.58
Child Fund International USA, Karnataka	54.83
Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha, Gujarat	54.42
Pratham Education Foundation, Maharashtra	54.24
A.M.G. India International, Andhra Pradesh	48.13
Operation Mobilisation India, Andhra Pradesh	46.94
Tibetan Childrens Village, Himachal Pradesh	43.58
Caritas India, Delhi	43.45
Oxfam India, Delhi	42.07

Leakage of the Report of IB on NGOs

311. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that report on 'Concerted efforts by selected foreign funded NGOs to take down Indian development projects' attributed to the Intelligence Bureau does really exist; and

(b) if so, the details of the actions taken with regard to the leakage of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Intelligence reports on activities of FCRA registered NGOs are received from time to time. Action with regard to leakage of classified documents is taken once full facts are ascertained.

Instances of communal violence

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

(a) the State-wise details of instances of communal violence during last three months;

(b) the details of factors responsible for these communal violence in the country; and

(c) how Government proposes to maintain communal harmony in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, the State-wise details of incidents of communal violence in the country reported during last 03 months is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The incidents are reported to be attributed to religious factors, gender related disputes, disputes over land belonging to religious sites and other miscellaneous issues.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and the State Governments are primarily responsible for maintaining law and order and taking action under existing laws. However, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administration in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Statement

Details showing number of incidents of communal violence during the period April to June, 2014

Name of State	2014 (April to June)*
1	2
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	0
Bihar	10
Chandigarh	0
Chhattisgarh	0
Delhi	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	13
Haryana	3
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	15
Kerala	0
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	17
Maharashtra	26
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	0

1	2
Puducherry	0
Punjab	0
Rajasthan	18
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	8
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	32
Uttarakhand	1
West Bengal	4
TOTAL	149

*Tentative.

Low police per capita in India

313. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the police per capita in India is extremely low as compared to the global average;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the number of police personnel, especially given the increasing crime incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) as on 1.1.2013, the sanctioned and actual strength of police personnel at all India level per one lakh population (police-population ratio) in India is 181.47 and 136.47 respectively. The State-wise details of police-population ratio in India as on 1.1.2013 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

No information as to the police and population ratio of other countries is being compiled by BPR&D. However, as per report prepared by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on 'International Statistics on Crime and Justice' available on the website of the United Nations, released in 2010, several countries such as Canada (191.4), Italy (549.9), Japan (199.8), New Zealand (187.0), Spain (313.0), USA (223.6), have higher police-population ratio than India during the year 2006.

- (c) As 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State

Governments to ensure adequate provision of police personnel. The State Governments have been advised from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill up the vacancies in the State Police Forces. Besides, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been through a Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) providing assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police infrastructure and enhance their operational capability, especially for tackling the emerging challenges to internal security.

Statement

State-wise Police Population Ratio as on 1.1.2013
(Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Police per one lakh of population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.38	112.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1010.53	876.17
3.	Assam	200.03	177.73
4.	Bihar	88.10	68.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	268.92	184.50
6.	Goa	385.38	288.14
7.	Gujarat	188.15	113.16
8.	Haryana	236.33	150.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	249.31	208.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	654.69	606.43
11.	Jharkhand	229.05	178.36
12.	Karnataka	150.98	117.41
13.	Kerala	150.86	142.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	122.19	104.92
15.	Maharashtra	181.99	170.01
16.	Manipur	1279.63	982.32
17.	Meghalaya	492.36	423.98
18.	Mizoram	1099.32	999.12
19.	Nagaland	1060.35	1057.99

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	137.58	109.81
21.	Punjab	282.24	220.62
22.	Rajasthan	134.35	124.67
23.	Sikkim	973.72	634.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	168.97	138.62
25.	Tripura	742.30	645.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	178.48	81.01
27.	Uttarakhand	198.61	175.35
28.	West Bengal	120.40	77.76
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	860.58	732.23
30.	Chandigarh	507.94	459.29
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	86.32	71.32
32.	Daman and Diu	141.87	85.12
33.	Delhi	420.49	391.33
34.	Lakshadweep	453.25	358.44
35.	Puducherry	265.70	177.34
	All India	181.47	136.42

*Source : BPR&D

Deployment of para-military forces to States

†314. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had to deploy para-military forces to different States for different reasons during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the number of times para-military forces were sent to the bove mentioned States, State-wise and the number of occasions the forces were sent for the purposes of maintaining law and order in the States; and

(c) whether State Governments are required to foot the bill of these para-military forces as per prescribed rules?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available on the request of the State Governments, to assist them in maintaining the public order. The deployment of these forces in the States embattling internal security threats, depend upon the overall security scenario and availability of these Forces. Keeping in view these factors, CAPFs have been deployed in various States. The level of deployment of CAPFs in any State is dynamic and undergoes changes depending upon the developing security situation. The level of deployment of CAPFs is not disclosed in the interest of National Security.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per extant policy, the State Governments are required to bear the cost of CAPF's deployment charges. The Special Category States *viz* North-East, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, however, bear only 10% of the CAPF's deployment charges. The remaining States are required to bear full charges of deployment as fixed by Government of India.

Steps taken to augment the capacity of Jails

†315. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise/location-wise number of jails in the country along with number of inmates they can accommodate;
- (b) the jail-wise/State-wise number of inmates in jails at present; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government so far to augment the capacity of these jails and to improve their poor condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2012, there were 1394 jails in the country with a capacity for 3,43,169 inmates and while the inmates lodged were 3,85,135. Details showing State-wise number of jails in the country along with their capacity and number of inmates lodged at the end of 2012 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to increase the number of jails in the country, Government of India launched a Non-Plan Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails have so far been constructed by the State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details showing State-wise number of jails in the country along with their capacity and number of inmates lodged at the end of 2012

SI. No.	States/UTs	Number of Jails	Capacity	Inmate population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	15060	13285
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	56	71
3.	Assam	30	7978	8271
4.	Bihar	57	35107	28550
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	5850	14780
6.	Goa	3	395	472
7.	Gujarat	26	12218	11585
8.	Haryana	19	16964	16952
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1626	1716
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2895	2540
11.	Jharkhand	27	13922	17331
12.	Karnataka	102	13100	13137
13.	Kerala	53	6654	6947
14.	Madhya Pradesh	124	26583	33959
15.	Maharashtra	215	24656	24509
16.	Manipur	2	970	723
17.	Meghalaya	4	530	696
18.	Mizoram	7	1302	847
19.	Nagaland	11	1450	398
20.	Odisha	85	18012	12867
21.	Punjab	26	17410	23219
22.	Rajasthan	119	16600	19351
23.	Sikkim	2	207	236
24.	Tamil Nadu	135	21951	13195
25.	Tripura	12	1322	901

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65	47518	80311
27.	Uttarakhand	11	3562	3535
28.	West Bengal	57	20297	20431
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5	1109	1126
30.	Chandigarh	1	1000	734
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	60	37
32.	Daman and Diu	2	120	25
33.	Delhi	10	6250	12113
34.	Lakshadweep	4	16	0
35.	Puducherry	4	419	285
TOTAL		1394	343169	385135

Spearate Statutory Development Boards for Konkan and North Maharashtra

†316. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra regarding setting up of separate and independent Statutory Development Boards for the Konkan region and northern Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the up-to-date status of said proposal; and

(d) by when the proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government of India had received resolutions passed on 20th February, 2005 (again on 15th December, 2005) and 13th July, 2006 by both the house of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of separate Development Boards, for the Konkan region and Northern Maharashtra respectively.

The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter, were of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for a Constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region and Northern Maharashtra as there are other instruments available with the Centre and State Government to gear up their developmental machinery for achieving the desired progress in backward regions.

In view of above, these two proposals are not under consideration of the Government of India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Return of Kashmiri Hindus to their homes

317. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Kashmiri Hindu refugees since it occurred in early nineties and where they are living and whether Government has been providing them any help; and

(b) how Government envisage to chart out plans for their safe and honourable return to their homes in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Due to onset of militancy in 1990, most of the Kashmiri Pandit families along with some families of Sikhs and Muslims migrated from Kashmir Valley [total of about 57,000 families] to Jammu, Delhi and other places of the country.

At present there are about 60452 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country. About 38,119 registered Kashmiri migrant families are residing in Jammu and about 19,338 registered Kashmiri migrant families are living in Delhi and besides Jammu and Delhi, about 1995 families are settled in other States. The Jammu and Kashmir Government has provided registration facilities for unregistered families living in Jammu and Kashmir at Jammu [Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner (M)'s Office, Canal Road, Jammu] and for migrants living outside Jammu and Kashmir at Delhi [Resident Commissioner's Office, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi].

At present, the Government has been providing cash relief of ₹1650/- per head per month (maximum ₹ 6600/- per family per month) plus dry ration (9 Kg. Rice, 2 Kg. Atta per soul per month and 1 Kg. Sugar per family per month) to eligible 17,248 families living in Jammu. Expenditure in this respect (approx. ₹ 136 Crore per annum) is being reimbursed by MHA under Security Related Expenditure (Return & Rehabilitation) -SRE (R&R).

The Government of NCT of Delhi is also providing cash relief of ₹ 1650/- per head per month (maximum ₹ 6600/- per family per month) to eligible 3,385 families from their own budget.

Other States are providing relief as per scales fixed by them from their own budget. The Government has advised these states also to provide relief at the rate of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Apart from the Cash Relief, the Government has announced various Packages from time to time for the Kashmiri Migrants:

- Under Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations [Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti] and have been allotted to the migrants, who were living in various one room tenements, Government Buildings, Temples etc. in Jammu. Further, 200 flats

have been constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the Government service under employment component of Prime Minister's Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants (who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley).

- Under the Prime Minister Package announced in the year 2008, one family has returned to the Valley availing the benefit of ₹7.5 Lakh for construction of house. 1474 State Government jobs have been provided to the migrant youths and 505 Transit accommodation have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley [Vessu (Kulgam)-250, Khanpur (Baramulla)- 130, Hawal (Pulwama)-65, Kupwara-60] and allotted to newly appointed migrant employees.

(b) It has been the Government's stated Policy to provide various rehabilitation facilities to the Kashmiri migrants and to create an environment conducive enough to make them return to the Valley. The Government have announced a Comprehensive Package amounting to Rs. 1618.40 Crore in the year 2008 for return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provides for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants *e.g.* financial assistance for purchase/construction of houses, repair/renovation of damaged houses and dilapidated./unused house, construction of transit accommodation, Continuations of Cash relief to migrants, students scholarship, Employment, Assistance to the Agriculturists and Horticulturist and Waiver of interest on unpaid loan etc.

The review of such plans and packages is a continuous process and will continue to remain so in order to remove the bottlenecks and shortcomings, if any.

New policy to combat menace of Naxalism/Left Wing Extremism

318. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised a new and more effective policy to combat the menace of Naxalism/Left Wing Extremism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government will closely monitor the situation and supplement the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

Meeting with the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries/Director Generals of Police of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States are held from time to time to review and monitor various security and development related measures adopted to deal with LWE insurgency. In these meetings, strategy and tactics to be adopted to combat LWE insurgency are also discussed. A meeting of the Union Home Minister with the Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police of the 10 LWE affected States was held on 27.06.2014 in this regard to fine-tune the overall strategy to combat LWE.

Fake job racketeers in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the Delhi Police reports about several cases which have come to its notice wherein Indians were enticed with fake job offers and sent abroad on fake passports;

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken against such racketeers who are tempting Indians for plush jobs and later employed as drivers and helpers in foreign nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No such cases have been reported to Delhi Police during the year 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 (up to 30.06.2014).

However, necessary legal action will be taken against the guilty persons, whenever, any such case is reported to Delhi Police.

Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs has reported that if any such complaint is received, the concerned State Government including the NCT of Delhi and Delhi Police would be requested to investigate and necessary action for prosecution will be taken on priority.

Repatriation of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh

320. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling over any policy for smooth repatriation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants currently living in India in near future;

(b) the number of illegal Bangladeshi migrants living currently in the country;

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the porous border between the two countries during the last five years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs has already laid down procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants and circulated to State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in November, 2009, which has been partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly. This Ministry also monitor the deportation of illegal Bangladeshi National immigrants with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on quarterly basis. Number of deported Bangladeshi illegal immigrants for years 2011, 2012, 2013 are 6761, 6537 and 5234 respectively.

(b) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi Nationals living in various parts of the country. A number of Bangladeshi nationals who have entered into India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, as on 31.12.2013, 1541 Bangladeshi Nationals who came to India with valid travel documents were found to be overstaying.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to Strengthen the porous border, which include:-

- (i). Effective domination of the border carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Security Force.
 - (ii). Construction of border fencing, roads and floodlighting.
 - (iii). Setting up of more Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the inter BOP distance for effective Border domination.
 - (iv). Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night navigation devices.
- (d) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national illegally staying in the country under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport such illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which has been partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

Strengthening central coordination for safety of women

321. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to constitute any agency for strengthening Central coordination in providing safety to women in all States and Union Territories;

(b) the statistics showing number of crime against women in India during the last five years;

(c) the estimate of cases related to crime against women that are not registered; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage women who are hesitant to disclose their identity to register cases for crimes against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State/UT-wise number of cases registered under total crimes committed against women during 2009 to 2013 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The data of registered crime against women only is maintained.

(d) The steps taken by Government to encourage women who are hesitant to disclose their identity to register cases for crimes against them are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of cases registered under total crimes committed against women during 2009 to 2013

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25569	27244	28246	28171	32809
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164	190	171	201	288
3.	Assam	9721	11555	11503	13544	17449
4.	Bihar	8803	8471	10231	11229	13609
5.	Chhattisgarh	4002	4176	4219	4228	7012
6.	Goa	164	140	127	200	440
7.	Gujarat	8009	8148	8815	9561	12283
8.	Haryana	5312	5562	5491	6002	9089
9.	Himachal Pradesh	954	1028	997	912	1478

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2624	2611	3146	3328	3509
11.	Jharkhand	3021	3087	3132	4536	6506
12.	Karnataka	7852	8807	9594	10366	12027
13.	Kerala	8049	9463	11288	10930	11216
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15827	16468	16599	16832	22061
15.	Maharashtra	15048	15737	15728	16353	24895
16.	Manipur	194	190	247	304	285
17.	Meghalaya	237	261	269	255	343
18.	Mizoram	150	170	167	199	177
19.	Nagaland	46	41	38	51	67
20.	Odisha	8120	8501	9433	11988	14173
21.	Punjab	2631	2853	2641	3238	4994
22.	Rajasthan	17316	18182	19888	21106	27933
23.	Sikkim	41	42	55	68	93
24.	Tamil Nadu	6051	6708	6940	7192	7475
25.	Tripura	1517	1678	1358	1559	1628
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23254	20169	22639	23569	32546
27.	Uttarakhand	1188	1074	996	1067	1719
28.	West Bengal	23307	26125	29133	30942	29826
TOTAL (STATES)		199171	208681	223091	237931	295930
29.	A & N Islands	92	85	51	49	106
30.	Chandigarh	150	141	156	241	488
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	20	30	18	16	21
32.	Daman and Diu	13	14	11	11	24
33.	Delhi	4251	4518	5234	5959	12888
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	2	3
35.	Puducherry	106	115	89	61	86
TOTAL (UTs)		4633	4904	5559	6339	13616
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		203804	213585	228650	244270	309546

Statement-II***Measures taken by the Government to check crime against women and provide security and safety to women in the country***

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1. The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences. It has specifically been mentioned that "if the information is given by the woman against whom an offence is alleged to have been committed or attempted, then such information shall be recorded, by a Women Police officer or any woman officer (Section 154 and 161 of Cr. Procedure Act, 1973).
 2. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on Crime against Women on 4.9.2009, whereby the States/UTs were requested to exhibit prominently helpline numbers of the crime against women cells in hospital/schools/colleges premises and in other suitable places and set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' desk in each police station and the Special Women Police Cell in the police stations and all women police thana as needed.
 3. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another Advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
 4. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013 to all States/UTs.
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Asylum plea of Pakistani Hindus who fled Pakistan

322. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present status of asylum plea of Pakistani Hindus who have fled Pakistan and are presently living in India in various camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : Some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan including Hindus, who came to India on valid visas, have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. Representations have been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV). This Ministry had issued instructions on 7th March, 2012 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to consider requests of such Pakistan nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, in the light of the

general guidelines issued by the Government for dealing with cases of foreign nationals in India, who claim to be refugees, for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV). Grant of LTV to such Pakistani nationals is continuous process. Government has so far approved grant of LTV in respect of 43 such Pakistani nationals (25 in Rajasthan, 5 in Uttar Pradesh and 13 in Uttarakhan). Further, Government of NCT of Delhi has referred a proposal for grant of LTV to 386 such Pakistani nationals.

Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh

323. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh after its bifurcation has been given the Special Category Status;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the benefits the State will get on getting the Special Category Status;
- (d) how it will help to attract more industries and increase the economic activity;
- (e) whether it is a fact that there have been demands to increase the period of special status to ten years;
- (f) if so, the decision taken on the above demand; and
- (g) if no decision has been taken on (e) above, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC). The issue of Special Category Status is under consideration in Planning Commission.

(c) Special Category States get the following benefits in respect of plan assistance:

- (i) Special Category Status to a State provides for distribution of 56.25% of Normal Central Assistance (presently among 11 special category states) compared to 43.75% which is distributed among 18 General Category States.
- (ii) Special Category States receive Special Plan Assistance (for projects) (90% grant) and Special Central Assistance grants (untied) (100% grant).
- (iii) The assistance for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) flows to Special category States as 90 per cent grant whereas for General Category States, it flows as back-to-back loans.
- (iv) The state share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes is usually lower for Special Category States, especially the States of North Eastern region & Sikkim, as compared to General Category States.

(d) Special Category Status is meant for relatively higher level of plan assistance and not aimed at attracting industries.

(e) to (g) Demands for Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh for a period of 10 years and for 15 years have been made. The issue of grant of special category status is under consideration.

Ban on lotteries

324. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the States in the country in which lottery is still running;
- (b) the State-wise value of the lottery tickets sold and the profit earned thereby during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether any welfare programmes have been financed from the profit earned through lotteries by these States;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) whether Government proposes to ban all types of lotteries including multi digit; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The lottery is still running in the country in the following States:

Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal, Punjab and Part of Assam.

- (b) to (d) The information is not maintained by the Central Government.
- (e) There is no such proposal.
- (f) Question does not arise.

Districts affected by maoist violence

325. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many districts have been affected by Maoist violence in the country;
- (b) how many security personnel or civilians got killed in 2013 Maoist attack;
- (c) the number and details of Maoist groups in the country; and
- (d) what is the trend in terms of membership of Maoists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) LWE violence was reported from 76 districts of 10 States in 2013. In 2014 (up to 30th June), LWE violence has been reported from 59 districts of 9 states.

(b) In 2013, 115 security forces personnel and 282 civilians were killed in LWE violence. In 2014 (upto 30th June), 60 security forces personnel and 119 civilians have been killed in LWE violence.

(c) At present, 24 active LWE groups are operating in the country, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, the biggest Maoist outfit is the banned CPI (Maoist) Party.

(d) The strength of the CPI (Maoist) hardcore armed cadres is estimated to be around 6000. However, their support base is in larger numbers.

Statement

List of Left Wing Extremist Groups (as on May 31, 2014)

Sl.No.	Name	State where active
1.	CPI-Maoist	All LWE affected States
2.	CPML-Jana Shakti (Kura Rajanna)	Andhra Pradesh
3.	CPML-Shanti Pal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar
4.	Tamil Nadu State organising Committee ML (TNSOC-ML)	Tamil Nadu
5.	Tamil Nadu Marxist Leninist Party (TNMLP)	Tamil Nadu
6.	CPML-Mahadev Mukherjee	West Bengal
7.	CPML-Praja Pratighatana (PPG)	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand Sangharsh Jana Mukti Morcha (JSJMM)	Jharkhand
9.	Tritiya Sammelan Prastuti Committee (TSPC)	Jharkhand
10.	People's Liberation Front of India	Jharkhand
11.	Communist Party Re-organisation Centre of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPRCI/ML)	Punjab
12.	Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad	Jharkhand
13.	Revolutionary Communist Party	Karnataka
14.	Sashastra Peoples' Morcha	Jharkhand

Sl.No.	Name	State where active
15.	Jharkhand Prastuti Committee	Jharkhand
16.	Revolutionary Communist Centre	Bihar, Jharkhand
17.	Odisha Maowadi Party	Odihsa
18.	Communist League of India-Gary	Uttarakhand
19.	Bigul Mazdoor Dasta (BMD)	Uttarakhand
20.	CMPL-Liberation	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
21.	CPML-New Democracy	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
22.	CPML-Phani Bagchi	Andhra Pradesh
23.	CPML-Red Flag (Unnichekken)	Kerala
24.	CPI (Marxist-Leninist)	West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh

Increase in crime and violence against women

326. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is increase in the instances of crime and violence against women including the incidents that happened in Badaun; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such activities particularly against women belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) As per data made available, State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details of cases under total crimes committed against women during 2011-2013 and incidences of IPC crimes against women & total crime in Badaun District in Uttar Pradesh are given in Annexure [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 12] and Statement-I respectively (See below).

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes including crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime

against SCs/STs. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 1.4.2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

To amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has passed the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance, 2014 on 4th March, 2014.

In addition, effective measures taken by the Government to check crime against women cases and provide security and safety to women and children in the country are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) Incidence of IPC crimes against women in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh during 2011 to 2013

Sl.No.	Crime Heads	2011	2012	2013
1.	Rape	18	24	54
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	115	101	128
3.	Dowry Death	48	47	58
4.	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty	62	48	102
5.	Insult to modesty of Women	0	0	0
6.	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	59	65	58
7.	Importation of girls from foreign countries	0	0	0
Total IPC crimes against women		302	285	400

(B) Incidence of IPC crimes in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh during 2011 to 2013

1.	Murder	97	108	112
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	124	136	143

Sl.No.	Crime Heads	2011	2012	2013
3.	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	40	31	24
4.	Rape	18	24	54
4 (1).	Custodial Rape	0	0	0
4 (2).	Other Rape	18	24	54
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Total)	137	107	139
5 (1).	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	115	101	128
5 (2).	Kidnapping & Abduction of others	22	6	11
6.	Dacoity	4	3	2
7.	Preparation & Assembly for Decoity	0	0	1
8.	Robbery	34	40	53
9.	Burglary	50	63	50
10.	Theft	156	218	245
10 (1).	Auto Theft	58	97	118
10 (2).	Other Theft	98	121	127
11.	Riots	7	6	5
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	30	0	28
13.	Cheating	87	49	98
14.	Counterfeiting	3	2	1
15.	Arson	6	1	0
16.	Hurt	312	315	398
17.	Dowry Death	48	47	58
18.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	62	48	102
19.	Insult to the modesty of women	0	0	0
20.	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	59	65	58
21.	Importation of Girls from foreign countries	0	0	0
22.	Causing death by negligence	197	180	170
23.	Other IPC Crimes	1128	1094	866
Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC		2599	2537	2607

Source: Crime in India data

Statement-II

Measures taken by the Government to check crime against women and children and provide security and safety to women and children in the country.

1. The President of India on 19th June, 2012 had consented to the Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children.
 2. The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences.
 3. The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crime against women and other vulnerable groups of the society. The conference deliberated on various measures for preventing crimes against women and measures for expediting investigation and trials for crimes against women.
 4. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women and children.
 - (i). Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009.
 - (ii). Advisory on crime against children issued on 14.07.2010
 - (iii). Advisory on preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 04.01.2012.
 - (iv). Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
 - (v). Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
 - (vi). Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
 - (vii). Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013
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- (viii). Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
5. On the legislation front, Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the following Acts:
- (i) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013;
 - (ii). Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
 - (iii). Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and
 - (iv). Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).
6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued guidelines and protocols for medical-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence.
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Enquiry into activities of Green Peace India

327. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Green Peace India is a registered body;
- (b) when was it registered in India and under what law;
- (c) whether any enquiry is going on with respect to their activities;
- (d) whether the Green Peace India is receiving foreign financial and other types of aid;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the activities of Green Peace India have been posing economic, political and security threat for the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available records, Green Peace India Society is registered as a Society with Tamil Nadu *vide* registration No. 377 of 2002 on 22.7.2002.

(c) to (f) Inputs have been received against Green Peace India Society, Chennai. As per available records, Green Peace India Society received ₹ 5.52 crore, ₹ 6.74 crore and ₹ 10.00 crore during 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 respectively.

Goans registering their birth in Portugal

328. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for registration of their births in Portugal as per facility given by Portuguese to the Goans;

(b) whether Government of India is aware of the legal consequence of such registration under Indian Citizenship Act;

(c) the number of people from Goa who have obtained Portuguese passport after registration; and

(d) the number of Goans who have applied to Government/Home Ministry seeking relief, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Such data about the number of persons who have applied for registration of their birth in Portugal is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) The Constitution of India does not allow dual citizenship. Any citizen of India who by naturalization, registration otherwise voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country shall, upon such acquisition, cease to be a citizen of India under Section 9(I) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) Such data about the number of people from Goa who have obtained Portuguese passport after registration is not maintained in this Ministry.

(d) No Goan has applied to Government of India/Home Ministry seeking any relief in this regard.

NGOs functioning in Goa

329. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) functioning in the State of Goa;

(b) the names of these organisations and since when and under what law these organisations are functioning;

(c) the activities of these organisations;

(d) whether these organisations are receiving foreign funding; and

(e) whether registration of any of these organisations has been cancelled and if so, the details thereof and on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to scrap Aadhar Card

330. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to scrap Aadhar Card system;
- (b) if so, whether National Population Register is proposed to be prepared for the purpose;
- (c) whether any instructions have been given to the Registrar General of Census in this regard;
- (d) whether Government proposes to investigate into data collected in connection with Aadhar Card; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government is actively considering to synergise the scheme of Aadhar with that of the National Population Register (NPR).

(b) The creation of NPR is undertaken as per the provision of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules 2003. The creation of NPR is mandatory and legal obligation. The demographic data for NPR has already been collected for the entire country in 2010 and also digitized thereby creating an electronic database of 118 crore persons. Biometric enrolment has been completed for more than 25 crore persons.

(c) Under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Rules thereof, the Registrar General India has been designated as Registrar General of Citizen Registration (RGCR). RGCR has been asked to complete NPR and take to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of NRIC by verification of citizenship status of every usual residents in the NPR.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Question does not arise.

Delay in implementation of CCTNS

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

- (a) the State-wise details of real time sharing information between police stations and police headquarters of the country along with the funding and implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS);
- (b) whether there has been delay in implementing CCTNS; and
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) CCTNS project is currently under implementation stage and real time information sharing between Police Stations and Police Headquarters will start once CCTNS is successfully implemented. The State-wise details of funding and implementation of CCTNS are given in the Statement (*See below*) and the Annexure respectively. [*See Appendix 232 Annexure No. 13*]

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the project has encountered delays which can be attributed to (i) considerable delay in signing of the System Integrator (SI) contract at State/UT level, (ii) considerable delay in completion of the existing IT infrastructure and network initiatives such as SWAN (State Wide Area Network), SDC (State Data Centre), NSDG (National Service Delivery Gateway) etc., under NeGP scheme, (iii) the Core Application Software (CAS) of CCTNS project should have been completed for initiation of rollout in the year 2009-2010 as envisaged in the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) note. However, the Software Development Agency (SDA) at the Central level was selected only by June 2010 after a bid process which started in August 2009. The certified CAS has been released to States/UTs on 19th November, 2013.

Statement

State-wise details of funding

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Total funds outlay as per PIM approvals	Total funds released till date
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10984	6106
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1298	383
3.	Assam	3165	3098
4.	Bihar	5966	2585
5.	Chhattisgarh	3942	1297
6.	Goa	704	321
7.	Gujarat	5512	4841
8.	Haryana	3140	1075
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1325	698
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2803	2462
11.	Jharkhand	4280	5065
12.	Karnataka	6004	4669

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	4300	1622
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7031	2713
15.	Maharashtra	8565	2639
16.	Manipur	1069	578
17.	Meghalaya	890	370
18.	Mizoram	894	554
19.	Nagaland	1331	486
20.	Orissa	4976	1678
21.	Punjab	3460	864
22.	Rajasthan	5737	2046
23.	Sikkim	842	578
24.	Tamil Nadu	10334	8289
25.	Tripura	1249	768
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11378	3119
27.	Uttarakhand	1691	1120
28.	West Bengal	5139	1576
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	727	165
30.	Chandigarh	750	163
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	44	151
32.	Daman and Diu	671	146
33.	Delhi	3099	734
34.	Lakshadweep	531	206
35.	Puducherry	994	219
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		124822	63389

Foreigners arrested under Foreigners Act, 1946

332. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7,345 foreigners were arrested in the Year 2011 under various provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is an increase in the number of arrest of foreigners in the last two years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for increase in arrest and the details of arrested foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) to (d) Details of the foreigners arrested during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 under various sections of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and for violating other provisions of immigration control rules and regulations are given below:-

Year	No. of foreigners arrested
2011	7345
2012	7484
2013	10043

Country-wise details of foreigners arrested during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

With the implementation of various modules under Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) Project, law enforcing agencies are in a better position to know about the foreigners who are violating visa condition/various rules and regulations while in India and agencies are arresting and deporting such foreigners. Besides use of Hi-tech devices at Immigration Check-Posts (ICPs) and emphasis on training of Immigration staff and other law enforcing agencies are also contributing in detection of foreigners caused by foreigners in their travel documents, leading to arrest of foreigners in large number in comparison to previous years.

Statement

Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were arrested under Foreigners Act or for violating other provisions of Immigration Control Rules and Regulations

Country	No. of foreign nationals who were arrested		
	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	39	27	28
Australia	02	03	02
Bangladesh	4841	5449	7667
Canada	08	08	07
China	10	12	14
Congo	04	17	40
Ethiopia	08	01	02
France	09	09	09
Germany	06	03	08

1	2	3	4
Ghana	05	11	13
Indonesia	0	07	03
Iran	44	26	27
Iraq	06	0	06
Italy	08	06	01
Ivory Coast	19	18	00
Kenya	15	04	06
Korea South	01	05	08
Malaysia	05	08	05
Maldives	13	03	02
Mongolia	06	04	04
Myanmar	761	423	261
Nepal	69	56	32
Netherlands	01	02	05
Nigeria	296	431	400
Oman	02	04	03
Pakistan	31	44	38
Russia	22	13	19
Saudi Arabia	04	10	00
Singapore	03	03	03
Somalia	131	02	06
South Africa	12	18	22
Sri Lanka	694	574	1121
Stateless-Tibet	09	12	12
Sudan	12	15	17
Tanzania	13	12	12
Thailand	04	19	07
Uganda	13	11	24
U.S.A.	19	32	11
U.K.	0	58	29
Uzbekistan	22	25	08
Yemen	28	10	10
Others	150	89	151
TOTAL	7345	7484	10043

Training to Marine Police Personnel

333. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any need to give training to Marine Police Personnel to make them fit for their work;
- (b) if so, whether there is any plan of Central Government in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details of the action plan of Government; and
- (d) whether this type of training will strengthen coastal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Marine training is very essential for Marine Police Personnel to make them fit for work.

(b) to (d) As part of the Coastal Security Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Indian Coast Guard is imparting training to the State Marine Police Personnel in the Coast Guard District Headquarters. So far, 3509 State Marine Police Personnel have been imparted training. Central Government has decided to establish two State Marine Police Training Institutes, one each on the Eastern and Western coasts to meet the training requirements of State Marine Police Personnel to strengthen the coastal security of the country.

Increase in incidents of rape, murder and dacoity in states

†334. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of rape, murder, dacoity in different States during last year;
- (b) whether incidents of rape are continuously taking place in the country with incidents of gang rape being more in number;
- (c) whether there is resentment among people against law and order situation in the States;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps in order to check such incidents and to restore law and order; and
- (e) the State-wise details of such incidents during last year and the details of action taken against the people involved in such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) There has been incidents reported on disturbances in law and order in various States/UTs involving incidents of rape, murder, dacoity. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The information during the year 2011-2013 on rape, murder, dacoity is given in Annexures respectively. [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 14, 4 & 15] Steps were taken to control the same by issuing necessary Advisories from time to time for prevention of such incidents and also having various follow up measures and conferences at Prime Minister's and Home Minister's level with the States authorities for non-recurrence of such untoward incidents. The Government of India has issued the following advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women.

- (i). Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009.
- (ii). Advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
- (iii). Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
- (iv). Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
- (v). Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.

On the legislation front, Government of India has enacted the following Acts:

- (i). The Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children was initiated on 19th June, 2012.
- (ii). Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- (iii). Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- (iv). Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (v). Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and
- (vi). Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

Guidelines and protocols for medical-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence have also been issued by the Government.

The Government has also taken measures for amendment in the Criminal Law for prevention of such incidents in the country thereby causing resentment and deterioration of law and order situation. As per the amended law, a rape convict can be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 20 years, which may extend to remainder of the convict's natural life. It also provides for the death sentence to repeat offenders. And for the first time, stalking and voyeurism have been defined as non-bailable offences if repeated for a second time, while acid attack convicts can get a 10-year jail sentence.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Government to support initiatives by the government and NGOs working towards protecting the dignity and ensuring safety of women in India with participation of the various associated Ministries to work out details of the structure, scope and the application of the fund at a cost (One Time) of ₹ 204.25 crore, recurring expenditure (Operational Cost for 5 Years) of ₹ 102.12 crore and expenses for the central monitoring and evaluation project management unit of approx ₹ 15.32 crore (total ₹ 321.69 crore). In pursuance to this, an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform was envisaged for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that helps to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance. Distress/emergency alarms generated by landlines/mobiles and more specifically generated by women through mobile phone applications or individual devices pioneered by the Dept. of Information Technology (DIT) would be tracked. The proposed system is to be implemented in the 113 identified cities identified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development which includes 53 cities having a population of more than million and which are headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts.

Marine Police Training Academy in Gujarat

335. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security personnel trained to work on land can also work in the sea effectively; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to establish Marine Police Training Academy in Gujarat which has very sensitive coastline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) No, Sir. The Marine Police Personnel have to undergo special training to perform their duties in the Sea.

(b) The Government has proposed to establish two Marine Police Training Institutes, one each on the Eastern Coast and Western Coast of the country to meet the training requirements of the State Marine Police Personnel.

Communal violence in Assam

336. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of communal violence that took place in Assam in the month of May, 2014;
- (b) the circumstances and the reasons behind this communal violence;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a particular community was targeted;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken against the culprits;
- (e) the action taken to provide security, shelter and compensation to the victims; and
- (f) the action taken to prevent recurrences of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) As per report received from the Government of Assam, incidents of violence were committed by the extremist group namely NDFB (Songbijit) on 1st and 2nd May, 2014 in the 3 (three) villages of Baksa district and 1 (one) village of Kokrajahar district of Assam, claiming lives of 46 civilians and injuries to others. The extremist group resorted to killing of innocent people to divert the attention of Security Forces so that they could reorganize themselves. In this connection, 54 cases have been registered out of which 3 cases have been handed over to Special Task Force for investigation. 25 persons suspected to be involved in the violence have been arrested. The State Government has paid an amount of Rs. 5 lakh to the next of kin of the deceased. Besides this, the State Government has also been providing relief materials to the families took refuge in the relief camps and also providing rehabilitation grant to the families whose houses were damaged.

In order to prevent recurrence of such incidents, 23 fixed/mobile police pickets have been established in the vulnerable areas, patrolling by the Security Forces have been intensified for area domination and to instill a sense of security among the people. Besides Central Armed Police Forces and State Armed Police are utilized extensively take action against the militants. Peace committee are also organized.

National policy for domestic workers

337. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a National Policy for Domestic Workers that addresses the issue of discrimination in the work places in various other domains was under the consideration of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, at what stage is that policy and the reaction of the present Government to the finalization of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National Policy for Domestic Workers is under consideration of the Government.

Pay bifurcation of contract labourers to minimize PF contribution

338. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private placement agencies supplying contract labour to Government Departments have been bifurcating wages into basic wage and allowances to minimize on Provident Fund contributions which are reckoned on basic pay;

(b) whether the Central Government along with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) employ around 18.4 lakh contract workers;

(c) whether the Central Labour Commissioners have recently conducted a reality check in the Ministries and Departments employing contract labour; and

(d) if so, a summary of the findings of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) No such complaint has been received in the offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) which is the enforcement agency for various labour laws in Central sphere.

(b) Yes Sir, in the year 2011-12 the number of contract workers engaged by the Licensed contractors in the Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) was around 18.4 Lakh.

(c) and (d) Yes, Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi has conducted inspections of 14 Principal employers and 17 Contractors in various Ministries and Departments in the recent past. Wherever violations were detected action has been initiated by filing prosecutions in the appropriate court.

The enforcement of various labour laws for the year 2013-14 in respect of Central Sphere is given in the Statement.

Statement*Enforcement of various labour laws for the year 2013-14*

A.	Sl. No.	Enactment	No. of inspection made	Irregularities			Prosecution							
				BF detected during the year	rectified during the year	pending at the end of the year	BF launched during the year	No. of cases conviction	fine imposed in (₹)	Acqui- tal dropped	With- drawn or dropped	Pending at the end of the year		
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1.	P.W. (Mines)	2568	38892	28925	28754	39063	14001	998	538	982250	0	0	14461
	2.	P.W. Act (Rly)	987	18546	6074	6748	17872	50	0	2	1100	0	0	48
	3.	P.W. Act (Major Port)	7	754	65	136	683	52	0	27	28450	0	2	23
	4.	P.W. Act (A.T.S)	165	3439	1496	2379	2556	162	48	17	38950	3	0	190
	5.	H.O.E.R.	1115	40448	7907	10595	37760	13	0	0	0	0	2	11
	6.	I.S.M.W. (RE&ES) Act	286	3266	1807	3074	1999	266	109	50	596100	2	0	323
	7.	P.B. Act	609	2174	1107	1346	1935	339	11	52	30050	0	0	298
	8.	P.G. Act	2173	23033	7842	14565	16310	101	0	0	0	0	0	101

9.	Contract Labour (R&A) Act	6990	52851	92600	80087	65364	37943	4084	3270	5527476	3	1	38753
10.	E.R. Act	2881	5217	2992	3059	5150	7192	831	993	1686600	1	3	7026
11.	Minimum Wages Act	13099	140932	129341	139236	131037	51687	5167	5084	3394308	3	41	51726
12.	Child Labour (P&R) Act	1380	5506	478	3510	2474	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
13.	BOCW Act	2091	31048	29078	28251	31875	3852	528	396	1301250	1	12	3971
GRAND TOTAL (from 1 to 13)		34351	366106	309712	321740	354078	115662	11776	10429	13586534	13	61	116935

B.

Sl. No.	Enactment	No. of Claim application/Certificate disposed off						Awarded Amount (₹ lakhs)		
		Decisions			Awarded Amount (₹ lakhs)					
		Beginning	Filed	in favour	Against	Withdrawn	Pending	during the year	recovered	Paid to workers
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	P.W. (Mines)	127	17	33	6	1	104	20.8	7.2	4.0
2.	P.W. Act (RIy)	15	8	2	0	0	21			
3.	P.W. Act (Major Port)	0	0	0	0	0	0			

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4.	P.W. Act (A.T.S)	0	16	1	0	0	15			
5.	H.O.E.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6.	I.S.M.W. (RE&ES) Act	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7.	P.B. Act	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8.	P.G. Act	1066	1040	942	97	45	1022	1203.0	852.0	955.8
9.	Contract Labour (R&A) Act	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10.	E.R. Act	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11.	Minimum Wages Act	3855	3000	2787	51	37	3980	1214.5	493.5	320.0
12.	Child Labour (P&R) Act	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.	BOCW Act	5643	829	488	0	0	5984		9.0	
GRAND TOTAL (from 1 to 13)		10706	4910	4253	154	83	11126	2438.3	1361.7	1279.8

Violation of Investment Rules by PPFTS

339. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/UT-wise total number of Private Provident Fund Trusts (PPFTs) being regulated by Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);
- (b) whether certain PPFTs do not make investment of funds as per the investment pattern prescribed by Government/EPFO;
- (c) if so, the details of such defaulter PPFTs; and
- (d) the action taken by Government against such PPFTs for violation of investment rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) The State/UT-wise details of Private Provident Fund Trusts (PPFTs) under the regulation of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir, certain instances of PPFTs not making investment of funds as per the pattern of investment prescribed by the Government have come to the notice of EPFO.

(c) As on 30.06.2014, 79 PPFTs have not complied with the pattern of the investment prescribed by the Government. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) It has been decided to levy surcharge/penalty on the Board of Trustees of Private Provident Funds, which deviate from the pattern of investment prescribed by the Government. Guidelines have been issued by EPFO to the Field Officers to levy surcharge/penalty against these Trusts.

Statement-I

State/UTs-wise details of Private Provident Fund Trusts (PPFTs) under regulation of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of Private Provident Fund Trusts (PPFTs)
1	2	3
1.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	226
2.	Uttarakhand	26
3.	Haryana	127
4.	Rajasthan	232
5.	Punjab and Chandigarh	107

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	88
7.	Uttar Pradesh	238
8.	Bihar	68
9.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	113
10.	Orissa	104
11.	Karnataka	187
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9
13.	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	136
14.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	71
15.	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	480
16.	North East Region (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura)	42
17.	Jharkhand	142
18.	Maharashtra	989
19.	Chhattisgarh	50
20.	Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	126
21.	Madhya Pradesh	60
TOTAL		3621

Statement-II*List of defaulting Private Provident Fund Trusts*

SI.No.	Name of establishment	Code No.
1.	M/s. SOS Children's Village of India	DL/14906
2.	M/s. Christian Medical College Ludhiana	PN/5972
3.	M/s. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	DL/6349
4.	M/s. UP Twiga Fiberglass Ltd.	UP/7704
5.	M/s. Nokia India Private Ltd.	HR/26809
6.	M/s. M.P. Birla Institute of Fundamental Research	WB/42500

Sl.No.	Name of establishment	Code No.
7.	M/s. East India Investment Company	WB/CA/48392
8.	M/s. Punjab Produce and Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	WB/CA/48388
9.	M/s. Gwalior Webbing Co. Pvt. Ltd.	WB/CA/48391
10.	M/s. Punjab Produce Holdings Ltd.	WB/48404
11.	M/s. Tata Sons Limited	MH/125395
12.	M/s. Tata Housing Development Cooperation Ltd.	MH/35195
13.	M/s. Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	MH/BAN/460
14.	M/s. Draft FCB Ulka Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	MH/8107
15.	M/s. Graphite (I) Ltd.	MH/BAN/19795
16.	M/s. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	MH/BAN/42907
17.	M/s. Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.	MH/BAN/4516
18.	M/s. Coca-Cola India Inc.	HR/GGN/10374
19.	M/s. Alcatel Lucent India Ltd.	HR/GGN/9202
20.	M/s. Welham Girls High School	UK/7966
21.	M/s. Welham Boys School	UK/7967
22.	M/s. Baroda Agents & Trading	WB/CA/48389
23.	M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	UP/11867
24.	M/s. Shriram Institute for Industrial Research	DL/5995
25.	M/s. Seva Nidhi Trust	WB/CA/48390
26.	M/s. Aditya Birla Chemical (India) Ltd.	JH/4989
27.	M/s. Ingersoll Rang (I) Pvt. Ltd.	MH/KND/4099
28.	M/s. IRCON International Limited	DL/5568
29.	M/s. Uttarakhand Van Vikas Nigam	UK/25963
30.	M/s. Tata Investment Corporation Ltd.	MH/49277
31.	M/s. NSE INFOTECH Services (P) Ltd.	MH/BAN/125306
32.	M/s. Ratan Tata Trust	MH/125418
33.	M/s. Sir Doradji Tata Trust	MH/125409

SI.No.	Name of establishment	Code No.
34.	M/s. Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council	MH/125439
35.	M/s. Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust.	MH/125419
36.	M/s. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata Endowment	MH/125408
37.	M/s. Tata Sports Club Ltd.	MH/125555
38.	M/s. Tata Services Ltd.	MH/125406
39.	M/s. The Associated Building Company Ltd.	MH/125414
40.	M/s. Kalyani Hayes Lemmerz Ltd.	MH/31780
41.	M/s. Ewart Investments Ltd.	MH/31780
42.	M/s. Axa Technology Services India Pvt. Ltd.	KN/41653
43.	M/s. India Steamship (A division of Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	WB/53160
44.	M/s. Insurance Insitute of India	MH/BAN/39223
45.	Bachhraj Factories Pvt. Ltd.	MH/12719
46.	The Municipal Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	MH/7108
47.	Mafatlal Industries Ltd.	MH/BAN/4092
48.	Navin Fluorine International Ltd.	MH/BAN/14759
49.	Standard Industries Ltd.	MH/BAN/4107
50.	Shanudeep Private Ltd.	MH/BAN/4144
51.	M/s. Kanga & Co Ltd.	MH/6334
52.	M/s. Punjab State Co-op Bank	PN/2680
53.	M/s. BHEL, EPF Trust	UK/UP/3347
54.	M/s. Guru Nanak Fifth Centenary School	UK/UP/20830
55.	Air Force Group Insurance Society	DL/15063
56.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	DL/2256
57.	M/s. RHC Holdings	DL/4686
58.	M/s. AKZO Noble India Ltd.	WB/1124
59.	M/s. Hindustan National Glass	WB/652

SI.No.	Name of establishment	Code No.
60.	Wallem Shipp Management (India) Pvt. Ltd.	MH/38271
61.	M/s. Dey's Medical	UP/4386
62.	M/s. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Ura Akademi	UP/15353
63.	M/s. UP Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam	UP/7486
64.	M/s. Emami Frank Ross Ltd	WB/7905
65.	M/s. Vasavadatta Services	WB/48384
66.	M/s. Precious Service & Consultancy Ltd	WB/48436
67.	M/s. Zenith Distributors and Agents Ltd	WB/48385
68.	M/s. G.D. Birla Centre for Education	WB/19715
69.	M/s. Raunaq Components Automotive Ltd.	UP/16621
70.	M/s Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam	HP/18116
71.	M/s. Maharashtra State Corporative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	MH/48837
72.	M/s. Bai Hirabai Tata Memorial Trust	MH/BAN/125553
73.	M/s. Lady Tata Memorial Trust	MH/125410
74.	M/s. Woodstock School	UA/15052
75.	M/s. Almora Magnesite Limited	UK/4481
76.	M/s. I.G. Petrochemicals Limited	MH/Vashi/95220
77.	M/s. Mysore Petrochemicals Limited	MH/95413
78.	M/s. Hexaware Technologies Limited	MH/42123
79.	M/s. GIC Housing Finance Limited	MH/BAN/39407

Investments by EPFO in marketable government securities

340. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) proposes to exit from the Special Deposit Schemes of Government and instead invest in marketable Government securities;

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

(c) the steps taken by EPFO to improve return on investment and also provide a higher interest rate to subscribers on their retirement savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs *vide* Notification No. F5(6)/ECB&pr/2003 dated 1st May 2003 disallowed any new investment in Special Deposit Scheme with effect from 30th June, 2003 and the interest accretions on the outstanding balances under SDS were to be invested as per investment pattern for the non-government provident funds, superannuation and gratuity funds. The refunds of deposit before redemption were allowed in specific circumstances mentioned in the Notification dated 1st May 2003. It was also mentioned in the said Notification that Central Government may make repayment of the outstanding balance under the scheme through issue of dated Government securities to the subscribers of the scheme for such amount and maturity as it may decide, in consultation with the subscribers.

The investment in SDS are in perpetuity which is a disadvantage from a cash flow management perspective and the yields have been lower than Government securities at the time of making the application for issuance of dated securities in lieu of SDS.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve return on investment and a higher interest rate to subscribers on their retirement savings:—

- (i). Adoption of Government of India's New Investment Pattern 2013 for EPFO funds.
- (ii). Modification in guidelines in investment considering the extant market situation.
- (iii). Appointment of four fund managers to efficiently manage investment of the fund by introduction of competition and professionalism.
- (iv). Continuous monitoring and evaluation of performance of fund managers by benchmarking performance with assistance of professional consultants.

Unclaimed amount lying in PF

341. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of amount of funds of the labourers deposited in Provident Fund (PF) is lying unclaimed in their accounts;

(b) the steps Government is taking to give this amount to the rightful claimants; and

(c) whether there is any policy of Government to disburse the amount or to use the amount lying unclaimed for the beneficial schemes for the labourers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There is no unclaimed amount lying with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. However, as per para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme 1952 certain accounts are classified as 'Inoperative Accounts' in which contribution have not been received for 36 months continuously. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants.

The State-wise details of amount lying in inoperative accounts as on 31st March 2013 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The following steps have been taken to facilitate payments to the rightful claimants:—

- (i). Awareness campaigns have been undertaken through the electronic as well as print media from time to time to educate the members.
- (ii). Online Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been introduced to facilitate online submission of transfer claim in order to make the transfer process transparent and simple. The adoption of Universal Account Number (UAN) would do away the need for transfer of claims.
- (iii). The employers and employees unions have also been requested to advise the members to file such claims for settlement.
- (iv). Members have been encouraged to opt for e-payments through NEFT.
- (v). The settlement of claims have been simplified and the following precautions are taken to ensure payments to the rightful claimants:—
 - Attestation of claim forms by the authorized signatory has been made mandatory where the establishment is in operation.
 - To identify the members in those cases where employer is not available, the attestation by the Bank authorities is insisted upon along with at least one of the documents as required under KYC (Know Your Customer) of the bank.

(c) The amount lying in the Inoperative Account cannot be utilized for any other beneficial schemes except for the settlement of the members' account.

Statement*Statewise details of Inoperative Accounts (Provident Fund) as on 31st March 2013*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh (includes Telengana)	1,992.27
2.	Bihar	199.39
3.	Chhattisgarh	357.84
4.	Delhi	2,432.57
5.	Goa	142.75
6.	Gujarat (includes Daman & Diu and Dardra & Nagar Haveli)	1,889.56
7.	Haryana	1,399.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	157.65
9.	Jharkhand	248.26
10.	Karnataka	2,947.23
11.	Kerala (includes Lakshadweep)	399.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	633.24
13.	Maharashtra	5,716.61
14.	States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram	169.11
15.	Odisha	471.08
16.	Punjab (includes UT of Chandigarh)	1,188.58
17.	Rajasthan	711.91
18.	Tamil Nadu (includes Puducherry)	2,371.01
19.	Uttarakhand	110.90
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1,570.17
21.	West Bengal (includes Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	1,387.19
TOTAL		26,496.61

Violation of guidelines for contract workers

342. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government in the past issued guidelines for contract workers;
- (b) if so, the details of these guidelines;
- (c) how far these have been implemented by Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); and
- (d) whether Government proposes to deal with violation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, a letter was issued to Secretaries of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India on January 23, 2013 by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) for compliance of certain provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Central Rules made thereunder, a copy of which is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi has conducted inspections of Principal employers and Contractors in various Ministries and Departments in the recent past. Wherever violations were detected action has been initiated by filing prosecutions in the appropriate court.

The enforcement details of various labour laws for the year 2013-14 in respect of Central Sphere is given in Statement.

[Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 338, Part (c) and (a)]

Statement

File No. 14(113) Misc. RLC (Coord.)/2012

Government of India

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner

Shram Shakti Bhavan,

New Delhi-110001

Dated :- January 23, 2013

Office Memorandum

Subject : Engagement of workers through Contractors by the Ministries and Departments of Central Government.

It has been noticed in the recent past that a large number of workers are being engaged on contract by various central Government Ministries and Departments. Parliament

Questions have been received in this regard apart from various complaints relating to non-compliance of various provision of law. These include wages and social security benefits flowing out of various legislations.

Similarly 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.

You may be aware that Government has enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and central rules made thereunder which provide regulation of contract labour in the establishments. The Act also provides for prohibition of employment of contract labour where a notification is issued under Section 10. So far 82 Notifications have been issued. This Act casts obligation on employing departments to register their establishments under the Act before the authority notified by the Central Government, the contractors have also to obtain licence before engagement of contract labour in the establishments. The Act & Rules provide for certain facilities to be provided to the contract workers engaged in the establishments and also to maintain registers and records, to issue wages slips and employment cards to the contract workers by the employing department and contractor.

The Act also provides for penal action against the defaulters. The relevant Sections are as under:-

Section 23. Contravention of provisions regarding employment of contract labour.- Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rules made thereunder prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of contract labour, or contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rules made thereunder prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of contract labour, or contravenes any condition of a licence granted under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention. Provide penalty for Contravention of provisions regarding employment of contract labour shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

Section 24 Other offences.- If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder for which no other penalty is elsewhere provided, he shall

be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Provide penalty for contravention of Other offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

It is also noticed that some establishments are engaging contract workers in the employments which have been prohibited under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Some principal employers and contractors are violating the provisions of Act & Rules.

In view of above, the employing departments are hereby notified to ensure the compliance of the provisions of the Act & Rules in all establishments including PSU'S under them.

(B.K Sanwariya)
Chief Labour Commissioner ©

To

Secretaries to the Govt. of India
(All Ministries/Departments)

Copy of kind information to :

- (i) PPS to Secretary, MOL&E
- (ii) PPS to DG (L.W.)/A.S.
- (iii) PPS to CLC ©
- (iv) All Regional Head Dy. CLC©/RLC's
- (v) All Officers in CLC Hq.

Handing over State Insurance Scheme to ESIC in Maharashtra

†343. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding handing over of employees state insurance scheme to the Employee's State Insurance Corporation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date;
- (c) the latest status of this proposal and the reasons for delay; and
- (d) by when this proposal is proposed to be finalized?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter of taking over of Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) in Maharashtra was taken up with the State Government. The State Government has, however, not agree to some of the terms and conditions of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for taking over of Employees State Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra.

(d) Finalization of proposal depends on signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by State Government.

National Skill Development Mission

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

(a) whether Government is considering to review various National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) programmes for providing more employment opportunities to the youths in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any industry or corporate sector has approached Government for their participation in NSDM programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has set any target to increase skilled persons for the next three year in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) The Government has set up a Committee for Dovetailing/Rationalization of Central Government Schemes on Skill Development with members from 22 Government of India Ministries/Departments. One of the suggested provisions includes the mandating of all schemes to adopt placement linked funding criteria.

(b) National Skill Development Agency under Ministry of Finance has been engaging with industry in its consultations pertaining to skill development, both at the State as well as the national levels.

(c) The 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) has a target to skill 500 lakh persons. The yearly break up of the Skill Targets allotted to different Ministries/National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is as under:

Financial Year	Skilling Target (in lakhs)	Persons skilled (in lakhs)
2012-13	72.5	51.88
2013-14	70.4	75.48
2014-15	103.0*	1.84
Remaining to be skilled in remaining period of XII Plan		370.8
Total XII Plan target		500.0

*The target for 2014-15 has been arrived as based on the targets and achievements for 2013-14.

Child labourers in Delhi

345. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of child labourers in Delhi at present;
- (b) the number of child labourers who have been rescued in Delhi over the last two years; and
- (c) in what kind of industries these child labourers are being employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) As per Census 2011, there were 26473 working children in age group of 5-14 years in Delhi.

(b) the number of child labourers rescued in Delhi during the last two years is as under:

Year	No. of child labour rescued
2012	709
2013	808

(c) The child labourers are employed in Zari work, Aluminium cutting, Dhaba, Hotel, Shops, Eatery, Shopo, Fabrication workshop, Earrent shops, General stores, Nickel polish, Packing, Moulding, Sticking, Textile Shops, Cap Making, Electric Shops, Domestic work, Automobile Workshops etc.

Work force for formal and informal sectors

346. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken adequate steps so that work force required for various sectors, both formal and informal sector, can be meted out;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government has set a target to skill 5 crore persons during 12th Five Year Plan keeping in view the requirements of various sectors. In order to improve the employability of youth, various Central Government Ministries run skill development schemes across different sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

- (c) Does not arise.

NCLP in Odisha

347. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has conceptualized and launched National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for liberation of child labour employed in hazardous works and for their physical, economic and emotional rehabilitation through a composite package;

(b) whether it is a fact that this scheme has been implemented in certain districts of Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 in the areas of high concentration of the child labour. Under this scheme, all children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes and enrolled in NCLP Special Training centres, which has provisions for bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present, the Scheme is approved for 24 districts in Odisha *i.e.* Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jajpur, Xonjhar, Dhenkanal, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.

Contract workers

348. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring contract workers in the country at par with regular employees;

(b) whether it is proposed to make it mandatory for all the employers to treat all contract labour at par with regular employees on all fronts except security of tenure;

(c) whether it is proposed to regularize all the contract labour in different sectors to bring them within the above ambit of security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However to safeguard the interests of the contract workers further in term of wages and social security, a proposal

to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for regularization of the contract labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) act, 1970. Hence no such proposal is under consideration.

Elimination of Child Labour

†349. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to eliminate child labour;
- (b) whether Government proposes to launch any drive against Child labour in the wake of rapidly increasing child labourers in the country;
- (c) whether the child labourers are mostly working in small scale and domestic industries in the country;
- (d) whether the existing child labour laws are repeatedly being violated; and
- (e) if so, whether Government proposes to frame stringent laws against child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of working children in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011 which shows 65% reduction. However, efforts to eliminate child labour especially in hazardous occupations and processes continues to be a priority of the Government.

(c) As per 2001 Census, the child labourers were mostly working in Pan, Bidi, construction, domestic work, spinning and weaving etc. Sectoral dis-aggregated data on child labour from 2011 Census is not available.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Discrimination in payment of wages by private steel companies in Chhattisgarh

†350. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the number of workers belonging to Chhattisgarh, working in the private steel factories situated in Birgaon town of district Raipur in Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the reasons for the payment of higher wages to the workers belonging to places from outside Chhattisgarh as compared to those who belong to Chhattisgarh;
- (c) the reasons for the continuance of the practice of sacking of the workers belonging to Chhattisgarh by adopting punitive attitude; and
- (d) whether a report would be provided after properly investigating the above mentioned statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) to (c) Information which falls under the jurisdiction of the State Government is not centrally maintained by the Union Government.

- (d) Question does not arise.

Demand by States for increasing royalty rates for minerals

351. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) which are the mineral rich States in the country;
- (b) whether these States have been demanding substantial hike in the royalty rates of major minerals including iron ore;
- (c) what has been the response of Government to their demand; and
- (d) the State-wise and mineral-wise details of current royalty rate and proposed royalty rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) The following eleven States are considered as mineral rich states in the Country; Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu.

- (b) Yes Sir.
- (c) The Central Government in the Ministry of Mines has constituted Study Groups at regular intervals to study the demands made for revising the rates of royalty on minerals (other than minor minerals, Coal, Lignite and Sand for stowing) and dead rent and to make recommendations. The most recent study group report was received by the Government on 28.6.2013.
- (d) The rates of royalty presently applicable on minerals (other than minor minerals, coal and lignite, sand for stowing, and uranium) have been notified in the Gazette of India *vide* G.S.R. 574(E) dated 13.8.2009 which is given in the Statement (*See* below). No decision has been taken by the Government on proposed rates of royalty.

Statement

श्री हुसैन दलवई द्वारा पूछे गए दिनांक 09.07.2014 के राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 351 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध



भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India
असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II-खण्ड-3-उप-खण्ड (I)

PART II-Section 3-Sub-section (I)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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New Delhi, Thursday, August 13, 2009/SRAVANA 22, 1931

खान मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 2009

सा.का.नि. 574(अ).-केन्द्रीय सरकार, खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1947 की द्वितीय अनुसूची के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित अनुसूची रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

"द्वितीय अनुसूची

(धारा 9 देखिए)

मद संख्या 1 से 9, 11 से 37, 39 और 45 और 47 से 51 पर खनिजों की बाबत रॉयल्टी की दरें

1. एपेटाइट और रॉक फॉस्फेट

(i) एपेटाइट

विक्रय मूल्य का पांच प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार

(ii) रॉक फॉस्फेट

- (क) 25 प्रतिशत पी₂ओ₅ से ऊपर विक्रय मूल्य का ग्यारह प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
- (ख) 25 प्रतिशत पी₂ओ₅ तक विक्रय मूल्य का छह प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
2. ऐस्बेस्टास
- (क) क्रिसोटाइल आठ सौ और अस्सी रूपए प्रति टन
- (ख) ऐम्पिबोल विक्रय मूल्य का पन्द्रह प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
3. बैराइट्स विक्रय मूल्य का साढ़े पांच प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
4. बॉक्साइट और लैटराइट (क) एल्युमिना और एल्युमिनियम धातु के निष्कर्षण में प्रयोग के लिए प्रेषित किए गए उत्पादित अयस्क में अंतर्विष्ट एल्युमिनियम धातु पर प्रभार्य लंदन धातु विनियम एल्युमिनियम धातु मूल्य का 0.50 प्रतिशत।
- (ख) एल्युमिना और एल्युमिनियम धातुके निष्कर्षण के प्रयोग से भिन्न प्रयोग के लिए तथा निर्यात के लिए प्रेषित किए गए माल के लिए विक्रय मूल्य का पच्चीस प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार।
5. ब्राउन इल्मेनाइट (ल्यूकायक्सीन) विक्रय मूल्य का दो प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
- इल्मेनाइट, रुटाइल और जिरकान
6. कैडनियम विक्रय मूल्य का पन्द्रह प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
7. कैल्साइट विक्रय मूल्य का पन्द्रह प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार
- * * भराई हेतु बालू से संबंधित मद् सं. 38 की बाबत, अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 214 (अ), तारीख 11 अप्रैल, 1997 द्वारा यथा संशोधित स्वामिस्व की दरें तब तक प्रवृत्त रहेंगी जब तक कि कोयला विभाग द्वारा एक पृथक अधिसूचना के माध्यम से पुनरीक्षित नहीं की जाती।
- * * * यूरेनियम से संबंधित मद् सं. 46 के संबंध में, अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 96(अ), तारीख 13 फरवरी, 2009 द्वारा यथा संशोधित रायल्टी की दरें तब तक प्रवृत्त रहेंगी जब तक संशोधित नहीं की जाती।
- टिप्पण :** भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में लंबित वाद का परिणाम आने तक मद् संख्या 10 के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज को छोड़कर अन्य खनिजों की बाबत पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के लिए स्वामिस्व दरें वही रहेंगी जो भारत सरकार के इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय (खान विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 458 (अ), तारीख 5 मई, 1987 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं।
- [फा. सं. 3/1/2005-खान 6]
अजिता बाजपेयी पांडे, संयुक्त सचिव
- टिप्पण :-** खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की द्वितीय अनुसूची को निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं के द्वारा पूर्व में संशोधित किया गया था।
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1. सं. सा.का.नि. 175 (अ), तारीख 31 मार्च, 1975
 2. सं. सा.का.नि. 407 (अ), तारीख 14 जुलाई, 1975
 3. सं. सा.का.नि. 584 (अ), तारीख 13 दिसम्बर, 1975
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4. सं. सा.का.नि. 321 (अ), तारीख 12 जून, 1978
 5. सं. सा.का.नि. 2 (अ), तारीख 1 जनवरी, 1979
 6. सं. सा.का.नि. 67 (अ), तारीख 13 फरवरी, 1979
 7. सं. सा.का.नि. 63 (अ), तारीख 12 फरवरी, 1981
 8. सं. सा.का.नि. 449 (अ), तारीख 23 जुलाई, 1981
 9. सं. सा.का.नि. 458 (अ), तारीख 5 मई, 1987
 10. सं. सा.का.नि. 856 (अ), तारीख 14 अक्टूबर, 1987
 11. सं. सा.का.नि. 516 (अ), तारीख 1 अगस्त, 1991
 12. सं. सा.का.नि. 100 (अ), तारीख 17 फरवरी, 1992
 13. सं. सा.का.नि. 748 (अ), तारीख 11 अक्टूबर, 1994
 14. सं. सा.का.नि. 27 (अ), तारीख 13 जनवरी, 1995
 15. सं. सा.का.नि. 214 (अ), तारीख 11 अप्रैल, 1997
 16. सं. सा.का.नि. 713 (अ), तारीख 12 सितम्बर, 2000
 17. सं. सा.का.नि. 187 (अ), तारीख 15 मार्च, 2001
 18. सं. सा.का.नि. 527 (अ), तारीख 16 अगस्त, 2002
 19. सं. सा.का.नि. 677 (अ), तारीख 14 अक्टूबर, 2004
 20. सं. सा.का.नि. 522 (अ), तारीख 1 अगस्त, 2007
 21. सं. सा.का.नि. 96 (अ), तारीख 13 फरवरी, 2009
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Ministry of Mines

Notification

New Delhi, the 13th August, 2009

G.S.R. 574(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely:-

In the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, for the Second Schedule, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:-

"Second Schedule

(See Section 9)

Rates of Royalty in Respect of Minerals at Item 1 to 9, 11 to 37, 39 to 45 and 47 to 51.

1. Apatite and Rock Phosphate :
 - (i) Apatite Five per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
 - (ii) Rock Phosphate :
 - (a) above 25 per cent P_2O_5 Eleven per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
 - (b) upto 25 per cent P_2O_5 Six per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
2. Asbestos :
 - (a) Chrysotile Eight hundred and eighty rupees per tonne.
 - (b) Amphibole Fifteen per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
3. Barytes Five and half per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
4. Bauxite and Laterite
 - (a) Zero point five zero per cent of London Metal Exchange Aluminium metal price chargeable on the contained aluminium metal in ore produced for those despatched for use in alumina and aluminium metal extraction.
 - (b) Twenty five per cent of sale on *ad valorem* basis for those despatched for use other than alumina and aluminium metal extraction and for export.
5. Brown Ilmenite (Leucoxene), Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon Two per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
6. Cadmium Fifteen per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
7. Calcite Fifteen per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
8. China clay/Kaolin (including ball clay, white shale and white clay):
 - (a) Crude Eight per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
 - (b) Processed (including washed) Ten per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.

9. Chromite Ten per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
10. Coal (including Lignite). *
11. Columbite-tantalite Ten per cent. of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
12. Copper Four point two per cent of London Metal Exchange Copper metal price chargeable on the contained copper metal in ore produced.
13. Diamond Eleven point five per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
14. Dolomite Sixty three rupees per tonne.
15. Felspar Twelve per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
16. Fire Clay (including plastic, pipe, lithomargic and natural pozzolanic clay) Twelve per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
17. Fluorspar (also called fluorite) Six point five per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
18. Garaet :
- (a) Abrasive Three per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
- (b) Gem Ten per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
19. Gold :
- (a) Primary Two per cent of London Bullion Market Association Price (commonly referred to as "London Price") chargeable on the contained gold metal in ore produced.
- (b) By-product gold Three point three per cent of London Bullion Market Association Price (commonly referred to as "London Price") chargeable on the by-product gold metal actually produced.
20. Graphite :
- (a) with 40 per cent or more fixed carbon Two per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
- (b) with less than 40 per cent fixed carbon. Twelve per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
21. Gypsum Twenty per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.

178	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
22.	Iron ore: Lumps Fines and concentrates all grades	Ten per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
23.	Lead	Seven per cent of London Metal Exchange lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in ore produced.	
		Twelve point seven per cent of London Metal Exchange lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in concentrate produced.	
24.	Limestone :		
	(a) L.D. Grade (less than one and half per cent silica content)	Seventy two rupees per tonne.	
	(b) Others	Sixty three rupees per tonne.	
25.	Lime Kankar	Sixty three rupees per tonne.	
26.	Limeshell	Sixty three rupees per tonne.	
27.	Magnesite	Three per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
28.	Manganese Ore :		
	(a) Ore of all grades	Four point two per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
	(b) Concent rates	One point four per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
29.	Crude Mica, Waste Mica and Scrap Mica	Four per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
30.	Monazite	One hundred and twenty five rupees per tonne.	
31.	Nickel	Zero point one two per cent of London Metal Exchange nickel metal price chargeable on contained nickel metal in ore produced.	
32.	Ochre	Twenty rupees per tonne.	
33.	Pyrites	Two per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
34.	Pyrophyllite	Twenty per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	
35.	Quartz	Fifteen per cent of sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.	

36. Ruby Ten per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
37. Silica sand, Moulding sand and Quartzite Eight per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
38. Sand for stowing **
39. Selenite Ten per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
40. Sillimanite Two and half per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
41. Silver :
- (a) By-product Seven per cent of London Metal Exchange Price chargeable on by-product silver metal actually produced.
- (b) Primary silver Five per cent of London Metal Exchange silver metal price chargeable on the contained silver metal in ore produced.
42. Slate Forty five rupees per tonne.
43. Talc, Steatite and Soapstone Eighteen per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
44. Tin Seven point five per cent of London Metal Exchange tin metal price chargeable on the contained tin metal in ore produced.
45. Tungsten Twenty rupees per unit per cent of contained WO_3 per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis.
46. Uranium ***
47. Vanadium Twenty percent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
48. Vermiculite Three percent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
49. Wollastonite Twelve percent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
50. Zinc Eight percent of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on *ad valorem* basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in ore produced.
- Eight point four percent of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on *ad valorem* basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in concentrate produced.

51. All other minerals not here-in- Ten per cent of sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
before specified [Agate,
Clay (Others), Chalk,
Corundum, Diaspore, Dunite,
Felsite, Fuschite, Kyanite,
Quartzite, Jasper, Perlite,
Rock Salt, Shale,
Pyroxenite, etc.]

* Rates of royalty in respect of item No. 10 relating to Coal (including Lignite) as revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 1st August, 2007, of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal shall remain in force until revised through a separate notification by the Ministry of Coal.

** Rates of royalty in respect of item No. 38 relating to Sand for stowing as revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 214(E), dated the 11th April, 1997, will remain in force until revised through a separate notification by Department of Coal.

*** Rates of royalty in respect of item No.46 relating to Uranium as revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 96(E), dated the 13th February, 2009, will remain in force until revised."

Note: The rates of royalty for the State of West Bengal in respect of the minerals except the mineral specified against item No. 10 shall remain the same as specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) number G.S.R. 458 (E), dated the 5th May, 1987 till the outcome of litigation pending in the Supreme Court of India."

[F.No. 3/1/2005-MVI]

AJITA BAJPAI PANDE, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) act, 1957 was amended earlier *vide* notification numbers :

1. No. G.S.R. 175(E), dated the 31st March, 1975.
2. No. G.S.R. 407(E), dated the 14th July, 1975.
3. No. G.S.R. 584(E), dated the 13th December, 1975.
4. No. G.S.R. 321(E), dated the 12th June, 1978.
5. No. G.S.R. 2(E), dated the 1st January, 1979.
6. No. G.S.R. 67(E), dated the 13th February, 1979.
7. No. G.S.R. 63(E), dated the 12th February, 1981.
8. No. G.S.R. 449(E), dated the 23rd July, 1981.
9. No. G.S.R. 458(E), dated the 5th May, 1987.

10. No. G.S.R. 856(E), dated the 14th October, 1987.
11. No. G.S.R. 516(E), dated the 1st August, 1991.
12. No. G.S.R. 100(E), dated the 17th February, 1992.
13. No. G.S.R. 748(E), dated the 11th October, 1994.
14. No. G.S.R. 27(E), dated the 13th January, 1995.
15. No. G.S.R. 214(E), dated the 11th April, 1997.
16. No. G.S.R. 713(E), dated the 12th September, 2000.
17. No. G.S.R. 187(E), dated the 15th March, 2001.
18. No. G.S.R. 572(E), dated the 16th August, 2002.
19. No. G.S.R. 677(E), dated the 14th October, 2004.
20. No. G.S.R. 522(E), dated the 1st August, 2007.
21. No. G.S.R. 96(E), dated the 13th February, 2009.

Mining activities in forest areas in the country

352. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of mining activities in the forest areas that affects the life of the animals and birds of the forest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by Government to protect animals' and birds' lives by avoiding mining activities in forest areas in the country including Telangana; and
- (d) if so, the details of directions issued by Government to all States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) and (b) Mining activities in forest areas *per se* affect bio-diversity of plant, animal and birds life. While according prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 for mining projects in forest areas, the Central Government assesses the impact of such projects on plants and animals in each case and stipulates appropriate measures to mitigate/minimise these impacts. These measures include afforestation to compensate the loss of flora, implementation of wildlife management plan to combat the adverse impacts on the fauna, afforestation of safety zone, phased reclamation of mined out areas *etc.* to be undertaken at the project cost.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following steps to regulate mining activities in the forest areas of the country:

- (i) Use of forest land for non-forest purposes, including mining purposes requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior permission of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective, efficient and transparent manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/Union Territory Governments level has been set up.
- (ii) The Central Government having due regard to all or any of the following matters accords approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for mining or reject the same:
 - (a) Whether the forest land proposed to be used for non-forest purpose forms part of a nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve or forms part of the habitat of any endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna or of an area lying in severely eroded catchment;
 - (b) Whether the State Government or the other authority has certified that it has considered all other alternatives and that no other alternatives in the circumstances are feasible and that the required area is the minimum needed for the purpose; and
 - (c) Whether the State Government or the other authority undertakes to provide at its cost for the acquisition of land of an equivalent area and afforestation thereof.
- (iii) Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate mitigative measures, such as creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, realization of Net Present Value of the diverted forest land, implementation of wildlife conservation plan (wherever required), phased reclamation of mined out area, demarcation of boundary of mining lease *etc.* A copy of the approval accorded by the Central Government is uploaded on website of the Ministry to place it in public domain.
- (iv) In case a proposal involves diversion of forest land located within a protected area notified in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, approval of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) and Hon'ble Supreme Court is required to be obtained by the

concerned user agency before grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Similarly, in case the forest land proposed for diversion is located within the duly notified eco-sensitive zone around boundary of a protected area, EIA of the project needs to be placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL. In case eco-sensitive zone has not been notified, 10 km distance from the boundary of such protected area shall be treated as eco-sensitive zone. The Standing Committee of NBWL stipulates additional safeguard to minimize impacts of such projects on wildlife.

- (v) Adequate safeguards are already in place to ensure that approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land to be diverted is bare minimum and its diversion for non-forest purpose/Mining is unavoidable.

Oil processed by refineries

†353. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the refinery-wise quantum of crude oil processed by the refineries of various oil companies during the past three years and till date;
- (b) the company-wise utilization of oil refining capacity of various oil refineries and whether this utilization of capacity is commensurate with their potential; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The refinery/company-wise quantum of crude oil processed by the refineries of various oil companies along with their capacity utilization during past three years and the current year is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The company-wise utilization of oil refining capacity of various oil refineries is given in the Annexure referred in (a) above. the capacity utilization of the refineries is in line with their design capacity and is 103.4% of the installed capacity for the industry as a whole and 99.6% for the Public Sector Undertaking refineries, during 2013-14. The schedule of planned shutdowns and unplanned outages apart from availability of crude oil are the factors that impact the installed capacity utilization of a refinery.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement
Crude Oil Refined in Refineries and Capacity Utilisation

Year	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15 (April to May)	
	Installed capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Installed capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Installed Capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Installed Capacity TMT	Crude Processed TMT	% Capacity Utilisation	Crude Processed TMT	Crude Processed TMT
Public Sector Undertaking Refineries														
IOCL Guwahati	1000.0	1058.0	105.8	1000.0	957.0	95.7	1000.0	1019.0	101.9	1000.0	1019.0	101.9	165.0	165.0
IOCL Baruni	6000.0	5730.0	95.5	6000.0	6345.0	105.8	6000.0	6478.0	108.0	6000.0	6478.0	108.0	1102.1	1102.1
IOCL Gujarat	13700.0	14253.0	104.0	13700.0	13155.0	96.0	13700.0	12960.0	94.6	13700.0	12960.0	94.6	2288.3	2288.3
IOCL Haldia	7500.0	8072.0	107.6	7500.0	7490.0	99.9	7500.0	7952.1	106.0	7500.0	7952.1	106.0	1286.2	1286.2
IOCL Mathura	8000.0	8202.0	102.5	8000.0	8561.0	107.0	8000.0	6640.7	83.0	8000.0	6640.7	83.0	1497.9	1497.9
IOCL Digboi	650.0	622.0	95.7	650.0	660.0	101.5	650.0	651.2	100.2	650.0	651.2	100.2	95.1	95.1
IOCL Panipat	15000.0	15497.0	103.3	15000.0	15126.0	100.8	15000.0	15097.7	100.7	15000.0	15097.7	100.7	2066.5	2066.5
IOCL Bongaigaon	2350.0	2188.0	93.1	2350.0	2356.0	100.3	2350.0	2327.5	99.0	2350.0	2327.5	99.0	357.8	357.8
Total IOCL Refineries	54200.0	55622.0	102.6	54200.0	54650.0	100.8	54200.0	53126.2	98.0	54200.0	53126.2	98.0	8858.9	8858.9
CPCL Manali	10500.0	9953.3	94.8	10500.0	9102.0	86.7	10500.0	10086.5	96.1	10500.0	10086.5	96.1	1777.0	1777.0
CPCL Nagapattinam	1000.0	702.0	70.2	1000.0	640.0	64.0	1000.0	621.6	62.2	1000.0	621.6	62.2	127.0	127.0
Total CPCL Refineries	11500.0	10655.3	92.7	11500.0	9742.0	84.7	11500.0	10708.1	93.1	11500.0	10708.1	93.1	1904.0	1904.0
HPCL Mumbai	6500.0	7508.9	115.5	6500.0	7747.0	119.2	6500.0	7738.7	119.1	6500.0	7738.7	119.1	874.0	874.0
HPCL Visakh	8300.0	8682.2	104.6	8300.0	8029.0	96.7	8300.0	7772.4	93.6	8300.0	7772.4	93.6	1233.0	1233.0
Total HPCL Refineries	14800.0	16191.1	109.4	14800.0	15776.0	106.6	14800.0	15511.1	104.8	14800.0	15511.1	104.8	2107.0	2107.0

BPCL Mumbai	12000.0	12983.8	108.2	12000.0	13101.0	109.2	12000.0	12723.7	106.0	1812.0
BPCL Kochi	9500.0	9472.0	99.7	9500.0	10104.0	106.4	9500.0	10252.9	107.9	1578.0
Total BPCL Refineries	21500.0	22455.8	104.4	21500.0	23205.0	107.9	21500.0	22976.6	106.9	3390.0
NRL	3000.0	2825.0	94.2	3000.0	2478.0	82.6	3000.0	2639.1	88.0	469.4
MRPL	11820.0	12789.0	108.2	15000.0	14403.0	96.0	15000.0	14527.9	96.9	2125.0
ONGC-Tatipaka	66.0	70.0	106.1	66.0	57.0	86.4	66.0	65.0	98.5	7.0
Total PSU Refineries	116886.0	120608.2	103.2	120066.0	120311.0	100.2	120066.0	119554.0	99.6	18861.3
Joint Venture Refineries										
BORL, Bina	6000.0	2020.0	33.7	6000.0	5732.0	95.5	6000.0	5450.0	90.8	927.9
HMEL, Bathinda				9000.0	4904.0	54.5	9000.0	9272.0	103.0	1709.0
Total Joint Venture Refineries	6000.0	2020.0	33.7	15000.0	10636.0	70.9	15000.0	14722.0	98.1	2636.9
Refineries										
Private Refineries										
Essar Oil Limited	10500.0	13496.0	128.5	20000.0	19769.0	98.8	20000.0	20329.0	101.6	3434.0
Reliance Industry Limited-DTA	33000.0	32469.0	98.4	33000.0	32613.0	98.8	33000.0	30157.2	91.4	4622.0
Reliance Industry Limited-SEZ	27000.0	35130.0	130.1	27000.0	37334.0	138.3	27000.0	37721.9	139.7	6265.0
Total Private Refineries	70500.0	81095.0	115.0	80000.0	89716.0	112.1	80000.0	88208.1	110.3	14321.0
TOTAL INDUSTRY	193386.0	203723.2	105.3	215066.0	220663.0	102.6	215066.0	222484.1	103.4	35819.2

IOCL: Indian Oil Corporation Limited; CPCL: Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited; HPCL: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited; BPCL: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited; NRL: Numaligarh Refinery Limited;

MRPL: Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited; ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited; BORL: Bharat Oman Refinery Limited; HMEL: HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited.

Bringing new oil and gas fields into production

354. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has decided to increase its investment in the next two years for bringing new oil and gas fields into production;

(b) whether this is the first time in years that the State-run company has projected an increase in production, which has stagnated at approximately 25 million tonnes as output from oil fields like the Mumbai High declined due to ageing process; and

(c) if so, the main projects that will be undertaken by investing the higher amount and the total achievement made in oil and gas production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Capital Expenditure of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited for its planned activities during 2012-13 and 2013-14 was ₹ 29,507.91 crore and ₹ 32,469.54 crore respectively. This includes expenditure on survey, exploratory drilling, development drilling, Research and Development (R&D), Joint Venture (JV) domestic, integration projects and major schemes. The investment proposed in current year 2014-15 (BE) is ₹ 36059.07 crore. As per the 12th Five Year Plan the investment in the next two years will be around ₹ 30,411.86 crore and ₹ 30,274.31 crore for 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. This will, however, be reviewed while formulating Annual Plans for these years.

(b) and (d) ONGC's oil production inclusive of its share in JV for the year 2013-14 was 25.994 Million Metric Tonne(MMT). As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, ONGC is committed to produce 27.14 MMT of crude oil in the year 2014-15 which is higher by 4.4%.

As most of ONGC's fields are mature, it is a big challenge to maintain or augment production from these fields. ONGC has started new schemes/projects for improved/enhanced oil recovery, redevelopment of brownfield areas and monetization of marginal fields. The details of recently completed major projects and projects underway are given in the Statement.

Statement**ONGC: Major Development and Re-development Projects****A. Recently completed Projects**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Objective of the Project	Date of Completion	Anticipated Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Development of SB-14 Field (Offshore : B&S Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 0.197 MMm ³ of Condensate and 1.641 BCM of Gas by 2025	30/03/2014	410.44
2.	Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) Project: Rudrasagar (Onshore Assam Asset)	Incremental production of 2.507 MMT of oil and 0.393 BCM gas up to 2023-24.	08/03/2014	480.00
3.	Development of B-46 Cluster Fields (Offshore: MH Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 1.68 MMm ³ Condensate and 5.273 BCM gas by 2021-22	14/05/2014	1456.96
4.	Mumbai High South Redevelopment Phase-II (Offshore: MH Asset, Mumbai)	Incremental production of 20.7 MMT oil and 3.32 BCM gas by 2029-30 Project reviewed in 2009. Revised objective- Incremental production of 18.31 MMT of oil and 2.70 BCM gas up to 2029-30.	30/04/2014	8813.41
5.	Mumbai High North Redevelopment Phase-II (Offshore : MH Asset, Mumbai)	Incremental production of 17.35 MMT oil and 2.98 BCM gas by 2029-30	30/04/2014	7133.39
6.	Development of BHE (Offshore : MH Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 0.422 MMT of Crude oil & Condensate and 0.529 BCM of Gas over a period of 8 years	28/02/2014	372.11

B **Currently On-Going Projects**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Objective of the Project	Anticipated Completion	Anticipated Cost (₹ in Crore)
1.	Development of B-193 Cluster Fields (Offshore : B & S Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 5.57 MMT oil 0.75 MMT Condensate and 5.12 BCM gas by 2023-24	31/05/2015	6000.00
2.	Development of Cluster-7 Fields (Offshore: MH Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 9.73 MMT of Crude oil & Condensate and 4.52 BCM of Gas over a period of 16 years	30/11/2014	6638.94
3.	Development of WO-16 Cluster Fields (Offshore: MH Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 2.83 MMT of Crude oil & Condensate and 8.58 BCM of Gas by 2025-26	31/12/2015	2523.00
4.	Integrated Development of B-127 Cluster Fields (Offshore: MH Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 1.836 MMT of Crude oil & Condensate and 2.093 BCM of Gas from B-127 in 10 years from project completion (From B-127) Production of 0.155 MMT of Condensate and 2.583 BCM of Gas from B-55 in 13 years from project completion (From B-55)	31/03/2015	2665.65
5.	Development of C-26 Cluster Fields (Offshore: B & S Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 0.644 MMm ³ of condensate and 5.94 BCM of gas by the year 2024-25	31/05/2015	2592.17
6.	Improved Oil Recovery of B-173A Field (Offshore: N & H Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 0.567 MMT of oil and 0.071 BCM of gas by the year 2025-26	31/12/2014	352.49
7.	Development of Western Periphery of MH South Field (Offshore: MH Asset, Mumbai)	Project is expected to result in incremental production of 1.031 MMT of oil and 0.214 BCM of gas by the year 2029-30	31/12/2014	600.17
8.	Heera and South Heera Redevelopment Phase-II (Offshore: N & H Asset, Mumbai)	Incremental production of 13.36 MMT oil and 1.665 BCM gas by 2034-35	31/05/2015	5608.40

9.	Integrated Development of Bassein Field (Offshore: B & S Asset, Mumbai)	Incremental production of 14.41 BCM gas by 2026-27	29/02/2016	3513.07
10.	Integrated Development of G-1 & GS-15 Fields (Offshore: Eastern Offshore Asset, Kakinada)	Incremental production of 0.982 MMT oil and 5.92 BCM gas over a period of 15 years from completion of the projet	30/06/2015	3436.90
11.	Development of C Series Fields (Rechristened as C-24 Cluster Development) (Offshore: B & S Asset, Mumbai)	Production 2.166 MMm3 of condensate and 10.771 BCM gas by 2024-25	31/05/2015	3690.37
12.	Development of B-22 Cluster Fields (Offshore : B & S Asset, Mumbai)	Production of 2.46 MMT oil, 1.13 MMT Condensate and 6.56 BCM gas by 2019-20	31/12/2015	2920.82
13.	Additional Development of D-1 Field (Offshore : B & S Asset, Mumbai)	Incremental Production of 8.296 MMT oil by 2024-25	30/05/2015	2331.62
14.	Development of Shallow Water wells in Eastern Offshore through mud line completions	Project is expected to result in gas production of 1.702 BCM in 10 years period from completion	30/04/2015	284.82
15.	Integrated Development of Vasistha & S-1 Fields	Project is expected to result in gas production of 15.96 BCM within 9 years from completion.	30/04/2016	4124.35
16.	Development of Lower Pays in NBP-14 Block of NBP (D-1) Field	Incremental Production of 2.51 MMT of Oil by the year 2029-30	31/10/2014	429.06
17.	Addl. Development of Vasai East (Western Offshore : B&S Asset, Mumbai)	Incremental Production of 1.827 MMT of Oil and 1.971 BCM of gas by the year 2029-30	31/12/2018	2476.82

Review of formula for pricing of gas production

355. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to review the formula for pricing of gas production from domestic fields;

(b) what is the present formula; and

(c) In what way and in how much times Government proposes to review it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The present formula for pricing of gas in blocks licensed under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was due for revision with effect from 1st April, 2014. It was earlier approved by the previous Government for a period of 5 years and was to remain valid up to 31st March, 2014. As per approval of the previous Government, the Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines were notified on 10.1.2014, which envisaged the revised gas prices to become applicable from 1st April, 2014.

The new Government considered the gas price issue in the CCEA meeting held on 25th June, 2014 and noted that the whole issue of gas pricing would need comprehensive re-examination. Accordingly, it was decided that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 will be kept in abeyance up to 30.09.2014 and till that time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rate prevailing on 31.03.2014.

(b) The present formula approved by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in 2007 for gas produced under NELP is :

$$SP \text{ (USD/mmbtu)} = 2.5 + (CP-25)^{0.15}$$

Where, SP=Sales Price/mmbtu [Net Heating Value (NHV) basis]; CP= Average price of Brent crude oil in US\$/barrel for previous financial year.

The price of gas produced from fields operated by National Oil Companies under the nomination regime is also comparable with the price of NELP gas obtained through above formula.

The price of gas produced from the fields operated by the companies under Pre-NELP regime is determined in accordance with the provisions made in the respective Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).

(c) The new Government has decided to review the whole issue of gas pricing comprehensively. Accordingly, the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 have been kept in abeyance, up to 30.09.2014.

Impact of import of oil and gas on economy

†356. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any step or making any change in policy to relieve the pressure being caused to the economy by import of oil and gas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of immediate and long-term plan of Government to make oil and gas sectors balanced and rational; and

(c) whether Government is considering to make any policy changes to attract investment and to encourage the application of new technology in this sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India re-visits its policies, whenever required, to facilitate a conducive exploration environment and for enhancing domestic production of oil and gas. The Government has formulated the New Exploration Policy (NELP) in 1999. A total of 131 discoveries (47 oil and 84 gas) have been made in 43 NELP blocks. An investment of about US \$23.14 Billion has been made so far by the contractors for exploration and development activities in NELP blocks. 100% FDI has been allowed for exploration activities which encourages investment and facilitates introduction of new technology.

Uniformity in gas pricing

357. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that revising gas prices in the country has not been sorted out uptill now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an urgent need for uniformity of prices of gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The new Government considered the gas price issue in the CCEA meeting held on 25th June, 2014 and has decided that the whole issue of domestic natural gas pricing needs comprehensive re-examination and that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 be kept in abeyance upto 30.09.2014. Until then, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rates prevailing on 31.03.2014.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in price of crude oil due to Iraq crisis

358. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of Iraq crisis the international price of crude oil has gone up, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase prices of petroleum products to keep the subsidy under control; and

(c) whether the increase in prices of petroleum products will have a cascading impact on prices of other products and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The daily price trends in the Indian basket of crude oil since May 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present. However, as authorized by the Government on 17.1.2013, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are making small increases in the range of 40-50 paise per month (excluding VAT) in the retail selling price of Diesel sold through retail outlets on monthly basis. There has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011.

(c) Regarding the impact of rise in prices of petroleum products on the common man, Petrol being largely an item of final consumption, has a very limited impact on inflation while the impact of any price hike in diesel on inflation, is higher. The Government continues to cushion the consumers from such impact by incurring and under recovery of ₹ 3.40 per litre on the retail price of Diesel as on date.

Statement*Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil since 1.5.2014*

Date	Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil (in\$/bbl.)	Date	Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil (in\$/bbl.)
02 May 2014	106.021	15 May 2014	107.094
06 May 2014	105.360	16 May 2014	107.490
07 May 2014	105.114	19 May 2014	107.826
08 May 2014	105.495	20 May 2014	107.480
09 May 2014	106.047	21 May 2014	108.026
12 May 2014	105.578	22 May 2014	108.284
14 May 2014	106.991	23 May 2014	108.051

Date	Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil (in\$/bbl.)	Date	Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil (in\$/bbl.)
27 May 2014	107.792	16 June 2014	110.419
28 May 2014	107.514	17 June 2014	110.311
29 May 2014	107.592	18 June 2014	111.247
30 May 2014	107.141	19 June 2014	111.942
02 June 2014	106.885	20 June 2014	111.857
03 June 2014	106.251	23 June 2014	111.754
04 June 2014	106.749	24 June 2014	110.958
05 June 2014	105.689	25 June 2014	110.864
06 June 2014	106.433	26 June 2014	110.656
09 June 2014	106.641	27 June 2014	110.418
10 June 2014	106.733	30 June 2014	109.755
11 June 2014	107.131	01 July 2014	109.551
12 June 2014	108.518	02 July 2014	109.390
13 June 2014	110.542	03 July 2014	108.128

Note: The composition of Indian Basket of crude represents Average of Oman & Dubai for sour grades and Brent (Dated) for sweet grade in the ratio of 69.9:30.1.

Mixing of 10 per cent ethanol in petrol

†359. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed mixing of 10 per cent ethanol in petrol;
- (b) if so, whether Government has sought any opinion from experts that this ethanol mixed petrol would not cause any damage to the engines; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government, *vide* its Gazette Notification dated 02.01.2013, has directed Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Specification to achieve 5% ethanol blending across the country as a whole.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) A Study was conducted by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (R&D) during 2009-10 regarding suitability and evaluation of 10% ethanol blend on petrol vehicles for performance and material compatibility (metallic components). The following are the major observations :

- (i) No drivability problem was observed with the use of 10% EBP in any of the vehicles covered under the programme.
- (ii) the passenger cars had no starting problem with both the fuels *i.e.* normal petrol and 10% EBP at 5 deg C and 45 deg C.
- (iii) Used Engine oil sample analysis have not indicated any abnormal deterioration or wear of engine components.
- (iv) Visual inspection of the engine components has shown no significant change in cleanliness of the engine parts with use of 10% EBP.

Import of Shale Gas

360. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the possibilities of importing shale gas from USA and other countries;
- (b) whether Government is working to explore shale gas in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details of the present status and future plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) Indian oil and gas companies are continuously looking for opportunities abroad for tying up equity oil and gas, including shale gas acreages, and/or importing hydrocarbons, including LNG.

GAIL has taken 20% participating interest in a shale gas asset in the Eagle Ford basin in United States of America (USA). Currently, the gas production from these acreages is being sold in local market. GAIL has contracted 5.8 MMTPA of LNG from USA and deliveries will commence from the last quarter of 2017.

Indian Oil Corporation (IOCL) has acquired 10% interest in integrated (upstream and LNG) Pacific North West LNG project in British Columbia, Canada. The project will produce natural gas from its shale gas acreages. IOCL's share of 1.20 MMTPA of LNG is slated for supply from 2019 onwards.

(b) The Government has, on 14.10.2013, notified the policy guidelines for exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) in their onland PEL (Petroleum Exploration Lease)/PML (Petroleum Mining Lease) blocks awarded under the nomination regimes.

As per the policy, the NOCs will undertake a mandatory minimum work programme in a fixed time frame for shale gas and oil exploration and exploitation, so that there is optimum ascertainment and development of shale gas and oil resources.

(c) Under the first phase of assessment of shale gas and oil, exploration and exploitation at present, 56 PEL/PML blocks (ONGC 50, and OIL-6) have been indentified by NOCs. These blocks are located in the states of Assam (7 blocks), Arunachal Pradesh (1 Block), Gujarat (28 blocks), Rajasthan (1 Block), Andhra Pradesh (10 blocks) and Tamil Nadu (9 blocks).

ONGC has drilled one well where coring has been completed. In addition, ONGC has collected cores from another 7 wells.

Marketing Margin of Natural Gas and LPG

361. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) by when, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board will decide marketing margin of natural gas and LPG levied by private sector natural gas marketers; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry as on date on representation of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers on issue of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketers and by when the Ministry would respond to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has decided that Government needs to regulate the marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and LPG producers, as the same has implication on Government subsidy outgo. In all other cases the marketing margin should be decided by buyer and seller mutually and any complaints about exercise of monopoly power should be addressed by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and/or the Competition Commission. Accordingly, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas *vide* letter dated 21.11.2013, has requested PNGRB to determine the marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and LPG producers, through its independent process. The PNGRB has intimated that the entire study on determination of marketing margin is expected to be completed by December, 2014.

Shortage of LPG cylinders in West Bengal

362. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the company-wise and district-wise number of bottling plants of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of LPG in West Bengal and other North-Eastern States; and

(c) if so, the company-wise details of such shortage in the last three years and the reasons for such shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The company-wise and district-wise details of LPG bottling plants in West Bengal is as under:—

S.No.	Name of the Company	Bottling Plant location (District)
1.	IOC	South 24 Pargana
2.	IOC	Vardhaman
3.	IOC	Nadia
4.	IOC	Jalpaigudi
5.	IOC	Malda
6.	BPCL	Uluberia
7.	BPCL	Durgapur
8.	BPCL	Raiganj
9.	HPCL	Kolkata

(b) and (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is no permanent shortage of LPG in the State of West Bengal and other North Eastern States and they are meeting the demand of customers registered with them. However, sporadic instances of generation of backlog occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond control like strikes/bandhs/agitations by contract labours/ transporters/trade unions etc, the same is met by augmenting supplies to the affected markets by operating the bottling plants on Sundays/holidays.

Effect of increasing diesel prices

363. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data showing the hike in price of diesel in the last three years;

(b) the statistic showing the impact of diesel price hike on the Retail Price Index in the country;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to insulate goods transportaion sector from the disel price hike; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of those steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The details of revision in the retail selling price of Diesel in the Four Metro City for the period from 01.04.2011 to 01.07.2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Diesel has weightage of 4.67 in the Whole sale Price Index (WPI), For every I rupee hike in Diesel prices, the WPI index is estimated to increase by 0.09%. As per inflation measured by WPI for May, 2014, the effect of Diesel prices on inflation contributed 0.79% points in the overall inflation of 6.01% in May, 2014, on year to year basis.

(c) and (d) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel sold through retail outlets to all consumers. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1st July, 2014, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of ₹ 3.40/litre on retail sales of Diesel.

Statement*Revisions in HSD Retail Selling Price (RSP) from 1.4.2011 to 1.7.2014*

Date	Delhi		Kolkata		Mumbai		Chennai	
	RSP	Increase/ decrease	RSP	Increase/ decrease	RSP	Increase/ decrease	RSP	Increase/ decrease
25-Jun-11	41.12	3.37	43.57	3.51	45.84	3.78	43.8	3.64
1-Jul-11	41.29	0.17	473.74	0.17	45.99	0.15	43.95	0.15
8-Jul-11	41.29	0.00	43.74	0.00	45.28	-0.71	43.95	0.00
1-Nov-11	40.91	-0.38	43.74	0.00	45.28	0.00	43.95	0.00
18-Jun-12	41.29	0.38	43.74	0.00	45.28	0.00	43.95	0.00
25-Jul-12	41.29	0.00	44.66	0.92	46.17	0.89	43.83	-0.12
1-Aug-12	41.32	0.03	44.76	0.10	46.25	0.08	43.91	0.08
14-Sep-12	46.95	5.63	50.61	5.85	52.45	6.20	49.98	6.07
27-Oct-12	47.15	0.20	50.78	0.17	52.63	0.18	50.16	0.18
1-Jan-13	47.15	0.00	50.98	0.20	53.14	0.51	50.13	-0.03
18-Jan-13	47.65	0.50	51.51	0.53	53.71	0.57	50.68	0.55
16-Feb-13	48.16	0.51	52.04	0.53	54.26	0.55	51.23	0.55
23-Mar-13	48.67	0.51	52.57	0.53	54.83	0.57	51.78	0.55
1-Apr-13	48.63	-0.04	52.86	0.29	54.87	0.04	51.78	0.00

(₹/per litre)

16-Apr-13	48.67	0.04	52.91	0.05	54.92	0.05	51.82	0.04
11-May-13	49.69	1.02	53.97	1.06	56.04	1.12	52.92	1.10
23-May-13	49.69	0.00	53.97	0.00	57.17	1.13	52.92	0.00
1-Jun-13	50.25	0.56	54.56	0.59	57.79	0.62	53.53	0.61
1-Jul-13	50.26	0.01	54.57	0.01	56.99	-0.80	53.54	0.01
2-Jul-13	50.84	0.58	55.16	0.59	57.61	0.62	54.15	0.61
1-Aug-13	51.40	0.56	55.74	0.58	58.23	0.62	54.76	0.61
1-Sep-13	51.97	0.57	56.33	0.59	58.86	0.63	55.37	0.61
1-Oct-13	52.54	0.57	56.90	0.57	59.46	0.60	56.01	0.64
1-Nov-13	53.10	0.56	57.49	0.59	60.08	0.62	56.61	0.60
1-Dec-13	53.67	0.57	58.08	0.59	60.70	0.62	57.23	0.62
21-Dec-13	53.78	0.11	58.18	0.10	60.80	0.10	57.32	0.09
4-Jan-14	54.34	0.56	58.76	0.58	61.42	0.62	57.93	0.61
5-Jan-14	54.34	0.00	58.91	0.15	62.60	1.18	57.95	0.02
1-Feb-14	54.91	0.57	59.50	0.59	63.23	0.63	58.56	0.61
1-Mar-14	55.48	0.57	60.09	0.59	63.86	0.63	59.17	0.61
1-Apr-14	55.49	0.01	60.10	0.01	63.86	0.00	59.18	0.01
13-May-14	56.71	1.22	61.38	1.28	65.21	1.35	60.50	1.32
1-Jun-14	57.28	0.57	61.97	0.59	65.84	0.63	61.12	0.62
1-Jul-14	57.84	0.56	62.64	0.67	66.01	0.17	61.70	0.58

Source : Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

Impact of Iraq crisis on import of oil

364. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether current Iraq crisis will have any impact on India's import of oil from Iraq;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the alternative measures being explored by Government in the event of non-supply of oil from Iraq; and

(c) the details of measures/contingency plan prepared by Government for both short and medium term to tackle any war like situation, particularly in Iraq and also keep the prices of petroleum products under check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Currently, there is no impact on import of crude oil from Iraq due to the prevailing crisis in that country. Indian oil companies import Iraqi crude oil from the Basrah terminal located in southern Iraq and the export facilities at Basrah are operational and the loadings of crude oil are going on normally.

(c) In order to deal with any contingency arising out of further deepening in crisis in Iraq, the Indian oil companies have formulated their short and medium term contingency plans. The contingency plans, *inter-alia*, include the following measures :

- (i) The oil companies will approach other term suppliers *i.e.* National Oil Companies of countries with whom they presently have crude oil term contracts for any additional volume, over and above the existing planned term lifting, so as to compensate for any reduction in imports from Iraq.
- (ii) The oil companies can also make up any subsequent uncovered shortfall in crude oil availability by increasing spot procurement of high sulphur and low sulphur grades from the international market through the tender route.
- (iii) Standalone refiners *viz* Reliance, Essar and MRPL would be requested to reserve additional stock of HSD/SKO/MS/LPG over and above the normal month to month requirement, to enable the PSU oil marketing companies to meet the domestic demand.
- (iv) In case there is a shortfall in availability of HSD/SKO/LPG from indigenous refineries due to shortfall in crude oil availability, then the same can be imported.
- (v) Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Shipping could also be requested for support regarding priority movement of POL products and berthing of POL tankers, respectively.

- (vi) ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) has equity sweet crude in Sakhalin-I, Imperial (Russia), Sudan (North and South), Brazil and Azerbaijan. Besides these, OVL also has equity sour and heavy crude from Colombia and Venezuela. OVL's share of crude oil can also be brought to India.

Strategic oil reserves

†365. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has built strategic oil reserves for ensuring energy security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is sufficient to tackle any emergency situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations *viz.* Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

The Visakhapatnam Project is expected to be completed this year, whereas the Mangalore and Padur projects are expected to be completed next year.

(c) Based on an approach paper prepared by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in December 2009, the aforesaid reserves being created in Phase-I would provide a cover of approximately 13 days on the basis of net oil imports. Based on the crude oil and product storages already existing with the oil companies and also taking into consideration the storages being built by ISPRL, it was estimated that to have a total cover of 90 days on net oil imports, as suggested in the Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), the country would require additional crude oil storage of approximately 13.32 MMT by the year 2019-20.

In order to further increase the Strategic crude oil storage capacity, ISPRL through Engineers India Limited, has prepared a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of crude oil storages in Phase-II at four locations *viz.* Bikaner, Rajkot, Chandikhol and Padur.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Huge difference in prices between ordinary and branded fuel

366. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is huge difference in the prices between ordinary and branded fuel;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such difference among these two fuels;
- (c) whether this difference in price among the fuel defeat the very purpose of encouraging the consumers to opt for branded fuel which gives good mileage and sustainable engine capacity of vehicle; and
- (d) whether any proposal is pending with Government to encourage the use of branded fuel among the consumers/users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is difference between the retail selling price of branded and normal grade fuels of Diesel and Petrol as indicated in the table given below:

(₹/litre)					
Petrol*			Diesel*		
Branded	Regular	Difference	Branded	Regular	Difference
82.75	73.54	9.21	64.96	57.84	7.12

* Price at Delhi on 01.7.2014 (Source : HPCL).

The main reason for the price difference between the branded fuels and regular fuels is due to (a) higher excise duty on branded fuels; (b) higher basic price of branded fuels (due to cost of additives etc.) and (c) Nil subsidy on branded Diesel. Due to the price difference, the sale of branded Petrol & Diesel has declined.

(d) The Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance to reduce the Excise Duty on branded fuel to the same level that is applicable for the regular grades so that it may become a viable alternative to the regular grade fuels.

Natural Gas at APM rate for transportation sector

367. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi and Mumbai Natural Gas at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate is allocated for providing CNG in the transportation sector;
- (b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government for allocation of APM or D-6 gas for the transportation sector in the State;

(c) whether the High Court of Gujarat has ordered the Central Government to allot gas to Gujarat City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies at the same rate at which it is supplied to Mumbai and Delhi; and

(d) if so, the response of Central Government on the request of Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 03.02.2014 has notified revised guidelines for allocation/supply of domestic Natural Gas to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) segment through which all CGD entities, including those at Delhi and Mumbai, are being supplied domestic gas at a uniform base price to meet their requirement in CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) segments.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 03.02.2014 has notified revised guidelines for allocation/supply of domestic Natural Gas to all CGD entities (except Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited and Assam Gas Company Limited) for CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) segment. The Gujarat City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies have been allotted approximately 2.335 MMSCMD domestic gas at the uniform price.

Theft/Pilferage of LPG

368. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG theft/pilferage is rampant in the country, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether there is no foolproof method to provide full quantity of LPG to the consumers, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further action being taken in the matter to prevent theft and pilferages of LPG by the agents, distributors and their workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The possibility of malpractice/ irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis-a-vis* the market price for commercial LPG. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are always on vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders.

OMCs have reported that the filled LPG cylinders are supplied to customers with proper heat shrinkable preformed PVC seal. Instructions have been given to the distributors to ensure that Pre Delivery Inspection (PDI) is carried out when the deliveries are made to the customers, which consists of checking for intact seal, correct weight, valve leak, body leak and bung leak of the cylinder at the premises of the customer before the delivery is made.

OMCs also carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Moreover, various initiatives have been taken by the Government *viz.* capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, introduction of Transparency Portal, KYC exercise etc. which have reduced the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

Felicitation of children for climbing Mount Everest

369. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a 13-year young girl along with 16-year old boy from Andhra Pradesh climbed Mount Everest recently;

(b) if so, whether Government would honour them with Awards/Medals for making this achievement and making the nation proud of them;

(c) whether any grants/financial scheme would be sanctioned for their further studies and to do adventure trekking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards to recognise the achievements of persons in the fields of adventure are conferred every year under National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme of this Ministry after consideration of various recommendations received from concerned State Governments, recognised Adventure Institutes, Adventure Promotion Cells of Defence Forces or Paramilitary forces etc. No recommendations in respect of these two climbers have been received so far.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance is given to recognised Institutions/Organisations for conducting Adventure activities under the NPYAD Scheme. There is no provision to grant financial assistance to any individual for undertaking adventure activities under the guidelines of the NPYAD.

Creation of infrastructure for qualifying in 2026 Football World Cup

370. SHRIRITABRATABANERJEE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to create infrastructure so that India can qualify in the 2026 Football World Cup;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Government of India and Sports Authority of India regularly invests in creation of infrastructure for various sports disciplines including Football.

(b) Does not arise.

Developing Olympian sports skills amongst rural and tribal youths

371. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether youths of Jharkhand in particular and rural India at large have more potential of developing Olympian sports skills, if so, the measures thought of to promote such youths at national and international level.

(b) whether Government has a comprehensive plan to promote and develop rural and tribal youths exclusively in athletics, gymnastics, wrestling and other such sports; and

(c) how many sportsmen other than cricket, particularly from Jharkhand and other States in general who performed well at national level and represented country at international level have been rewarded and employed/settled respectfully by Government in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) No criteria have been laid down to judge the comparative sports potential between youths of rural India and youths from other parts of the country.

(b) The promotion and development for sports of various sportspersons including rural and tribal youths for various disciplines including gymnastic, athletics, wrestling, etc., is the responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Government only supplements their efforts in this direction by providing financial assistance for organizing national/international tournaments in the country, participation of Indian teams

for training/tournaments abroad, coaching camps, engagement of foreign coaches, support for sports equipment, etc. in accordance with the approved norms under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. The Central Governments was also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) for the purpose of promoting sports in the rural areas of the country (including tribal areas) since 2008-09 and upto 2013-14 which catered to the entire rural population including youths. The PYKKA Scheme has, since, been revamped and revised and named Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Annual competitions under the RCKA cover 21 sports disciplines which includes athletics, gymnastics, and wrestling. Details of the RGKA Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about sportspersons employed in Central Government officers and State Governments against the vacancies reserved for meritorious sportspersons.

Statement

Details of the RGKA Scheme

Under the RGKA Scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, through convergence of funds from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR-Central) of the Ministry of Development of North-East Region, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the Planning Commission, and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Thus, the RGKA also caters to the entire rural population of the country, including youths, both tribal and non-tribal. The development of village playfields is to be taken up under the MGNREGS.

The various sports disciplines for which facilities are to be created under the RGKA are listed below :

- (i). Outdoor sports disciplines: Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Basket-ball, Foot ball, Handball, Hockey, Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, Tennis and Volley ball.
- (ii). Indoor sports disciplines : Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis, Weightlifting, Provision for a Multi-gym

Annual Sports competitions *viz.*, Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East games and Specia Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have been enhanced.

Steps taken for improvement of sports

372. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of various schemes/programmes implemented by the Central Government and grants released and utilized especially in Telangana during last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of action taken and being taken by the Government to improve sports in the country by including additional schemes/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Central Government was implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) for the purpose of promoting sports in the rural areas of the country (including tribal areas) since 2008-09 and upto 2013-14 which catered to the entire rural population including youths. The PYKKA Scheme has, since, been revamped and revised and named Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Details of grants released to States under the PYKKA during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (A) and (B) (*See* below). No grants have been released under the RGKA during the current financial year. Details of the RGKA Scheme is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) There is no proposal to include any scheme/programme at present in addition to the existing schemes under implementation to improve sports in the entire country.

Statement-I*(A) State-wise number of Competitions Grant released under PYKKA scheme in the last three years*

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Rural	Women	NEG	Rural	Women	NEG	Rural	Women	NEG
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	11.16	0.34	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.95	0.28	0	1.99	0.32	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1.51	0.09	0	0.62	0.23	0	1.6	0.21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.11	0.13	0	1.12	0.14	0	0.7	0.13	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2.17	0	0	2.58	0.69	0	2.45	0.41	0
13.	Kerala	0	0.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.37	0.54	0	4.18	0.57	0	4.1	0.55	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	3.44	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.75	0.17	0.1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.08	0.67	0	0	0	0	0.11

18.	Mizoram	0	0	0.1	1.06	0.13	0.1	0.58	0.13	0.1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.91	0	0.12	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	3.86	0.53	0	0	0.27	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0.24	0	1.45	0.13	0
22.	Rajasthan	1.72	0	0	3.42	0.46	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	1.12	0	0.08	1.12	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0.81	0.44	0	8.32	0.57	0
25.	Tripura	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.76	0.16	0	0.67	0.14	0.1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.15	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1.29	0.11	0	1.18	0.1	0	1.1	0.1	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UTs									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	24.03	1.49	0.35	39.63	4.52	0.32	22.12	2.64	0.31
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	2.6	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5	0	0
	TOTAL	26.63	1.49	2.85	39.63	4.52	0.32	24.62	2.64	0.31

(B) State-wise number of Infrastructure Grant released under PYKKA scheme in the last three years

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		No. of VP	No. of BP	Funds released*	No. of VP	No. of BP	Funds released*	No. of VP	No. of BP	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	25.98	0	0	10.63	355	32	7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	666	44	10.28	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1964	28	25.27	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	13.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	619	12	5.09	0	0	0	0	0	3.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	324	8	3.66	389	10	6.34	0	0	2.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	566	18	9.61	565	18	10.2
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	200	30	10.36	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	39.99	0	0	0	2304	31	32.55
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	83	8	1.72	0	0	0	0	0	0.44

18.	Mizoram	0	0	2.07	163	5	2.07	245	8	4.1
19.	Nagaland	110	5	4.7	0	0	0	438	22	6
20.	Odisha	0	0	7.34	1246	62	19.21	0	0	7.53
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66	70	35	2.51	0	0	0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.58
25.	Tripura	312	12	4.09	0	0	0	208	10	4.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	18.39	3384	82	9.03	0	0	4.92
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	3.38	1511	17	22.84
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UTs									
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	14	0	0.14	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NSDF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PYKKA									
	TOTAL	4701	121	134.05	8662	314	109.01	5626	138	113.85

Statement-II*Details of the RGKA Scheme*

Under the RGKA Scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, through convergence of funds from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR-Central) of the Ministry of Development of North-East Region, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the Planning Commission, and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The development of village playfields is to be taken up under the MGNREGS.

Annual Sports competitions *viz.*, Rural Sports, Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grant for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

Development of stadiums in Telangana

373. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated for development of stadiums in the State of Telangana and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, State-wise details of grants released utilized for the last three years and the current year including Telangana; and
- (c) the details of proposals received from the State Governments/ UTs for inclusion of additional programmes and action taken on the proposals by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sports is State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in this direction. There is no scheme implemented by the Central Government for development of stadiums in States.

- (c) No Sir.

Leakage of toxic gas at Bhilai Steel Plant

374. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :
SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a leakage of toxic gas at SAIL's Bhilai Steel Plant affected a number of employees resulting in the death of five employees including Deputy General Managers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the mishap; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total number of 38 persons were affected in the gas tragedy. Among them 6 persons including two Deputy General Managers died and remaining 32 affected persons have fully recovered and have been discharged from the hospital.

(c) and (d) Committees at various levels have been constituted to investigate/enquire into the incident including a high level committee headed by Shri K.K. Mehrotra, Former CMD, MECON constituted by Ministry of Steel. Investigation by above committees is under progress.

Investigation into gas leakage in Bhilai Steel Plant

†375. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether poisonous gas had leaked because of bursting of pump in Bhilai Steel Plant on 12th June, 2014;
- (b) whether six people were killed immediately and more than thirty three persons have been affected due to poisonous gas;
- (c) the reasons of the accident;
- (d) whether the workers engaged in repair work in pump house of water supply department were not trained technicians;
- (e) whether masks were provided to the persons sent in rescue operation and the employees engaged in gas plant to ward off poisonous gas; and
- (f) whether a high level investigation will be conducted into this accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On 12th June, 2014, a rupture occurred in the main header of the Pump House No. 2 which supplies water to the Gas Cleaning Plants (GCP) of Blast Furnaces (BF) resulting in sudden loss in water pressure to the GCPs forcing the BF Gas (BFG) from the scrubbers into the water pipelines. There was flooding of the Pump House and BFG entered the Pump House and spread there. The Blast Furnaces 1 to 5 were immediately taken off-blast. The persons who had gone to the Pump House to attend the break-down got affected by the gas. A total number of 38 persons were affected in the gas tragedy. Among them, 6 persons including two Deputy General Managers died and remaining 32 persons affected by the occurrence have fully recovered and have been discharged from the hospital.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Persons working in the Pump House No. 2 were trained technicians and working there for a number of years and had sufficient work experience. They were also trained in different safety training modules including gas safety.

(e) Presence of blast furnace gas in the Pump House was unexpected and has never happened for last 55 years as it is not a gas prone area. However, when persons who had gone to rescue realized the presence of gas, they used gas masks in rescue operation.

(f) Committees at various levels have been constituted to investigate/enquire into the incident including a high level committee headed by Shri K.K. Mehrotra, Former CMD, MECON constituted by Ministry of Steel. Investigation by above committees is under progress.

Compensation to victims of Bhilai Steel Plant gas leakage

376. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether many people were killed and injured due to a leakage in a methane gas pipeline at a water pump house in the Bhilai Steel Plant on June 12, 2014;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted to identify the causes of the accident and if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the officials found responsible for the accident;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the injured/families of the deceased persons in this case; and

(d) the details of technological, safety and human resource related measures taken/being taken to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) On 12th June, 2014, a rupture occurred in the main header of the Pump House No. 2 which supplies water to the Gas Cleaning Plants (GCP) of Blast Furnaces (BF) resulting in sudden loss in water pressure to the GCPs forcing the BF Gas (BFG) (which contains around 22% of Carbon Monoxide gas) from the scrubbers into the water pipelines. There was flooding of the Pump House and BFG entered the Pump House and spread there. The Blast Furnaces 1 to 5 were immediately taken off-blast. The persons who had gone to the Pump House to attend the break-down got affected by the gas. A total number of 38 persons were affected in the gas tragedy. Among them 6 persons including two Deputy General Managers died and remaining 32 persons affected by the occurrence have fully recovered and have been discharged from the hospital.

(b) Committees at various levels have been constituted to investigate/enquire into the incident including a high level committee headed by Shri K.K. Mehrotra, Former CMD, MECON constituted by Ministry of Steel. Investigation by above committees is under progress.

(c) The families of the 5 deceased employees of Bhilai Steel Plant have been paid an *ex-gratia* compensation of Rs. 25 lakh each over and above the statutory payments of PF, Gratuity, Life cover scheme in lieu of Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme and compensation under Employees Compensation Amendment Act, 2009. They are also being paid benefits of SAIL Employees Superannuation Benefit Fund and Leave Encashment. The family of one deceased contract labour has been paid an *ex-gratia* compensation of Rs. 10 lakh in addition to statutory benefits available under ESI Scheme, PF, EPS'95 and Gratuity. All other employees affected by the incident have since been discharged from the hospital after attaining fitness and have been paid full wages for the period of temporary disablement.

(d) The measures taken/are being taken to prevent such accidents in future include (i) fixing of online Carbon Monoxide (CO) Gas Monitors inside Pump House at different levels and near each entrance with display and audio-visual alarm, (ii) carrying Portable Carbon Monoxide Gas (CO) monitor while entering underground pump house, (iii) online monitoring of water pressure with audio visual alarms at BF control room, (iv) making available sufficient number of gas masks and (v) carrying out Non Destructive Testing of connected pipe lines.

Investment in RINL to increase its capacity

377. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) is planning to achieve 20 million tonnes capacity by 2027 by investing ₹ 60,000 crores;
- (b) if so, the details of the blueprint;
- (c) from where the finances are going to be pooled; and
- (d) what would be the direct and indirect employment that is going to be generated through the above capacity enhancement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has engaged a consultant to assess the full potential of growth at the existing layout at Visakhapatnam and in line with the report, RINL has revised its mission to attain 20 million tonne per annum (mtpa) capacity. However, the exact cost will be known on freezing of proposals, depending on selection of product mix etc. The details of capacity expansion pertaining to 20 mtpa will be worked out progressively.

RINL has got the Feasibility Report for next phase of capacity expansion to 12 mtpa prepared by consultant for implementing after completion of 6.3 Mtpa expansion. The financing would be from internal accruals with a debt equity ratio of around 1:1. However, it would depend upon cash generation, expenditure required to be met etc. which would be known progressively from time to time.

Blast inside Bhilai Steel Plant

†378. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a blast had occurred recently inside the Bhilai Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) whether Government has ordered an inquiry into the incident of blast in this plant;
- (c) whether several deaths resulted due to this blast;
- (d) whether stampede took place in the plant at the time to blast and it also caused the damage and financial loss to the steel plant; and
- (e) if so, the details regarding all the above events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) No, Sir. There was no incident of blast at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP). However, the incident which occurred on 12th June, 2014 involved Blast Furnace Gas leakage from a ruptured water pipe line in a Pump House.

(b) Committees at various levels have been constituted to investigate/enquire into the incident including a high level committee headed by Shri K. K. Mehrotra, former CMD, MECON constituted by Ministry of Steel.

(c) A total number of 38 persons were affected in the gas tragedy. Among them 6 persons including two Deputy General Managers died and remaining 32 persons affected by the occurrence have fully recovered and have been discharged from the hospital.

(d) There was no stampede at the time of incident. The incident led to loss of production resulting in financial loss to the plant.

(e) On 12th June 2014, a rupture occurred in the main header of the Pump House No. 2 which supplies water to the Gas Cleaning Plants (GCP) of Blast Furnaces (BF) resulting in sudden loss in water pressure to the GCPs forcing the BF Gas (BFG) from the scrubbers into the water pipelines. There was flooding of the Pump House and BFG entered the Pump House and spread there. The Blast Furnaces 1 to 5 were immediately taken off-blast. The persons who had gone to the Pump House to attend the break-down got affected by the gas.

Proposal to hike salary of non-executive workers

†379. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to hike the salary of non-executive workers of public sector steel companies;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any member of the family of the employee, who dies in sudden accident during work in the above mentioned companies, is given job there; and
- (d) the type of compensation which is given to the family of employee who dies or becomes disabled in the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) and (b) There are two public sector steel manufacturing companies under the Ministry of Steel namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL).

The wage revision for non-executive employees of SAIL as well as RINL is a negotiated settlement which is finalized by a national level bipartite forum called National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry (NJCS) comprising of workmen representatives and management representatives. A Memorandum of Agreement between Management of SAIL as well as RINL and Workers' Representatives was arrived on 01.07.2014 for implementation of revised wage structure *w.e.f.* 1.1.2012 which shall be valid for 5 years.

(c) Suitable employment is provided to one of the eligible direct dependants in case of death of an employee due to accident arising out of employment.

(d) Employees are entitled to benefits admissible under Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 in case of death or permanent/temporary disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment. In the event of permanent total disablement suitable employment is provided to eligible direct dependant.

Further, if an employee is disabled due to accident arising out of and in course of employment, he/she will get full wages from the date of accident till he/she is declared fit by Company's Doctor.

In addition to statutory payments like Provident Fund, Gratuity, Leave encashment, Life Cover Scheme in lieu of Employee's Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI), other benefits such as medical treatment to spouse, terminal TA etc. are also given.

Decline in production of Bhilai Steel Plant

†380. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the present working capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh is in proportion to the working capacity as determined ten years ago if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of reasons for undeniable decline in production and shrinking number of labourers and employees at Bhilai Steel Plant during the last five years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) Crude steel capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) is 3.925 Million Tonne (MT). There has been no change in production capacity at BSP during last 10 years.

(b) The production of crude steel at BSP during the last five years (as given below) has been above its rated capacity.

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Rated capacity (MT)	3.925	3.925	3.925	3.925	3.925
Crude steel production (MT)	5.109	5.328	4.901	5.011	5.136

The plant is under modernization and expansion currently, and after completion of this modernization and expansion the crude steel making capacity will increase to 7.0 MT per annum.

Keeping in view the thrust towards increasing competitiveness and enhancing productivity by rationalization and optimal utilization of manpower, a multi-pronged approach has been adopted which includes use of state-of-the-art technology, enhanced automation/process improvement, multi-skilling and use of best practices to achieve higher production targets with optimum manpower.

The manpower and Labour Productivity of Bhilai Steel Plant during the last five years is as under:-

Year	Manpower strength at the end of the year	Labour Productivity (T/Manyear)
2013-14	27902	350
2012-13	28486	328
2011-12	29783	310
2010-11	31247	326
2009-10	32563	309

Beautification of Pilgrimage centres

381. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) by when the National Mission for beautifying and improving amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres will be launched as promised in the President's Address, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 50 tourist circuits on mission mode projects have been identified, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when it will be done; and

- (d) the total budget allocation for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) For the improvement of existing tourist products and to develop new tourist products to international standards, the Ministry of Tourism is formulating schemes, for Development of Tourism Circuits and National Mission for infrastructure improvement of pilgrimage centres.

Hindrances in Tourism Development

382. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Visa hindrances, low cost airlines air-connectivity, safety standards especially safety for women tourists, cleanliness and hygiene in India, highway facilities en route to many tourist places, well trained language speaking guides to meet the need of tourists coming from new markets like China, South Korea, Arabian countries and Russia, etc. tax rationalisation in all respects related to tourism are the main hindrances in development of tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, what Government proposes to do in each of the matters above to boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The action taken by the Government in each of the matters above to boost tourism in the country is given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Government to overcome the hindrances in Tourism Sector

1. Visa :

- (a) The Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. At present, it provides Tourist Visa on Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos and Myanmar and South Korea. South Korea was added to this list on 15.04.2014.
- (b) The facility of was initially available at the international airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. However, with effect from 15 August, 2013 this facility has been extended through Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.
- (c) The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted.

- (d) Ministry of Tourism organised a two day training program covering 450 officials of Bureau of Immigration handling Tourist Visa on arrival at Kochi, Chennai, Goa, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad Airports.
- (e) Tourist Visa on Arrival fee payment can now be made by credit cards. Earlier it was only to be paid in rupees.

2. Low Cost Airlines:

The Ministry of Tourism regularly interacts with the Ministry of Civil Aviation in matters pertaining to air connectivity to the tourist destinations and development and upgradation of airports. Government has identified development of low cost airports in the Tier II and Tier III cities as one of the thrust areas.

3. Safety for Women Tourist :

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travelers are:

- (a) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (b) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (c) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (d) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (e) Safety and Security of Tourists was discussed in the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013.

4. Cleanliness and Hygiene:

To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destination, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR).

5. Highway Facilities en route to tourist places:

Development of tourism infrastructure including wayside amenities is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. The Ministry of Tourism accords high priority to the sanctioning of wayside amenities to the states/UTs during the prioritization of tourism infrastructure projects.

6. Trained Language Speaking Guides:

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes through the Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM) periodically based on the demand of guides and foreign tourist arrivals from a particular country to the respective region.

7. Rationalisation of Taxes:

- (a) The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has made an arrangement whereby taxes would be collected centrally at each of the four starting nodes at Delhi, Gurgaon, Jaipur and Agra in such a way that the taxes thus collected are apportioned and the tourist coach/car would be allowed unhindered movement in the Golden Triangle.
- (b) Empowered Committee of officers on the 'Issue of National permit System' for tourist buses and goods vehicles (below 7.5 tons) has been constituted.
- (c) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotel located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and FDI up to 100% under the automatic route Enhancement of FAR in Delhi from 150 to 225 for hotels excluding Lutyens Zone.
- (e) An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act has also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-11 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.
- (f) In a Notification dated October 7, 2013 the Ministry of Finance expanded its "Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to include such hotels and Convention centres for benefit of Hospitality Industry. Hotels with a project cost of Rs. 200 crore and above each at any place in India and of any star rating, and Convention Centre with a project cost of more than ₹ 300 crores has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors. This is equivalent to granting infrastructure status to the hospitality industry.

Boosting tourism in hilly areas

383. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) what are Government's plans to boost tourism in North-Eastern States, especially in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the budget spent on Tourism in Jammu, Kashmir Valley and in Ladakh parts of Jammu and Kashmir, separately; and
- (c) the allocation from Central Government for tourism in Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments including those of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, other North Eastern States and Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The following plans are executed by the government to boost tourism in the region:

- (i) Provision of complimentary spaces to the North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (ii) Government of India employees were allowed to convert their home town LTC to all India LTC for visiting NE Region or Jammu and Kashmir. While the scheme to visit NE Region was valid upto 30.04.2014, the one for Jammu and Kashmir was valid upto 17.06.2014.
- (iii) 10% of the annual plan allocation of the Ministry of Tourism mandatorily earmarked for releasing central financial assistance (CFA) to the North Eastern States.
- (iv) 100% central financial assistance for organizing fairs & festivals allowed only to the North Eastern States & the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (v) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes special campaigns on Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern Region on TV channels to promote tourism in these regions.

(vi) For the first time, International Tourism Marts (ITMs) were organized in 2012-13 and 2013-14 in Guwahati and Tawang with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East region in the domestic and international markets.

(vii) In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organizing road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programmes of the Ministry.

(b) The details of projects sanctioned to Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh during the last three years given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A special financial package of ₹ 100.00 crore has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism for rebuilding/building destroyed/damaged government tourism assets, out of which an amount of ₹ 72.55 crore has been sanctioned with release of ₹ 10.58 crore. In addition, the Ministry has been sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 145.17 crore for various tourism infrastructure projects in Uttarakhand in 2013-14.

Statement

Details of Projects sanctioned in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh part of Jammu and Kashmir during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(₹ in lakh)

Jammu

1	2011-12	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Utilisation	Utilisation
				Certificate Received	Certificate Pending
		3	4	5	6
1.	Development of Wayside Amenities Enroute Katra-Shiv Khori Circuit, Resai in Jammu and Kashmir	780.17	156.03	156.03	0.00
2.	Dev. of Border Tourism Circuit at Suchetgarh, R.S. Pora (Dist. Jammu) in Jammu and Kashmir	639.30	639.30	639.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Katra in Jammu and Kashmir	424.94	339.94	84.98	254.96
4.	Construction of Budget Accommodation and Allied Works at Kishtwar in Jammu and Kashmir	483.99	387.19	96.80	290.39
5.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Surinsar, Jammu and Kashmir by Surinsar-Mansar Development Authority.	481.86	96.37	96.37	0.00
6.	Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, Eco-Tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim Destinations at Bhaderwah in Jammu and Kashmir by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority.	466.57	373.25	93.31	279.94
7.	Development of River Tawi Front, Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir	398.07	318.45	79.61	238.84
8.	Development of different locations falling in Dhar Mahanpur, Billawar, Basholi, Bhood and Bani areas, Phase-I in Lakhanpur, Jammu and Kashmir by Lakhanpur Sarthal Development Authority.	407.31	81.46	81.45	0.01
9.	Development of Tourist Facilities in areas falling in Lakhanpur as Tourist Destination in Jammu and Kashmir by Lakhanpur Sarthal Development Authority.	431.70	86.34	86.34	0.0
10.	Conservation and Restoration Plan for Poonch Fort (Qila), Jammu by Poonch Development Authority in Jammu and Kashmir	379.14	75.83	75.83	0.00
11.	Development of Sumah Akhnoor Jammu	471.34	377.08	94.27	282.81
TOTAL		5364.39	2931.24	1584.29	1346.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13					
1.	Bhaderwah Tourism cum Cultural Festival 2012(24-27 June 2012)	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
2.	Conservation/Restoration of Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu as a Mega Tourist Destination in Jammu and Kahsmir	1691.57	338.31	0.00	338.31
3.	Development of Sanasar-Nathatop Tourist Destination, Jammu by Patnitop Development Authority	323.14	258.50	64.62	193.88
4.	Development of Darhal as Base camp & Shaker Marg as Gateway of Tourist Destination of Pir Panjal Phase-I under product/ Inf. Dev./Circuit Scheme by Rajouri Development Authority	598.53	119.70	0.00	119.70
5.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Mansar, Jammu	455.79	91.15	91.15	0.00
6.	Dev. of different locations falling in Billawar, Basholi and Bani areas-Phase II (Peedi, Mahanpur Morh, Phinter, Kharkal, Kardo, Rehani, Khajjar, Chandel, Machedi, Gujroo, Nagrota, Ramkot Billawar) by Lakhanpur Development Authority	377.79	75.5	0.00	75.55
7.	Mughal Road lake Circuit Infrastructure Dev. of Girgan, the Valley of Seven Lakes, Poonch, Jammu by Poonch Development Authority	419.09	83.82	0.00	83.82
8.	Development and Promotion of Pilgrim Circuit (TRC at Gurudwara Nangali Sahib, TRC at Shri Buddha Amarnathji and TRC at Ziarat Sain	419.74	83.94	0.00	83.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miran Sahib) in Poonch District by Poonch Dev. Authority				
	TOTAL	4310.65	1075.97	180.77	895.20
2013-14					
1.	Development of Tourist circuit from Sinthan top to Kishtwar Base camp.	736.65	147.33	0.00	147.33
2.	Bhaderwah-Bhallessa Tourist circuit Development	784.00	156.80	0.00	156.80
3.	Development of Lal Dhraman, Dal Dhraman, Gai area of District Doda in Jammu and Kashmir	459.61	5.00	0.00	5.00
4.	Augmenting infrastructure by way of providing additional accommodation, separate kitchen block and chain link at various places at Bhaderwah in Jammu and Kashmir by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority	401.49	5.00	0.00	5.00
5.	Development of Tourist circuit from Malipath Shalimar-Maiparan Kishtwar-Tatapani in Jammu and Kashmir by Kishtwar Development Authority.	709.47	5.00	0.00	5.00
6.	Development of Chiryai Muttal, District Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir	401.12	80.22	0.00	80.22
	TOTAL	3492.34	399.35	0.0	399.35
Kashmir					
2011-12					
1.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit from Naagar Nagar to Watlab in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	3,814.56	1886.88	1886.87	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Construction of Tourist reception Centre, Dooru at Verinag in Jammu and Kashmir	216.37	173.09	43.27	129.82
3.	Development of Lokh Bhawan Temple Site, Ziarati-Haji-Dedi site and Mehmood Gami Park at Verinag, Jammu and Kashmir.	83.35	66.63	66.63	0.00
4.	Integrated Development of Srinagar City in Jammu and Kashmir	334.56	267.64	66.91	200.73
5.	Development of Stone Valley at Margan Top as Tourist Destination in Jammu and Kashmir by Kokernag Development Authority	307.97	61.59	61.59	0.00
6.	Development of Bringi Gardens at Bidhar Kokernag in Jammu and Kashmir by Kokernag Development Authority.	375.70	300.56	187.85	112.71
7.	Development of Resort area and Conversion and Upgradation of existing building and bathrooms to provide Gender specific facilities and provision for physically challenged persons at Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir by Gulmarg Development Authority.	398.26	318.61	79.65	238.96
8.	Development of Sonamarg Bowl and Wayside amenities enroute to Shri Amarnathji Shrine up to Baltal Base Camp in Jammu and Kashmir under Destination Dev. Scheme.	443.92	355.13	355.13	0.00
9.	Celebration of Shikara Festival at Srinagar (16-17 Sept. 2011)	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
TOTAL		5,981.69	3,437.13	2,754.90	682.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13					
1.	Setting up of Laser Show/Multimedia Show at Dal Lake in Srinagar	500.00	100.00	120.56	0.00
2.	Construction of Kashmir Haat At Chinar Bagh, Srinagar	329.77	263.81	65.95	197.86
3.	Sound and Light Show (SEL) at Shalimar Bagh, Srinagar.	500.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
4.	Development of Tourist Destination- Jamia Masjid Heritage Corridor, Srinagar	492.49	393.99	98.50	295.49
5.	Eco friendly Dev. of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37	325.09	81.27	243.82
6.	Budgeted Accommodation at Aharabal, Jammu and Kashmir	389.22	77.84	0.00	77.84
7.	Dev. of Picnic spot at Pahalgam by Pahalgam Dev. Authority	424.82	339.85	306.32	33.53
8.	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Yousmarg, Srinagar	397.70	79.54	79.54	0.00
9.	Dev. of Sarbal Lake, Verinag, Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir	393.71	314.96	78.74	236.22
10.	Destination Dev. of Doodhpathri Tourist Destination	409.40	81.88	81.88	0.00
11.	Development of Facilities en-route to Pahalgam Shrine of Shri Amarnathji track by Pahalgam Development Authority	163.49	130.79	32.70	98.09
12.	Construction of Budget Accommodation with allied facilities in Lolab Valley in Jammu and Kashmir	456.08	91.21	0.00	91.21
13.	Development of Shrine of Hazratbal at Khiram Bijbehara, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir	379.55	75.91	0.00	75.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Creation of Tourist facilities in and around Aharbal, Kashmir by Aharbal Dev. Auth.	467.63	93.52	0.00	93.52
15.	Dev. of Tourism infrastructure around Wullar Lake by way of dev. of tourist resort at Ningli, Weir Halgam & wayside facility at Naid Khai, Kashmir by Wullar Manasbal Dev. Authority	388.28	310.61	388.28	0.00
TOTAL		6098.51	2779.00	1333.74	1543.49
2013-14					
1.	Kashmir Festival 2013 (13-29 May 2013)	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
2.	Concert for Kashmir (Zubin Mehta Concert) in Srinagar in Sept. 2013	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
3.	Integrated Development Project for Creation of Tourist Facilities in Kahwakhull, Nadoora, Kapran, Lisser in Verinag in Jammu and Kashmir	393.76	78.75	0.00	78.75
4.	Integrated Development of Tourist Spots in Srinagar-Chashmi-E-Awami Bagh at Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir	383.47	76.69	0.00	76.69
5.	Development of Tourist Circuit from Poshkar Drang, Tangmarg, Baba Reshi, Shrunj, Nagain to Gulmarg in Jammu and Kashmir	645.48	5.00	0.00	5.00
6.	Development of wayside amenities from Verinag Kokernag <i>via</i> Lisser and from Verinag to Kokernag <i>via</i> Butagund in Jammu and Kashmir	678.63	5.00	0.00	5.00
7.	Development of wayside amenities from Khanabal to Verinag and Khanabal to Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir	641.83	5.00	0.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Development of Mughal Circuit at Mughal Road in Jammu and Kashmir	564.77	5.00	0.00	5.00
9.	Development of facilities in the villages around Manasbal Lake	693.26	138.65	138.65	0.00
TOTAL		4126.20	439.09	263.65	175.44
Ladakh					
2011-12					
1.	Development of Lake Circuit including the Lakes of Pangong, Tsomoriri and Tsokar Lake in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir	694.86	138.97	138.97	0.00
2.	Construction of various Tourist Infrastructure facilities in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir for Development of Leh as a Circuit under PIDDC Scheme	746.30	597.04	149.26	477.78
3.	Dev. of Leh as a Mega Destination Setting up to trans Himalayan Cultural Centre in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir	2242.95	1121.47	1121.47	0.00
4.	Development of Wayside amenities with Budgeted Accommodation at Leh-Maan Merak, Charasa, Jammu and Kashmir	499.42	399.53	99.88	299.65
5.	Construction of Integrated Tourist Facilities in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir for development of Leh as a Tourist Destination	499.70	399.76	99.94	299.82
6.	Preservation/Beautification of Historical Monuments and Wayside Amenities under Dev. of Kargil as a Tourist Destination by Kargil Dev. Authority in Jammu and Kashmir	415.61	331.48	82.12	249.36
7.	Development of Tourist related facilities in and around Padum,	399.16	319.32	79.83	239.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Zanskar and its adjoining Tourist Resort Phase-I in Leh-Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir				
8.	Celebration of Ladakh Festival at Ladakh (1-15 Sept. 2011, in Jammu and Kashmir	12.50	12.50	12.50	0.00
TOTAL		5510.50	3320.07	1783.97	1536.10
2012-13					
1.	Development of tourist infrastructure in Kargil (Gumri, Bhimbhat Drass, Bemathang, Goma, Shakardoo, Silmoo, Hinaskote) Phase-I, Jammu and Kashmir	444.74	88.94	88.94	0.00
2.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Hunder -Turtuk including Wayside Amenities at Leh-Dha Beema Route.	406.10	81.22	0.00	81.22
TOTAL		850.84	170.16	88.94	81.22
2013-14					
Nil					

Promotion of rural tourism in Telangana

384. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to promote rural tourism in the country, especially in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the district-wise details to Telangana; and
- (c) the State-wise details of amount released in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism has a Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages, which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto ₹ 50.00 Lakh for infrastructure development and upto ₹ 20.00 Lakh for capacity building is provided to State Government/Union Territory Administrations for each identified site by them.

(b) Two Rural Tourism Projects were sanctioned in district of Warangal, which is now in Telangana. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of amount sanctioned and released for Rural Tourism Projects during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 to various States/UTs in the country are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of Rural Tourism Projects, amount sanctioned and amount released
for the State of Telangana*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
2011-12			
Telangana			
1.	Rural Tourism Project at Village Pambarthi, Dist. Warangal, erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. (Hardware)	48.12	38.50
2.	Rural Tourism Project at Village Pambarthi, Dist. Warangal, erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.	14.42	11.54
TOTAL		62.54	50.04

Statement-II

*(a) State-wise details of Amount Sanctioned and Released for Rural
Tourism Projects to various States/UTs in the Country*

(a) Year 2011-12:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Rural Tourism sites Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.54	50.04	2
2.	Aruncahal Pradesh	85.88	68.81	2
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	266.19	212.95	5
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	17.29	13.83	1
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Mizoram	50.00	40.00	1
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	268.44	233.60	8
26.	Odisha	20.00	16.00	1
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	15.93	12.74	1
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	17.00	13.60	1
35.	West Bengal	70.00	56.00	2
TOTAL		873.27	717.57	24
(b) Year 2012-13:				(₹ in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	16.0	1
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.00	40.80	3
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	49.08	39.26	1
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Meghalaya	50.00	40.00	1
23.	Mizoram	62.70	50.16	2
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	203.34	40.67	6
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0.17	0.03	1
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		436.29	226.92	15
(c) Year 2012-13:				(₹ in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Aruncahal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.28	7.10	15
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	0.16	0.13	1
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		9.44	7.23	17

Identification of core issues affecting international tourists

385. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any core issues which affect the tourism industry in the country so that India's share of international tourist arrivals can be increased to at least 1 per cent from the current 0.64 per cent share; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The main objective of Ministry of Tourism (MOT) is to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment generation and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner by the active participation of all segments of the society. The role of the Government in tourism development has been redefined from that of a regulator to that of a catalyst. Some of the important bottle necks/gaps that affect development of tourism in terms of international tourist arrivals have been identified, such as the Visa regime, seamless travels for the tourist vehicles, safety and security, better and cleaner infrastructure, affordable accommodation and improved connectivity.

To overcome bottlenecks/gaps to increase the international tourist arrivals MOT is pursuing for electronic visa with the concerned authority. MOT is also sensitizing and involving the States/UTs for improved security, sanitation, taxation and infrastructure development.

Further, to boost tourism in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through India tourism Offices abroad with objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, we want to raise
...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*Interruptions...*
Shrimati Nirmla Sitharaman. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I should be given a chance.
...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will hear you. ...*Interruptions...* Go to you seat. ...*Interruptions...* I will give you a chance. ...*Interruptions...* Do not speak from the passage. Go to your seat. ...*Interruptions...* I will listen to you. Go to your seat. ...*Interruptions...* No, no, let me finish with this.

- I. Economic Survey and Statistical Appendix, 2013-14.
- II. MOU (2014-15) between Government of India and ITPO.

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (i) Economic Survey, 2013-14.
 - (ii) Statistical Appendix to Economic Survey, 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 31/16/14]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed In Library. See No. L.T. 48/16/14]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs.**
- II. Report (2010-11) of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi and related papers.**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 231 (E), dated the 29th March, 2014, amending the Thrid Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, to substitute certain entries therein, under sub-section (5) of Section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 22/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 23/16/14]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Accounts
- (II) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Undertakings
- (III) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

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

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 8th July, 2014, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

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

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 8th July, 2014, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015

240 *Motion for election to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Agricultural and Processed
Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)*

and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

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

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 8th July, 2014, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2015 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

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

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COCONUT
DEVELOPMENT BOARD, KOCHI**

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ :

"नारियल विकास बोर्ड नियम, 1981 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (i) और (ii) के साथ पठित नारियल विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम 1979 (1979 का सं. 5) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खंड (ड) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को नारियल विकास बोर्ड का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 (No. 2 of 1986), read with Rule 3 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1986, 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 Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON PRIVILEGE MOTION

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, it is Zero Hour. ...*Interruptions...* I should be given a chance. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no; not all of you. ...*Interruptions...* One of you, please. ...*Interruptions...* Your whip is standing. So, let others take their seats. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have given the notice. ...*Interruptions...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कई सदस्यों ने प्रिविलेज मोशन मूव किया है। उस मोशन पर अभी आप यहां चर्चा नहीं करा रहे हैं, लेकिन जीरो ऑवर में उन लोगों को अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए। आप ने जीरो ऑवर में जो नोटिस दिया है, उसे चेयरमैन ने देखा है और चेयरमैन साहब ने जो एडमिट किया है, मैं उसे परमीशन दूंगा। I will read it out.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: जो प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया गया है, उन लोगों को मौका तो दीजिए, कम से कम वे अपनी बात तो कह सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. आप बैठिए। You tell me what you want. ...*Interruptions...* Please tell me what you want. ...*Interruptions...* What is the subject? ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is the question of privilege. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has already been raised. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please listen to us ...*Interruptions...* You just can't overrule it. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to that. ...*Interruptions...* Please take your seat. ...*Interruptions...* Regarding the question of privilege, as I understand, hon. Chairman has said in this House during the Question Hour that it is under his consideration. Therefore, that question cannot be taken up here.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But you have to listen to us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is something on which hon. Chairman has given a ruling. ...*Interruptions...* I cannot allow it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Rule says that if twenty-five Members stand up, you have to admit it. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it. ...*Interruptions...* If hon. Chairman has given a ruling on something, I cannot allow a discussion on that. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But you have to admit it if twenty-five Mmembers stand up. ...*Interruptions...* You just can't go on and * it. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman has said that he will give a ruling. ...*Interruptions...* Wait for the ruling. ...*Interruptions...* You have to wait for the ruling of hon. Chairman. ...*Interruptions...* You wait for the ruling. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The Minister of Railways must resign. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, I have to go by the Rules. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You can listen to it in the Zero Hour. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am taking up Zero Hour. ...*Interruptions...* Please take you seat. Those who have given notices and the subjects which have been permitted by the Chairman will be allowed. But regarding the privilege motion, hon. Chairma has already given a ruling that it is under his consideration. So, I cannot allow it. ...*Interruptions...* Nothing will go on record. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that he is examining it. .. He said that he is examining it. I know that he said so. ...*Interruptions...* It is on record. ...*Interruptions...* Wait for the ruling of hon. Chairman. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you are a senior Member. ...*Interruptions...* Mr. Mistry, wait for the ruling of the hon. Chairman. ...*Interruptions...* You wait for the ruling of hon. Chairman. ...*Interruptions...* Please wait for the ruling of hon. Chairman. ...*Interruptions...* Mr. Mistry, you are a senior Member. May be you are here for the first time, but you were a Member of the Lok Sabha also. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity. ...*Interruptions*... No. ...*Interruptions*... आप बैठिए। Please take your seat. ...*Interruptions*... Please take your seat. Wait for the ruling of hon. Chairman. ...*Interruptions*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, चेयरमैन साहब इसके ऊपर विचार कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा कहना यह है कि चेयरमैन साहब विचार करें, उसके पहले इस सदन के सदस्यों की क्या राय है, वह भी तो सुन लीजिए और तभी उसके ऊपर विचार हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*Interruptions*... That is not permitted under the Rules. ...*Interruptions*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, जीरो ऑवर में इनको एक अवसर दे दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, जीरो ऑवर के लिए सेपरेट नोटिस चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जीरो ऑवर के लिए आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: If the motion is under the consideration of hon. Chairman, then why should Members not be given a chance to express their views?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*Interruptions*... That is not allowed. No discussion on that. ...*Interruptions*... Give a separate notice for Zero Hour. ...*Interruptions*... You give notice for Zero Hour. ...*Interruptions*... Now we shall take up matters to be raised with the permission ...*Interruptions*... Zero Hour. ...*Interruptions*... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*Interruptions*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please ensure order in the House. ...*Interruptions*... Please allow me to speak. ...*Interruptions*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You wait for hon. Chairman's ruling. ...*Interruptions*... Wait for hon. Chairman's ruling. ...*Interruptions*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can I speak? ...*Interruptions*... Sir, please ask them to sit down. ...*Interruptions*... Sir, what is going on? ...*Interruptions*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You all take your seats. ...*Interruptions*... What is this? ...*Interruptions*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*Interruptions*... What is going on? ...*Interruptions*... There must be order in the House. ...*Interruptions*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, यह पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है, जिसके अंदर यह किया जा रहा है। पूंजीपतियों की यह सरकार नहीं चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, I am on my legs. ...*Interruptions*... At least, listen to me. ...*Interruptions*... You should know the basic rule. ...*Interruptions*... Please sit down. ...*Interruptions*... बैठिए, मिश्री जी, बैठिए... आप बैठिए। Hon. Members, I did not deny any opportunity to you. In the morning, the issue was raised and the hon.

Chairman has given a ruling that he is looking into that issue of privilege. Because the Chairman has given such a ruling, it is not within my right, I have no authority, to allow a discussion on that. ...*Interruptions*... Please sit down, ...*Interruptions*... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is indiscipline. Sit down, ...*Interruptions*... I am on my legs. You please sit down. ...*Interruptions*... You can very well go to the chamber and meet the hon. Chairman. But, after the Chairman has given a ruling on that, I am not going to allow it. ...*Interruptions*... Nothing will go on record on that, ...*Interruptions*... Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*Interruptions*... बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why are you preventing others? ...*Interruptions*... There are important mentions. ...*Interruptions*... Why are you preventing others? ...*Interruptions*... I can't allow this. ...*Interruptions*... Why do you do like this? ...*Interruptions*... This is indiscipline. ...*Interruptions*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उनका बोलने तो दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, चेयर की रूलिंग कुछ भी हो सकती है, लेकिन उनको मेंशन करने से थोड़े ही रोका जा सकता है।

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने मेंशन किया, उसी समय चेयरमैन साहब ने रूलिंग दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसी समय चेयरमैन साहब ने रूलिंग दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, सुबह जब इस मसले पर हमने नोटिस की बात कही, तो केवल यह कहा कि हमने अमुक विषय पर एक नोटिस दिया है, सस्पेंशन ऑफ क्वेश्चन ऑवर का और प्रिविलेज का। इतना हमने मेंशन किया, इसके बाद चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं इस पर विचार करता हूँ। ठीक है? इस मसले के ऊपर हमारा क्या कथन है, हम हाउस में कुछ नहीं कह पाए। हम केवल इतना चाह रहे हैं कि जिन मेम्बर्स ने नोटिस दिया है, वे कम से कम इतना तो बता सकें कि जो प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है, वह विषय है क्या? वह विषय तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद फिर आप जो फैसला करना चाहें, करें पर आप वह विषय सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह विषय क्या है, उसको सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there are two privilege notices. ...*Interruptions*... We also gave one. ...*Interruptions*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इसलिए मैंने कहा कि जीरो ऑवर में उनको विषय के बारे में अपनी बात कहने अवसर दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point. आप बैठिए...बैठिए। You made a very relevant point. I understood that, but that is exactly what I saying. ...*Interruptions*... Because this is a matter which you raised before the hon. Chairman and the Chairman said that he would consider that or examine that, whatever may be the wording, I cannot give a ruling on that. ...*Interruptions*... Please. ...*Interruptions*... आप सुनिए...सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, किस नियम में लिखा है कि चेयरमैन की रूलिंग ...**(व्यवधान)**... किस नियम में लिखा हुआ है कि रूलिंग के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... You can listen. ...*Interruptions*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...*Interruptions...* जो मेरा रीज़न है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए... मैं बताऊंगा। The reason is that I cannot give a ruling over the Chairman's ruling. I cannot give a different ruling. Then, why should I listen to that? Then, why should I waste the time? ...*Interruptions...* If I cannot say anything, why should I listen to that? .. Why do I waste the time? ...*Interruptions...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: किस नियम में लिखा हुआ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह किस रूल में लिखा हुआ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you cannot give any other ruling. the Chairman has given a ruling. All that they are asking is that they be allowed to mention the issues. ...*Interruptions...* We do not know what the issue is. But we know the ruling of the Chairman.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): I would like to know the precedent. In the UPA Government period, we gave a notice for breach of privilege. But we were never allowed to speak on that. I want a ruling on that alos. ...*Interruptions...* I gave a notice for the breach of privilege when the same issue was raised. ...*Interruptions...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वह टाइम बार्ड होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let us take up Zero Hour first. ...*Interruptions...* The Law Minister wants to speak ...*Interruptions...* Listen to the Law Minister. ...*Interruptions...* I have called the Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, my submission is very simple. I have been a Member of this House for the last 14 years; and had been a Member of the other House also. The well settled precedents which have been followed in this House say that whenever an issue of privilege is raised, the matter goes before the Chairman and subsequently to the Committee on Privileges. the content is not allowed to be raised. I have also moved many privilege issues. If in one case, exception is being sought to be made, then, it will become a rule. Therefor, kindly take a call. The well settled precedent of this House has been that a privilege issue is not allowed to be raised. Once it is approved by the hon. Chairman, it goes to the Committee on Privileges. Therefor, I think, it is an issue to be considered by you. ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, it is a matter under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. Therefore, neither am I going to give a ruling nor am I going to allow it. I am going to allow Zero Hour submissions with permission. ...*Interruptions...*

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

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इन्होंने दो नोटिस दिए। एक नोटिस रूल 267 के अंतर्गत दिया और दूसरा प्रिविलेज का दिया। प्रिविलेज पर चेयरमैन साहब रूलिंग दे गए कि वे एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन 267 तो स्टैंड कर रहा है। अगर दो नोटिस हैं तो 267 पर उन्हें सुना जाए। उनको 267 पर क्यों नहीं सुना जा रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: 267 क्या है? वह तो सस्पेंशन का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तमाम बार 267 आया है और उसको सुना गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो सस्पेंशन का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर इनको 267 पर क्यों नहीं सुना जा रहा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो सस्पेंशन का है, वह हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कहां हो गया? उस पर कोई जवाब नहीं आया, उस पर कोई रूलिंग नहीं है। उस पर कोई रूलिंग कहाँ आयी है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह मेरा काम नहीं है, 11 बजे करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उस पर कोई रूलिंग नहीं आयी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: रूलिंग कैसे आएगी? वह तो खत्म हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसको चेयर ने रिजेक्ट नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह हो चुका है। अब रूलिंग कैसे दे सकते हैं?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप प्रोसीडिंग निकाल लीजिए। चेयरमैन साहब ने रिजेक्ट ही नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पूरी प्रोसीडिंग निकाल लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please cooperate. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen wants to raise a very important issue. ...*Interruptions*... Only what Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen says will go on record. ...*Interruptions*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप उनको सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen says.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Situation arising out of closure of tea gardens, jute mills and major industrial units affecting lakhs of workers

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with you permission, I would like to raise the precarious situation ...*Interruptions*... Sir, this is an issue which can't be raised in the din. ...*Interruptions*... How can I raise this issue in this

din? ...*Interruptions...* The industries are getting closed. Lakhs of workers are starving. How can I raise this issue in this din? ...*Interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, don't do like this. Please meet the hon. Chairman in his Chamber.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is their creation and continuing till now. How can they do it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Sen is saying will go on record, nothing else.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the precarious situation being faced by lakhs of workers all over the country due to the closure of major industrial units across the sectors, with particular reference to my State of West Bengal. Sir, despite being highly profitable and foreign exchange earning, the tea gardens are getting closed. As on date, six tea gardens have been closed for a long time throwing thousands of workers in utter starvation. The tea garden workers are the captive population of tea garden estates. The availability of basic amenities for their livelihood like food, medical services, drinking water, electricity are linked to the operational status of tea gardens. They are in dire straits. Already 160 workers or their family members and children have died due to hunger and malnutrition. As per the Tea Act, 1953, the Government of India has a responsibility to intervene in the matter of tea gardens remaining closed for more than three months or abandoned for more than three months to reopen them in cooperation with the State Government. The Government of India is yet to come forward to intervene. I request the Government to intervene immediately. I would also like to draw your attention to a similar situation, in another foreign exchange earning sector, in the jute mill industry in my State. Again out of 58 mills, six mills are closed, and the rest of the mills are operating under a severe scaling down capacity, less than 50 per cent of their capacity because of the faulty policy of the Government of India to promote the interest of the synthetic lobby and promote synthetic bags in sensitive packaging in violation of the WHO guidelines and also in violation of the Jute Packaging Act. Here also the Central Government has a point, has a responsibility because the Central Government has given a lot of concessions to the jute barons, which the jute barons expropriated, leaving the workers high and dry. Out of 2,40,000 workers, as on date, the daily engagement is only 1,00,000.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the third issue is about another important industrial unit, M/s Jessop, which was sold in 2003 by the then NDA Government to Ruia Group at a throw away price, on the ground that unless it is privatized, the plant cannot be modernized or kept running. In the span of last 11 years, despite getting favourable indulgence from the Government in the matter of captive orders, this plant was not modernized.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir. It is now pushed towards closure. So, the Government must invoke the understanding which it did have; the NDA Government must invoke their understanding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ...that they had with Ruias to keep the plant running and ensure that the plant is opened...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Otherwise, the share-purchase agreement be cancelled...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*Interruptions...* Mr. Bhattacharya, you associate yourself with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: and the factory is taken over by the Government ...*Interruptions...* It is the sole responsibility of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can just associate. Shri Sukhendu Shekhar Roy, Shri Jesudsu Seelam, and others are associating themselves with this issue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with this issue.

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, my notice was for only one issue. Therefore, I would like to speak on that. I have given notice only on one issue, on the issue of jute. ...*Interruptions...* Sir, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen has raised three issues. But I have given notice only for one issue. I will speak in Bengali. I have given my notice to speak in Bengali in advance. Therefore, I should be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate yourself.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY* : Hon'ble Sir, I shall speak particularly on the issue of jute industry. Jute is produced not only in West Bengal, but also in other states of North-eastern and Eastern India, like Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Tripura, and in

*English translation of the original speech made in Bengali.

Andhra Pradesh in Southern India. There are about 79 jute factories in India. Most of these factories are functioning, but it is unfortunate that for the last few years, Government of India have been steadily diluting the Jute Packaging Material Act. First of all, they kept cement out of the jute packaging list; it was followed by fertilizer, and now food packaging has been excluded—the latter being diluted to 80 per cent from the compulsory 100 per cent. In case of sugar industry, it was drastically reduced to 20 per cent from the earlier 100 per cent. It was a dilution of 80 per cent. And now the ill-famous Rangarajan Committee has recommended that the whole sugar industry should be kept out of the compulsory jute packaging. It is affecting all the jute factories. About 40 lakh jute farmers and 4 lakh jute industrial workers across the country have been suffering due to this decision. These farmers and workers belonging to the minority community, SC/ST and OBC will starve and die... Please let me speak. Sir, this is a matter of national importance. It is an issue of national importance. I must tell all. Only one minute I am asking from you. We should think about our environment. The Government has surrendered to the plastic lobby. Plastic is an element that adversely affects our environment; on the other hand, jute is a natural fibre. A natural fibre like jute is not being provided adequate protection; rather plastic is being introduced into food packaging. This will result in life-threatening diseases like cancer. So I am demanding that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please take your seat...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Last line, last line, last line please...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Same subject? Okay...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So, I am demanding from the new government that the Jute Packaging Material Act should be appropriately implemented and the dilution of Jute Packaging Material Act should be forthwith withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, over, over, over... Now, Mr. Yechury wants to say something. Mr. Yechury, if it is on the same subject, then, I will allow you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes. Sir, I rise to associate with what my colleague, Mr. Tapan Sen, has raised on all the three areas. Now, apart from these three, I only want to say, while associating, that there are many other areas where there has been a closure and lakhs of workers have, actually, lost their jobs and their livelihood. This is a serious matter and the Government must pay attention to this issue. They must inform the House as to what measures and steps they are taking in order to save the livelihood and the lives of a large number of workers who are associated today with various industries and who are suffering because of the closure.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all associate ourselves with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is noted. Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*Interruptions...* Mr. Bhattacharya, I had called you. ...*Interruptions...* You say that you are associating yourself with it.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, you have allowed others to speak, and I would also want to speak on this important issue.

Sir, the issue pertaining to tea gardens is a very, very important issue not only for North Bengal, which is a part of Bengal, but also for Assam and other parts of the country. Nowadays, that crucial industry is facing a serious financial problem. So many tea gardens are being closed down and workers are in a crisis. Starvation deaths are taking place. But there is no action from the Central Government. Earlier, in the UPA Government, the then Commerce Minister visited that place twice or thrice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. You are only associating with it. ...*Interruptions...*

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: They wanted a decision to open the tea gardens. But what is happening now? We would like to know from the Government as to when they will depute either the Commerce Minister of somebody else to visit the place and protect the interests of the poor workmen. We want to know as to when exactly anybody is going to visit that place and what steps they are going to propose in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Kalita. Just associate yourself with it.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, while associating myself with the hon. Member, I would like to mention about the problems of workers of tea gardens of Assam as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not an Assam issue.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the tea gardens in the public sector in Assam have gone into all these problems because they have not been getting any attention. They have become sick and they are being closed down. So, I want the Government to pay serious attention to this. They should intervene and save these units.

Increasing incidents of crimes against women in the country

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जिस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ वह है महिलाओं के ऊपर बढ़ते अत्याचार। देश में जो गुनाहगारी बढ़ रही है, उसके बारे में सरकार को उचित कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

सर, आज देश में कोई भी महिला खुद को सुरक्षित नहीं मानती है। हाल ही में बदायूं में जो घटना घटी है, उससे हरेक महिला को और खासतौर पर गरीब तबके की महिला को लगता है कि आज देश में चाहे कहीं भी जाएं, हम सुरक्षित नहीं रहेंगी। मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह विनती है कि आज देश में हम चाहे कहीं भी जाएं, हम सुरक्षित नहीं रहेंगी। मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह विनती है कि किसी भी महिला को कोई आदमी वस्तु समझकर इस्तेमाल न करे, उसको एक महिला समझकर उसका सम्मान करे।

सर, देश के किसी मंत्री का बयान गोवा से आता है या यहां से आता है और उस बयान में वे कहते हैं कि अगर महिलाओं को सुरक्षित रहना है, तो उन्हें इस तरह के कपड़े पहनने चाहिए, अगर महिलाओं को सुरक्षित रहना है, तो उन्हें आठ बजे के बाद किसी पब में नहीं जाना चाहिए, अगर महिलाओं को सुरक्षित रहना है, तो फलां चीज करनी चाहिए। अगर आप हमें फिर से पुराने शतक में डालना चाहते हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि महिलाओं के साथ बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। आपको इसके लिए कुछ प्रबंध करने की आवश्यकता है। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब एक महिला के साथ बलात्कार हो जाता है और बलात्कार के बाद उस पर जो मानसिक अत्याचार होता है, वह बलात्कार से भी ज्यादा बदतर होता है। पुलिस की जो इंकवायरी होती है, उसके बारे में मैं यहां सदन में बोल नहीं सकती हूँ। जब मैंने ऐसी किसी महिला के साथ बात की तो आभास हुआ कि उससे जिस तरह से सवाल पूछे जाते हैं, वह बलात्कार से ज्यादा बदतर चीज हो रही है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर यह इंकवायरी पुलिस से आगे, सी.बी.आई. तक चली जाती है तो आज तक सी.बी.आई. का कोई कंविक्शन रेट बाहर नहीं आया है। सी.बी.आई. का कंविक्शन रेट कभी भी बाहर नहीं आता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से यही कहना है कि इस देश में दो साल पहले निर्भया की घटना हुई थी। इस घटनाक्रम पर पूरा देश जाग उठा था। सभी महिलाओं और हमारे सभी भाइयों को यह लगा कि इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज इसी मिनिस्ट्री में जो महिला मंत्री शामिल हुई हैं, उन वरिष्ठ नेता ने एक बयान दिया था कि यह मौत से बदतर है, वह जिंदा लाश है। मुझे लगता है कि जो लड़की बलात्कार के बाद भी जिंदा रहने की कोशिश करती है, यदि उसको जिंदा लाश कहेंगे, मौत से बदतर कहेंगे तो यह कितना अमानवीय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे लगता है ऐसी चीजें महिलाओं के साथ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

यदि आप निर्भया के बारे में जानेंगे तो समझेंगे कि निर्भया के साथ हुई इस घटना के बाद उसने अपनी मां से बोला था कि मुझे जिंदा रहना है और मैं फाइट करती रहूंगी। निर्भया सही मायने में निर्भया थी, फाइटर थी, लेकिन यदि हम महिलाओं को इस तरह से डिमोरलाइज करेंगे तो वह उचित नहीं होगा।

आज अगर एक बलात्कार की घटना होती है, तो हम उस महिला के लिए बाद की मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज़ पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। न्यूज पेपर में सिर्फ यह आता है कि बलात्कार हुआ, जबकि उन्हें एक महीने की छुट्टी, एक महीने की रजा देनी चाहिए...।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की दुर्दशा है। हम स्वयं को इससे एसोसिएट करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वी. हुनमंत राव (तेलंगाना): एक महिला को बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गलत बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House is agreeing and associating. ...*Interruptions*... Please speak one-by-one. The whole House is concerned. The whole House is supporting and associating. ...*Interruptions*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to draw your attention that we have passed a legislation, a law on safety of women. In that legislation we have said, by law that every workplace should have a Committee on gender

sensitivity and where there is harassment complaints can be registered. Now the Parliament has passed that legislation. We don't have such a Committee. Sir, if today something happens to any of these women or anybody there is no Committee in the Parliament to which a complaint can be registered. We have had issues where Members of Parliament have said derogatory things but there is no Committee in the Parliament. We have passed a law. We have accepted Justice Verma's recommendations and in the law we said, 'Every working place in the country will have a gender sensitive Committee.' Now there is no Committee in this august Parliament itself. Now where is the Committee here? So, while associating myself with Shrimati Rajani Patil, I am asking you, as a Deputy Chairman, to please take up this matter that in the Parliament we are not implementing the law that we have passed. We are not implementing the creation of a gender sensitive Committee in this august House. That is a serious matter. Otherwise, issues on women and issues against women which were raised by Members of Parliament inside and outside must be ...*Interruptions*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: एक महिला के साथ यह बिहेवियर हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति जी, जब एक महिला बोल रही थी, तो उनका माइक ऑफ क्यों कर दिया गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Her three minutes are over. ...*Interruptions*... Your three minutes are over, Shrimati Pail. ...*Interruptions*... What is your problem?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, when others spoke, the mike was not going off. But when she was speaking the mike went off.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is because after three minutes the mike will automatically go off. ...*Interruptions*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Other have been speaking on this but उनको भी वक्त मिलना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is an important issue.

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए-बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You please take your seats. ...*Interruptions*... Hon. Members, please sit down. ...*Interruptions*... This is not the way.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, she has not yet completed her submission ...*Interruptions*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, ...*Interruptions*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you ...*Interruptions*... I will allow you. Please, sit down ...*Interruptions*... I will allow you. Sit down ...*Interruptions*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I allow all of you at the same time? ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you can stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I allow you all? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

The one who wants to speak can stand up and others can sit ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, hon. Members, just sit down, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... The problem is ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, you take your seat. It will not go on record.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down; you are standing in the passage. Hon. Members, you should know, according to the rule and practice, after three minutes, the mike will automatically go off. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, दो मिनट में माइक ऑफ हो गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will look into that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Misraji, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: *

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you Rajaniji. Please, sit down. I will allow you.

Misraji, you have raised a very important point. According to my understanding and as per the rule, after three minutes, automatically -- I will do nothing -- the mike will go off. If her mike has gone off after two minutes, I will look into it and certainly find out. Now, you please take one more minute and complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Sit down. I told you that I will allow you ...(*Interruptions*)... Smt. Rajaniji, you complete what you have to say.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, राजा राम मोहन राय, जो पश्चिमी बंगाल से आते थे, उन्होंने पहली बार सती प्रथा बंद कर दी थी। सती प्रथा बंद करने के बाद अगर हम उसी सती प्रथा को बढ़ावा देना चाहेंगे, अगर उसी सती प्रथा को आगे बढ़ाना चाहेंगे, तो इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को नष्ट करना और उसकी मानसिकता नष्ट करना, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

तीसरी और अन्तिम बात में यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आज अगर हमारा काम करने वाला कोई भी छोटा आदमी पालिका बाजार में जाएगा, तो पॉर्न इंडस्ट्री के माध्यम से बहुत सारी घटनाएं होती हैं। टीवी पर या छोटे-छोटे मोबाइल पर पॉर्न इंडस्ट्री का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव दिखाई दे रहा है। कहीं-न-कहीं इसका कानून बनाना आवश्यक है। हमारे घर में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, जो गरीब तबके के हैं, छोटे-छोटे बच्चें हैं, वे कभी-कभी मोबाइल के माध्यम से इसकी ओर आकर्षित होते हैं और उनको लगता है कि हम पॉर्न सामग्री देखें। यह सब बंद करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए कड़े कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you take your seat. You made your point.

*Not recorded.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: जैसा अभी येचुरी साहब ने बताया, हम चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए पार्लियामेंट की, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे यही विनती करना चाहती हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Smt. Rajani.

SHRIMATI NAZIN FARUQUE (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Rajani.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I also associate myself with Zero Hour submission made by Smt. Rajaniji.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Mrs. Patil.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All of you are supporting her. The entire House is associated with the issue. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I associate with the sentiment. But, at the same time, it is very significant that an hon. Member of the other House...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we are not discussing the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot raise it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, don't allow him to speak about the issues of other House ...*(Interruptions)*... Other House cannot be discussed here ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened in the other House cannot be raised here ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened in the other House cannot be raised here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, they are saying it; we are not saying anything ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened in the other House cannot be raised here ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... That cannot be raised. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: *

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened in the other House cannot be raised here. It is not permitted ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, hon. Members, the matter raised here is this. Mr. Yechury, please listen to me. However, hon. Members, the matter raised is very serious. And, hon. Yechury has also raised a point that this House has passed a law and that is the law of the land. But, in spite of that, the Committee which is to be constituted for safety of the working women has not been constituted. I would like the Government to react on this as early as possible.

Now, Shri P. Rajeeve ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it I ruled it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: *

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, उसका नाम नहीं लिया है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Nothing is going on record. Mitraji, nothing is going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior Member. Behave properly. Please, sit down. Mr. P. Rajeeve, please.

**Destroying of files in the Ministry of Home Affairs relating to the records of
Cabinet Meeting held just before the Announcement of the news of
Gandhiji's Assassination**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise this issue. I would like to invite the attention of the House to a very important matter. There have been reports in the media, like 'The Times of India' and 'The DNA', that more than 1.5 lakh files in the Ministry of Home Affairs have been destroyed as per the direction of the Prime Minister of India. According to reports, these include several historical documents. ...*(Interruptions)*... They include files regarding decision on the former President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, refusal of his pension and giving it to the Calamity Fund; the decision on former Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, refusal of his salary and giving it to the Calamity Fund. But, one most important file relates to records of the Cabinet Meeting which took place just before the news of Mahatma Gandhiji's assassination was formally announced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

Sir, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhiji, the Father of our Nation, the Cabinet had a meeting and that meeting discussed all aspects of that. As per the directions of the Prime Minister, it is reported that the Ministry of Home Affairs has destroyed these important historical documents. Sir, I would like to know from the Government, under what situation the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken this decision. Why was the Prime Minister in a hurry to give orders to the Ministry of Home Affairs to destroy these historically important documents?

Sir, it is reported in 'The Times of India', 'The DNA', that just after taking the oath, Prime Minister gave a direction to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs destroyed more than 1.5 lakh files. Why is this Government in a hurry to take this decision? I am afraid, this Government is trying to rewrite the history of our country. They want to destroy all relevant documents...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make allegation.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: They want to destroy all relevant documents in connection with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. They want to destroy the evidence of the role of some Hindutva forces behind the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, this is a very important thing. Moreover, in the case of files containing documentation of the historical and crucial period, just after Independence, it must be ensured that the House does not permit such things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not on record, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Associating yourself with the matter raised is okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Sharad Yadavji; why are you all standing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; you have associated yourself.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात उठाई है, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना केवल यह है कि पिछे का इतिहास हमेशा देश को आगे का सबक देता है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो फाइल है, जिसके बारे में ये बता रहे हैं, अगर यह बात सच है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप इतिहास को इस प्रकार स्क्रेप नहीं कर सकते और इसके लिए आपको देश की जनता ने किसी तरह का मॅडेट नहीं दिया है। इसलिए मैं बहुत गंभीरता के साथ सरकार से, खास तौर से श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी से कहूँगा कि इस मामले को यहीं समाप्त किया जाए और इस पर सफाई दी जाए कि इतिहास की जो फाइल है, जो इतिहास आगे का सबक बनता है, उस मामले को सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। मैं आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): इस तरह की फाइलों को तो आर्काइव में रखा जाता है, डिस्ट्रॉय नहीं किया जाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more than associations, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, this relates to a very important ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have called the Minister. Is the Minister yielding ? I don't know. ...**(Interruptions)**... If the Minister is yielding, you can speak.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : It is said that under the direction of the Prime Minister it has been done. We don't know whether it is true or wrong.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Government would react to it. That is why the Minister...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : The hon. Prime Minister should come and make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no; you can't say that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : The Prime Minister should come here and make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, please. See, it is collective responsibility; the hon. Minister will react. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please sit down. You made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't you want to listen to the reply? You raised your point, then, wait for the reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, there is no denial from the Government. The *Times of India* specifically mentioned the role of the Prime Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no official refusal by the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI

SHANKAR PRASAD) : Can I speak, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: यह गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पहले मंत्री जी को जवाब देने दीजिए, तब बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called the Minister and he is not yielding. Mr. Rajeeve, you please sit down. Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have just learnt about the allegation. The Government completely refutes the allegation.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: That is not enough.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This whole allegation against the hon. Prime Minister is completely wrong; I deny it completely and emphatically. That is all the position of the Government, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, अगर यह बात सही है, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस पेपर ने यह छापा है, उस पर आपने क्या कार्रवाई की? ...*(व्यवधान)*... न खंडन किया, न कार्रवाई की। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Then the Government should reprimand the Editor of the newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I request the Government to come forward with a status report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपल यादव: सर, मंत्री जी बताएं कि वे इस पर क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो गलत रिपोर्ट छापी है, उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: If the newspaper has done anything wrong, then the Government should take action against it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Government should come forward with a status report of these files. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other ways of raising it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other ways of raising it, but not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Government should come forward with a status report of these files. This is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there are other ways of raising it. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, it is over. You raised the issue under Zero Hour, and the Minister responded. That is over. Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, this relates to the history of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं एक विनती करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरी एक विनती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Government has denied it. Now, they should come out with a status report of the files. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government must come out with a status report of the files. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot decide like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House, if this is the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn the House, if this is the way. See, Zero Hour is for the hon. Members. That is why I am continuing. I will adjourn the House then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record except what Shri D. Raja says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Shri Sukhenu Sekhar Roy says will not go on record. Only what Shri D. Raja says will go on record.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, you raised your point in the Zero Hour and the Government responded to it unusually. What more do you want? You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other ways of raising it. Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Then, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ask that ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn

the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Raja, you start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja, you start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, it is unfair on your part. You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point of order under rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point of order under rule 258.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, a serious issue has been raised on the floor of the House, which relates to our national history, *inter alia* stating that one lakh fifty thousand important documents have been destroyed under the orders of the hon. Prime Minister. If that report goes wrong, then it is the duty of the Government to book the editor of that newspaper or come out with the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister should come. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a ruling from you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, सरकार कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी से जुड़ा सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We want an effective reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, सरकार क्या कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But let me reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you people behave like this, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Let me explain my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, you listen to us, then you give your ruling please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, as Mr. Sharad Yadav was saying, it is a very crucial question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order and under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is under Rule 258. Any Member can raise the point of order and he should be given an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my right to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the name of the hon. Prime Minister is involved,

*Not recorded.

allegation may be true. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have patience. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prime Minister's name is involved. The allegation may be correct or it may be wrong. But the Prime Minister should come and give a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two point of order have been raised. Let me give my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Kalita, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down please; sit down there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): The Prime Minister should come out with the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to tell the hon. Members that there should be some decorum in the House. I could have adjourned the House. I only thought that there are some Zero Hour submissions which are important, so I will allow. Otherwise, I would have adjourned. This is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving ruling for your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not want to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... After all I am also a human being. Don't make me so tensed on this issue. Let me give the ruling. I am ready to listen to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave an opportunity and instead of three minutes, I have given more than three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed points of order to be raised. After raising the point of order, let me explain, let me reply to that. That is my duty. The question is very simple. I crave the indulgence of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, the question is that Mr. P. Rajeeve raised a matter during Zero Hour. the first thing is that in Zero Hour matters, as everybody knows, allegation is not to be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not want me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very unfortunate that the Chair is not allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not want the Chair to speak, then what can I do? Nothing will go on record.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: *

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeev, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I have said is about the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, the matter has been raised here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that it is from a newspaper report. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is from a newspaper report. And, I did not say any thing about that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not do anything on that. It is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... After having said this, and this being on record, it is up to the Government, if they want, they can react to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has reacted to that and the Law Minister has totally refuted the charge. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indicipline to the core. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing the Chair to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indiscipline to the core. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing the Chair to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Soz, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sen, not allowing the Chair even to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, what you have raised may be very relevant to you. I have no problem about that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But after ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the Minister has given the reply ...*(Interruptions)*... See, as far as the Zero Hour is concerned, that Zero-Hour-issue is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have any complaint about the Minister, if you do not agree to what the Minister has said, or, if you have some other thing, you can resort to some other means that are there in the rules, and you know what to do. But, for now, this chapter is closed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you not allowing him? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other avenues in the Rule Book. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. There are other avenues too in the Rule Book. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't agree with the Minister, there are other avenues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is the Parliament too, not only the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the duty of the Parliament too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: ये क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं, यह बताएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I have heard you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is the Duty of the Parliament also to protect the historic documents. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not only the duty of the Government, but also the duty of the Parliament to protect the historic documents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, you can renew your notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty- nine
minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pardon.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: Sir, the point of order is....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order, before I start! ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: Yes. I want to draw your attention to Rule 238A also. Then, the ruling can...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, under what rule?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: Sir, under Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is that since Prime Minister's name has been mentioned and 'Times of India' is a prestigious newspaper...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: It must have a source telling it. It is not a void allegation because they have done their survey. My point is, since hon. Prime Minister's name has been mentioned, he must come to the House...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: ... and make a statement so that we could seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is no point of order in that because you have quoted Rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: Sir, I have also given notice under Rule 238A.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only an enabling provision. No rule is violated here. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, it is not a point of order. Further, I would like to tell you that in the morning, in the Zero Hour, it was raised, and the Government has refuted it. That is end of the matter as far as the Chair is concerned.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DINSOZ: Their denial is not enough. Prime Minister's name has been mentioned and a serious allegation has been made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Now, Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have requested the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That was over in the morning.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is continuation of that session ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. The Government has refuted it. As far as the Chair is concerned, that is the end of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I seek a clarification from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI D. RAJA: I gave a notice to raise an issue during the Zero Hour. You called me twice, thrice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called you more than thrice!

SHRI D. RAJA: There was no order in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, I could not speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I have no police force!

SHRI D. RAJA: The issue is not over because generally Zero Hour issue.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity again. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get an opportunity again. You renew your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get an opportunity.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. Tomorrow being the Budget day, I don't think we will have an opportunity to raise that issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you presume all this? It is for the Chairman to decide.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am telling you. That is our practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chairman to decide.

SHRI D. RAJA: What I am saying is I wanted to raise a very serious issue concerning the miserable plight of fishermen. Even though they are from Tamil Nadu, they are Indian fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only you, we all are concerned about them.

SHRI D. RAJA: I wanted to raise related issues. It is not a small issue. The Government should understand this. It is having an impact on the bilateral relationship with Sri Lanka. It is good that the new Government invited Mr. Rajapaksa for swearing-in ceremony even though there was a strong protest in the State of Tamil Nadu. That is a different thing. I am not getting into that. But what I am saying is, we will have to discuss certain issues relating to the bilateral relationship...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you give a notice. Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: ...between India and Sri Lanka, particularly, on the maritime boundary line agreements. They need to be reopened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a proper notice.

SHRI D. RAJA: Even ...*(Interruptions)*... has agreed to have a relook at those issues. What I am saying is today it could not be raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a proper notice.

SHRI D. RAJA: Then, I am asking the Chair when you will allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a proper notice.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Leader of the House is here. We want a status report on these files. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can't raise it now. What is raised in the Zero Hour and replied to cannot be raised now. It is not allowed. Now, Ram Gopal Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you raise it again? The Government has replied to it. Ram Gopal Yadavji.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Deficient reainfall, prevailing drought canditrions and plight of farmers in various parts of the country

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपको इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इश्यु पर मुझे चर्चा प्रारम्भ करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। देश में और खास तौर से उत्तर भारत में, नॉर्थ-वेस्ट में और पूरे मध्य भारत में सूखे के वजह से स्थिति बहुत विषम हो चली है। खास तौर से उन इलाकों में जहाँ धान ज्यादा पैदा होता है, वहाँ का किसान उसकी नर्सरी तैयार करने की स्थिति में भी नहीं है। महोदय, जब-जब सूखा पड़ता है, तो उसका असर न केवल मौजूदा फसल पड़ता है बल्कि उसके बाद वाली फसल पर उससे भी ज्यादा असर पड़ता है।

महोदय, हम लोग संसद के इस सदन में लगभग हर वर्ष कभी सूखे और कभी बाढ़ पर चर्चा करते हैं। यह स्थिति हर साल आती है। यहां सदन में बहुत अच्छी चर्चा होती है, सुझाव दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उन सुझावों पर कभी अमल नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे यहां खेती ज्यादातर मानसून पर निर्भर है, आकाश पर निर्भर है कि कब पानी बरसे, कब न बरसे, लेकिन फिर भी हम कुछ लॉग टर्म व शॉर्ट टर्म अरेंजमेंट्स कर सकते हैं। शॉर्ट टर्म अरेंजमेंट्स से किसानों को तात्कालिक राहत मिल सकती है और लॉग टर्म अरेंजमेंट्स के तहत सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए भी हमारे पास पानी के साधन होने चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी मौसम विभाग ने कहा है कि औसत से लगभग 45 प्रतिशत कम पानी बरसा है, लेकिन उत्तर-पश्चिम और मध्य भारत में यह कमी 55 और 61 प्रतिशत तक है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि न केवल यहां के रहने वाले लोगों और खास तौर से गरीब लोगों को बल्कि जानवरों तक के लिए पीने के पानी का संकट सामने आ जाएगा। इस देश के कई हिस्से ऐसे हैं, जहाँ इस का बहुत खराब असर पड़ रहा है। महोदय, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड है और इसमें मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा आ जाता है। इस में पीने की दिक्कत पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं जोर देकर कह रहा हूँ कि हमें इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कारगर उपाय करने होंगे। अभी हमारी नई गवर्नमेंट है और हमारे कैबिनेट व राज्य मंत्री दोनों किसान परिवारों से संबंधित हैं। वे बेहतर जानते हैं कि सूखे से किसान को किस तरह की दिक्कत पैदा होती है। महोदय, इस स्थिति में जल-स्तर इतनी तेजी से गिरता है कि ट्यूबवेल्स भी फेल हो जाते हैं, पीने के पानी के हैंड पंप पानी देना बंद कर देते हैं। इसलिए किसी भी गवर्नमेंट को पहला उपाय जल-संचय का करना चाहिए ताकि अगर कोई ऐसी आपदा आए, तो हम उस पानी का उपयोग कर सकें। इस तरह से पानी को रोककर पानी को रिचार्ज कर सकें और जब सूखे की स्थिति में जल-स्तर नीचे जाए, तो उस वाटर लेवल को नीचे जाने से रोका जा सके।

मुझे याद है, एक बार चिदम्बरम साहब ने बजट में प्रोवीजन किया था और कहा था कि हम रूपए दे रहे हैं जिससे तालाब खोदे जाएंगे... और पानी का संचयन किया जाएगा, जिससे जब कभी सूखा हो, तो उस पानी का उपयोग फसल के लिए, पीने के लिए किया जा सके और जमीन को रीचार्ज भी किया जा सके, ताकि वाटर लेवल नीचे न जाए और ट्यूबवेल्स, हैंडपंप्स जो खराब हो जाते हैं, वे खराब न हों, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ। इसके लिए राज्य सरकारें भी जिम्मेदार हैं, क्योंकि यहां से जो पैसा तालाबों के लिए दिया गया, तालाब जहाँ खोदे जाने चाहिए थे, नेचुरली जहाँ पानी इकट्ठा होने के लिए ढाल होता है, वहाँ कहीं तालाब खोदे नहीं गए। उस पैसे को यों ही बर्बाद कर दिया गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि उसकी मॉनीटरिंग की भी व्यवस्था होनी

चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस संबंध में एक फैसला दिया है, आपको मालूम होगा। जब इस देश का जलस्तर नीचे जाने लगा, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया कि सन 1950 के बाद जहाँ तालाब थे, अगर उनके पट्टों को निरस्त किया जाता है। कई जगह जब लोगों ने अपनी दरखास्तें जिलाधिकारियों के पास दीं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि तालाब जहाँ जिस स्थिति में था, उसी स्थिति में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देश के अनुसार कर दिया जाना चाहिए, बना दिया जाना चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है, कई जगहों पर बड़े-बड़े शहर बने, जहाँ बड़े-बड़े तालाब थे, उन पर बीस-बीस, तीस-तीस मंजिल की बिल्डिंग्स बनीं, बिल्डर्स ने वहाँ पट्टे खरीद लिए, अपने नाम करवा लिए, गाँव में सब पट्टे हो गए, जो तालाब अभी बचे हुए हैं उनमें से नाले खोद कर पानी नदी में डाल दिया गया, यानी बारिश का पानी कहीं रोकने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी, जब तक जल संचयन की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, जब तक चेकडैम नहीं बनेंगे या जो बड़े-बड़े तालाब हैं उनमें पानी रोका नहीं जाएगा, बल्कि पानी नालों के जरिए नदी में डाल दिया जाएगा और नदी से समुद्र में चला जाएगा, तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होगी कि जब सूखा होगा, तो आपके पास एक बूंद पानी नहीं होगा, जो आप खेती के लिए दे सकें या जानवरों के पीने के लिए दे सकें। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ बुंदेलखंड में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। दस-दस किलोमीटर दूर से लोगों को पीने का पानी लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है, जिससे निपटने के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

उपसभापति जी, दूसरा, इससे जुड़ा हुआ वनों का मामला है, क्योंकि बड़े पैमाने पर यहाँ पेड़-पौधे हैं, वहाँ सूखा नहीं पड़ता। अगर आप देहरादून चले जाएं, तो वहाँ पानी बरस जाता है। आज इतने बड़े पैमाने पर जंगलों की कटाई हुई है, पेड़ों की कटाई हुई है और इसकी वजह से भी एक बड़ा जबर्दस्त एडवर्स असर पड़ा है। पूरे देश में जो विभिन्न जोन हैं, उनमें जो क्लाइमेट चेंजेज हुए हैं, उनकी वजह से भी असर हुआ है। तो वनों का काटना रूकना चाहिए, बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षारोपण होना चाहिए, तालाबों-जलाशयों को फिर से रेस्टोर किया जाना चाहिए, पानी को रोकने के लिए चैक डैम की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो सूखा पड़ेगा। अभी पानी नहीं बरस रहा है, इससे आपकी रबी की फसल को और ज्यादा दिक्कत होगी। लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, ट्यूबवैल्स फेल हो रहे हैं। इससे यह फसल तो बर्बाद हो ही रही है, अगली फसल को और ज्यादा नुकसान होगा, क्योंकि याद रखिएगा कि बाढ़ से तो मौजूदा फसल को नुकसान होता है और अगली फसल बेहतर हो जाती है, लेकिन सूखे से दोनों फसलें बर्बाद हो जाती हैं। इस समय सारे देश में कहीं पानी बरस रहा है, कुछ जगह बरसा है, लेकिन पूरे उत्तर भारत में, पश्चिमी उत्तर भारत में मध्य भारत में पानी न बरसने से सूखे की स्थिति है, उस सूखे से निपटने के लिए आप किसानों के लिए किस तरह से क्या राहत दे सकते हैं, इस पर यह सदन विचार करेगा, सुझाव देगा, लेकिन मैं इसके लॉग टर्म अरेंजमेंट की बात करूंगा। इसका निराकरण कैसे हो? इसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट है कि जल संचयन कैसे किया जाए। किस तरह से पानी को रोका जाए, किस तरह से तालाबों के जरिये जल संचयन किया जाए। आपने देखा होगा कि राजेन्द्र सिंह ने राजस्थान में पानी को रोककर, एक चैक डैम बनाकर उस इलाके में जहाँ पानी नहीं होता था, ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी कि अब वहाँ पानी की कोई कमी नहीं होती और फसल होने लगी। तो अगर आप पानी रोकने की व्यवस्था कर देंगे, बारिश का पानी जो हो, वह सीधा समुद्र में न जाए, जमीन रीचार्ज हो, वाटर टेबल नीचे न जाए, यह सबसे जरूरी है इस बात के लिए कि अगर सूखे जैसी आपदा आए तो उससे पर्याप्त पानी हो। इसके लिए जो संभव हो सके, वह गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिए और सूखे से जो फसल का नुकसान हो रहा है, उसके लिए आदरणीय चेयर के माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी को सुझाव है कि अब एन.पी.ए. बढ़ गया, 4 परसेंट हो गया और बड़े-

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का बहुत पैसा आप राइट ऑफ कर देते हैं, तो जो किसान पीड़ित हैं, जिनको दिक्कत हो रही है, आप उनका कर्ज माफ न करें, लेकिन उसका ब्याज माफ कर दें, जो कर्ज है, उसके ब्याज को अगर आप माफ कर देंगे तभी उनको कुछ राहत मिलेगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो एक-दो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं, उन पर वे अमल करें ताकि आने वाले वक्त में सूखे की स्थिति में हमारे पास पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध हो, किसान को कोई दिक्कत न हो और आदमियों को किसी तरह की कोई दिक्कत न हो, धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh) : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I am fortunate that both the Agriculture Minister and the former Agriculture Minister are present when this Short Duration Discussion is taking place. Sir, the long period average for the Indian monsoon between July and September is about 89 cms of rainfall. Up to the 7th of July, which is the day before yesterday, the normal rainfall should have been about 22 cms. The actual rainfall is about 13 cms. So, there is 42 per cent deficiency as compared to the normal as of the 7th of July, 2014, Sir, this is the all-India figure. When you break down the all-India figure, you find that in Central India which is Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, parts of UP, parts of Jharkhand, the deficiency is as high as 64 per cent. The deficiency in the southern peninsula is about 40 per cent; the deficiency in east and north east is much lower, at about 20 per cent, and the deficiency in north-west India which is Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Delhi is about 42 per cent. So, on an average, as of the 17th of July, the monsoon deficiency is 42 per cent. This is the all-India figure. Now if you look at the last 50 years, the bulk of the monsoon rainfall occurs between the 20th of July and the 30th of August. So, we are entering a danger zone. Today, we are on the 9th of July. We have about ten days. If this situation continues till the 20th of July, then we are in a very serious situation. So, what is needed to be done? In 2012, we had a similar situation. That is why I am glad that Sharad Pawarji is present here today. In 2012, the Government of India, the UPA Government set up an Empowered Group of Ministers on Drought Management. I know that this Government is allergic to Group of Ministers and Empowered Group of Ministers. But the institution of the Empowered Group of Ministers under Sharad Pawarji's chairmanship and comprising various Ministers took a large number of decisions which are relevant for managing this year's drought also. I would like to bring to the hon. Agriculture Minister's attention three important decisions which, I think, can be taken between now and the 20th of July so that when we are in the critical zone, we are better prepared to manage the drought. Sir, the first and the most important thing is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This is an Act that the Parliament passed in 2005. It guarantees 100 days of employment. But what was decided in 20 and continued thereafter, is that in all the drought-notified taluks and blocks, the guaranteed employment will not be 100 days but 150 days, and, in fact,

many States-Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh—took full advantage of this relaxation in the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA norms which allowed for 150 days and the additional expenditure over and above 100 days was borne by the Central Government. This is very important. This was not shared with the State Government. The entire 50 days' additional employment came from the Central Government.

Sir, unfortunately, in the last one month, there has been a lot of uncertainty on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. We read in the newspapers that the Rajasthan Chief Minister has written to the Central Government asking for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to be scrapped. But in today's newspaper, interestingly, I read that the very same Rajasthan Chief Minister has told her officials to lobby with the Central Government for greater funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for managing drought in her State. I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to please end this uncertainty over Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. It is very unfortunate. Shri Gopinath Munde is not with us, but I know how committed he was to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Subsequently, unfortunately, after his most tragic demise, there is a big question mark on the future of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. I think, this is the one policy, one programme, one instrument that the Central Government has in order to manage the drought more effectively. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to impress upon his own Government that in all drought-notified taluks and blocks—these notifications are done by the respective State Governments—guaranteed employment in public works will be for 150 days and not 100 days and the cost of the additional 50 days would be borne by the Central Government. So, the money is not very large.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): वसुंधरा जी ने स्क्रेप करने के लिए नहीं कहा।

श्री जयराम रमेश: अखबार में कई खबरें आयी हैं। राजस्थान की मुख्य मंत्री का खत आया है। ये सब खबरें छप चुकी हैं, गोयल जी यह सब छप चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: स्क्रेप करने के लिए नहीं कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐक्ट के थ्रू ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं इस सरकार की नीतियों को सिर्फ ट्वीट और अखबारों के माध्यम से पढ़ता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: उन्होंने स्क्रेप करने के लिए नहीं कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश: राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री को खत लिखा है कि महात्मा गांधी नरेगा कानून को बंद कराया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): यह बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): आप गलत बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री जयराम रमेश: अगर आप उसका खंडन कर रहे हैं तो ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: यह सही नहीं है। किसी पेपर में नहीं आया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसको ...(व्यवधान)... रीमॉडल करने की बात कही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, can I continue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not making any allegation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is only referring to a newspaper report.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am only going by the tweet which is the only means of knowing what the Government is thinking nowadays. So, I am not making any allegation.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: किसी पेपर में नहीं है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: ठीक है।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: उन्होंने इसको रीमॉडल करने की बात कही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप रीमॉडल को स्क्रेप ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने यह कहा है कि रीमॉडल किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When your chance comes, you can speak. He is not yielding.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: यह गलत है। यह सही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: It is not a question of yielding. He cannot say something out of the blue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V.P. Singh, you can reply when your chance comes. I will give you a chance.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: आप किसी को बदनाम नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, अगर राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह खत नहीं लिखा है तो ठीक है, आप उसका स्पष्टीकरण दीजिए।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: खत लिखा है लेकिन आपकी इंटरप्रेटेशन गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं अखबारों में जो न्यूज छपी है, उसके आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: आपने खत देखा है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: आप इसका खंडन नहीं कर सकते हैं कि खत नहीं लिखा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: आपने खत देखा है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can reply later.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am glad that the hon. Members from Rajasthan are getting very agitated. I am glad that they are very forceful in their advocacy of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. I hope that the same advocacy will be done by their Chief Minister also. Sir, my first suggestion to the Agriculture Minister is that in the drought-notified *talukas* and blocks, 150 days of guaranteed employment be provided by the State Government and the cost of 50 days be borne by the Central Government. Sir, the second decision which was taken in September, 2012 by the Empowered Group of Ministers was on pasture land. This is very important because in a drought year, fodder shortage becomes very critical and it is particularly true of States like Rajasthan. So, what was done in 2012 was that the development of *gauchar* lands, development of pasture lands was taken up as a priority under MGNREGA and an advisory was issued to all the State Governments. Some State Governments actually started this work, and, I want to mention here a couple of examples like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. I think, this proved to be very useful in managing the fodder situation in 2013.

Similarly, I believe, in 2014, an advisory must go from the Central Government, particularly, from the Ministry of Rural Development, that the development of common grazing lands, development of pasture lands should be taken up so that fodder shortage does not become a casualty.

Sir, my third suggestion relates to drinking water. The Central Government has a programme called the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Fifty per cent of the assistance comes from the Centre and fifty per cent is given by the States. I remember, in August-September, 2012, Sharad Pawar *ji* and I went to Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat, and, we met the then Chief Minister of Gujarat as well, to discuss as to how the State could be helped by the Centre for managing the drought. This was the pro-active approach, not limited to just writing letters, sending circulars and issuing statements in the media. Actually, two Ministers went to six or seven States, met the respective Chief Ministers and took instantaneous decisions. One of the decisions which were taken was that the entitlement of the State Government under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme would be fast forwarded. Normally, Sir, the assistance to the States is given in two instalments. Mr. Sharad Pawar and the Chief Ministers, including the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, believed that since drinking water is going to be a crucial element in managing drought, the Centre must give the assistance in one go, and, therefore, all norms were relaxed by the Empowered Group of Ministers and assistance was given to the State Government under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to follow a similar approach and ensure that the allocations meant for the States, particularly, the drought affected States, do not go in instalments but go immediately so that the works can be executed and drinking water can be provided to the affected communities.

Coming to my fourth suggestion, I would like to take forward what Ram Gopal Yadav *Ji* mentioned about revival of water conservation structures like check dams, dug wells, percolation tanks, water harvesting structures. These are all traditional water conservation bodies and this is one of the priority items under MGNREGA. In addition, as he mentioned, the former Finance Minister had announced a programme for revival and rejuvenation of traditional water harvesting bodies, and, I think, Sir, today, the immediate priority should be to do whatever can be done to ensure that the works relating to check dams, stop dams, percolation tanks or dug wells should be taken up in a very large way for managing the drought.

I want to give one example from Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, in the last two years, under the MGNREGA programme, almost 90,000 dug wells have been constructed, and, these are not paper dug wells, these are dug wells on the ground. Full information is available in the public domain, and, each of the dug wells irrigates a command area of 1½ to 2 hectares and a one-crop farmer, in many instances, has become a two-crop farmer. So, I think, Sir, to summarise, give the fact that today, on the 9th of July, we have at the national level a 40 per cent deficiency in the rainfall. It is a very significant deficiency. We still have about 10 days to plan because the critical zone, as I mentioned, starts somewhere on the 20th of July. So, in the next ten days, if the Government of India were to move in these four directions that I have enumerated, increasing Mahatma Gandhi NREGA from 100 days to 150 days, accelerating the flow of funds to the State Governments under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, revival of water conservation structures under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and giving priority to pasture lands and grazing lands so that fodder does not become an immediate casualty, I think, we will be able to manage the drought much more effectively, as we did in 2012.

Sir, I want to make one final comment. The Indian monsoon is changed. We must recognize that the Indian monsoon today is not the Indian monsoon of ten years ago or twenty years ago. The overall rainfall has not changed. It still remains 89 centimetres. But the pattern of distribution of rainfall in response to climate change has changed. In fact, Sir, today-- when we were all growing up, when you were growing up, all your history books taught you, geography books taught you that Cherrapunji is the wettest place in India-- Cherrapunji is no longer the wettest place in India. So, climate change is changing the pattern of India monsoon. Dry days are increasing, days in which you get heavy rainfall are increasing and extreme events are increasing. We must recognize the reality of climate change and agricultural planning and agricultural crop planning must reflect the impacts of climate change. Shorter duration varieties, better agro-met services to farms through modern techniques like SMS are the techniques that we have to adopt. And, I think, in the long run we must recognise that the Indian monsoon, like many things in India, has not remained the same. We must be in a better position to

predict the Indian monsoon. We must be in a better position to respond to the uncertainties of the Indian monsoon. I think, if these factors are kept in mind, Sir, we will be able to manage the drought. And I hope that by the 20th of July, rain gods will be kinder to us. But if they are not kind, the Government of the day, accompanied and associated by the State Governments, will have to take steps across the various directions that I have mentioned, and perhaps we can re-visit the situation once again. Sir, on the 9th of June this year, the Indian Meteorological Department issued a long range forecast. So, we cannot say we were caught by surprise. On the 9th June this year, we knew that we were going to face a 40 per cent deficiency in July, So, this is not something that is uncertain; this is not something that we were caught unaware. We knew on the 9th of June that we were going to have a deficiency, and I think it is the duty of the Government to respond to the information that becomes available on a real time basis. Thank you, Sir.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस समय सदन में सूखे पर चर्चा हो रही है। सरकार इसके लिए बधाई की पात्र है कि देश के मानसून विभाग ने जिस प्रकार की संभावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है, उनको देखते हुए सरकार ने इस विषय पर काफी त्वरित कदम उठाए हैं। देश में मानसून के बदलाव के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं, इसलिए इसको देखते हुए सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों के साथ संवाद की शुरुआत करके कंटीजेंसी प्लान पर कार्य शुरू किया है। जैसा कि अभी माननीय राम गोपाल जी ने भी कहा कि जिस प्रकार अनिश्चितताओं से भरा हुआ मानसूनी व्यवहार हमारे देश के अंदर रहता है, उससे निपटने के लिए सरकार को दोनों प्रकार के विषयों, तात्कालिक और दीर्घकालिक पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जहाँ तक मानसून के देरी से आने की संभावना है, उसको देखते हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पशुओं के लिए चारा परिवहन, गौशाला, पशु शिविर का संचालन और पेयजल परिवहन आदि जो मूल समस्याएं हैं, जिनसे पूरा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र बुरी तरह से प्रभावित होता है, इन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। यदि इन विषयों पर त्वरित कार्यवाही में थोड़ी देरी होती है, तो वह उचित नहीं है। यह आवश्यक है कि इन चीजों की उपलब्धता में किसी प्रकार का व्यवधान न आए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इनकी सहज उपलब्धता बनी रहे। सामान्यतः हम कभी-कभी बड़ी बातें करने लगते हैं, लेकिन आम आदमी, जो गाँव में बसा हुआ है, अगर उसके पशु के लिए चारे की उपलब्धता रहेगी, पेयजल परिवहन की व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से बनी रहेगी और पशु संचालन की व्यवस्था बनी रहेगी, तो मुझे लगता है कि इस समस्या के जो तात्कालिक परिणाम हैं, जो तात्कालिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं, हम उनके निवारण हेतु एक अच्छे कंटीजेंसी प्लान के साथ खड़े रहेंगे।

जो दूसरा विषय है, वह यह है कि देश में "डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट ऐक्ट, 2005" आया है। उसके बाद 2013 में इसकी गाइडलाइन्स भी इश्यू हुई हैं। राजस्थान जैसे क्षेत्र में पशु शिविर और जल परिवहन के लिए कई बातें हुई हैं। सूखे के बाद बारिश होने के बाद-चूंकि वह गंभीर सूखा नहीं होता है, इसलिए केवल 90 दिन तक ही प्लान रहता है। वास्तव में, मेरा यह मानना है कि यह जो पश्चिमी भारत का पशु आधारित क्षेत्र है, वहां पर रिलेक्सेशन देकर जल परिवहन और पशु चारे के लिए 90 दिन की अवधि को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर तुरंत कोई निर्देश जारी करेंगे। आप कम से कम उन प्रदेशों में, जहां पर व्यक्ति के रोजगार के साथ-साथ पशु का रहना बहुत आवश्यक है, वहां पर इसका लाभ देकर भविष्य में आने वाली समस्याओं को काफी हद तक दूर कर सकेंगे।

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

अभी मनरेगा को लेकर एक प्रश्न उठाया गया था। मेरा यह कहना है और निवेदन भी है कि माननीय जयराम जी सदन के काफी सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, लेकिन यह सच है कि इस संसद की पिछली स्थायी समिति की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया था कि मनरेगा कार्य काफी भ्रष्टाचारों के साथ चल रहा है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम.सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)

आपने भी अपने बयान में यह कहा था। यह कह देना कि 150 दिनों का रोजगार उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है, काफी नहीं है। इसकी वास्तविकता यह है कि इस देश में, मनरेगा के अंतर्गत कभी भी औसत 50 दिनों से ज्यादा का रोजगार नहीं मिला। आपने जो राजस्थान के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री के पत्र को इस सदन में रखा है, अगर आपने उसकी मूल भावना को समझा होता, तो शायद यह विषय नहीं रखा होता। यह राजस्थान की परम्परा में रहा है कि राजस्थान का ऊपर का, गंगानगर, बीकानेर का जो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है, वहां पर आज से सौ साल पहले, जब अकाल की स्थिति आई थी, तो वहां के स्थानीय शासक ने स्थायी रूप से एक निर्माण कार्य कराया था। यह कार्य आज गंग नहर, राजस्थान कैनाल के माध्यम से उस क्षेत्र को सर्वदा के लिए हरियाली दे रहा है। मनरेगा के कार्य में केवल मिट्टी को इधर से उधर कर देने या केवल मिट्टी के आधार पर जॉब कार्ड बना देने से हम देश में केवल कुछ लोगों को त्वरित रूप से लाभ दे सकते हैं, लेकिन स्थायी रूप से इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को खड़ा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर मनरेगा जैसे कार्य को चलाना है, यद्यपि उन्होंने अपने पत्र में यह नहीं लिखा कि आप इसको बदल दीजिए, परंतु वास्तविकता यह है कि जिस दिन बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने इस देश का संविधान बनाया था, उस दिन उन्होंने अनुच्छेद 21 में केवल एक लाइन लिखी थी कि इस देश के सभी लोगों को सम्मान के साथ जीने का अधिकार होगा, आपको इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। वह अधिकार इन साठ सालों में दिया जाना चाहिए था, अधिकार के नाम पर नये-नये अधिकार नहीं बनाने चाहिए थे। हमें इस बात का विश्लेषण करना होगा कि हम क्यों अनुच्छेद 21 में लिखित सब के साथ सम्मानपूर्वक जीने के अधिकार को पूरा नहीं कर पाए? हम क्यों इन साठ सालों में उन दीर्घकालिक विषयों को पूरा नहीं कर पाए, जिन दीर्घकालिक विषयों के अंतर्गत अभी तक स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण हो जाना चाहिए था? अभी माननीय राम गोपाल जी बहुत सही कह रहे थे कि जो तालाब हैं, पोखर हैं, वहां पर बड़े-बड़े बिल्डर्स ने अभी से कई प्रकार की बिल्डिंग्स बना दी हैं।

गुड़गाँव के जितने भी सेक्टर्स बसे हुए हैं, उन सबमें कभी तालाब हुआ करते थे। इस देश में ऐसा कानून पास होना चाहिए कि जो जल के स्वतः बहने के क्षेत्र हैं, वहां इस प्रकार की स्थाई परिसम्पत्तियों को निर्मित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अगर हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे, तो अपने तालाब, पोखर और अपने देश की जल क्षमता को बचा कर रख सकेंगे। इस देश में सूखे से निबटने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा नदियों को जोड़ने का संकल्प किया जा रहा है। नदियों को जोड़ने से मानसून पर तो नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार के संकट हमारे देश के अन्दर आते हैं, तो नदियों को जोड़ने से भविष्य में सिंचाई के लिए और पेयजल के लिए कम-से-कम जल की उपलब्धता जरूर बनी रहेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को पुनः बधाई देना चाहूँगा, जिन्होंने इस समस्या को काफी त्वरित तरीके से पहचाना। उन्होंने अपने विभिन्न अधिकारियों को राज्य सरकारों के साथ संवाद करने के लिए भेजा है। इस देश में उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड जैसे क्षेत्र में, बांदा में, चित्रकूट में मानसून के आने के बाद भी अभी तक स्थाई रूप से उस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो ऐसे विशेष क्षेत्र हैं, राजस्थान भी उस विशेष क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत

आता है, वहां पर स्थाई रूप से वर्ष भर जल परिवहन करने के प्रावधानों को एसडीआरएफ के अन्दर समाहित किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे वहां पर पीने के पानी की जो समस्या है, उसका स्थाई रूप से समाधान हो सके। इसलिए हमारा डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट का जो तात्कालिक विषय है, जिसके लिए सरकार ने डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट फंड बनाने की पहल की है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी पहल है, लेकिन इस पहल में स्थाई विषयों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाए और स्थाई रूप से समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाए। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सदन एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा कर रहा है। इस विषय के कारण पैनिक होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन इस विषय के माध्यम से आने वाले समय के संकटों को हम दूर कर सकें, तो अच्छी बात होगी। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका पूरा आश्वासन देंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज आपने मुझे देश के एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय पर बोलने के लिए अवसर प्रदान किया है। सूखे जैसी विकराल समस्या हमारे देश में लगभग हर दूसरे-चौथे साल आ जाती है और इस देश में इससे प्रभावित होने वाला वर्ग लगभग 75 प्रतिशत है। खेती-किसानी के आधार पर आज भी हम भारत को कृषि प्रधान देश कहते हैं, लेकिन मानसून न आने के कारण, पर्याप्त बरसात न होने के कारण पूरे देश में समय-समय पर चिंताएं व्यक्त की गईं। इस वर्ष भी मानसून लेट आया। हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं, जयराम रमेश जी, भुपेन्द्र जी और प्रोफेसर साहब ने बहुत ही विस्तृत रूप से मानसून के बारे में अपनी बातें रखीं, लेकिन मैं सीधे तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सूखे से, बरसात न होने से प्रभावित होने वाला जो वर्ग है, इस देश का जो कमेरा समाज है, जो अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई पूरे देश को खिलाने का काम करता है, सर्वाधिक प्रभावित वही होता है और उसके सपने टूटते हैं, लेकिन खेती-किसानी और सूखे पर चर्चा करने के बाद पिछले दिनों जब भी चर्चा हुई हम कभी भी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंच पाए कि उस किसान के लिए हमने क्या किया। यह कोई राजनीतिक विषय नहीं है, किसी विचारधारा से सम्बन्धित विषय नहीं है। मैं अपने भाई, भुपेन्द्र यादव जी का धन्यवाद अदा करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का उल्लेख किया। जब बाबा साहेब ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद संविधान की संरचना की, तो उन्होंने स्पष्ट तौर पर लिखा था कि सबको सम्मानपूर्वक बराबरी से जीने का हक होगा, लेकिन आज भी यह हक हम उन वंचित परिवारों को, उन दलितों को, उन पिछड़ों को, उन किसानों को नहीं दे पाए हैं, जो उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। आज भी अगर कहीं चर्चा होती है, तो इकोनॉमिक जोन की होती है, सिंगल विंडो काउंटर सिस्टम की होती है। उन लोगों के बारे में कानून बनाने के लिए हमें बहुत तेजी रहती है, जो लोग इस देश में उद्योगपति कहे जाते हैं। उनके लिए हम सेल्स टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स, एक्साइज, बिजली की समस्याएँ, जमीन देने की समस्याएँ, सारी समस्याएँ एक खिड़की के द्वारा सॉल्व करने का काम करते हैं। हमारे सदन में कृषि क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले एक बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, माननीय पवार साहब, जिनका बहुत लम्बा अनुभव है। हम सबको इस विषय में चिन्ता करके सोचना चाहिए कि अगर किसान ने हड़ताल कर दी, एक वर्ष के लिए उसने अन्न उपजाना बन्द कर दिया, तो इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का क्या होगा, फिर भले ही हमारा सेंसेक्स कहीं चला जाए, भले ही हमारी शेयर मार्केट कहीं चली जाए। अगर देश का किसान एक बार टूट जाएगा, तो देश बहुत ही चिन्तनीय हालत में पहुंच जाएगा। हमें इस विषय पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने गाँव के दिनों को याद करते हुए एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं पढ़ता था, तो दोपहर में कभी-कभी हमको ट्यूबवेल पर खाना ले करके जाना होता था, जो लोग खेत में काम कर रहे होते थे, उनके लिए आज भी हालत वही है, जो 20 साल पहले थी।

[श्री ब्रजेश पाठक]

जब बरसात नहीं होगी, सूखे की स्थिति होगी, तो हमें डीज़ल पम्प का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा अथवा बिजली के ट्यूबवेल का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा। डीज़ल का आलम यह है कि उसका दाम आज 60 रुपये से भी अधिक हो गया है और एक घंटे में डीज़ल पम्प एक लीटर से भी अधिक डीज़ल ले लेता है। बिजली का आलम क्या है, यह सभी जानते हैं, क्षेत्र चाहे जो भी हो। अभी पिछले हफ्ते बिजली मंत्री पूरे देश के लिए परेशान थे कि बिजली नहीं है। उत्तर भारत में खास तौर पर बिजली की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे देश में किसान को बिजली की समस्या से हमेशा दो-चार होना पड़ता है। जब देश में सूखा होगा तो बिजली की समस्या आएगी ही। बिजली की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक चश्मदीद के रूप में बताना चाहता हूँ, जाड़े के दिन थे, किसान का एक हाथ स्टार्टर पर था, उसकी पत्नी पानी की नाली में थी और बेटा फावड़ा लेकर नाली की मरम्मत कर रहा था। जितनी बार पानी स्टार्ट हो करके नाली तक पहुंचता था, उतनी बार बिजली चली जाती थी।

सर, आप किसान की हालत देखेंगे तो यह मालूम होगा कि शायद यह अपने देश का नागरिक नहीं है, सोमालिया जैसे किसी अत्यंत गरीब देश से जुड़ा नागरिक है, जहां पर लोग भूखे और नंगे रहते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है।

सर, सूखे जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम लोगों को कोई न कोई ऐसा निर्णय लेना होगा ताकि प्रभावित वर्ग को हम स्थायी रूप से कुछ समाधान दे पाएं। हमारे प्रदेश में बुन्देलखंड और महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ जैसे क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहां आज भी किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। पिछली सरकार ने बुन्देलखंड के लिए आर्थिक पैकेज की घोषणा की थी। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो हिस्सा बुन्देलखंड में आता है, वहां उसमें से लगभग 59% धनराशि खर्च की गई थी और जो हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश में आता है, वहां लगभग 80% धनराशि खर्च की गई थी। आज भी वहां की हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। बुन्देलखंड के लोग अपनी खेतीबाड़ी और घरों को छोड़-छोड़ कर पलायन करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। उनके लिए आज भी हम आजीविका कोई उपयुक्त साधन उपलब्ध नहीं करा सके हैं। उनको हम स्वच्छ पेयजल तक उपलब्ध नहीं करवा सके हैं।

सर, मैं कई वर्षों से इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा सुनता आया हूँ कि जल संरक्षण के लिए अगर नदियों को आपस में जोड़ दिया जाए, तो हम सूखे जैसी विकराल समस्या से निपट सकते हैं। अभी तक यह कार्य योजना केवल फाइलों तक ही सीमित है और हम किसी अन्तिम निष्कर्ष तक नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की कोई ठोस योजना धरातल पर फली भूत हो सके, तो उससे किसान को जरूर फायदा हो सकता है।

सर, आज छोटी-छोटी बहुत सी ऐसी नदियां हैं, जो विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं। पिछले दिनों मैं किसी काम से जयपुर गया था। रास्ते में मैंने एक बहुत बड़ा सा पुल देखा, लेकिन पुल देखने के बाद मैंने यह देखा कि उसमें एक बूंद पानी भी नहीं है। कुछ देर के लिए मैं वहां रुका और मैंने उसके बारे में पूछताछ की। मुझे पता चला कि यह पुल बना जरूर था, लेकिन दस साल से इसमें एक बूंद पानी भी नहीं आया है, चूंकि नदी गायब हो चुकी है। इस तरह की कई नदियां हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, जिनमें एक बूंद पानी भी नहीं है। वहां पुल बने हुए हैं, लेकिन नदी गायब हो चुकी है। रिवाड़ी में भी इस तरह का एक पुल है। अब छोटी-छोटी नदियों में बरसात का जल नहीं जाता है। ऐसी नदियों को हमें संरक्षित करना होगा और वैज्ञानिक रूप से उनको मैनेज करना होगा।

आज झीलें गायब होती चली जा रही हैं। तालाब पाटे जा रहे हैं। जिस ढंग से हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसके लिए बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स खड़ी हो रही हैं, बड़े-बड़े मकान बन रहे हैं और

फार्म हाउसेज बन रहे हैं। शहरों या गाँवों के आसपास कोई तालाब अब आपको ढूँढने पर भी नहीं मिलेगा। जिसकी सरकार होती है, उसके संरक्षण में लोग ट्रकों को ले-ले करके, वहां कूड़ा डलवा देते हैं अथवा किसी अन्य तरीके से उसको पाट देते हैं और फिर प्लाटिंग करके उसको बेचने का काम कर देते हैं। हमें कोई ऐसा कानून बनाना होगा कि अभिलेखों में जो तालाब दर्ज हैं अथवा जो दर्ज नहीं हैं, उनकी जांच करवा कर उचित कार्यवाही की जाए। जहां तालाब है, अगर वह कागज़ों में दर्ज नहीं है, तो उसका बहाना ले लिया जाता है कि तालाब दर्ज नहीं है। तालाब तो पुरातन काल से, 200 साल पहले से चला आ रहा है, लेकिन उस तालाब को पाट करके भूमाफिया लोग उसे बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि उन तालाबों को बचाने के लिए हमें कोई न कोई पहल करनी होगी।

सर, कुएँ तो आज बचे ही नहीं हैं। कुआँ तो एक सपने की बात हो गई है। त्यागी साहब, आगे हमारे जो बच्चे आएँगे, अगर हम उन्हें यह बताएँगे कि हम कुएँ से पानी निकाला करते थे, तो वे कहेंगे कि हमें क्यों मूर्ख बना रहे हो। क्या कोई हमारी इस बात को मानेगा कि कभी कुएँ भी हुआ करते थे? कुएँ के संरक्षण के बारे में कोई योजना हमारे पास आज तक नहीं आई है। कुएँ गायब हो गये। यह कहानी की बात हो गई कि कुआँ भी होता था। हमें जल संरक्षण के लिए विशेष रूप से कुआँ का, झीलों का, तालाबों का और पोखरों का संरक्षण करना होगा।

सर, हमारे जो किसान भाई हैं, उनके लिए आर्थिक पैकेज के लिए भी विशेष रूप से इंतजाम करना होगा। हम सब को उबारने का काम करते हैं। अगर कोई फैक्ट्री सिक हो जाती है, तो हम उसको स्पेशल पैकेज देते हैं कि चलो, अपनी फैक्ट्री को रिवाइव करो। सर, उसी तरह से किसानों के लिए भी हमें अलग से आर्थिक पैकेज की घोषणा करनी होगी, कुछ मैनेज करना होगा और उनके लिए अलग से इंतजाम करने होंगे। किसान भाई जो ऋण लेते हैं, तो किसानों का सर्वाधिक ऋण उनकी फसल पर आधारित होता है। वे सोचते हैं कि जब फसल आएगी तो उसे बेचकर हम कर्जा अदा कर देंगे। लेकिन, जब फसल आती है, उससे पहले साहूकार खलिहान में डंडा लेकर पहुंच जाता है। किसान कभी-कभी गेहूँ का एक दाना भी अपने घर नहीं ले जा पाता। हमारे ढेर सारे साथी किसानों से जुड़े हैं, गाँवों से जुड़े हैं। उनको पता है कि छोटे-छोटे सीमांत कृषक होते हैं, जिनके पास एक, दो, तीन या चार बीघा जमीन होती है। अगर 10 बोरा गेहूँ हुआ, तो साहूकार पहले आ जाएगा। अगर साहूकार नहीं आया और उसने अगर सहकारी बैंक से लोन लिया है, तो आर.सी. की तलवार उसके सिर पर लटकती रहती है। तो उसके लिए ऋण माफी के बारे में भी सोचना होगा। सर, सहकारी बैंक के साथ-साथ हमारे जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, वहां से भी किसानों ने अगर सिंचाई के लिए, खाद के लिए या अपनी घरेलू जरूरतों के लिए लोन ले रखा है, तो हमें उनकी ऋण माफी के बारे में भी सोचना होगा।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मान लीजिए कि एक फसल चली गई, तो जो आने वाली फसल है, उसके लिए हमें उन्हें उन्नत बीज देना होगा, खाद देनी होगी, बिजली देनी होगी, सस्ता डीज़ल देना होगा। सब्सिडी का डीज़ल तो किसानों को मिलना चाहिए। किसानों के पास खेती के साथ-साथ पशु भी रहते हैं। बैल, गाय, भैंस आदि के लिए हमें चारे का भी इंतजाम करना होगा।

सर, मैंने किसानों की ढेर सारी समस्याओं को आपके समक्ष रखा। मेरे बोलने का टाइम पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ वह जरूर किसानों के लिए अलग से आर्थिक पैकेज की घोषणा करेगी। इसके साथ ही, मैं अपनी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का धन्यवाद अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। धन्यवाद। जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ, किसान आन्दोलन के दो बड़े नेता श्री शरद पवार जी और श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी सदन में मौजूद हैं। कृषि मंत्री जी जिस जिले से आते हैं, वहां महात्मा गांधी जी का पहला सत्याग्रह 1917 में, चम्पारण में हुआ था। वहां नील के किसानों की जो तकलीफें थीं, उनका कुछ साया राधा मोहन जी के दिल और दिमाग में होगा, ऐसा कहकर मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, पिछले सप्ताह का एक समाचार पत्र मेरे हाथ में है। इसमें लिखा है कि 'कृषि मंत्री ने सूखे की आशंका जताई: मौसम विभाग असहमत'। अब मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य है, चूंकि वे एक राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता भी हैं, इसलिए मैं उनकी बात को ज्यादा तरजीह देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि मंत्री ने यह भी बताया कि लगभग पांच सौ जिलों के सूखे से प्रभावित होने की आशंका है। मैं एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट देख रहा था, जिसमें श्री शरद पवार जी और श्री जयराम रमेश जी, इस सरकार से पहले वाली सरकार के अंतिम दिनों में उन सम्भावित जिलों और राज्यों का दौरा कर रहे थे, जहां पर सूखा पड़ने की संभावना हो सकती है।

अभी सूखे के बारे में हमारे दाएं-बाएं के कई साथियों ने बोला। एक बात तो यह है कि यह कोई राजनीतिक समस्या नहीं है। यह गांव के लोगों की, जो असली भारत हैं, उनकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आजकल सूखे से जमीन में जो दरारें आई हैं, और पानी के इंतजार में जो किसान हैं, उनके चेहरे पर झुर्रियां आई हैं, उनकी शक्ल कम-से-कम एक जैसी है और निदान भी एक ही जैसा है। मैंने आज एक समाचार पत्र में देखा कि एक किसान आसमान की तरफ देख रहा है और जमीन चारों तरफ से फटी हुई है। तो फटी हुई जमीन का अक्स उस किसान के चेहरे पर झुर्रियों के रूप में आ गया है। लेकिन दुनिया इतनी बदल गई है कि कनाट प्लेस में 24 घंटे यानी 24x7 फव्वारे चलते हैं और जिन इलाकों का जिक्र हम लोग कर रहे हैं, वहां पर इतनी गंभीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है, लेकिन जो सरकारी अफसर हैं, उनको मंत्री के आदेश को इम्प्लीमेंट करते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि उनके घर से कुछ खर्च हो रहा है। राधा मोहन जी एफर्ट करना चाह रहे होंगे, लेकिन जो मौसम विभाग है, जो विभाग के मंत्री हैं...। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय 43 परसेंट बारिश कम हुई है और जो बुआई है, राम गोपाल जी ठीक कह रहे थे, इसका बुआई से बहुत करीब का रिश्ता है, अब बुआई भी जून के महीने तक 35 परसेंट कम हुई है, जिससे हमारी अगली फसल तैयार होने का सिलसिला शुरू होता है। पेयजल के स्रोत समाप्त हो गए हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक आदेश है, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय और कृषि मंत्री महोदय, दोनों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, भुपेन्द्र जी भी अभी बैठे हुए थे, कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है कि जो पोखर, जो जोहड़, जो तालाब जिस स्थिति में थे, उनको status quo ante किया जाए। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है, आप इसको इम्प्लीमेंट कराइए। इधर से लेकर उधर तक शायद ही कोई होगा, जो इसका विरोध करे। साहब, तालाब जो थे, वे तो सूख ही गए। पाठक जी ठीक कह रहे हैं, तालाब कोई मामूली काम नहीं करते थे, यह हमारी जो ग्रामीण संस्कृति थी, जो भारतीय संस्कृति थी, जो हमारा असली भारत था, उसमें चार-पांच महीने पशुओं के पानी पीने की और रहने की एक मात्र जगह वही थी। आज सब पर प्रॉपर्टी डीलर्स ने, ग्राम प्रधानों ने या उनके लठैतों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। यह पूरे देश की स्थिति है। हमारे मित्र गोयल जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, दिल्ली देहात में हमारा जाना-आना होता है, वहां के सारे तालाबों पर कब्जा है। अब जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने में ज्यादा दिक्कत होनी चाहिए।

अब तक 60 से लेकर 99 परसेंट तक बारिश कम हुई है, तो आपके अधिकारी अब तक घोषणा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? अगर वे नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो आप आदेश दीजिए। वी.पी. सिंह जी, सूखे का

सबसे ज्यादा असर आपके प्रदेश पर है, बुंदेलखण्ड में है, विदर्भ में है और कर्नाटक के हमारे मित्र दाएं-बाएं बैठे होंगे, मैं अभी वहां की रिपोर्ट देख रहा हूँ, वहां बहुत बुरा हाल है, लेकिन अभी तक घोषणा नहीं हुई है कि drought situation is already existing in some parts on the national... अभी तक यह घोषणा नहीं हुई। चूंकि दो महान नेता, शरद पवार जी और राजनाथ सिंह जी बैठे हैं, इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आज आप यह घोषणा करें कि हमने देश के फलां-फलां डिस्ट्रिक्ट ड्राउट वाले घोषित कर दिए हैं। जब ये जिले ड्राउट वाले घोषित हो जाएंगे, तो वहां राहत कार्य शुरू हो जाएगा। उस पर भी मैं अभी आता हूँ।

राम गोपाल जी धान की बुआई का जिक्र कर रहे थे। धान की फसल उनके यहां भी होती है और हमारे यहां भी होती है। उसकी बुआई का वक्त निकल रहा है और मौसम विभाग सूखे की घोषणा करने को तैयार नहीं है। जो किसान परिवार में पैदा हुए हैं या जो गलती से गांव में भी पैदा हो गए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि सबसे ज्यादा पानी धान की खेती को चाहिए। लेकिन, ये चीनी मिल मालिकों को 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज दे रहे हैं। मेरा यह दुखता हुआ विषय है। ये भी दे रहे थे और आप भी दे रहे हैं और वह भी इंटरैस्ट फ्री दे रहे हैं। पांच लाख करोड़ रुपए का जो रिजर्व है, उसको इनकी सरकार बड़े पूंजीपतियों को राहत पैकेज के नाम पर दे चुकी है। अगर ऐसा है, तो किसानों की मदद करने में क्या दिक्कत है? मुझे इस बात का कष्ट है कि जब दलितों का सवाल उठता है, तो हम साथ रहते हैं, माइनोंरिटी का सवाल उठता है, तो हम साथ रहते हैं, लेकिन जब किसानों का सवाल उठता है, तो दाएं-बाएं से उतनी मजबूत अवाज़ नहीं आती है, जितनी आवाज़े उन सवालों पर आती हैं।

श्री विजय गोयल: त्यागी जी, यह तो हम किसानों के लिए ही दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आपका यह इंटरवेंशन मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या किसानों की पेमेंट हो पा रही है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं भी वही कह रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... लेकिन गोयल जी, आपको क्यों दर्द हो रहा है, मैं तो अपनी तकलीफ सुना रहा हूँ। यह कोई एंटी-बीजेपी बात नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Kindly address me, and your time is over.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आपको पता है कि गांव की क्या तकलीफ है ?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Your time is over.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : गोयल जी, अगर आपको अप्रिय लग रहा है, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

3.00 P.M.

हमने तो आपके साथ मिलकर इनके खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी है, तब तो आपने एक बार भी नहीं कहा कि बैठ जाओ। जे.एस. सन्धू साहब कृषि आयुक्त हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि 15 जुलाई तक इंतजार करो, यानी कि धान भी न बोया जाए और अन्य फसलें भी बरबाद हो जाएं। आप जानते ही हैं कि इससे भाव कैसे बढ़ते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Tyagiji, your time is over. Please try to conclude it quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is very important but we have to confine ourselves within the time-limit.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मुझे पता है कि यह विषय कुछ लोगों के लिए अप्रिय है, तो मैं अपनी बात कम कर देता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड, गुजरात, विदर्भ, महाराष्ट्र, सीमान्ध्र, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, यूपी के कुछ हिस्से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): त्यागी जी, विदर्भ और महाराष्ट्र एक ही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: अच्छा, ठीक है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Please don't interrupt.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : राजस्थान और देश के ऐसे कई हिस्से हैं, जहां पर पशुओं के चारे की समस्या भी पैदा हो गई है। पशुओं के चारे के कारण क्या परिस्थितियां पैदा होती हैं? जब पशुओं का चारा तीन या चार गने रेट पर ब्लैक में मिलेगा, तो दूध की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी। ये सब चीजें एक दूसरे से इंटरलिकड हैं। मैं इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। फ्रेंट कॉरिडोर बन रहे हैं, इसका बहुत स्वागत है। नया हिन्दुस्तान बने, इसका बहुत स्वागत है। हम 68 सालों में इस देश की सिर्फ 45 परसेंट जमीन को इरिगेटेड कर पाए हैं और 55 परसेंट राम भरोसे है। पानी बरसेगा तो वहां खेती-बाड़ी होगी, वरना नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय, दूसरे बड़े मंत्री महोदय और गृह मंत्री महोदय से भी यह निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से आपने नेशनल हाइवेज वगैरह के कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं, उसी प्रकार आप एक नेशनल इरिगेशन कार्यक्रम भी बनवा दीजिए, आपको आने वाली पीढ़ियां भी याद रखेंगी। कहीं भी पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। कुल 45 परसेंट जमीन पिछले 68 सालों में सिंचित हो पाई है। हालांकि आज भी गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी के मामले में हम दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वाले देश हैं, लेकिन कल्पना कीजिए, जब शत-प्रतिशत जमीन इरिगेटेड होगी तो भारत कहाँ से कहाँ पहुंचेगा। यह कल्पना आप लोग भी करते हैं और हम लोग भी करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am sorry, Mr. Tyagi, your time is already over.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: बस, अब मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, सर। मैं अपनी तीसरी बात पर आ गया हूँ। जब सूखा हो गया है, जिसकी घोषणा शायद आज आप अपने अधिकारियों की मर्जी के बावजूद भी करेंगे, तो मंत्री महोदय से मेरे दो-तीन निवेदन हैं कि एक तो आप कर्ज वसूली रुकवा दीजिए और अगर आप यह कर सकें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं सब किसानों के लिए नहीं कह रहा, लेकिन जिन किसानों के इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा है, उन सारे किसानों के कर्ज माफ कीजिए। आज मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय कई हजार करोड़ रुपये के कर्ज माफ करने की घोषणा कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you. I have to call the next person also.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं चाहता हूँ कि वैसे इलाकों के लिए आप भी ऐसा ही करें। आप सस्ते चारे की व्यवस्था कराइए। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए कि डीज़ल सस्ता मिले और यह ब्लैक न हो। पब्लिक

डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम, जो कि गरीब लोगों के लिए है, इसमें किसानों और non-agriculturalists के लिए भी व्यवस्था कराइए। मैंने तालाब के संबंध में जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बारे में कहा, उसको इफेक्टिवली इम्प्लिमेंट करवाइए। अभी जयराम रमेश जी "मनरेगा" के बारे में बता रहे थे। यह लाइफलाइन है, इसमें भ्रष्टाचार हो सकता है। इस संबंध में सीएजी की रिपोर्ट है और मैं उसको गलत नहीं कहता। दो दिन काम हो रहा है और 100 दिनों के काम पर अंगूठा लगवाया जा रहा है। इसके लिए कोई effective implementing machinery नहीं है, यह मैं मानता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: अभी थैंक्यू में आधा मिनट और है, सर। इसी प्रकार, तालाब और जोहड़ के अलावा जल-संचयन का काम भी होना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल इस साल का काम नहीं है बल्कि यह हर वर्ष का काम है। देश में जो भयंकर सूखे आए हैं, उनका इतिहास बताकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 1877, 1899, 1918, 1972, 1989 और 2002 में सूखे पड़े हैं। इस देश में ऐसा सूखा भी पड़ा है कि जब बंगाल के किसानों ने यह तय किया कि भूखे से रिस-रिस मरना है, बगैर भूख के मरना है या जो गोदाम हैं, उनको लूटकर खाकर मरना है तो उस जमाने में देश के जितने गोदाम थे, उनको उन्होंने लूटकर अपनी जान देना स्वीकार किया, लेकिन उन्होंने भूखे से मरना स्वीकार नहीं किया। इसलिए ऐसे हालात न आएँ, इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में कुछ इफेक्टिव कदम उठाएँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to share the concern of this august House about the terrible drought our country is facing and request the Government to take remedial measures on a war-footing and take long-term measures to mitigate this recurring national calamity.

Agriculture sector contributes 17 per cent to our GDP, employs about 60 per cent of the labour force and provides around 11 per cent of the total exports. And, we depend heavily on rainfall to feed 1.3 billion fellow citizens. Over 68 per cent of agriculture area in India is considered to be vulnerable to drought. Agriculture sector faces greater risk and uncertainty than any other sector of the economy due to highly unreliable climatic factors. Drought is one of those factors which adversely affected agriculture and livestock. This recurring climatic risk directly affects farmers and their incomes. As per the warnings of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, the El-Nino effect over the Indian Sub-Continent will be severe this year. And, this is nothing new to this ancient country. An analysis of 100 years of rainfall data reveals that the frequency of "below normal" rainfall in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid regions, which are mainly in the peninsular and Western India, is 54-57 per cent while severe and rare droughts occur once in every 8-9 years in these areas of the country. We shall keep this fact in mind as we discuss ways to mitigate this year's drought. Economic data about the nation-wide drought in a typical draught-like situation should push us towards a permanent

[Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard]

arrangement to meet drought conditions. In a typical drought, the total loss in rural employment due to shrinkage of agriculture operations was estimated at 1,250 million man-days. the estimated loss of agricultural income was around ₹ 50,000 crores. We were producing 40 per cent of our electricity from hydro electric stations in the early 60s and now it is about 15 per cent in normal year due to non-availability of water. Deficit rainfall alone cannot be called as drought. It is generally classified into three kinds. The first one is meteorological drought, which is deficiency in rainfall when compared to average mean annual rainfall in an area. The second one is agricultural drought, which is insufficient soil moisture to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular point in time. And, the third one is hydrological drought, which is deficiency in surface and sub-surface water supply. Slowly, India is facing all these three classifications of drought regularly and nation-wide, repeatedly. The principle cause of drought may be attributed to the erratic behaviour of monsoon. A host of other reasons, mostly manmade, aggravate drought. The rapid depletion of forest cover is also one of the reasons for water stress and drought. Natural calamities like drought should be dealt with in a comprehensive and holistic manner for ensuring economic security and livelihood of the people. A drought like situation add to the difficulties of the water starved States like my State Tamil Nadu. Hon. Madam Chief Minister, Amma Jayalithaa, declared the State as drought-hit in 2012-13, and excluding Chennai, all other districts were provided with massive drought relief. Around 21.42 lakh farmers were given drought relief of ₹ 2,002 crores by hon. Amma. for the first time in the country, farmers were given drought relief of such a huge proportion. This year, 2014-15, Madam Chief Minister Amma's Government has sanctioned Rs. 681 crores for tackling drinking water problem alone. Amma has been conducting a series of review meetings to oversee drought relief programmes. Amma's Government has initiated a multi-pronged scheme to supply fodder. Government of India should come forward to enhance the drought relief programmes of hon. Amma's Government in Tamil Nadu.

Drought mitigation measures should be launched on a war footing, in a sustainable manner and not as a crisis management or a fire fighting short-term activity. Groundwater recharging should get top priority. Drought-resistant high-yielding crop varieties should be used. We can take some ideas from countries like Israel. Israel is more than two-thirds of desert. But Israel does not have water problem. They use technology to solve it in recycling, in desalination, in deep drip irrigation and so on. These technologies could be implemented at least in a few select States initially and the Centre should provide adequate funds for the States which are keen in adopting these technologies. Desalination on a major scale will provide big relief. Israel is also a leader in recycling water. Today, over 80 per cent of Israel's purified sewerage water goes back into agricultural use.

Considering the role livestock plays in the livelihood security of small and marginal farmers, the Government should create cattle conservation programme nation-wide. Our emphasis has to be more towards simple technologies to harness rainwater. Hon. Madam Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu launched a vigorous rain water harvesting programme in 2002. Recently, hon. Prime Minister of India acknowledged in Parliament the wisdom of such a unique programme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Rabi, plwase conclude.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Every village in India can be rendered drought-proof and its water needs can be met if rain water is captured during good monsoon years and stored in tanks or used to recharge ground water. Through the traditional wisdom, through simple technologies, through the able guidance of hon. Amma, through a compassionate approach towards the humble farmer, let us together face this drought and save the nation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I join my previous speakers in pointing out that the drought which is affecting us is very serious. But we have to note that in this century, this is the fourth time that we are having a drought. In 2002, 209, 2012 and now in 2014, we are having drought. Earlier, a 100-year data shows that we had cycles where droughts repeated in the course of 15 years, 25 years, 40 years, like that But, cutting across these cycles, we now have got shorter cycles where droughts are repeated. This is because of the climate change which already has come to affect us, as Dr. Pachouri has pointed out a few years back. I think, we have to intervene at micro as well as macro-levels. Rains are coming on the basis of macro changes or macro activities at the global level. But, at a place, the rainfall is much higher or much lower because of micro level conditions. So, we have to take care of both these two aspects.

Sir, before going into those things, let me first mention the immediate steps we have to take, which my other learned friends have already mentioned. We have to take care of our rural people, farmers, agricultural workers and other rural workers who are going to be seriously affected because of the drought. In certain States, the deficiency of rains so far is so high as 90 per cent, whereas in some other States, it is only about 20 per cent, and on an average, in the country as a whole, it is 43 per cent. Even in States like mine or Gujarat or West Bengal, from district to district, there are big variations in rainfall. So, we have to take all these things into consideration when we are planning to address the impact of drought. The Central Government and the State Governments have to give priority, this year, to protect our agriculture, like food grains, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, and also fodder, which Shri Jairam

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

Ramesh particularly mentioned. So, for drinking purposes and for irrigation purposes, we have to use the limited quantity of water available with us in a very planned and imaginative manner. Then only will we be able to overcome the drought that is affecting us. Now, that drought has come. In what way can we preserve the water? We have to see it to what extent we can make use of NREGA. That cannot be used in the same way in all the States. In semi-arid areas or in arid areas or in wet areas, in different parts of the country, if we apply the same norms, which Shri Jairam Ramesh's Department used to do and even our Planning Commission used to insist upon, then, it will not help. We have to put a stop to it, and allow States and even local Governments to make use of NREGA and other such measures in ways that are effective in particular situations and at particular places. Unless we do that, we may not be able to achieve much. We may spend crores of rupees, but not with efficiency and advantage we want to achieve.

Sir, the second thing is this. When we are introducing NREGA and other measures, we have to ensure that our agricultural production is not affected to a great extent because if it is affected, and if water is not available, then, all our plans to achieve high rates of GDP growth will be like writing in water. So, if we want to ensure that GDP grows, then, we have to ensure that agriculture grows and all those depending on agriculture grow and water is used in a prudent manner in various sectors, particularly in this year of drought.

Sir, I have to mention two more things. For the farmers, we have to make available seeds, fertilizers and other things which they need and also remunerative prices. In certain parts of our country, the sowing starts as early as in May, and in certain other parts, it goes up to as late as July or early August. So, for those farmers who have already sown and the seeds have been lost, the seeds, fertilizers and other pre-requisites have to be given at low rates or even free, if it is needed. So, the Government has to take care of that.

Secondly, to ensure work for agricultural labourers as well as the rural people who are engaged in other areas, the NREGA and other projects have to be effectively implemented. We have to see that usually with a drought prices will be increasing. *(Time-bell rings)* I will stop. In order to prevent that we have to ensure that black-marketing and hoardings are put down very effectively and public distribution is made effective and widespread. Finally, what I have to say is that in May our Meteorological Department said that this year we are going to have a normal rainfall. We have our monsoon first in Andaman, Assam and then in Kerala. In May, as per newspaper reports, the Meteorological Department was saying that we will have a normal rainfall. Only in the month of June, they came to know that it might get delayed *(Time-bell rings)* I will finish. So, our Meteorological Department should be equipped to give us a

reliable warning early enough, not in middle or late June but in the month of April or May. There are various methods available to do it. Science and technology has developed in order to help us. We have to avail of that knowledge. If our scientists and technologists do not have this scientific knowledge, they have to get it and use it. Otherwise, we will be giving this warning very late. That is to be avoided. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to say a few lines on this grave situation our country is now faced with. Sir, I want to bring to your notice that after 68 years of independence, our agriculture is still mainly dependent on monsoon. If monsoon fails, the agriculture fails. The failure of agriculture affects food production. During the British time continuous failure of monsoon created famines when millions had died. In India that phenomenon is not completely eradicated. Nowadays climate change has become a regular phenomenon. This year there is 40 per cent deficit of rain in many parts of our country. There is drought in different parts of India. Odisha is one of those States. In Several districts of our State, *kisans* are in despair, so also the agricultural labourers. The fields are now dried. The seeds sown by the peasants in the fields are destroyed due to drought. If there is no rain in the coming months, there will be complete failure of crops. The farmers are already in distress. There are deaths of lakhs of farmers in our country. This figure will be multiplied if this situation continues. Knowing well that the climate is changing, the Centre and the State Governments have not taken necessary permanent preventive measures to face the shortage of rain. We are giving importance to industry. I am not against it. We must understand that without the development of agriculture, we cannot achieve development of other sectors of the country. We must spend more on irrigation including traditional irrigational systems in our rural areas. The Centre should help the States to build necessary preventive measures to solve the drought problem when it occurs at some intervals of four or five years.

The water tanks, which Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and other friends have mentioned, were very much there before we achieved independence. That indigenous system of water harvesting and the canal system have destroyed in many parts of our country due to negligence of the Governments. As the climate is changing, in the coming years, we may have to face the problem of water shortage and rain shortfall. The State Governments and the Central Government should seriously think over it. Let us build up our irrigation system and other necessary systems. The forests are being destroyed. It is affecting the climate. It must be ensured that more and more forests are grown in the country. Secondly, due to shortage of rainfall, the underground water level is depleting very fast. That should be prevented. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... You will have to conclude it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: We must increase the forest coverage. My State Government, under the leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik, has taken a lot of measures to face the possible shortage of rain. The crops, in many of our districts, have destroyed. Therefore, our State Government is providing new seeds and loans to farmers. The irrigation system is being developed.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

We are trying to make more and more channels available for agriculture. Therefore, in view of the present situation, I would like to request the Central Government to provide necessary help to the State Governments so that they face this situation. If the shortfall or rains continues, it will affect the generation of electricity also. We, in our State, are already facing this problem. Therefore, I request the Central Government to assess the whole situation in the country and help the State Governments. Through the State Governments, the Central Government should provide necessary help to the farmers. A permanent mechanism should also be built up to face a drought-like situation in our country.

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, आज देश के सामने जो सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, इसकी चिंता पूरे देशवासियों को है। जयराम रमेश जी ने मानसून के बारे में जो स्थिति यहां दी, वह एक तरह की चिंताजनक स्थिति है। उन्होंने कहा कि जून महीने में जब मानसून की शुरुआत होती है, उन्हीं तीस दिनों में इस देश में माइनस 43 परसेंट मानसून है। 7 जून से 7 जुलाई तक हमने जो स्थिति देखी, इस काल में 42 प्रतिशत डेफेसिट है। इसका डायरेक्ट असर सोइंग ऑपरेशन पर, बुवाई पर होता है। मैंने थोड़ी बहुत इन्फॉर्मेशन कलेक्ट करने की कोशिश की। पिछले कई सालों के आंकड़े आपने देखे। जनरली इस महीने में कल की तारीख तक हमारे देश में 24 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सोइंग ऑपरेशन का काम पूरा होता है। राज्य सरकार से जो इन्फॉर्मेशन मिली, इससे एक बात साफ हो गई कि इस साल as against 24 million, 17.5 million hectare में सोइंग ऑपरेशन पूरा हुआ है। यही परिस्थिति कंटिन्यु रहेगी, तो शायद धान की फसल पर, सीरियल्स पर, पल्सेज पर, ऑयलसीड्स पर कुछ बुरा असर होने की संभावना को हम नज़रअंदाज़ नहीं कर सकते।

इस समय जो सूखे परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, वह परिस्थिति कई राज्यों में पैदा हुई है। अपने देश में कहीं न कहीं जिलों में या कहीं न कहीं राज्यों में हर साल सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा होती है। मगर अभी तक जो इन्फॉर्मेशन सामने आ रही है, उससे वैस्ट उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, वैस्ट मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, नार्थ कर्णाटक, तेलंगाना और कुछ एरियाज़ में पानी की कमी की समस्या लोगों के सामने आई है। मेरे पास हर राज्य के जो रिज़र्वायर हैं, इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें आज पानी की स्थिति क्या है, इसकी इन्फॉर्मेशन मेरे पास है। मेरे खुद के राज्य में क्या स्थिति है, उसको मैंने देखने का प्रयास किया है। इसको देखने के बाद एक बात स्पष्ट होती है कि जो इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनमें कमी नहीं थी। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र की बात है, वहां कुछ रीज़न्स हैं मराठवाड़ा रीज़न जिसे औरंगाबाद रीज़न बोलते हैं। Once upon a time it was a part of Nizam of Hyderabad. Then, Nagpur region. Once upon a time it was a part of Madhya Pradesh. Thirdly, Amravati region; it is also a part of Vidarbha. Then, Nasik region; it is also a part of Eastern Maharashtra. Then, Pune

regio; it comes under Western Maharashtra. वहां की क्या स्थिति दिखाई देती है। पूना रीजन में जो इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, in Pimpalgaon Joge which is one of the largest irrigation projects, live storage is zero per cent. Manikdoh which is one of the biggest irrigation projects, live storage is four per cent. Dimbhe which is one of the biggest irrigation projects, live storage is six per cent. Khadakwasla Varasgaon which is also one of the biggest projects, live storage is zero per cent. Chaskaman project, it is one per cent. Ghod project, it is zero per cent. Gunjwani project, it is ten per cent. Nira Devghar, it is two per cent. Bhatghar, it is three per cent. Veer, it is zero per cent. Bhima Ujani which is the third largest project in Maharashtra, it is zero per cent. तो सभी रीजन के आंकड़े देखने के बाद एक बात सामने आ रही है कि आज रिजर्वॉयर में पानी की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर हो गई है। अगर यही स्थिति कंटीन्यू रहेगी, बारिश में या मानसून में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा, तो सबसे बड़ी समस्या ड्रिफ्टिंग वाटर की शुरू होने वाली है। इसलिए इस स्थिति पर हमें गंभीरता से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जहां तक आई.एम.डी. की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें उन्होंने जो कुछ बातें सामने रखी हैं, इससे शायद परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आ सकता है, इस तरह की उनकी सूचना है। हमारे कुछ साथियों ने यहां पर आई.एम.डी. की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा और एक आशंका लोगों के मन में है, लेकिन मेरे कई सालों का अनुभव यह है कि आई.एम.डी. की जो रिपोर्ट है, वह सत्य से बहुत दूर नहीं होती, उसमें दो-चार परसेंट का इधर-उधर फर्क पड़ता है, मगर by and large उनकी रिपोर्ट में हमें एक अच्छी तरह की दिशा दिखाई देती है। आज भी वे यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इसमें सुधार होने की संभावना है। तो शायद परिस्थितियों में सुधार हो सकता है। यदि सुधार हो जाएगा, तो शायद परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आ सकता है। आज हमें कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, हमें कुछ न कुछ तैयारी करने की आवश्यकता है। जिन जिलों में यह परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, मुझे विश्वास है कि कृषि मंत्रालय ने हर जिले के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान तैयार किए होंगे। उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान में क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, शायद राज्य सरकार को विश्वास में लेकर उन्होंने इसकी तैयारी की होगी। परिस्थिति में थोड़ा बदलाव आएगा, तो क्या हम सेकन्ड टाइम की बुवाई कर सकते हैं, इस पर भी हमें विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। शायद इसके लिए बीज की ज्यादा आवश्यकता होगी। उसका स्टॉक हर क्षेत्र में कहां तक है? जहां कमी है, वहां हम दे सकते हैं, इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ रबी में हमारी परिस्थिति में कोई बदलाव आएगा, मानसून में कोई सुधार आएगा, हम रबी का क्षेत्र कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं, इसकी तैयारी भी अभी से करनी चाहिए। खरीफ में जो शॉर्टफॉल हो जाएगा, क्या हम इसकी भरपाई रबी में कर सकते हैं, या समर क्रॉप में कर सकते हैं, हमें इस पर ध्यान देना होगा और हमें इसकी तैयारी करनी पड़ेगी। हमारे देश में पिछले कई सालों से कृषि क्षेत्र में राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से कई अच्छे कदम उठाए गए हैं। इससे हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। जहां तक अनाज की स्थिति है, मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे सब भंडार भरे होंगे और आज देश में अनाज की कोई कमी नहीं है। हम आज देश की जरूरत पूरी कर सकते हैं। हम दुनिया के देशों में अनाज भेजते हैं। आज इंटरनेशनल ग्रेन मार्केट में हिन्दुस्तान एक महत्व का देश बना है। इस साल दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान चावल के एक्सपोर्ट में एक नम्बर का देश हो गया है और गेहूं के एक्सपोर्ट में भारत दूसरे नम्बर का देश बना है। दुनिया में चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट में भारत का दूसरा नम्बर है। कई ऐसे आइटम्स हैं, जिनमें हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों का योगदान बहुत है और राज्य सरकारों का भी सहयोग बहुत है। एक समय ऐसा भी था, जब देश के कुछ ही राज्यों में अनाज के उत्पादन की स्थिति हमेशा

[श्री शरद पवार]

अच्छी होती थी और कई राज्यों में अनाज के उत्पादन की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होती थी। हम जब अनाज के उत्पादन के बारे में सोचते थे, तो हमेशा हमारे सामने पंजाब और हरियाणा का नाम आता था। यह बात सच है कि पंजाब का योगदान बहुत है, हरियाणा का योगदान बहुत है और वैस्टर्न यूपी का योगदान भी बहुत है तथा इसी प्रकार धान के क्षेत्र में आन्ध्र प्रदेश का भी योगदान बहुत है। स्थिति में जो बदलाव आया है, यह बदलाव अच्छा है कि कई नए राज्य अब हमारे सामने आए हैं, जो देश के भंडार में योगदान देने के लिए पंजाब और हरियाणा के साथ-साथ खड़े रहने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ एक जमाने में पिछड़ा हुआ स्टेट था। धान के उत्पादन में देश के भंडार में, राइस देने में छत्तीसगढ़ आज आगे आ गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ के साथ-साथ ओडिशा ने भी यह काम किया है, वेस्ट बंगाल ने यह काम किया है। हम हमेशा सोचते थे कि गेहूं का उत्पादन हमेशा पंजाब, हरियाणा और वेस्ट यूपी में होता है मगर आज मध्य प्रदेश ने इस क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और देश के भंडार में गेहूं की बढ़ोतरी करने में मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों और वहां की राज्य सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया है, इसलिए परिस्थिति में बदलाव आ गया। कई राज्यों में अच्छा काम हुआ है, पर इन राज्यों में पानी की कमी से वहां के किसानों पर असर हुआ है, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी उनके लिए ज्यादा होगी जिन्होंने देश की भूख की समस्या हल करने में योगदान दिया, ऐसी परिस्थिति में वहां के किसानों की मदद करने लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इस पर हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा।

भारत ने दूसरा एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। हिंदुस्तान के किसानों और राज्य सरकारों ने भारत सरकार की नीति के माध्यम से एक बहुत बड़ा एम्बिशियस प्रोग्राम, बागवानी मिशन पिछले कई सालों से हाथ में लिया है। आज हिंदुस्तान हॉर्टिकल्चर एंड वेजिटेबल के उत्पादन में दुनिया का दूसरे नंबर का देश बना है। जब कोई फसल एक साल में खराब होती है, तो किसानों को उसकी बहुत कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। एक साल की फसल देखिए और दूसरी तरफ कोई बगीचा हो, चाहे अंगूर का हो, संतरे का हो, मौसमी, अमरूद या आम का हो, खराब मानसून होने से जब फसल का नुकसान होता है तो उस किसान को इसकी जबर्दस्त कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। मुझे याद है कि दो-तीन साल पहले जब ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई थी, तब ये बगीचे बचाने के लिए एक स्पेशल कैम्पेन राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से भारत सरकार की तरफ से चलाया गया था। मुझे लगता है कि जिन राज्यों ने हॉर्टिकल्चर का बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम किया है, उन राज्यों में इसको बचाने के लिए अलग कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। उनको ज्यादा मदद देने के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ कोशिश अवश्य करनी पड़ेगी। हम आज नहीं तो कल इस परिस्थिति से अवश्य बाहर निकलेंगे। हमें किसानों को अपने पैरों पर फिर से खड़ा करना है, इसके लिए हमें कुछ कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। कई किसान ऐसे होंगे, जिन्होंने क्रॉप लोन के लिए बैंकों से या कॉर्पोरेटिव सोसायटीज से कुछ सहायता ली होगी। उनका सोइंग ऑपरेशन पूरा हुआ। उन्होंने क्रॉप ऋण के लिए जो पैसे लिए थे, वे पैसे इसमें खत्म हो गए। लेकिन यदि फसल हाथ में नहीं आई, तो किसान की परिस्थिति खराब हो जाएगी, वह डिफाल्टर बनेगा और उसको नया कर्ज मिलने का रास्ता भी बंद हो जाएगा। हमें नाबार्ड के माध्यम से सभी कॉर्पोरेटिव बैंकों को अभी से डायरेक्शंस देनी पड़ेंगी कि हम ऐसे किसानों का रीहैबलिटेशन करने के लिए किस तरह से कदम उठा सकते हैं, *rescheduling of their loans* के लिए किस तरह से कदम उठा सकते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ उनका जो इंटरस्ट है, इसमें उनको क्या सुविधा दे सकते हैं, इसकी भी तैयारी करनी होगी। चाहे रिजर्व बैंक हो, चाहे नाबार्ड हो, चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर का कॉर्पोरेटिव बैंक हो या नेशनलाइज्ड अदर्स बैंक्स हों, हमें सभी को सूचना देने की आवश्यकता है। आज परिस्थिति खराब है, लेकिन यदि कल बारिश की स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा तो इन किसानों को फिर से इसी क्षेत्र में जाने के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

जब पैसे की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तब उनका डिफाल्ट निकालने के लिए, उनके रीहैब्लिटेशन के लिए, रीशेड्यूलिंग के लिए कुछ न कुछ कदम अवश्य उठाने होंगे। हमें इस ओर जल्दी ध्यान देना होगा। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो स्थिति है, इसका सामना करना आसान बात है और हम मिलकर इसका सामना करने की तैयारी करेंगे। हमने अपनी ब्यूरोक्रेसी को भी मोटिवेट करने की तैयारी कर रखी है। हमने राज्य सरकारों को पूरी तरह से विश्वास में लिया है। भारत सरकार की इस परिस्थिति के लिए बड़ी गंभीर लोन नीति है। यदि हमने यह बात देशवासियों के सामने और इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी लोगों के सामने रखी, किसानों का हौसला बढ़ाने पर ध्यान दिया, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हम इस परिस्थिति से भी बाहर निकलेंगे।

राजनीति होती है, मगर जब देश के सामने, देश की मदद करने वाला, भूख की समस्या का समाधान करने वाला किसान संकट में होता है, तो मुझे लगता है कि हम बाकी राजनीतिक मतभेद दूर रखकर और साथ मिलकर इस परिस्थिति का सामना कर सकते हैं। हमें इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस काम के लिए राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा उपयोगी कदम उठाने की तैयारी रहेगी और उनको इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों का सहयोग मिलेगा, मैं यही विश्वास रखता हूँ। जो स्थिति आ गई है, हम इससे बाहर निकल सकते हैं और इससे भी अच्छी परिस्थिति पैदा कर सकते हैं। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पचास साल पहले अपने राजनीतिक जीवन की शुरुआत की थी। मेरा क्षेत्र सूखे का क्षेत्र है। वहाँ हमेशा बारिश कम होती है। मुझे याद है कि जब मैं कॉलेज से बाहर आया, तब मैं इस क्षेत्र में काम करता था। मेरे सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या सूखे की आ गई। वहाँ पानी पीने की समस्या हो गई। उस जमाने में यूनाइटेड नेशंस के फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चरल आर्गनाइजेशन (एफएओ) की एक योजना थी कि ये जो सूखे में फंसे हुए लोग हैं, उनको बचाने के लिए वे मुफ्त में गेहूँ दे देते थे। इस स्कीम का नाम था 'फूड फॉर हंगर'। मैंने उनसे बात की। एफएओ के लोगों के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए मैं देश के बाहर भी गया। इटली में जाकर, जेनेवा में जाकर, रोम में जाकर मैंने उनके साथ बातचीत की। उनके सामने मैंने यह बात कही कि आप इस 'फूड फॉर हंगर' को बदलिए और 'फूड फॉर वर्क' की स्कीम शुरू करने के लिए कोशिश की गई। मैंने यह कहा कि इसमें आप सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान इस पर दीजिए कि आप जो मुफ्त फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करते हैं, उसे मुफ्त मत दीजिए। जो लोग पानी का संचय करने के लिए, वाटर कंजर्वेशन करने के लिए गांवों में काम करते हैं, आप उनको अनाज दीजिए। उन्होंने ट्रायल बेसिस पर इसमें सहयोग देने की पहल की। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हम लोगों ने 3 साल में 300 छोटे इरिगेशन टैंक्स बनाए। अगले 3 साल के बाद शायद मुझे पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली में आने के 50 साल पूरे हो जाएंगे। ये 50 साल पूरे होने की यह परिस्थिति है कि इसमें मैंने सूखे के क्षेत्र में जो काम तब किया, उसकी एक राजनीतिक ताकत मुझे आज तक मिली है। इसलिए कृषि मंत्री जी और उनके साथियों के सामने आज जो एक गम्भीर समस्या है, इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए अगर वे ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे, ज्यादा मेहनत करेंगे, राज्य सरकारों को सहयोग देंगे, किसानों का हौसला बढ़ाएंगे, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि उनको भी अगले 30-40 साल तक कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए, इस काम में आपको हम सबका सहयोग मिलेगा।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. After Mr. Sharad Pawar, it is difficult to speak on this subject. He is such an experienced person. Even then, Sir, I would like to make a few points. Last week, the new Finance Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley, made a statement. He said, "Monsoon has just started, it is a late

[Shri D. Raja]

start and it is too early to create any panic." This is what he said. Of course, we should not create panic in the country. At the same time, we should be prepared to face any catastrophe, and drought is one such catastrophe that India is witnessing time and again. Sir, in a drought - like situation, the worst affected are *dalits*, tribals, small and marginal farmers and cattle. Now, what are the immediate steps the Government should take? One, Government should not take excuse of the situation for not controlling the price rise and inflation. Government should ensure the availability of food for the people and fodder for the cattle. Sir, today's Economic Survey— this Economic Survey is supplied to us today— talks about record production of foodgrains and oilseeds. Substantial progress in acreage and production is recorded for 2013-14. As per the third Advance Estimates, the acreage under foodgrains has increased to about 126.2 million hectares and to 28.2 million hectares under oilseeds. Record production of foodgrains at 264.4 million metric tonnes and oilseeds at 32.4 million metric tonnes is estimated. This is Economic Survey. I urge upon the Government, if that is so, the Government should procure foodgrains, oilseeds, etc., providing remunerative prices to our farmers. It is not enough on the part of the Government to talk about hoarding and black-marketing. The Government should take strong measures against hoarding and black-marketing.

Sir, in a situation, as it emerges, drinking water will become a problem not only in villages but even in urban centres. We will have to tackle this problem.

Then, people should have jobs in a drought situation, and there, I agree with my good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, that NREGA should be strengthened and, if possible, should be sustained at all levels. The previous Government did reduce the money spent on NREGA in the last Budget. In the new Budget, we hope the new Government is not going to reduce further the money spent on NREGA. In fact, I wish the new Government should enhance the money spent on NREGA so that the agricultural workers, rural masses will benefit.

Then, Sir, there is the question of loans to the farmers. In this regard, Mr. Shard Pawar has explained many issues. But, the National Commission on Farmers once suggested that the farmers should get loans at the rate of four per cent simple interest. Now, there is a demand that small and marginal farmers should get interest-free loans. In fact, the LDF Government in Kerala did make some attempts to provide interest-free loans to the paddy growers.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Even in Karnataka, interest-free loans are provided.

SHRI D. RAJA: I appreciate that. If Karnataka has done it, it is welcome.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Even in Maharashtra, up to one lakh rupees, interest-free loan is provided.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is very good. Let us do it at the national level. That is what I am pleading. This is going to be serious issue.

Then, Sir, there is a very sensitive issue, that is, the inter-State water sharing. I don't want to call it a 'dispute'. I want to call it 'inter-State water sharing', for instance, how to share water between Tamil Nadu and Kerala, how to share water between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. You know, Sir, what the Cauvery issue is. I am raising this issue. There are judicial verdicts. Despite that, what I am trying to say is that when we are confronting a situation like this, I think, the Centre should not lag behind in taking initiatives to settle the problems and helping the inter-State water sharing as early as possible.

Then, there are long-term issues on which many people spoke, for example, the impact of climatic change on India, the change in monsoon patterns and less rains. Even Mr. Jairam Ramesh was quoting Met Department's report regarding 42 or 43 per cent less rainfall. So, all these things are there and here comes the question of preservation and conservation of water bodies. India has the tradition of having water bodies like lakes, ponds, small and big rivers, but how we conserve and preserve our water bodies is very important. Even when the United Front Government was in power in 1996, the issue of preservation and conservation of water bodies was discussed. After that, we have had several Governments and there has been change of Governments. Why does this question still remain? We should address this question. We can also talk about rain water harvesting. But unless we protect water bodies, how can we do rain water harvesting? So, the Government will have to take long-term measures and also short-term immediate measures to tackle the challenges posed by the drought situation.

Finally, once again, I underline the fact that this emerging drought-like situation should not be used by the Government to justify the price rise and inflation which is really affecting the poor and toiling people. At the time of drought, if there is a price rise and inflation, again, the poor people will be affected. So, the poor people need to be protected in a situation like this.

Sir, as the Economic Survey shows, there is a record production. Once again, I urge upon the Government to procure the foodgrains and make the same available to our poor toiling people, and, also try to store the fodder for our cattle. Sir, as far as India is concerned, cattle is our wealth.

When we talk of poor people, we will have to talk of cattle also and the farming community at large. I hope the Government is serious in this regard and

[Shri D. Raja]

it also understands the gravity of the situation. I also hope that the Government will take adequate measures to face the challenges which confront us in situations like this. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Now, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair.]

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम पिछले चार-पांच सालों के आंकड़े देखें, तो देश के कृषि क्षेत्र ने इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बड़ा बल दिया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में उत्पादन में जो वृद्धि हुई, उसके कारण बहुत हद तक हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को स्वस्थ रख पाये हैं। आज हमारे सामने जो हालात हैं, उनमें यह खतरा पैदा हो गया है कि हमारी कृषि का वार्षिक उत्पादन दर जो पिछले वर्षों में बढ़ी, मेहनत करके बढ़ी, इस मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के कारण उसके ऊपर अगर कहीं विपरीत असर पड़ा, तो इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का क्या होगा।

आज भी जो हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन है, उसकी दर बहुत स्वस्थ नहीं है और कृषि के उत्पादन में 4.4 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक का उत्पादन हो रहा है। इस देश में करीब-करीब 60-70 फीसदी आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है, लोग या तो किसान हैं या किसानों से अथवा खेती से जुड़े हुए मजदूर हैं। अगर उनको इस संकट से बचाने के लिए ठोस उपाय नहीं किए गए, तो केवल किसानों के ऊपर बड़ा संकट नहीं आने वाला है, उन पर तो आएगा ही, बल्कि देश की समूची अर्थव्यवस्था पर एक बड़ा संकट आ सकता है।

श्रीमान्, इस देश की लगभग 40 फीसदी जमीन सिंचित है, जिसको आश्वस्त इरिगेशन मिलता है, सिंचाई मिलती है। पर वह भी कब, जब बारिश सामान्य हो और हमारे बांधों में और इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में पर्याप्त पानी भंडारण हो सके, तब तो वह सिंचाई वाला क्षेत्र भी लाभान्वित होगा। लेकिन, मानसून के जो हालात आज दिख रहे हैं, अगर ये हालात नहीं सुधरे और यही जारी रहा, तो जो सिंचित क्षेत्र है, वह भी संकट में आ जाने वाला है तथा हमारी 60 फीसदी जमीन या हमारे खेत जो केवल मानसून पर आधारित हैं, उस पर निर्भर हैं, उनके ऊपर तो संकट सामने खड़ा है।

श्रीमान्, मैं इस बात को इसीलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं खुद एक किसान हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर इस खरीफ के मौसम में अगर सबसे बड़ी कोई पैदावार होती है, तो वह सोयाबीन है। पिछले वर्ष अत्यधिक बारिश के कारण पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन की नष्ट हो गई। वहाँ आज इसके बीज ढूँढना भी मुश्किल है। मुझे अपने खेत के लिए बीज ढूँढने के लिए अपने आदमी को महाराष्ट्र भेजना पड़ा था। हम महाराष्ट्र से इसके बीज लेकर आए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन का बीज उपलब्ध नहीं है।

वहाँ पूरी फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है। अतिवृष्टि के कारण पिछले वर्ष तो यह हाल हुआ और इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में जो मानसून की स्थिति है, इसमें मध्य प्रदेश अकेला नहीं है, कर्णाटक की हालत खराब है, तमिलनाडु के कुछ हिस्से में पानी बरसा है, तमिलनाडु के कुछ जिलों की हालत खराब है, केरल में पानी पर्याप्त नहीं है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पानी पर्याप्त नहीं है, गुजरात की बुरी हालत है, महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा की हालत खराब है, गुजरात में माइनस 91 प्रतिशत डेफिसिट रेन है, यह अभी की हालत है, राजस्थान की हालत खराब है, उत्तर प्रदेश का जो वेस्टर्न हिस्सा है, इसके अंदर भी बारिश की आज की जो स्थिति है, वह पिछले सामान्य वर्षों के मुकाबले लगभग 60 से लेकर 80 फीसदी तक अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षा से कम बारिश हुई है। अब यह स्थिति आज की है। बुआई हो नहीं रही है।

जब बारिश नहीं हुई है, तो बुआई कैसे होगी? अगर अगले 15 दिनों के अंदर स्थिति में कोई बड़ा सुधार नहीं आया, तो फिर बुआई होगी ही नहीं। मैं एक किसान के अनुभव के आधार पर यह बताना चाहता हूँ और कृषि मंत्री तो खुद किसानों से जुड़े हुए हैं, ये तो खुद इस बात को समझते हैं कि जैसे ही हम लेट हो गए हैं और अब तो लेट बुआई होगी, जिसका उत्पादन पर विपरीत असर पड़ेगा ही, लेकिन अगर अगले 15 दिन बारिश नहीं हुई और हमको पानी नहीं मिल पाया, तो फिर बुआई होगी ही नहीं। बीज भले आप रखे रहें, लेकिन फिर किसान बो कर क्या करेगा? अगर यह स्थिति निर्मित हुई, तो हमारे सामने तिलहन और दलहन का संकट जो पहले से ही मौजूद है, चूंकि इस फसल में सबसे ज्यादा तिलहन और दलहन की फसलें उगाई जाती हैं और अगर उनकी उपज नहीं हो पाई, तो उसका संकट इस देश के ऊपर और पड़ने वाला है। तिलहन का इंजाम तो आप बाहर से आयात करके कर लेंगे, लेकिन क्षमा कीजिए, दुनिया में बहुत कम देश हैं, जहां पर दालें उगाई जाती हैं और इसलिए हमारे सामने यह संकट आने वाला है। केवल मलेशिया की तरफ साउथ-ईस्ट के कुछ देशों में और तुर्की में, जहां चने की दाल उगती है, केवल यहीं पर दाल मिलती है, बाकी आप पैसा लिए घूमते रहिए, दुनिया में और कहीं दाल पैदा ही नहीं की जाती है, तो आपको कहां से मिलेगी? अगर वह संकट बढ़ा, तो फिर कीमतों के ऊपर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करना असंभव हो जाएगा, इसलिए आज ही हमको इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि हम आने वाले समय के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय करें।

अब राज्य सरकारों की बड़ी तारीफ हुई। मध्य प्रदेश में निश्चित रूप से किसान की मेहनत के परिणाम स्वरूप और राज्य सरकार ने भी उसमें अपना योगदान किया है, दोनों ने मिल करके आज मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं के सबसे बड़े उत्पादक के रूप में स्थापित किया है। लेकिन, मध्य प्रदेश के मेरे मित्र यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इस तरफ भी हैं और उस तरफ भी हैं, पिछले वर्ष फसल का जो नुकसान हुआ और केन्द्र सरकार ने जो यहां से राहत की राशि भेजी, आज तक उन किसानों को राहत की राशि नहीं बांटी गई है। क्या यह सच नहीं है? किसान के साथ इतना बड़ा संकट हो, जहां केन्द्र सरकार से पैसा पहुंच जाए और राज्य में साल-साल भर तक वह राशि बांटी न जाए, अगर किसानों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार होगा, तो उसका परिणाम क्या होगा? आज भी बुआई के समय पर बीज उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फर्टीलाइजर के लिए सुपर फॉस्फेट मांगने गए, तिलहन और दलहन की फसलों के लिए सुपर फॉस्फेट की जरूरत होती है डीएपी की नहीं, डीएपी इन फसलों के लिए उतनी प्रभावकारी नहीं होती है, लेकिन आज आप किसी भी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी में चले जाएं, वहां आपको सुपर फॉस्फेट की खाद नहीं मिलेगी। ये सारी व्यवस्थाएं, जो सीजन के आने से पहले ही कर ली जानी चाहिए थीं, वे व्यवस्थाएं आज भी नहीं हो सकी हैं। इसलिए मैं आपको आगाह करना चाहता हूँ और आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप कृपा करके हर राज्य से यह पूछें कि उनके पास कम अवधि की फसलों के बीज जो हैं, वे कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं, क्योंकि अब आपको लंबी अवधि की फसलें बोने का समय ही नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आपको संकट से बचना है, तो अब आपको कम अवधि के बीज की जरूरत पड़ेगी। उसके लिए आपने अभी तक व्यवस्था की या नहीं, कुछ पता नहीं। अभी हमारे एक मित्र, पाठक जी जो कह रहे थे, वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त कह रहे थे। एक बड़ा संकट आने वाला है, गांव-गांव में बड़ी भारी तादाद में मवेशी हैं, इन मवेशियों के चारे का क्या होगा? अगर मवेशियों के चारे का प्रबंधन हमने अभी से नहीं किया, तो हम अपने पिछले वर्षों के अनुभव से देख चुके हैं, राजस्थान और गुजरात में जो दशा हुई थी, हमने बहुत कोशिश की कि दूसरे राज्यों से हम ट्रेन से वहां चारा पहुंचा सकें, हमने रैक भी लगाए, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हजारों की तादाद में मवेशी खाने और चारे के अभाव में मरे। यह संकट पैदा हो सकता है। इसके लिए आपको एक वैकल्पिक आपातकालीन योजना तैयार करनी होगी, अन्यथा यह संकट देश

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

के बहुत सारे राज्यों में मवेशियों के सामने खड़ा होगा और अगर मवेशियों पर संकट आया, तो आप सोच लीजिए कि दूध और बाकी चीजों कीमतों पर क्या असर पड़ने वाला है।

श्रीमान्, पीने के पानी के संकट का जिक्र हमारे अन्य साथियों ने किया है, इसलिए मैं उसे दोहराऊँ, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। आज की तारीख में मौसम विभाग और मीडिया के माध्यम से हमारे सामने जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, वे एक ही दिशा में संकेत करते हैं कि पिछले वर्ष या उसके पिछले वर्षों में सामान्य वर्षा के समय हमारे बांधों और तालाबों का जो जल-स्तर होता था, वह आज उससे ¼ है। पिछले वर्षों के इन्हीं महीनों की तुलना में आज यह स्तर ¼ है। यानी, पीने के पानी का संकट उत्पन्न होगा।

श्रीमान्, मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले एक बात का अनुरोध करना है। पहली बात यह कि किसानों की जो राहत राशि है, उसको अगर कहीं आप वितरण करना चाहते हैं या राहत-कार्य खोलना चाहते हैं, तो वहां आपको राज्य सरकारों को इस मामले में विश्वास में लेना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार यहां से सीधे तौर पर यह काम संचालित नहीं कर सकती, इसे राज्य सरकारों को ही संचालित करना होगा। अगर इसमें राज्य सरकारें सहयोग करेंगी, तो निश्चित रूप से इस समस्या के समाधान में आपको सहायता मिल सकती है और अगर उनका सहयोग नहीं मिला तो फिर यह संकट और बढ़ा हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात, रोजगार के संकट पैदा होंगे। जब किसान के पास खेती नहीं होगी, तो उसको कहीं न कहीं से रोटी खाने के लिए काम चाहिए, रोजगार चाहिए। आपको राहत कार्य खोलने पड़ेंगे और ये राहत कार्य आपको कहां पर कितने खोलने पड़ेंगे, किन जिलों में सूखे का प्रभाव सबसे ज्यादा है, इसकी आइडेंटिफिकेशन का काम आपको अभी से शुरू करना होगा। हो सकता है और भगवान करे ऐसा हो जाए कि अगर आने वाले 10-15 दिनों के अंदर अच्छी बारिश हो जाए तो हम इस संकट की बात भूल जाएंगे, लेकिन अगर बारिश नहीं हुई तो हमें तैयारी तो आज से करनी पड़ेगी। अगर आज से तैयारी नहीं हुई, तो ऐन मौके पर आपको फिर यह अवसर नहीं मिल पाएगा और आप उसे संभाल नहीं पाएंगे।

एक और पक्ष है, जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। यही वह मौका होता है जब इस देश के जमाखोर और मुनाफाखोर सबसे ज्यादा फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं और जनता का शोषण करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसमें छोटे-मोटे स्टॉकिस्ट्स का काम नहीं है, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े स्टॉकिस्ट्स गोदामों में अनाज और विभिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुएं भरकर जमाकर लेते हैं। आप कहते तो हैं कि जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी है, मैं उम्मीद भी करता हूँ कि आपका यह कथन सत्य सिद्ध हो, पर अभी तक पिछले एक महीने में जो देखने में आया, उसमें मुझे कहीं छापेमारी होती नहीं दिखी, कहीं किसी बड़े स्टॉकिस्ट के ऊपर कार्रवाई होती नहीं दिखी और इन सब कारणों से आज भी बाजार में जो वायदा ट्रेडिंग चल रही है, वह आज भी फल-फूल रही है और वही सबसे बड़ा शोषण और महंगाई का कारण है। अगर सरकार ने उस पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया तो यह संकट और अधिक बढ़ जाने वाला है, घनीभूत हो जाने वाला है। अब संकोच थोड़ा-सा तोड़िए। चुनाव हो गया, अब वह पांच साल बाद आएगा, इसलिए उनसे जो लेना हो, वह आप बाद में ले लेना, फिलहाल इन लोगों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए वायदा ट्रेडिंग पर अंकुश लगाइए। ये ही ऐसे कुछ उपाय हैं जो किए जाने जरूरी हैं। बाकी शरद पवार जी ने आपको बहुत विस्तार से बताया है, वे कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं और अपने अनुभव के आधार पर उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनसे मैं अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इसे राजनीति का विषय न बनाया जाए। हम सब मिलकर इस संकट से देश को उबारने में परस्पर

सहयोग की भूमिका निभाएंगे। अगर आप इस संकट से जूझने में ईमानदारी से कोशिश करना चाहें तो हम आपको अपनी तरफ से पूरा सहयोग देने को तैयार हैं। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. I would just like to make a small request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have just one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहती थी कि जब सूखा पड़ता है तो सबसे बड़ी बात यह की जाती है कि किसानों का मालिया माफ कर दिया जाता है, जबकि मालिया माफ करना कुछ नहीं होता है। सो इस चीज को भी ध्यान में रखें कि उनके आंसू न पोंछे जाएं, मालिया माफ करके, उनको पूरी तरह से राहत दी जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Thank you. Now, around 12 Members have to speak. Kindly cooperate and stick to the time. The hon. Minister has to reply. Now, I call Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझसे पूर्व भुपेन्द्र जी, माननीय शरद जी और सत्यव्रत जी ने अपने बहुत अच्छे विचार बड़ी संवेदना तथा भावना के साथ रखे हैं। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे आंकड़े दिए, राम गोपाल जी ने संवेदना के साथ बात रखी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रकार के आंकड़े भी दिए कि भारत के किसानों की स्थिति काफी सुधार भी रही है और वे काफी धनी भी हो रहे हैं और उनके अनेक कृषि उत्पादन भारत के बाहर निर्यात भी किए जा रहे हैं। ऐसा मैं देखता भी हूँ, पर यह भी देखता हूँ कि जब मैं लद्दाख के 18 हजार फीट के खरदुंगला दर्रे पर जाता हूँ, तो वहां पर छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार, उड़ीसा और बंगाल के किसान सड़क पर डामर बिछाने का काम कर रहे होते हैं, सड़क बनाने का काम करते होते हैं। ऋण पांच से ऋण बीस के तापमान में, क्योंकि वहां स्थानीय मजदूर कहीं से मिलते नहीं हैं। वे किसान अपनी धरती, अपनी जमीन छोड़कर मजदूरी करने के लिए हजारों किलोमीटर दूर लद्दाख क्यों जाने पर मजबूर होता है? वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का किसान होता है। जब हम दुर्भिक्ष और अकाल की बात करते हैं तो इसका अर्थ होता है बुरा समय, दुष्काल, और यह बुरा समय जब आता है तो अधिकांशतः उन पर आता है जिनको हम किसान कहते हैं, गांव वाले कहते हैं, ग्रामीण कहते हैं, देहाती कहते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, मेरे तमाम आंकड़े हैं। सबसे बड़ी दुख की बात जो है वह यह है कि इस देश में किसान की प्रतिष्ठा समाप्त हो गई है। किसान होना बहुत प्रतिष्ठा तथा समाज में एक अच्छा बड़ा स्थान रखना होता था। अब यह बात मानी नहीं जाती। आप खेती करते हैं, दलहन-तिलहन उगाते हैं, आप गेहूं और जौ उगाते हैं यानी किसानी करते हैं तो उसका अर्थ अब सीधा-सीधा यह हो गया है आप गांव के हैं, देहाती हैं, कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं, कम शिष्टाचार वाले हैं। जितने भी हीनता के बोधक शब्द हैं, वे उस ग्रामीण किसान के साथ जोड़ दिए गए हैं। भारत के किसान अपना हताशा भरा चेहरा लेकर साधारण रूप से ही कहते हैं कि क्या करें साहब, किसान हैं, गरीब हैं। किसान का अर्थ हो गया है पलायन, भुखमरी। किसान का अर्थ हो गया है आत्महत्या। किसान का अर्थ हो गया है कि जब कभी ऐसा दुर्भिक्ष या दुष्काल आए तो बड़ी संख्या में starvation deaths होना। कहना किसान आसान होता है कि भूख से होने वाली मौतें। मैं अभी पिछले हफ्ते राजस्थान में बांदीकुई गया था, वहां के कुछ किसान मुझे मिले, अपने लोग मिले। कहने लगे कि आप संसद में जब किसानों की गरीबी, दुर्दशा पर बात करते हैं तो संसद में आपको शानदार खाना सब्सिडी पर मिलता है, आप उसके आधे से कम खर्च पर खाना खाते हैं और उसके बाद आप किसानों

[श्री तरुण विजय]

और गरीबों की दुर्दशा पर बोलते हैं। आप भी उनमें से एक हैं, जाकर बोलिए। लेकिन क्या किसी को महसूस होता है कि 5 दिन, 7 दिन, 15 दिन खाना न मिले, पानी ठीक से न मिले और तब वह एक-एक सांस छोड़ता हुआ तड़पन के साथ भुखमरी का शिकार होते हुए प्राण छोड़ता है, तो वह starvation death कही जाती है। उस starvation death की वेदना, पीड़ा और उससे उपजने वाले आक्रोश, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख है यह देश आज कितनी संवेदना के साथ महसूस करता है, जिस देश ने इसी पिछली शताब्दी में तीस लाख लोगों को भूख से तड़प-तड़प कर मरते हुए देखा था और वह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा दुर्भिक्ष और बंगाल का सबसे बड़ा अकाल कहा गया था, यह हमारे भारतवर्ष में ही हुआ।

यह हमारे भारतवर्ष में ही हुआ। मेरे पास लोक सभा के रेफरेंस सेक्शन के दिए आंकड़े हैं, जो बताते हैं कि बिहार में उस अकाल की तुलना में बहुत कम 'स्टारवेशन डेथ्स' हुईं, बहुत कम भूख से तड़प-तड़प कर लोगों की मौतें हुईं। गत शती में 30 लाख लोग मरे थे और बिहार में वर्ष 1966-67 में केवल 2300 के करीब लोग स्टारवेशन डेथ यानी भुखमरी से मरे। महोदय, 2300 लोग भुखमरी से मरते हैं और हम कहते हैं कि सरकार ने बड़ा अच्छा कंट्रोल किया! यह किसी सरकार पर टिप्पणी नहीं है, लेकिन इस देश में एक भी व्यक्ति की मौत भुखमरी से क्यों होनी चाहिए? एक भी किसान को परेशान, हताश होकर आत्म-हत्या करने को विवश क्यों होना चाहिए? यहां सरकार अच्छी योजनाएं बनाती है। महोदय, जैसे एक नेशनल रेनफेड एरिया आर्थरिटी बनी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि 2007 में बुंदेलखंड के लिए 1005 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए ताकि जहां कम बारिश होती है, वहां पर लोग जलाशय बना सकें, वाटर बॉडीज बना सकें, सिंचाई के साधन तैयार कर सकें और वहां के किसानों को आकस्मिक समय में, जब अकाल आए, तो उस के लिए तैयार कर सकें। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां 1005 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए, लेकिन पांच सालों में उस में से केवल 179 करोड़ खर्च किए गए। इस के लिए कौन दोषी है? महोदय, बुंदेलखंड वह इलाका है, जहां के किसान 1857 की आजादी की लड़ाई में सब से आगे रहे थे। अंग्रेजों ने उस के लिए इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को सजा दी क्योंकि उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था। वहां उस समय तमाम सरकारी योजनाएं वापस ले ली गयीं। उसके बाद वहां कोई विकास नहीं किया गया। ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी किसानों के क्षेत्र में, आजादी के बाद वर्ष 2007 की क्या स्थिति है? अब तो अंग्रेजों का नहीं हमारा राज है, लेकिन वहां उनके लिए भी खर्च नहीं किया गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस संगठन की अध्यक्षा का यह बयान है कि बुंदेलखंड में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में, सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में सबसे कम खर्च किया गया। यह भारत के उस किसान के क्षेत्र की स्थिति हम ने बना दी है, जिस के लिए हम कहें कि अगर भारत के शब्द जिंदा हैं, भारत के अक्षर जिंदा है, भारत की भाषा जिन्दा है, तो वह उस किसान के घर में जिंदा है। यहां शहर कंक्रीट के जंगल में तो भाषा विकृत हो रही है। अगर देश की वेशभूषा जिंदा है, तो किसान के गांव में जिंदा है, अगर देश की भोजन शैली जिंदा है, तो वह किसान के क्षेत्र में जिंदा है। अगर देश के त्यौहार जिंदा है, तो आधा-पेट भरे हमारे देश के किसान की वजह से जिंदा है, जो हमारे देश के रीति-रिवाज, परम्परा और त्यौहारों को उत्साह के साथ मनाता है जिसे शहर के लोग उस उत्साह से नहीं मानते हैं। लेकिन उस किसान के लिए हम ने क्या किया? हम ने यह किया कि आज अगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सब से ज्यादा ड्रॉप-आउट रेट है, तो वह किसान के बच्चों का है। अगर कहीं सब से कम अच्छे विद्यालय हैं, तो वह किसानों के गांवों में हैं। आज किसान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र केवल पलायन, भुखमरी से मृत्यु, आत्म-हत्या व बच्चों व महिलाओं के शोषण के लिए जाने जाते हैं।

महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड से आता हूं। हमारा समूचा किसानों का क्षेत्र, जो कि तिब्बत व चीन की सीमा से लगा हुआ है, आज खाली हो गया है। वहां से उनका पलायन हो गया है क्योंकि वहां पर

डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, संचार के साधन नहीं हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं और किसी तरह की आकस्मिक सेवाएं नहीं हैं। अगर आज हमारे उस गढ़वाल व कुमाऊं क्षेत्र के लोग बीमार हो जाते हैं, तो वहां के लोगों को 65 किलोमीटर, 32 किलोमीटर, 22 किलोमीटर तक चारपाई पर मरीज को डालकर निकटतम अस्पताल तक लाने की मजबूरी होती है। महोदय, ये कौन लोग हैं? ये वही किसान हैं, जो खेती करते हैं और खेती करने के कारण सब से ज्यादा हमारी उपेक्षा का शिकार बनते हैं क्योंकि वहां यदि अधिक किया जाए तो उस का रिटर्न नहीं है, वहां से नेताओं को राजनीतिक फायदा नहीं होता है, अफसरों को वहां जाने में दिलचस्पी नहीं होती है। और बाकी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कहां रहेगा? उन क्षेत्रों रहेगा, घनीभूत होता रहेगा, जहां पहले से सुविधाएं हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र के बहुत बड़े नेता, भगवान की कृपा से वे बचे, हेलीकॉप्टर में दुर्घटना हो गई, कहां गए? दिल्ली के एम्स (AIIMS) में आए। क्यों? क्योंकि हमारे क्षेत्र में अच्छे अस्पताल नहीं हैं। यहां किसान हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं, वहां क्या है? नक्सलवादी हैं, माओवादी हैं, आतंकवाद है, इन्सर्जेंट एक्टिविटीज हैं। देश के जनजातीय लोग सबसे बड़े किसान होते हैं। देश में 98 प्रतिशत आतंकवाद, Sir, 98 per cent of terrorism, insurgency and violent activities are concentrated only in areas inhabited by 8 per cent of tribal farmers. Why? जो 8 प्रतिशत भारत के जनजातीय लोग किसान हैं, उनके क्षेत्र में हिंदुस्तान का समूचा 98 प्रतिशत आतंकवाद, विद्रोही गतिविधियां और हिंसक गतिविधियां हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि उन लोगों को हम अपने समान प्रतिष्ठा का नागरिक नहीं मानते। उनके क्षेत्र में क्या करते हैं? हम मॉल्स बनाएंगे, हम बड़े-बड़े सिनेप्लेक्सेस बनाएंगे, हम बड़े-बड़े कंक्रीट के जंगल बनाएंगे। उनकी जमीन लेकर हम उनको पैसा देते हैं, उनकी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को बरबाद कर देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस परिस्थिति में हम सभी को राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर एक बात तय करनी चाहिए कि इस देश में शहर के विद्यालयों से, विश्वविद्यालयों से डिग्री लेकर वे लोग गांव में वापस जाकर खेती करने में अपनी ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठा समझें। हमारे लिए जलाशयों की स्थिति, वाटर बॉडीज की स्थिति, नहरों की स्थिति उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण होनी चाहिए, जितने हवाई अड्डे बनाने या जितने बड़-बड़े भवन या हाईवेज बनाने में है। जब तक देश में विकास का केन्द्र बिन्दु किसान और खेती नहीं बनेगा, तब तक हमारी ये तमाम चर्चाएं और तमाम सब्सिडी का खाना खाकर यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करना निरर्थक ही साबित होगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as we all know, a drought like situation has developed in many provinces of our country. The prediction is that we are facing a below average monsoon this year. Common people in rural areas are already suffering. As a result there is every possibility that production of food crops will suffer to a great extent. Naturally, water and power sectors also will be affected. Cashing on this situation, hoarding of essential food grains has already started. Prices are rising at a rapid speed. Our agriculture in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha has severely affected. Farmers could not undertake farming in lakhs of hectares of farmland in many provinces. In this situation, we want the Government to take adequate measures to fight this situation. Common people and our farmers should not suffer. I would like to mention a few measures which the Government should take to tackle the situation. Firstly, proper seed subsidy should be given to the farmers of drought-affected areas. Crop loan should be

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

given to the farmers and the help should reach the affected areas and proper hands. Hoarding and price rise should be controlled and checked very strictly. सर, ड्राउट-लाइक सिचुएशन में जो सबसे ज्यादा सफर करते हैं, वे हैं गाबादी पशु, बंगला भाषा में उन्हें "गाबादी पशु" बोलते हैं, the cattle. हमारा जो लास्ट एक्सपीरिऐंस है, उसमें हमने देखा कि किस तरह से कैटल सफर करते हैं, उनको खाना नहीं मिलता है, पानी नहीं मिलता है और किस तरह से वे मरते हैं, very helplessly. तो हम चाहते हैं कि अभी जब एक ड्राउट-लाइक सिचुएशन डेवलप हुई है, we should make proper arrangements for cattle which are helping us in many ways. कई सांसदों ने यह कहा कि वाटर की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम होती है। So, there should be proper management for distribution of food and water, and this should be planned right now. अभी से उसकी प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए। My State, West Bengal, also faces poor rainfall in the beginning of the season. But our Government's Agriculture and Irrigation Management System has tackled the situation to a great extent. Our hon. Chief Minister, hon. Mamta Banerjee, has taken steps to control the price rise as well as hoardings. I want to tell you, Sir, one thing that when the new Government of TMC came into power in West Bengal, hon. Mamata Banerjee introduced a project. Its name in Bengali is 'जल धरो जल भरो' यानी 'collect rainwater and use it'. This project has been very much successful in West Bengal and it has helped our farmers, our villagers, in irrigation and many other things. I would suggest that a proper study should be made of this project of hon. Mamata Banerjee. 'जल धरो and जल भरो'। These are all short-term measures. I want to finish with one suggestion by way of a long-term measure. I Deforestation in our country is going on at a rapid pace. We should put a check to these things. arrange for planting of more trees and take care of our *pariyavaran*. In that way, think, in future, we can tackle this kind of drought situation effectively. Thank you very much.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो ड्राउट पर चर्चा हो रही है, मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले हमारे बहुत ही काबिल और महान सज्जनों ने इससे बहुत से फिर्स दे दिए हैं। आई.एम.डी. की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हमारी कंट्री में अभी तक 81 परसेंट ड्राउट है। इसके मुताबिक जो हमारे फूडग्रेन्स हैं, इस बात की भी संभावना है कि वे पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल कम होंगे। मैं इस पर ज्यादा लंबी बात नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि मुझसे पहले कई सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। मैं सिर्फ थोड़े टाइम में आपको सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि अब तुरंत हमें क्या करना चाहिए। एक तो लांग टर्म पॉलिसी है कि जब बार-बार, दो-तीन साल के बाद ड्राउट का सर्कल आता है, तो उससे कैसे हमें किसान को बचाना है, देश को बचाना है, लेकिन अब जो ड्राउट आ चुका है, इससे किसान और देश को कैसे बचाना है? तो मैं आपके ज़रिए गवर्नमेंट को सजेस्ट करता हूँ कि सबसे पहले फार्मर को ड्राउट का जो कम्पन्सेशन देना है, वह बाद में नहीं, अभी दीजिए ताकि अगर उसे इरिगेशन की जरूरत हो, डीजल की जरूरत हो, पावर की जरूरत हो और सीड की जरूरत हो, तो उसके लिए वह उसे खर्च कर सके। दूसरी चीज यह है कि उसको अब जो मुआवज़ा देंगे, अगले दिनों में बारिश हो जाएगी, तब वह उसके काम आएगा। तो मेरा पहला प्वाइंट यह है कि ड्राउट का जो कम्पन्सेशन देना है, वह स्टेट्स को अभी देना चाहिए ताकि स्टेट्स उसको किसानों में बांट सके। दूसरा यह है कि उन्होंने जो पहले लोन लिया था, उसको लांग टर्म पॉलिसी में चेंज करना चाहिए, श्री ईयर और फाइव ईयर में। और तीसरा है कि लोन पर जो इंटरेस्ट है, वह माफ होना चाहिए क्योंकि ड्राउट आ गया, ऐसी

स्थिति में किसान का कोई कसूर नहीं है। इस प्रकार ये जो इमिजिएट मेज़र्स हैं, वे सरकार को लेने चाहिए और आने वाले समय में उन्हें कैसे बचाना है, यह देखना जरूरी है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि हमारी कंट्री का 40 परसेंट रकबा इरीगेटेड है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग पंजाब को सबसे अच्छा कहते हैं। सब देश के लोगों में, दुनिया में यह कही जाती है, लेकिन पंजाब में जो कैनाल वॉटर है, वह केवल 17 परसेंट है और 83 परसेंट ग्राउंड वाटर है। ग्राउंड वाटर को निकालने के लिए एक तो किसान अपना सरमाया खत्म कर रहा है, नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज़ को खत्म कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर उसे पॉवर और डीज़ल ज्यादा बरतना पड़ेगा। इसलिए चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, पंजाब हो, यूपी का पार्ट हो, हरियाणा हो, दिल्ली हो, जहां भी नीचे से किसान पानी निकालता है, वहां पर गवर्नमेंट को उसे कम्पनसेट करना चाहिए क्योंकि देश में अनाज की जो कमी आ रही है, उसको वह किसान ही पूरा करेगा। आप देखिए कि आगे आने वाले समय में जो हमारी आबादी है, वह कितनी इन्क्रीज़ हो रही है। सन् 2050 में हमारी आबादी जहां चली जाएगी, उसके लिए अब से डबल अनाज की जरूरत हमें पड़ेगी। आज लैंड खत्म हो रही है, इरिगेशन के साधन ज्यादा बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं, जो ग्राउंड वाटर है, वह डिप्लीट हो रहा है, कैनाल वाटर भी डाउन आ रहा है। हमारी 85 परसेंट रवायत जो है, आईएमडी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उसकी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी 24 परसेंट है। पिछले साल वह 29 परसेंट थी। जो लाइव स्टोरेज थी, वह भी डाउन आ गयी है। जो हमारे डैम हैं, उनमें भी पानी कम आ रहा है। जो सदरन पार्ट है, वे हर समय आइस पर निर्भर नहीं करते। हमारी जो हिमालयन रेंज है, वहां आइस कम हो रही है। इसलिए जो होल ऑफ कंट्री है, उसमें फ्यूचर के लिए प्रॉब्लम आ रही है। उसको कैसे बचाना है, यह लांग टर्म पॉलिसी है। सर, टाइम कम है, नहीं तो मैं उसके बारे में भी सजेस्ट करना चाहता था कि आज देश का क्या हाल हो रहा है। जो वॉटर के रिसोर्सेज़ हैं, वे कितने डिप्लीट हो रहे हैं। आज प्रॉब्लम है यह कि जो सबसे अच्छा राज्य है, पंजाब, जिसको पांच-आब, land of five rivers कहा जाता था, वहां पर पीने का पानी नहीं है। आज वहां एक इंच धरती में भी जो ग्राउंड वॉटर है, वह पीने के काबिल नहीं है, हम सारा आरओ का वॉटर बरत रहे हैं या कैनाल वॉटर जो आता है, उसको आरओ के जरिए बरतते हैं। आज वह भी पॉल्यूट हो चुका है। इसलिए आज जो हालात हैं, ऐसे हालात में ड्राउट को कैसे कंट्रोल करना है, उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा किसान है, उस पर हम सबसे ज्यादा निर्भर करते हैं। सर, यहां मैं यह फिगर भी देना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के बारे में एक भुलेखा है कि पंजाब के लोग बहुत अमीर हैं। 44 परसेंट जो हमारा किसान है, उसके पास सिर्फ 2 एकड़ लैंड है। इसीलिए यह प्रॉब्लम आ रही है कि कोई ईरान जा रहा है, कोई इराक जा रहा है, कोई दुबई जा रहा है। कौन अपना घर छोड़कर जाता है? जब प्रॉब्लम आती है, रोटी की प्रॉब्लम आती है, तब लोग अपना घर छोड़ते हैं। इसलिए यह जो दो एकड़, चार एकड़ वाले फार्मर्स हैं, वे कहां से खाएंगे? जब इस तरह से ड्राउट आएगा तो वे किसान कहां से बिजली बरतेंगे, कहां से पानी बरतेंगे? लेकिन वे बरतेंगे, क्योंकि हमारा किसान घरवाली के गहने बेचकर भी क्रॉप को सिरे चढ़ाता है। दूसरी ओर हम क्या कहते हैं कि जहां क्रॉप नहीं हुई, वहां तो मुआवजा दे दो, जहां हुई है, वहां इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। पहले हमारे साथ जो इस तरह का व्यवहार होता रहा है, वह विदकरा होता रहा है। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट को यह सजेसन देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स में, जो किसान इस ड्राउट के समय में ज्यादा फसल पैदा करेगा, उसको भी मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि वह भी देश के लिए पैदा कर रहा है, अपने लिए नहीं कर रहा है। अगर वहां भी अनाज नहीं होगा और दूसरी जगह सूखा पड़ जाएगा तो दोनों तरफ प्रॉब्लम हो जाएगी। दूसरा मेजर प्वाइंट यह है कि ड्राउट में केवल फूड ग्रेन ही नहीं, चारे की भी प्रॉब्लम आएगी। पहले पंजाब में हमारे यहां चारा और दूध बेचना गलत माना जाता था हमारे यहां दूध बेचने को ऐसा समझते थे जैसे पुत को बेच दिया। दूध बेच दिया यानी पुत को बेच दिया-अब वह भी बिकने लग गया।

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

गरीबी के कारण किसान स्मॉल फार्मर हो गया, दो एकड़ में आ गया। इसी प्रकार कभी भी हमारा किसान चारा नहीं बेचता था, वह दूसरे को दे देता था। वह कहता था कि चारा नहीं बेचेंगे, यह तो पाप है। जहां पहले राजस्थान तक हमारा चारा जाता था, अब हमारा चारा वे वहां बरतने लग गए, जहां बिजली पैदा करने लग गए हैं। इसलिए वह प्रॉब्लम भी आ गयी है। अब कंट्री में चारे की भी प्रॉब्लम आएगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले वह यहां से कम्पनसेट हो जाता था। अब उन स्टेट्स के लिए, सदरन स्टेट्स के लिए यह प्रॉब्लम आएगी। इसके बारे में भी पहले से सोचना चाहिए। इसी तरह से अगर किसान का कैटल चला गया, तो उसका सब कुछ चला गया। वह कैटल और खेती दोनों पर ही निर्भर है। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से विनती करूंगा और यह सजेस्ट करूंगा कि इसके लिए पहले अरेंजमेंट्स के लिए इनके पास सारे फिगर्स हैं, उसके लिए मैं आपका समय नहीं लूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूखे के संकट पर आज दिन भर बहुत चर्चा हुई है और चर्चा का सार यही है कि जिन प्रदेशों में आज सूखे की स्थिति बन चुकी है, जहां वर्षा औसत से बहुत कम हुई है, उन प्रदेशों में आने वाले समय में क्या स्थिति होगी, उस पर हमें आज से ही विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने इस बात के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में जहां 134.70 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन खेती की है, वहां मात्र 8.43 लाख हैक्टेयर में ही बुवाई हुई है। गुजरात में जहां पर 86.8 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन खेती की है, वहां मात्र 12.8 लाख हैक्टेयर में ही बुवाई हुई है। गुजरात की जो जानकारी मिली है उसके अनुसार कम से कम 203 गांव भीषण सूखे की चपेट में हैं। कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र का वाटर लेवल बहुत ही नीचे जा चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश में खरीफ की फसल की केवल 10 प्रतिशत बुवाई हुई है, हालांकि राज्य सरकार ने 40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि "फार्म स्कीम" के अंतर्गत किसानों को उपलब्ध कराने की मंजूरी दी है। अगर हम एक-एक प्रांत की स्थिति को देखें, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी आपको तो मालूम है, राजस्थान के ईस्टर्न पार्ट में 67 परसेंट और वैस्टर्न पार्ट में 52 परसेंट सूखे की स्थिति है, sowing has covered only 10 per cent of the total targeted area of 1.56 lakh hectares. इसके मात्र 10 प्रतिशत में ही अभी धान की बुवाई हुई है। पंजाब और हरियाणा सिंचित प्रदेश कहलाये जाते हैं, वहां पर भी खरीफ फसल की बुवाई पिछले साल की तुलना में इस बार भी कम हुई है। मैं आपको यह इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि आपके पास इसकी पूरी जानकारी होगी। ओडिशा की भी ऐसी ही स्थिति है। ओडिशा धान का उत्पादन करने वाला बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश रहा है। वहां पर भी सूखे का संकट है। छत्तीसगढ़ में, Kharif crop has been planted in 40 per cent of the total targeted area. So far, the State has received only 1/3rd of rainfall. छत्तीसगढ़ में केवल 40 परसेंट खरीफ फसल की बुवाई हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां की सरकार ने सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए जो योजना बनाई है, उस पर काम चल रहा है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में, jute cultivation suffered due to heat spell in April-May and delay in rain. पानी की कमी के कारण जूट का जितना cultivation होता था, वह भारी गर्मी के कारण बहुत कम हुआ है।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जो सूखे की स्थिति है, उसके अनुसार वहां पर मात्र deficit of 25 per cent so far. About Karnataka, Karnataka is the most affected, where about 19.5 lakh hectares of land has been hit by drought-like conditions. Kerala, which is not a major producing State, the rainfall deficit has been to the tune of 31 per cent. In Tamil Nadu,

the rainfall so far has been normal. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the rainfall deficit is about 60 per cent, so far. The State Governments have drawn up contingency plans.

देश के इन राज्यों की यह स्थिति आज के अनुसार है, लेकिन मेटरालोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने इस बात की आशा जगाई है और कहा है कि हमें उम्मीद है कि जुलाई और अगस्त में काफी अच्छी वर्षा होगी और आज देश के अन्य राज्यों में जो सूखे की स्थिति है, वह कम होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो मिनट और लगेंगे। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार हरेक राज्य सरकार को इस बात का निर्देश दे कि वह कंटिजेंसी प्लान बनाए। कंटिजेंसी प्लान अर्थात् लोगों को बराबर मजदूरी मिले। मजदूरी के साथ उनको अच्छे काम भी मिलें। चाहे सिंचाई के क्षेत्र का काम हो, चाहे सड़क बनाने का काम हो या डैम बनाने का काम हो, इन कामों में मजदूरों को काम मिलने की काफी संभावना हो सकती है। जब सूखा पड़ता है, तो होता यह है कि उस प्रदेश से लोग पलायन करना शुरू कर देते हैं, वहां से दूसरे प्रदेश में जाने की स्थिति पैदा होती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप राज्य सरकारों को समुचित निर्देश देंगे और जो खाद्यान्न का संकट उत्पन्न होगा, उस संकट से भी लोगों का उबारने की जरूरत है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात पर गौर करेंगे और इसके अनुसार हर राज्य सरकार को निर्देश देंगे, ताकि राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्य में इस कंटिजेंसी प्लान के अंतर्गत जहां जरूरत हो, वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार को भी आर्थिक मदद देनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है, एक बहुत सार्थक चर्चा हुई है। सभी सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने एक्सपीरिएंस के हिसाब से माननीय मंत्री को जो सजेशन दिए हैं, इनका एक सार्थक रिजल्ट आएगा, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है। मैं अपनी बात अपने पंजाब प्रदेश से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। जब भी देश में ऐसी कोई ऐसी स्थिति आई है, तो पंजाब ने हमेशा यह कोशिश की है कि किसान सूखे से बच जाए। इसके लिए एक बहुत अच्छी योजना बनाई है कि किसान के लिए फ्री बिजली हो। इस योजना का हमारे ऊपर खर्चा भी पड़ रहा है। जब ड्राउट की स्थिति आती है, तो पंजाब का किसान सरकार की मदद से अपना ट्यूबवेल चला कर, अपनी फसल बोने का काम करता है। इसमें किसान को यह मुश्किल आती है कि जब बारिश नहीं होती, तो जमीन का पानी नीचे चले जाने के कारण, उसको ट्यूबवेल को और नीचे करना पड़ता है। इसमें जो खर्चा आता है, वह इसके वश की बात नहीं है। माननीय भुंडर साहब ने जो बात कही है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान दें और जो सरकारें अपने किसान को इस ढंग से बचाने की कोशिश करती हैं, उनको कोई न कोई राहत जरूर दें। अगर सूखा पड़ता है तो एक बड़ी विचित्र सिचुएशन पैदा हो जाती है। जो किसान लोगों का पेट भरता है, उसी किसान को सूखा पड़ने की वजह से मांगने का काम करना पड़ता है। जब सूखा पड़ता है तो बाहरी प्रदेशों से जो बाहरी प्रदेशों से जो लेबर आनी होती है, उस लेबर का आना बंद हो जाता है। जैसे पंजाब का किसान है, वह पैदावार करने के लिए तैयार है, अपने सोर्स बरतने के लिए भी तैयार है, लेकिन जब सूखे का वातावरण बनता है, तो बाहर से लेबर न आने की वजह से उसके लिए दुविधा खड़ी हो जाती है। सर, यह साइकल है कि चारा नहीं होगा तो दूध नहीं होगा, दूध नहीं होगा, तो दूध से बनने वाले जो भी प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनकी भी कमी हो जाएगी, जिसका सीधा संपर्क महंगाई से हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सूखा एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिसके कारण देश की इकॉनॉमी को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। ऐसी योजनाएं बननी चाहिए कि जिन प्रदेशों में, जहां पर बार-बार सूखा पड़ता है, सरकार उनको अंकित करके, रैक्टिफाई करके उनकी क्या मदद कर सकती है, इसके बारे में सोचे। फसल की कमी न हो, सूखा न हो और किसान के ऊपर बोझ न पड़े, इसके लिए सरकार को एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनानी पड़ेगी।

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

चेयरमैन सर, एक दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जो नदियां, नालें या नहरें हैं, उनका समय पर रिपेयर न होना एक समस्या है। जब पानी आता है, तो कई बार रिपेयर न होने के कारण, जो पानी किसानों को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाता है। मुझे सदन को बताते हुए इस बात की खुशी है कि जब माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ था, तो उसमें किसानों के मुद्दे को लेकर हमारी सरकार ने बहुत अच्छी योजनाएं बनाई थीं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए सरकार जितनी भी टेक्नोलॉजीज हैं, उनको यूज करे। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि जो योजनाएं अनाउंस हुई हैं, उनके ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू होगा। जैसे "एग्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर" योजना है, सरकार ने उस पर बहुत स्ट्रेस दिया है। इसके लिए सरकार ने एग्रो टेक्नोलॉजी को इंटीग्रेट करके किसान की मदद करने का जो फैसला लिया है, वह एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है।

एक विषय, जो बार-बार आया है, वह यह है कि किसान के लिए पानी एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट फैक्टर है। यह एक सच्चाई है। उसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने नेशनल लेवल पर "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई" का प्रावधान किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उस पर भी बहुत जल्दी काम शुरू करेगी।

एक नारा, जो हमने बार-बार दिया है, वह है "हर खेत को पानी"। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी समस्याएं आज यहां डिस्कस हुई हैं, वे समस्याएं ज्यादा इसलिए हैं क्योंकि किसान को समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता है। अगर परमात्मा खुश है और बारिश टाइम पर हो गई तो पानी मिल जाएगा, नहीं तो हमें जमीन या नहरों से पानी निकालकर उसके खेतों को देना पड़ेगा। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की हर खेत को पानी देने की जो कमिटमेंट है, उसके लिए बहुत जल्दी इन सभी योजनाओं पर काम होगा। इससे हमारे किसानों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी। "पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप", अर्थात् पानी की एक-एक बूंद बचाने का हमारा जो नारा है, योजना है, उसका फायदा हमारा किसान उठाएगा। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को इस पर बहुत काम करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने जितनी योजनाएं सोची हैं और हाउस में जिस ढंग से आज यह चर्चा हुई है, वह उपयुक्त है।

सभी लोग इस बात पर सहमत होंगे कि हमारे किसान के लिए यह जो ड्राउट की सिचुएशन है, यह एक ऐसी बीमारी है, जिसके इलाज के लिए सरकार को शायद बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार वचनबद्ध है। हमें इन योजनाओं को जल्दी और समय पर लागू करने के बारे में भी सोचना होगा ताकि किसान को उसका बेनिफिट समय पर मिले।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसा कि मैंने पंजाब का उदाहरण दिया है कि हम बिजली फ्री देकर अपने किसान को इस सिचुएशन से निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो पंजाब जैसे ही कुछ अन्य राज्य भी हैं, जहां पर किसान को फ्री बिजली दी जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस स्थिति में उन राज्यों की ओर किसान की मदद करना एक बहुत ही जरूरी कदम होगा। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए एक बार फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि जो योजनाएं हमने सोची हैं और लोगों से कही हैं, आप उनके ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू करके किसान को पूरा लाभ दें। मैं इस विश्वास के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you very much, Sir. Across the country we have this problem of drought because of the failure of the monsoon. But I would particularly like to talk about Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh the rainfall is

almost only 60 per cent. It is what that has been declared so far. Crops like paddy, groundnut and many others have been sown in less than 25 per cent area. As everyone know, Southwest monsoon is very crucial because 60 per cent of the cultivable land is rain-fed across the country. The drought situation in all the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh is looming large with a deficit rainfall which has been recorded in all these districts. The predictions of weathermen for July and August are by no means encouraging. It is already too much delayed. There seems to be no hope for the *Kharif* crop unless the monsoon becomes vigorous in July and August. But it looks unlikely. The water levels in all the reservoirs are going down alarmingly and the Nagarjunasagar is almost touching the dead storage point. There is no remedy for that. The position in the Krishna delta to which water is released from Prakasam barrage at Vijayawada is quite hopeless this year. Only 6 tmc ft. water has been allocated so far to the delta for drinking water purposes. To make the matters worse the water level in the Godavari delta also is drastically reduced in this year, as a result both the East and West Godavari districts are likely to face a huge water shortage. I, therefore, request the Government to kindly draw up the contingency plans to save crops and provide adequate financial assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh which is already facing a huge financial problem. As it cascaded in the past, except in 81 *mandals* of Andhra Pradesh, all were reported to be as drought affected areas. There is huge pendency at the SLBC level. Requests have been made for re-scheduling of farmers loans. We request that it should also be expedited. A total of 13,754 and 11,772 suicides were reported in 2012 and 2013 respectively which is also very alarming. According to the NCRB report, the instances of farmers' suicide have been continuing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I request the Government of India to lay special emphasis on resolving these issues, Sir. In the past for whatever reasons, there was a huge neglect of farming and agricultural community. So, I request once again that at least the new Government, the NDA Government takes special interest to help farmers. I am very hopeful that the NDA Government would do so. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Chowdaryji, It is very interesting to listen to you speaking in a calm and good atmosphere. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I am a changed person, Sir, 'new Chowdary'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): He is an Unattached Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does he represent DMK (K), DMK (S), DMK (A) or DMK (R), DMK (Ramalingam)? I want to know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... DMK (R) means DMK (Ramalingam). I seek a clarification on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may give a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

5.00 P.M.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Today I am speaking as a Rajya Sabha Member. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in 1972 the Irrigation Commission had identified 67 districts as drought prone. In 1976 the National Commission for Agriculture identified 74 districts. Now the Minister is giving a statement outside in newspapers that this year we are going to have 500 districts under drought. This is not a new thing. In the 18th century, our country faced drought for 9 years; in the 19th century, for 12 years; and, in the 20th century, for 11 years. So, it is a continuous process. Today, in this House, I want to speak from the core of my heart. So, I want to speak in Tamil.

*People's representatives, both in this August House and in the legislative assemblies of States, participate in the discussion about drought. This is an usual phenomena. My Hon'ble Colleagues Mr. Jayaram Ramesh, and Mr. Sharad Pawar, the former Union Minister of Agriculture, discussed many points here. Their objectives and thoughts are good. The people in the incumbent Government also have good objectives. But in order to implement all these good objectives, the Ministry of Agriculture has to be given due importance. I such importance is given to the Ministry of Agriculture, the portfolio of agricultural Ministry should have been under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. Or else, Mr. Rajnath Singh, the Minister of Home Affairs, should take additional charge of the Ministry of Agriculture. Or else, Mr. Arun Jaitley, the Minister of Finance, should take additional charge of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In Tirukkural, the great literature of Tamil, it is said,

Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live :

The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they give (Couplet No. 1033)

It means, 'they alone live who live by agriculture; all others are living a cringing, dependent life.'

But today, none is following the peasants. Instead, the peasants are running after others for their survival. We are in a position to depend on the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for all the schemes. I have already mentioned in this House that there should be an exclusive budget for agriculture, as is done in the case of Railways. When a Government initiates an exclusive budget for agriculture, only then will agriculture flourish.

If the Government is really concerned about the development of agriculture, there has to be exclusive budget for agriculture. We pay attention to protect heritage sites. We pay attention to protect temples. It is mentioned about the protection of Rameshwaram temple. Importance is given to the protection of temples as it is believed that culture is preserved in temples.

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

But, had they protected agriculture? Had they protected the water bodies of India? Had they protected the lakes? Many schemes were planned for full utilization of all water bodies of India. Had they been implemented? If they have implemented those schemes, the rivers would have been interlinked. Last year, Mr. P. Chidambaram was the Minister of Finance. When he presented the budget last year, I told that it was not impossible to interlink rivers. When it is possible to give Samsung and iPhone mobile phone sets in the hands of ordinary labourers, it is possible to interlink rivers also. It is possible to protect the farmers. I raise the same issue now. If we do not pay proper attention to agriculture, the same situation will continue after ten years also. Otherwise, some other person will raise the same issue in this House after ten years also.

Ours is an agricultural country. Our Governments, whether it is the Central Government or the State Governments, should initiate many schemes for protection of agriculture. In the budget, 80% of the amount should be allocated to agriculture continuously for five years. Only then will the problems be solved. If other professions are forgotten by the professionals, we can manage. But, if farmers forget agriculture, what will we do? Who can provide food to hundred crore people of India? None can provide. There is no such country in the world to provide food to all Indians. It is our farmers who can provide food to India. It is your responsibility to protect the farmers. We have to formulate long term plan. We should have an exclusive budget for agriculture. That is the measure to solve all problems with respect to agriculture. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I did not get the answer for my question.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The display board mentions Party's name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as our record goes, it is like that. It is for them to give the intimation if there is a change. Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है।

सर, अभी तक मैं कम-से-कम पांच से छः अकाल देख चुका हूँ। उनमें मैंने काफी काम भी किया है, खास कर के अकाल राहत के जो काम हैं, उनमें मजदूरों को पूरा पैसा मिले, उस पैसे में कोई घपला न हो और काम चालू हो। गुजरात के जो डेज़र्ट के इलाके हैं, जो मेरी पुरानी कांस्टीचुएंसी के इलाके हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : One second. It is already five o'clock. We will complete it today. So, may be, we will sit for one hour more. Do you agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We can finish it today and the reply can be the next day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister is here, he can reply also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

No, that is up to the Minister. But, anyhow, we will complete it. We will sit. Okay. Thank you.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : गुजरात-राजस्थान, गुजरात-मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात-महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात से लगे हुए दूसरे राज्यों के आदिवासी इलाकों के अन्दर अकाल में किसानों की क्या स्थिति होती है, उस तक ही मैं अपनी बात सीमित रखूंगा और सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि क्या-क्या स्टेप्स उसे लेने चाहिए।

सर, मेरी सबसे पहली बात यह है कि चूंकि हिली रीजन में नीचे के इलाके में डैम बांधे जाते हैं और इस इलाके में इरिगेशन की फेसिलिटीज़ नहीं होती हैं, इसकी वजह से अगर वहां के किसान अपनी फसल बारिश में नहीं उगा सकते, तो वहां पूरी स्टार्वेशन की स्थिति होती है और उनकी परचेजिंग पॉवर बहुत ही कम हो जाती है। मैं तरुण विजय जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। शायद अभी वे बिजी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं आपका भाषण सुन रहा था और मैं आपके साथ सहमत हूँ। मेरी आपसे सिर्फ इतनी ही विनती है कि आपकी पार्टी का जिन राज्यों में शासन है, जैसे-गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड वगैरह, कहीं उन राज्यों में स्टार्वेशन डेथ न हो। इसके लिए वहां एन.आर.ई.जी.ए. के अंतर्गत पूरे-पूरे काम चलाए जाएं, लोगों को पूरी-पूरी तनखाह मिल जाए और उनकी परचेजिंग पॉवर बरकरार रखी जाए, जिससे वे धान खरीद सकें और वहां भूखमरी की स्थिति पैदा न हो। अगर कहीं कोई आदमी भूख से मर भी जाए, तो मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन में ऐसा न आए कि यह आदमी भूख से नहीं मरा है बल्कि यह दूसरी किसी बाबत से मरा है, क्योंकि अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन द्वारा एक भी स्टार्वेशन डेथ मान ली जाए तो उसके ऊपर क्रिमिनल केस हो सकता है। इससे बाइ एण्ड लार्ज किसी भी स्टेट में जो स्टार्वेशन डेथ होती है, उसका पोस्टमॉर्टम के बाद कभी सर्टिफाई नहीं किया जाता है कि यह डेथ स्टार्वेशन से हुई है। उसका सबसे अच्छा नजरिया यही है कि इसके लिए काम शुरू किया जाए, काम बड़े पैमाने पर हो, उनको पूरे पैसे मिलें और उनकी परचेजिंग पॉवर वैसी की वैसी ही रहे। उनको और भी ज्यादा रिलीफ देने के लिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि जिन राज्यों ने यह सोच कर फूड सेक्यूरिटी ऐक्ट पर अमल नहीं किया है कि केन्द्र की यूपीए सरकार यह योजना लाई है और अगर हम इस पर अमल करेंगे, तो लोग शायद कांग्रेस को वोट दे देंगे, इसलिए इस पर अमल चुनाव के बाद किया जाए, मेरी आपसे विनती है, क्योंकि अब आप सत्ता में आ गए हैं, कि जिन राज्यों ने इस पर अमल नहीं किया है, जैसे गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, आप जरा इन राज्यों में इस पर अमल करवाइए, जिससे वहां लोगों को एक रुपए किलो मोटा अनाज, दो रुपए किलो गेहूं और तीन रुपए किलो चावल मिल सके, जिससे उनका जो माल-न्यूट्रिशन का लेवल है, वह और न बढ़े, बल्कि उसी लेवल पर बना रहे, क्योंकि इन इलाकों में उनकी सेहत के ऊपर इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर पड़ता है। यह मैंने सालों से देखा है, क्योंकि न्यूट्रिशन के मामले में आपके जो क्राइटिरियाज हैं, वे इस प्रकार के हैं कि उनको जितनी तनखाह या जितना पैसा रोजमर्रा पर मिलता है, उनसे उनकी पूरी फैमली का गुजारा नहीं होता है और वे क्रॉनिक स्टार्वेशन की स्थिति में आ जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: भूख का कोई प्रदेश नहीं, भूख की कोई राजनीति नहीं, जहां भी भूख है, हम और आप मिलकर उसका समाधान करने का काम करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, मेरी तो इनसे इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे अपना influence उन सरकारों के ऊपर करें और इस पर अमल करवाएं।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि इस पूरे इलाके में ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की बहुत दिक्कत है। इसके लिए या तो आप उन इलाकों में नहरों से पानी पहुंचाए या फिर पानी के लिए कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था कीजिए। हमारे यहां गुजरात मॉडल में ऐसा हुआ कि अभी तक सबसे ज्यादा पानी टैंकों से पहुंचाया गया है। आज भी बहुत इलाकों में, जैसे सौराष्ट्र इलाके में, कच्छ इलाके में, नॉर्थ गुजरात में, राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, सांचोड़ जिलों से सटे जो गुजरात के इलाके हैं, वहां पर टैंकों के द्वारा पानी पहुंचाया जाता है।

मेरी सरकार से और भी विनती है, क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे राज्य से आते हैं और उन्होंने अभी नर्मदा की हाइट बढ़ाई है, लेकिन नर्मदा का पानी मेन कैनाल्स के अंदर ही है, चूंकि उन कैनाल्स की tributaries खेतों तक नहीं गई है, इसलिए नर्मदा की कैनाल्स तो भरी होती हैं, नदी की तरह बड़े-बड़े कैनाल्स हैं, लेकिन उनका पानी खेतों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। अहमदाबाद में जो रिवर फ्रंट प्रोजेक्ट है, उसके अंदर पानी डाला जाता है, लेकिन उस पानी को खेतों तक नहीं लाया जा सकता है, क्योंकि इतने सालों के बावजूद गुजरात की सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार की वजह से, जो tributaries खेतों तक पानी ले जाने के लिए बनानी चाहिए थीं, वे नहीं बनीं और इसकी वजह से नॉर्थ गुजरात, कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र के बहुत सारे इलाके पीने के पानी और खेतों की सिंचाई से वंचित हैं।

सर, हमारे इलाके में agriculture sowing अभी बिल्कुल नहीं हुई है। नॉर्थ गुजरात में तो आज की तारीख तक बारिश नहीं हुई है, इसके अंतर्गत साबरकांटा का इलाका आता है, बनासकांटा का इलाका आता है, पाटन का इलाका आता है, कच्छ का इलाका आता है, राजस्थान का सांचोड़ का इलाका आता है, मेरे ख्याल से बाड़मेर का इलाका, झालोर का इलाका, ये सब जो उदयपुर का पूरा रीजन है, उसके अंदर शायद ही कहीं पर बारिश हुई है। इसकी वजह से वहां मकई की जो मुख्य फसल है, उसकी बहुत शॉर्टेज होने वाली है। इसकी वजह से परिस्थिति और भी खराब होने वाली है।

सर, हमारे यहां आदिवासियों में ऐसी मान्यता है कि अगर बारिश नहीं होती है, तो बारिश को गांव के बनिए ने बांध कर रखा है और इसकी वजह से उनके ऊपर हमले होते हैं और वहां जिनकी दुकान वगैरह होती है, वे लोग सब छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। चूंकि मान्यता यह है कि ये बारिश को छोड़ते नहीं हैं और बारिश को बांध कर रखते हैं, इसकी वजह से लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन खड़ी होती है। **(समय की घंटी)**।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, जो ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन है, वह इस सिचुएशन के अंदर और भी वलनरेबल है, क्योंकि वहां इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटी नहीं है। उसे पूरे 365 दिन यह फैसिलिटी न मिले, लेकिन कम से कम 180 या 200 दिन उसे इरिगेशन की सहायता तो मिलनी चाहिए। एमएनआरईजीए का काम इन राज्यों में जहां चालू होना चाहिए था, वहां अभी तक चालू नहीं हो पाया है और इसकी वजह से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वहां से लोगों का पलायन बड़े शहरों में होता है, जहां पर उनका सबसे ज्यादा शोषण होता है। इसलिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से मेरी विनती है कि आपका जो रूरल डेवलपमेंट का डिपार्टमेंट है, उसके साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकर इस पर

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

विचार किया जाए। अगर उन लोगों को वहीं पर काम दिया जाएगा और उन्हें पूरा पैसा दिया जाएगा, तो उनका पलायन रुक सकता है। उनके पास पैसे होने से और उनके यहां फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट लागू करने से उनको अनाज सस्ता मिल सकेगा। इस वजह से यहां लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर की समस्या भी खड़ी नहीं होगी, उनके सामने मालन्यूट्रिशन की समस्या भी नहीं आएगी और यहां के हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट पर इस सिचुएशन के कारण जो बहुत ज्यादा प्रेशर पड़ता है, वह भी नहीं पड़ेगा, ऐसा मेरा स्पष्ट मानना है। सन् 1987, 1988 और 1989 के अकाल के अंदर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई थी कि हमारे यहां राजकोट और सौराष्ट्र के अंदर लोगों को पानी पिलाने के लिए पानी की ट्रेन भेजनी पड़ी थी। (समय की घंटी)। Just a minute, Sir.

सर, एमएनआरईजीए के बारे में मेरी आपसे यह विनती है कि उसमें मिनिमम डेली वेज की राशि को और बढ़ाना चाहिए। अभी जो इसकी खामियां हैं, खासकर इसमें पैसे का जो प्रोसेस है, उसके अंदर प्रधान भी शामिल होता है, बीडीओ भी शामिल होता है और उसमें रूरल डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी के ऑफिसर्स भी शामिल होते हैं। अगर आप इसके ऊपर थोड़ा-सा भी चेक लाएंगे, तो मैं मानता हूं कि गुजरात, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के जो इलाके हैं, खासकर जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, वहां के लोगों को बहुत बड़ी राहत और सहूलियत मिलेगी।

अब मैं फॉडर की बात कहता हूं। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस बार शुगरकेन की क्रॉप कितनी हुई। जैसे, साउथ गुजरात के अंदर और महाराष्ट्र के नंदुरबार आदि इलाकों में शुगरकेन का प्रोडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। शुगरकेन से जूस निकालने के बाद जो भाग बच जाता है, उसको फॉडर के रूप में यूज किया जाता है और उसके माध्यम से मवेशियों को बचाने का काम किया जाता है। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि जहां-जहां पर शुगरकेन का प्रोडक्शन सबसे ज्यादा है, वहां पर उस भाग का स्टॉक अभी से रिजर्व करके रखा जाए और जरूरतमंद इलाकों में उसे दिया जाए, क्योंकि राजस्थान और गुजरात के डेजर्ट के इलाके तथा ट्राइबल इलाके के अंदर मवेशियों की सबसे ज्यादा मौतें होती हैं। इतना ही नहीं, रोजमर्रा के काम तथा खेती में ये मवेशी ही उनके काम आते हैं, इसलिए इनको बचाना हमारा सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इसका अभी से रिजर्व स्टॉक करके, राज्य सरकारों को सतर्क करके तथा उनकी परचेजिंग पावर को बढ़ाकर, जान-माल की जो क्षति होने वाली है, उससे बचा जाए। आपका शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now Vishambhar Prasad Nishad; you have less than five minutes.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे सूखे एवं अल्प वृष्टि के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। हमारे समाजवादी पार्टी के नेता, आदरणीय प्रो. राम गोपल जी और नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने मुझे जो समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं।

महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, जहां 70 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं। आजादी के 66 साल से अधिक बीतने के बाद भी हम लोग कृषि को बेस मान कर नहीं चल पाए हैं। जब तक खेती-किसानी की तरक्की नहीं होगी, तब तक देश तरक्की की तरफ नहीं जा सकता है। आज जिस तरह से

कम वर्षा के कारण पूरे देश में सूखे की स्थिति आ गई है, उससे पूरा देश चिंतित है। आज किसान भुखमरी की कगार पर आ गया है। मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड में जमीनें फट रही हैं। वर्षा न होने के कारण जमीनों में दरारें पड़ रही हैं और किसान पलायन कर रहा है। किसान ने जो थोड़ी बहुत फसल उगाई थी, वह सारी की सारी सूख गई है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर किसान परेशान है, संकट की घड़ी में है। भारत सरकार को ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिए, चूंकि हमेशा बुंदेलखंड पर राजनीति होती है, बुंदेलखंड पर लोग चर्चा करते हैं कि वहां के लोगों के लिए कुछ किया जाना चाहिए। बातें काफी की गईं, लेकिन काम उतना नहीं हुआ है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में नहरों का पानी और राजकीय ट्यूबवैलों का पानी फ्री कर दिया है, जिससे किसानों को काफी राहत मिली है; लेकिन नदियों में पानी नहीं है। जब वर्षा नहीं होगी तो पानी नहीं मिलेगा। बुंदेलखंड के जो क्षेत्र हैं- बांदा, हमीरपुर, चित्रकूट, महोबा, झांसी, ललितपुर और जालौर में कभी पाला, कभी ओला तथा कभी सूखे से किसानों को जूझना पड़ता है। पांच साल में कम से कम दो बार, तीन बार किसानों को ऐसी आपदा से गुजरना पड़ता है। वहां जो किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड बनते हैं, भारत सरकार ने बैंकों के माध्यम से जो किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना चलाई थी, उसमें किसान की जमीन बंधक रख दी जाती है। महोदय, इससे उनके ऊपर इतना बोझ हो जाता है, जब 5 साल के अंदर दो-दो, तीन-तीन बार सूखा पड़ेगा, कहीं अतिवृष्टि होगी, कहीं फसल खराब होगी, तो किसान समय से कर्जा अदा नहीं कर पाता है, जिसके कारण किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर होता है या किसान पलायन करता है। भारत सरकार को कोई ठोस उपाय करना चाहिए। वैसे भी हमारे देश में 60 परसेंट कृषि वर्षा पर आधारित है। बुंदेलखंड में तो 80 फीसदी कृषि वर्षा पर आधारित है। बुंदेलखंड में बड़ी मात्रा में दलहन, तिलहन होता है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी बुंदेलखंड के दलहन और तिलहन के ऊपर शोध कराएं, क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के माननीय विद्वान सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बात रखी तथा अच्छे सुझाव रखे, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन जितना काम होना चाहिए था उतना काम नहीं हुआ है। आजादी के इतने साल बीतने के बाद जो लोग सरकार में रहे हैं, उनको सोचना चाहिए था कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में बड़े-बड़े वैज्ञानिक बैठे हैं, लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आज देश में किसानों के ऊपर संकट है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो किसानों के क्रेडिट कार्ड बनते हैं, उनका सरलीकरण किया जाना चाहिए। जो सूखा पीड़ित किसान हैं, उनके कर्जे माफ होने चाहिए। किसानों को सूखे से निबटने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति, महगाई के अनुसार बढ़ाकर दी जानी चाहिए। रबी की बुआई के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निशुल्क खद और बीज का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए, मुफ्त डीजल की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। मान्यवर, पूरे देश में 30 परसेंट वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिए, लेकिन हम लोग प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। दिनों-दिन पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं और जिस तरह से तेजी से पेड़ों का कटान हो रहा है, उससे वर्षा कम हो रही है और मानसून पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। हम देख रहे हैं कि अभी बुंदेलखंड में 40 हजार हेक्टेयर भूमि ओलावृष्टि के कारण नष्ट हुई थी। अभी किसान एक पीड़ा से नहीं उबर पाया है और उसके लिए दूसरी मुसीबत तैयार हो गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: बुंदेलखंड में जल संचयन का बंदोबस्त किया जाना चाहिए। वैसे तो हम लोग देख रहे हैं, आज पूरे देश में 540 जिलों में पानी की बड़ी समस्या है। प्रशांत महासागर में अलनिनो की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, क्योंकि जो सम्पन्न देश हैं, अमेरिका जैसे देश हैं, वे वहां एक से एक प्रयोग करते हैं। वहां गरम हवाओं से अलनिनो पैदा हो गया, वहां से अमेरिका को तो फायदा हुआ। हमारे कुछ साथियों ने वहां से चुनाव मेनेजमेंट, (प्रबंधन) लिया है, तो हमारे देश में एक के साथ एक

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

फ्री। उन्होंने मेनेजमेंट, प्रबंधन के साथ अलनिनो फ्री में दे दिया, इससे हमारे देश का नुकसान हो गया। ये तमाम समस्याएं हैं। हमको भी अपने देश में इसके कारण चाहे सूखा हो, बाढ़ हो या अन्य कोई चीज हो, इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh, you speak for five or six minutes only.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, this is my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you don't speak today. Your party has no time.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will not take more than five or six minutes. महोदय, आज जो चर्चा चल रही है सदन में, आज सारे देश का किसान हमारी ओर नजर किए हुए है। वह उम्मीद कर रहा है कि इस सदन के माध्यम से आज उनको सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कुछ पॉजिटिव बातें कही जाएंगी, जिनसे उसका मनोबल बढ़ेगा और आज रात कम से कम वह अच्छी तरह से सो सकेगा। महोदय, हम कहते हैं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, लेकिन वे पूछते हैं कि यहां किसान को कहां प्रधानता दी जाती है?

सर, मैं कुछ स्पेशल पॉइंट्स उठाना चाहता हूं। आज जो ऐसे इरेटिक मानसून की स्थिति बनी है, इस के लिए हमने पिछली दो सदियों में क्या व्यवस्था की है? हम उसी वक्त सोचते हैं, जब हमारे सामने सूखा, अकाल या फ्लड की सिचुएशन आती है या हमारे सामने फाइलिन साइक्लोन जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा होती है। आज मैं आप के माध्यम से पूरे सदन और सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस पर सीरियसली विचार कीजिए कि आज ऐसी क्या मैथॉडोलॉजी है, जिस में इंसान को ऐसी परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? मैं अपने देश के साइंटिस्ट्स को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने स्पेस तक में अपनी सफलता के झंडे फहराए हैं, लेकिन क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती कि हम आज की इरेटिक मानसून की स्थिति से निजात पा सकें? सर, आप देश और राज्य की बात छोड़ दें, आज यहां ऐसी भी स्थिति देखने में आती है, जहां पार्लियामेंट हाउस में बारिश हो रही है, लेकिन एनेक्सी में बारिश नहीं होती है। आज देश के लोग इस सदन से इस इरेटिक मानसून की स्थिति का जवाब चाहते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा क्योंकि समय कम है। मैं उड़ीसा से आया हूं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने पिछले दो सालों से कृषि के लिए एक स्पेशल सेपरेट बजट बनाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां भी रेल बजट की तरह स्वतंत्र कृषि बजट आए।

सर, अगर इस देश में कोई दुखी है, तो वह किसान है। मैं इस सदन से देश के किसान को सैल्यूट करता हूं। आज हम, हमारे दादे-परदादे और किसानों के पैसों से बड़े लोग बने हैं। हम चाहे राज्य सभा में आए, लोक सभा में आए या वहां ऑफिसर्स गैलरी में बैठें, यह सब उनकी देन है और हमें उसे भूलना नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन वही किसान जब किसी ऑफिस में जाता है, तो उसे वहां कोई आदर नहीं मिलता, उसको पानी का गिलास तक नहीं मिलता है। वह वहां धोती पहनकर जाता है, इसलिए उसे कोई नहीं पूछता है। आज 21वीं सदी में इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था अगर इस सदन से नहीं होगी, तो उसे अपना आदर कहां मिलेगा? महोदय, मैं सदन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इस इरेटिक रेनफाल के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करे। Sir, I wish let there be no Third World War. आज मेरा

बच्चा भी मुझ से कहता है, मेरा पोता कहता है कि अगर थर्ड वर्ल्ड वार होगा, तो वह वाटर को लेकर होगा। महोदय, आज जो समस्या राज्यों के बीच चल ही है, इस मुद्दे पर हमें बहुत गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और इस का जवाब हमें इस सदन के माध्यम से लोगों तक पहुंचाना चाहिए। हम यहां से "मनरेगा" और बाकी योजनाओं के लिए पैसा देते हैं। अगर ड्राउट होगा तो लोगों को ठेका मिलेगा, लेकिन किसान पूछता है कि मुझे क्या मिला? वह पूछता है कि मैंने जो ब्लैक में खरीदकर फर्टिलाइजर लगाया, सीड खरीदा, मुझे उससे क्या मिला? महोदय, अगर मेरी कार में थोड़ी सी टक्कर लग जाती है, तो इंश्योरेंस वाला हाथों-हाथ मुझे पैसे दे देता है, लेकिन आज किसान इंश्योरेंस के पैसे देता है, फिर भी क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस के लिए उस की सुनवाई नहीं होती। इस बारे में केन्द सरकार को सभी राज्यों के साथ मिलकर व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेरी प्रदेश सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था की है। आज इस की आवश्यकता है। Let there be a uniform policy for agriculture and farmers in the whole country. ठीक है, आज पंजाब फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी दे रहा है और कुछ राज्य भी फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी दे रहे हैं। मेरा राज्य भी ऐसा करना चाहता है, लेकिन यह इलैक्ट्रिसिटी आएगी कहां से? आज उड़ीसा में बड़े हाइड्रो पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, लेकिन जब बारिश ही नहीं होगी, रिजर्वायर में पानी ही नहीं आएगा, तो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कहां से बनेगी? हम प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाते जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां इरिगेशन परसेंटेज 30 से 40 परसेंट पहुंच गया, लेकिन अगर वहां बारिश नहीं हुई, इंद्र देवता नहीं आए, तो उस प्रोजेक्ट का क्या मतलब है? हम लोग जब डॉक्टर के पास जाते थे, तो यह नहीं पूछते थे कि क्या बीमारी है? वह कहता था कि यह दवाई खा लो, सिर दर्द खत्म हो जाएगा, लेकिन आज का किसान हमसे पूछता है कि आप हमें यह बताइए कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? पानी क्यों नहीं आ सकता है, जबकि आप स्पेस तक पहुंच सकते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया। बस, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, लास्ट में मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि let there be coordination Committee of the Ministers. It is not an issue of the Agriculture Ministry alone. It is involvement of many more ministries. यह जो सुझाव आया है, मिनिस्टर को बैठा कर इसके ऊपर विचार किया जाए, फार्मर्स का लोन पीरिएड एक्सटेंड किया जाए और इंटररेस्ट फ्री लोन के लिए स्टेट को सपोर्ट किया जाए। साथ ही वाटर बॉडीज के श्री आर (रिज्यूस, रियूज रिसाइकिल) जो गवर्नमेंट इंडिया की पॉलिसी में हम दे रहे हैं तथा माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स एंड चैक डैम, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए। महोदय, उड़ीसा के लिए सरकार को स्वतंत्र होकर विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वहां के फार्मर्स में, एग्रीकल्चरल एरियाज में haves and have nots का एक बहुत बड़ा गैप है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उड़ीसा के लिए आप स्वतंत्र रूप से विचार करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, हम आज सदन में खेती पर, पानी पर और सूखे पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। बहुत से स्पीकर्स ने अपनी-अपनी बात कही, राम गोपाल यादव जी ने इस चर्चा की शुरुआत की। एक बात तो स्पष्ट है कि इस देश के किसानों को प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिल रही है, उनको कोई हिम्मत नहीं मिल रही है। जैसा कि भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने कहा कि जब कोई किसान सरकारी कार्यालय में धोती पहन कर जाता है, तो उसे कोई पानी तक नहीं पूछता। अब मुझे लगता है कि चूंकि हमारे कृषि मंत्री भी धोती पहनते हैं, तो उनको प्रतिष्ठा मिलेगी। आप हमारे किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, इसलिए अब जब धोती पहनने वाला किसान सरकारी कार्यालय में जाएगा, तो उसको कुर्सी मिलेगी।

श्री उपसभापति : आजकल किसान पैंट भी पहनते हैं।

श्री संजय राउत : जी हां। अब प्रतिष्ठा मिलेगी, जैसा कि भूपिंदर जी ने कहा कि धोती पहनने वाले को प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिलती है, जो किसान है।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक कम बारिश की बात है, पूरे देश में कम बारिश है। यह बारिश महाराष्ट्र में है, उत्तर प्रदेश में है, बिहार में है, ओडिशा में है। आपने अब तक तो सूखा डिक्लेयर नहीं किया है, लेकिन सूखे जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जो खतरे की घंटी है, क्योंकि कम बारिश से आर्थिक और सामाजिक चिंता की लकीरें गहरी हो गई हैं। जीवन जीने के लिए हवा, पानी और भोजन की आवश्यकता है। आज मैं महाराष्ट्र में देखता हूं कि कई इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां बूंद-बूंद पानी के लिए लोग तरस रहे हैं, जैसे बीड है, जालना है, औरंगाबाद है, इनके समेत 15 जिलों में 7000 गांव और लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं, जो या तो बूंद-बूंद पानी के लिए भाग रहे हैं या गांव छोड़कर शहरों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। ये शहर कौन से हैं? मुंबई है, थाणे है, पुणे है। इन तीन-चार शहरों की तरफ गांव के लोग आ रहे हैं, जबकि इन शहरों में भी आज पानी की शॉर्टेज है। इन शहरों में जो पानी सप्लाई करने वाले तालाब हैं, जलाशय है, उनका पानी भी कम हो रहा है, क्योंकि वहां बारिश नहीं है और वहां की म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन ने 20 या 25 परसेंट पानी की सप्लाई कम की है। मुंबई के तालाब की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां सिर्फ एक महीने के पानी का स्टॉक बाकी है। अब लोग जब बाहर से आएंगे, तो उससे शहरों पर दबाव ज्यादा बढ़ेगा, जबकि मुंबई वाले, पुणे वाले भी, थाणे वाले भी पानी के संकट से पहले ही जूझ रहे हैं। आज सुबह मैं महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ से जानकारी ले रहा था। वहां बारिश में जो विलंब हुआ है, उसकी वजह से बुलडाना जिले में बुआई प्रभावित हुई है। इसका असर फसलों पर पड़ेगा, उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा और महंगाई बढ़ेगी तथा कीमतें प्रभावित होंगी। आज खेतों में काम नहीं है, इसलिए खेत के मजदूर भी खाली बैठे हैं। अब जुलाई खत्म होने को है, फिर भी तूर, उड़द, मूंग, ज्वार, मक्का, सोयाबीन जैसी फसलों की बुवाई आज तक हमारे मराठवाड़ा विदर्भ में नहीं हुई है, कहीं नहीं हुई है। बारिश तो कम है, लेकिन यह जो पानी का संकट है, यह एक मैन-मेड संकट है, इंसान की गलतियां उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। बारिश नहीं तो पानी नहीं, पानी नहीं तो खेती नहीं, अनाज नहीं, लेकिन यह बारिश का चक्र क्यों बदल गया है? यह क्लाइमेट चेंज, अन्न का संकट क्यों बढ़ गया है? हमने जंगल काटे हैं, हमने पहाड़ काटे हैं, हमने नदियों से खिलवाड़ किया है और हमने मुंबई में भी देखा कि समुद्र में मिट्टी डालकर वहां बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें, रेक्लमेशन करके टॉवर्स खड़े किए हैं, उस सबका ही परिणाम है कि आज प्रकृति ने हमसे बदला लिया है और बारिश कम हुई है। इसके परिणाम आज हम भुगत रहे हैं।

सर, जब हम पूरे देश के सिंचन की बात करते हैं, तो बहुत सालों से हमने इरिगेशन में, सिंचन में ज्यादा निवेश नहीं किया है। पानी का संकट क्यों आया? आप देखिए कि हमारी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक ही हमने जल संसाधन के विकास में निवेश किया है, उसके बाद सरकार ने इस नीति को पूर्णतः तिलांजलि दी है। अगर आप पिछले 18 वर्षों के बजट का अवलोकन करेंगे, तो आप पाएंगे कि आप प्रति वर्ष योजना आयोग से संचार व्यवस्था के लिए 16,000 करोड़ से 25,000 करोड़ तक के निवेश का आवंटन करते हैं और सिंचाई के लिए सिर्फ 300 या 500 करोड़ का प्रावधान करते हैं। पानी के लिए हम कितनी राशि रखते हैं? भारत सरकार का बजट लगभग 20,55,000 करोड़ रुपए का है, उसमें कुल 1200 करोड़ रुपए की घोषणा हम जल संसाधन के लिए करते हैं। पिछले वर्ष 1275 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान हुआ था और उसमें से 430 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए, जिसमें से 50 परसेंट बाढ़ नियंत्रण में चला जाता है। अगर इस गति से हम जल संसाधन के विकास की योजना बनाएंगे, तो भारत के जल संसाधन विकास को 2000 साल लगेगे। पवार साहब अभी यहां नहीं हैं, पवार साहब महाराष्ट्र की बात कह रहे थे कि क्या स्थिति है, क्या नहीं, लेकिन सिंचन का सबसे

ज्यादा बुरा हाल महाराष्ट्र में है। महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ 18 परसेंट इलाका सिंचित क्षेत्र में आता है और बाकी सारा इलाका बारिश पर निर्भर है। वह जो 18 परसेंट एरिया है, यह शुगरकेन का एरिया है और महाराष्ट्र देश का सेकंड लार्जस्ट शुगरकेन प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट है। सर, शुगरकेन को सबसे ज्यादा पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, इसलिए बाकी क्रॉप्स को पानी मिलता नहीं है। वहां पानी का गलत इस्तेमाल होता है, राजनीतिक दबाव होता है, शुगरकेन के लिए पानी को ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाता है, इसलिए बाकी क्रॉप्स मर जाती हैं।

सर, महाराष्ट्र के संबंध एक-दो कड़वी बातें मैं यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में पिछले दस वर्षों में सिंचाई के लिए 70,000 करोड़ की राशि खर्च की गई, लेकिन उस 70,000 करोड़ का कितना प्रतिशत सिंचन में लगाया गया और उसमें से कितना पैसा सरकारी लोगोंकी जेबों में गया और कितनी सिंचाई हुई, इसके बारे में अगर शरद पवार साहब जानकारी देते, तो सदन को भी अच्छी जानकारी होती। 70,000 करोड़ खर्च करने के बाद कुल कितनी भूमि सिंचित हुई? सिर्फ एक परसेंट। महाराष्ट्र की सिर्फ एक परसेंट भूमि 70,000 करोड़ खर्च करने के बाद करने के बाद सिंचित हुई है और अब यहां की सरकार कहती है कि जो योजनाएं हमने उस वक्त शुरू की थीं, 70,000 करोड़ की शुरुआत की थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ये जो आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं।

श्री संजय राउत: आंकड़े एकदम ठीक हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं, आंकड़े ठीक हैं, आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sanjay ji, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Husain Dalwai, there is no time. What are you doing? Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Sanjay Raut, please conclude. **(Time bell rings)** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत: मैं समाप्त करता हूँ, मुझे दो मिनट और बोलना है। सर, महाराष्ट्र की बात है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, सभी स्टेट्स एक समान हैं।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, देश में 40 परसेंट कृषि क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा है और बाकी 60 परसेंट जो खेती है, वह पूरी तरह से मानसून पर निर्भर है। जब हम सिंचन की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे देश में पूरी सिंचाई भगवान भरोसे है। खास करके जो हम अकाल की बात करते हैं, लांग टर्म ड्राउट प्रीवेंट करने के लिए सरकार के पास आज तक कोई योजना नहीं है। जब ऐसी बात आती है तब हम चर्चा करते हैं, मीटिंग करते हैं। लेकिन फिलहाल मैंने देखा है कि सरकार की तरफ से 5-6 जिलों में आपात योजना बनाने की कोशिश चल रही है। सबसे पहले मैं कहूंगा कि जो सूखाग्रस्त इलाके आपने टारगेट किए हैं, वहां के किसानों को पैकेज देना चाहिए, वहां के किसानों को बिजली मुफ्त देनी चाहिए, वहां के किसानों को पानी मुफ्त देना चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है। हमारी सरकार विदेश से ब्लैक मनी वापस लाने की जो कोशिश कर रही है, उस ब्लैक मनी को हम वापस लाएंगे, पैसा आ जाएगा, उसे किसानों पर खर्च करेंगे, इस तरह के विचार और सोच तो हम रख ही सकते हैं। इसके अलावा जो सूखा-ग्रस्त इलाके के किसान हैं, उनके बच्चे आज स्कूल नहीं जा पा रहे हैं, उनका कॉलेज छूट गया है, उनके लिए अगर हम कुछ पैकेज दे सकते हैं तो हमें उस बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए। यह बात सिर्फ राजनीति करने से नहीं होगी। बारिश कम है, लेकिन सरकार का दिल बड़ा है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार की दरियादिली किसानों की मदद करेगी और पानी के संकट से हम निकल जाएंगे। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, all parties have exhausted their time. The category of 'Others' also has exhausted its time. Yet, I have five names. If they agree to speak in three minutes each, I am ready to call them.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I am the only speaker from my party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are in the category of 'Others.' ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are in the category of 'Others.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is not in the list of party. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have told you that I am ready to call you, but you have to speak in three minutes only. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you agree to it, then I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I will not call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I cannot call you. In the category of 'Others,' you are the fifth speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have given your name earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't argue with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Sir, I come from Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Every State is equal for me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't argue with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I cannot call you. I will give you three minutes each. On that condition I am calling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, you have only three minutes. I am telling you, you cannot take even one minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): एक मिनट तो आप ही ले लेते हैं।

†[چودھری منور سلیم : ایک منٹ تو آپ ہی لے لیتے ہیں۔]

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारतवर्ष में सूखे की स्थिति को लेकर प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने जिस चर्चा को आरंभ किया है, यह चर्चा समाज के अंतिम आदमी का दर्द है। बहुत से विद्वान वक्ताओं के बयानात् यहाँ हुए। प्रोफेसर साहब का खुद का जो बयान था, उसमें उन्होंने अपने आप में समस्या भी बताई और उसके समाधान भी बताए। काश, मंत्री जी उस बात को समझ सकते। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सूखा और पानी दोनों एक-दूसरे के दुश्मन हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि देशवासियों को कहीं न कहीं हमने पानी की अहमियत समझाने में कमी की है। आज साठ साल के अंदर हम देशवासियों को पानी की अहमियत नहीं समझा पाए हैं। महोदय, पानी जब आसमान से बरसता है तो रहमत होता है, ज़मीन पर बहता है तो ज़िदगी होता है, शंकर जी की जटाओं से निकलता है तो गंगाजल होता है, इस्माइल अलैहसलाम की एड़ियों से निकलता है तो आबे ज़मज़म होता है। सारी दुनिया में पानी का अपना एक महत्व है। पानी हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। मेरा नेता डा. लोहिया ने बरसों पहले कहा था कि अगर अगला कोई विश्व स्तर का युद्ध होगा तो वह पानी के सवाल पर होगा। जो हमारी प्राचीन धरोहर है, जो तालाब हैं, जो कुएं हैं, अगर हम उनका जीर्णोद्धार कर सकें तो हम पानी का स्तर बढ़ा देंगे। अगर हम पानी का स्तर बढ़ा देंगे तो चालीस फीसदी वह खेती, जो सिंचाई पर निर्भर है और साठ फीसदी, जो आसमानी रहमत के ऊपर और आसमानी बारिश पर निर्भर है, उसका समाधान हो जाएगा। यह बात प्रो. साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में कही थी। महोदय,

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script].

یہ بہت بڑا ویسہ ہے۔ میں سلسلہ میں یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سب سے پہلے کسانوں سے کروڑوں روپے پریمیوم کے نام پر لے لیے جاتے ہیں، مڈھل پریس سے کروڑوں روپے آتے ہیں، بیگر سٹے سے کروڑوں روپے آتے ہیں اور کسانوں کو بیمہ کی رکنم نہیں دی جاتی۔ اس دسہ میں تبالا-واذکوں کو بیمہ کی رکنم مل جاتی ہے، گایک کلاکاروں کو بیمہ کی رکنم مل جاتی ہے، ساڈکیل والوں کو بیمہ کی رکنم مل جاتی ہے، کار والوں کو بیمہ کی رکنم مل جاتی ہے۔

لےکن کسان کو بیمہ کی رکنم نہیں ملتی اور اس سے بیمہ کا پریمیوم واصل لیا جاتا ہے۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ آج ماننیہ کوشی منتری جی اعلان کرے گے کہ جن کسانوں سے پریمیوم لے لیا گیا ہے، انہیں بیمہ کی رکنم دی جائے، جس سے کسانوں کو راہت مل سکے۔ اہمی اعلان ملے ہی نہیں ہوا ہو، لےکن سؤخا سیر پر خڈا ہے۔ لوگ خریف کی فسل بو نہیں پایے ہیں، جمانا نیکل گیا، اب اگلی فسل کی تئاری ہے۔ پرو. رام گوپال جی نے ٹیک ہی کہا تا کہ سئلاب سے اک فسل برباذ ہوتی ہے اور سؤخے سے کسان کی دو فسلوں برباذ ہوتی ہیں۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ دسہ کے کمجور کسان کے بارے میں جو بھوسؤخک ہیں، کوشی منتری جی اک کرائیکاری فسلا کرے گے۔ وے انکو لون میں سوبھااے دے گے، انکے بیاک کو مااف کرے گے اور ڈوٹے کسانوں کے کرج مااف کرے گے، تاکہ کسان اپنی آگے کی جیندگی گوجار سکے۔ آپنے مؤج جے سے کم سمجھ آادمی کو اس ویسہ پر بولنے کا واکت دیا، اس کے لیے آپکا دنیواذ۔

جودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پریس): ماننے اب سبھاپتی مہوڈے، بھارت-ورش میں سوکھے کی حالت کو لے کر پورفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے جس چرچا کو شروع کیا ہے، وہ چرچا سماج کے آخری آدمی کا درد ہے۔ بہت سے ودوان وکٹاؤں کے بیانات یہاں ہوئے۔ پروفیسر صاحب کا خود کا جو بیان تھا، اس میں انہوں نے اپنے آپ میں سمسیہ بھی بتائی اور اس کے سماءان بھی بتائے۔ کاش، منتری جی اس بات کو سمجھ سکتے۔

ماننے اب سبھا پتی مہوڈے، سوکھا اور پانی دونوں اک دوسرے کے دشمن ہیں۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ دیش واسیوں کو کہیں نہ کہیں ہم نے پانی کی اہمیت سمجھانے میں کمی کی ہے۔ آج ساٹھ سال کے اندر ہم دیش-واسیوں کی پانی کی اہمیت نہیں سمجھا پائے ہیں۔ مہوڈے، پانی جب آسمان سے برستا ہے رحمت ہوتا ہے، زمین پر بہتا ہے تو زندگی ہوتا ہے، شنکر جی کی جٹاؤں سے نکلتا ہے، تو گنگاگل ہوتا ہے، حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی ایڑیوں سے نکلتا ہے تو آب زمزم ہوتا ہے۔ ساری دنیا میں پانی کا اپنا اک مہتّو ہے۔ پانی ہماری سرکار کی پراٹھمکتا ہونی چاہئے۔ میرے نیتا ڈاکٹر لوبیا نے برسوں پہلے کہا تھا کہ اگر اگلا کوئی وشو-اسٹر کا یڈھ ہوگا تو وہ پانی کے سوال پر ہوگا۔ جو ہماری پراچین دھروبر ہے، جو تالاب ہیں، جو کنویں ہیں، اگر ہم ان کا جیرنوڈھوار کر سکیں تو ہم پانی کا اسٹر بڑھا دیں گے۔ اگر ہم پانی کا اسٹر بڑھا دیں گے تو چالیس فیصد وہ کھیتی، جو سینچائی پر نربہر ہے اور ساٹھ فیصدی، جو آسمانی رحمت کے اوپر اور آسمانی بارش پر نربہر ہے، اس کا سماءان ہو جائے گا۔ یہ بات پروفیسر صاحب نے اپنی تقریر میں کہی تھی۔

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script].

महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है - मैं संक्षिप्त में भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले किसानों से करोड़ों रुपये प्रिमम के नाम पर ले लने जाते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश से करोड़ों रुपये आते हैं, बग़र अस्थिर से करोड़ों रुपये आते हैं और किसानों को बीमे की रकम नहीं दी जाती - इस दिशा में तुल्य वार्डको को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है, ग़ानक क्लारों को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है, सायकल वार्डको को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है, कार वार्डको को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है -

लेकिन किसानों को बीमे की रकम नहीं मिलती और उन से बीमे का प्रिमम वसूल लिया जाता है - मैं सोचता हूँ कि आज मन्त्रे कर्षी मन्त्री जी एक अعلان करीं गे कि उन किसानों से प्रिमम ले लिया गया है, उनमें बीमे की रकम दी जाये, उन से किसानों को राहत मिल सके - अभी अعلان भेले भी नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन सुकहा सर पर कहरा है - लुग़ ख़रिफ़ की फ़सल बु नहीं पाने हैं, ज़माने नक़ल गया, अब अग़ली फ़सल की तैारी है - प्रुफ़िसर राम गुपाल जी ने थैिक भी कहा था कि सिलब से एक फ़सल बरबाद होती है और सुकहे से कसान की दु फ़सलें बरबाद होती हैं - मैं सोचता हूँ कि देश के कमज़ोर किसानों के बारे में जो सुसुनख़िक हैं, कर्षी मन्त्री जी एक क़रान्ती क़ारी फ़िस्ले करीं गे - वे उन कु लुन में सुबिदहानिं दीं गे, उन के बियाज़ कु म्कार करीं गे और ज़ेहुंटे कसानों के क़रुज म्कार करीं गे, ताकि कसान अपनी अगे की ज़न्दीगी क़ज़ार सकीं - अं ने म्जहे ज़िसे कम म्जहे अदी कु अं शुंटे पर बुलने का वक़्त दिया अं के लने अं का दहनीवाद -

(ख़तम शुद)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. You have only three minutes.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, पूरे सदन में सिर्फ़ एक ही महिला किसानों की तरफ़ से बोल रही है, तो आप दो मिनट का समय बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। मैंने तीन मिनट का समय अनाउंस किया है।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, देश के विभिन्न भागों में अल्पवृष्टि, सूखे की विद्यमान परिस्थिति और किसानों की दुर्दशा पर नियम 176 के अधीन चर्चा कराने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। साधारणतः 7 जून से 7 जुलाई तक एक बारिश काल रहता है और खेतों में बुवाई का काम 100 फीसदी पूरा होता है। अभी तक सिर्फ़ 27 फीसदी बुवाई हो पाई है और अकाल के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में और खासकर महाराष्ट्र में अकाल की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। सर, महाराष्ट्र में तो करीब दो-तीन साल से कभी अकाल पड़ा है, तो कभी अतिवृष्टि हुई है या कभी उसे ओले का सामना

करना पड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से किसानों की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर हो रही है। अनाज और पानी दोनों की समस्या इस देश में पहले हुआ करती थी, जब 1972 में बहुत बड़ा अकाल पड़ा था और अनाज की समस्या हो गई थी। हमें याद है, उस समय हम छोटे थे, तो Milo की रोटियां हमें खाने के लिए मिलती थीं और अमेरिका से Milo आया करता था और हम उसकी रोटियां खाते थे, लेकिन किसानों के प्रयत्नों से और कांग्रेस सरकार की गत कई वर्षों की कृषि नीतियों की वजह से दो कामों की कोई चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है—एक तो अनाज की चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है और दूसरा मनरेगा, जो यूपीए-वन और यूपीए-टू ने शुरू किया है, उसमें गरीबों और किसानों को काम मिलने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं आती है। फिर भी, हमारे सामने दो प्रश्न उपस्थित होते हैं— एक चारे का प्रश्न और एक पीने के पानी का प्रश्न। सर, पानी के स्रोत जहां-जहां भी मिल रहे हैं, वहां पर फॉडर सीड देकर, फॉडर बैंक बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाए, इसके लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूं। फॉडर बैंक इसलिए बनाया जाए क्योंकि आने वाले काल में फॉडर की कमी होगी और उस समय जहां पर पानी के स्रोत हैं, वहां पर फॉडर सीड देकर अगर हमने फॉडर बनाया, तो जानवरों के लिए फॉडर कम नहीं पड़ेगा और इससे हमारा पशुधन भी बच जाएगा। दूसरी बात, जब मनरेगा का जिक्र हुआ है, तो मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि जो मनुष्य बल है, जो हम लोगों के हाथ को काम देते हैं, मनरेगा के तहत किसानों को काम देते हैं। अगर किसी भी प्राईवेट व्यक्ति ने या किसान ने अपने खेतों में सिंचाई के लिए वाटर सप्लाई या वाटर प्रिजरवेशन के लिए कोई स्कीम दी है, तो उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को आगे आना चाहिए, जिसमें खुद किसान भी अपने हिस्से का योगदान दे सकता है। किसान को मदद देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर उसमें आप नियम डालेंगे कि वह सिर्फ दलित होना चाहिए, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। किसान-किसान होता है, इसलिए इस स्थिति में कोई भी फ़र्क नहीं करते हुए किसानों की मदद के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए।

सर, बारिश से प्रभावित जो हमारे क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए कार्य-योजना बनाने की जरूरत है। उनके लिए खेत में तालाब बनाना आवश्यक है। दूसरी बात, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करूंगी कि सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की ज्यादा जरूरत है, जिसको हम drip irrigation बोलते हैं। सर, महाराष्ट्र के बारे में बोला जाए, तो 250 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से महाराष्ट्र को drip irrigation के लिए दिए जाते हैं, जबकि हमारी मांग एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की है। इसके लिए कृषि मंत्रालय को आगे हाथ बढ़ाना चाहिए। सर, दो-तीन दिन से प्याज की महंगाई पर भी चर्चा हुई, लेकिन मैं यहां पर आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारी स्टेट में 40 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में से 20 लाख हैक्टेयर में अतिवृष्टि का खतरा हुआ और 20 लाख हैक्टेयर में ओले की वजह से हमारा नुकसान हो गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिसमें 5 लाख हैक्टेयर प्याज था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : ओले की वजह से हमारा नुकसान हो गया जिसमें पांच लाख हेक्टेयर प्याज था। सर, एसेंशिएल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में प्याज को सम्मिलित करके एक्सपोर्ट पर असर पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के. धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, सरकार ने स्टोरेज के लिए जो बंधन रखा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now please conclude. Please conclude.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: उसके लिए अपने खेतों में जो स्टोरेज करने वाले किसान हैं, उनको भी दिक्कत हो जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है, बस।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: मिनिमम एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस जो तीन सौ यू.एस.डी से ...(व्यवधान)... पांच सौ यू.एस.डी करते हैं, उसके लिए किसानों को बहुत बड़ा खतरा हो सकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बस, बस। ओ.के.।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पूरी दुनिया में अगर फ्री ट्रेड की भाषा चल रही है, तो फिर किसानों के लिए ट्रेडिंग की पाबंदी क्यों लगाते हैं?...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. That's all. Okay, please. धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आती हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude. Please conclude.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: वहाँ पर ज्यादातर गन्ना तोड़ने का काम करने वाले लोग रहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. You made your point. Okay,

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: वे पूरे महाराष्ट्र से कर्णाटक जाते हैं, गोवा जाते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My dear sister, please. Okay, please.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हमें उन लोगों के लिए कोई स्पेशल स्किल डिवेलपमेंट मिशन ...(व्यवधान).... शुगर फैक्ट्रीज के लिए करना होगा, उन लेबर्स के लिए करना होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. please, please., आप बैठिए। धन्यवाद बैठिए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं एक इम्पोर्टेंट बात कह रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, Very important.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं पूरे सदन में अकेली ऐसी महिला हूँ, जो किसानों के संबंध में बोल रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Lady Member comes from Beed district which is facing a tremendous drought. Please allow her.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am obliging you because of Shri Sharad Pawar's request.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, पवार साहब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थिति को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हमारे हरेक गांव और डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बीच की स्थिति को वे अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। इसलिए उनको

मालूम है कि इसके लिए बोलना कितना इम्पोर्टेंट है। मेरा यह कहना है कि एक स्किल डिवेलपमेंट मिशन यहां पर होना चाहिए। सर, शुगर फैक्ट्रीज में जो हाल में दस प्रतिशत ethanol ब्लेंडिंग करने का निर्णय लिया गया है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन उसकी तामीली जल्दी होनी चाहिए। सर, कोजेनरेशन प्लांट जो है, वह कोजेनरेशन प्लांट शुगर फैक्ट्री को बढ़ाकर, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे बिजली का संकट कम हो जाए।

सर, आज भी पॉम तेल और बाकी सब तेलों के लिए हम अन्य देशों पर निर्भर हैं। हमें उनसे इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है, इसलिए ऑयल सीड्स के लिए हमें कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी, जिसके कारण हमारे देश में ऑयल का उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ सकता है।

सर, एक किसान परिवार से होते हुए, मैं लास्ट में सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूं, जैसा कि पवार साहब ने अभी बताया, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महाराष्ट्र के मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स और मॉडर्न व मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स ...**(व्यवधान)**... से भी कम पानी उपलब्ध है और उसके अभी पानी ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने शुरू कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have limitations. The Minister has to reply and go to the Cabinet meeting. That is the problem.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए एक लांग टर्म सॉल्यूशन करना चाहिए। किसान के परिवार की लड़की होने के कारण मैं कृषि मंत्री जी दरखास्त करूंगी, जैसे पवार साहब के कार्यकाल में यू.पी.ए. सरकार के कार्यकाल में डा. मनमोहन सिंह के कार्यकाल में हमें 73 हजार करोड़ रुपए की राहत दी गई थी, इसी तरह से एक अच्छी राहत किसानों को दी जाए, यही दरखास्त मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से करना चाहती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, मैं एक छोटे राज्य से हूं और छोटे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjiv Kumar, you have less than four minutes.

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, जो प्रॉब्लम है, मैं पहले ही बता देना चाहता हूं और प्रत्येक बार यही होता है कि मैं नोटिस देता हूं और सबसे लास्ट में नाम आता है तथा मुझे पहले ही वॉर्न कर दिया जाता है कि आपको ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could have given your name first. It is your fault. ...**(Interruptions)**... For your fault don't blame us. You gave your name at the last. Now, how are you saying like this? No, you can't blame like that.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: The moment I entered the House I gave my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before that other Members gave their names. You should know that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, you speak. Speak only for less than four minutes.

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, मुझसे पहले प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, श्री जयराम रमेश और श्री शरद पवार जी ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। यह नेशनल पर्सपेक्टिव में था और मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। मैं झारखंड से

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

आता हूँ और मैं एक किसान का बेटा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब बारिश नहीं होती है, तो किसानों पर क्या बीतती है। सर, जो झारखंड को जानने वाले लोग हैं, वे जानते हैं कि मुख्यतः झारखंड में धान की खेती होती है। अभी तक की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके अनुसार अभी धान की बुवाई नहीं हुई है। धान के साथ-साथ मकई की भी खेती होती है, जिसकी अभी बुवाई नहीं हुई है। झारखंड ही ऐसा स्टेट है, शायद इसमें उड़ीसा और एक-दो राज्य और होंगे, कोई भी ऐसा हाउसहोल्ड नहीं होगा, जहां पर इनके नौकर और दाई न हों। इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि झारखंड कोयला, लोहा, तांबा और बॉक्साइट के चलते बहुत धनी राज्य है। शरद पवार साहब की तरफ से जो सुझाव रखे गए हैं कि सूखे से निपटने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जाएं, उन पर विचार करना होगा। हमें झारखंड के लिए कुछ और विशेष बातें सोचनी होंगी। झारखंड में जो पलायन अर्थात् डिसप्लेसमेंट होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए झारखंड के लिए जितने भी कानून बने हैं, उन पर ध्यान देना होगा। जो "लैंड एक्विजिशन रीहेबिलिटेशन एंड डिसप्लेसमेंट ऐक्ट, 2014" बना है, उस पर मैंने पार्लियामेंट में बताया था कि जो "माइन्स ऐक्ट है", "कोल बियरिंग एरियाज ऐक्ट" एंड "डीवीसी ऐक्ट" है, इनको इसमें एग्जम्प्ट किया गया है, इसलिए उसको स्क्रेप करना चाहिए। झारखंड के किसानों का जो लैंड एक्वायर किया जाए, उनको 1884 और 1945 के रेट से नहीं, बल्कि 2014 के रेट से उसका पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

सर, चुनाव के समय स्पेशल स्टेटस की बात कही गई थी। यह कहा गया था कि झारखंड को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाएगा। मैं आज झारखंड की तरफ से सरकार से यह डिमांड करता हूँ कि यह जो सूखे की स्थिति आई है, उससे निपटने के लिए आप अपना वादा पूरा कीजिए और झारखंड को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए।

मैं दूसरी बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड एक तरफ तो सुखाड़ की स्थिति से निपट रहा है और दूसरी तरफ झारखंड के साथ बराबर अन्याय हुआ है। जब नये राज्य बन रहे थे — बिहार से झारखंड, यू.पी. से उत्तरांचल और एम.पी. से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य बने थे और पेंशन लाइबिलिटी फिक्स की जा रही थी, तो सिर्फ झारखंड के ही केस में पापुलेशन का रेश्यो नहीं बनाया गया, उसके लिए एम्पलॉयी का रेश्यो बनाया गया था। मैं यह डिमांड करता हूँ कि जो अनलॉफुल लॉ इनेक्ट किया गया है, इसमें अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। मैं सदन को यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कोई नया स्टेट क्रिएट हुआ है, तो पेंशन लाइबिलिटी फिक्स करने के लिए आज तक पापुलेशन को आधार बनाया गया है, लेकिन सिर्फ झारखंड के केस में यह अन्याय हुआ है। इसलिए मैं नई सरकार से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आपने झारखंड में जाकर जो बड़े-बड़े वादे किए थे, उनको पूरा करने के लिए यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो पेंशन लाइबिलिटी...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार: इस ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत है।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री संजीव कुमार जी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार: उपसभापति महोदय, आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आगे से आप भी झारखंड का विशेष खयाल रखेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: बहुत अच्छा, आपने चार मिनट में खत्म कर दिया। श्री हुसैन दलवाई।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: उपसभापति जी, आईएमडी का ऐसा कहना है कि अगर 10 परसेंट से कम बारिश हो तो इसका मतलब यह समझना चाहिए कि वहां सूखा है। आज स्थिति है, उसमें उनका कहना है कि यह जो पूरा सीजन है, उसमें 15 परसेंट से भी कम बारिश होने की संभावना है। यह एक बड़ी दिक्कत है, संकट है। इसका मतलब है कि इस देश में 81 परसेंट सूखा हो जाएगा और देश में इतनी बड़ी प्रॉब्लम हो जाएगी। इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अच्छी तरह से सोचना बहुत जरूरी है। जब शरद पवार साहब कृषि मंत्री थे, तो उस समय कृषि का उत्पादन साढ़े चार परसेंट तक बढ़ गया था और बहुत अच्छी ग्रोथ हो गई थी। पहली बार इतना अच्छा हो गया था, लेकिन अभी हमारे सामने यह संकट पैदा हो गया है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इस साल क्या आफत आएगी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में ज्यादा सोचना चाहिए। हमारे कृषि मंत्री राधा मोहन सिंह जी ने कहा है कि इस देश में 85 बड़े जलाशय हैं और उनमें से 52 जलाशय पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी भारत में हैं। उनमें से भी महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा जलाशय हैं। महाराष्ट्र में अभी की स्थिति यह है कि वहां केवल 26 परसेंट बारिश हो रही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि पानी बचाओ मुहिम शुरू करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार को अगुवाई करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमें तालाबों और कुओं के स्रोत बढ़ाने के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मनरेगा, महाराष्ट्र में एक रोजगार निर्माण योजना थी, जिसका उपयोग फलों के बाग बढ़ाने के लिए किया गया था। उसके रिजल्ट्स बहुत अच्छे मिले। यह भी करना चाहिए और इसका उपयोग सूखा दूर करने के लिए भी जितना हो सके, उतना करना चाहिए। फिर किसानों को अभी जो कर्ज दिया जाता है, मेरे ख्याल से वह कर्ज बिना ब्याज के देना चाहिए और उसे माफ भी करना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री का कर्ज इस तरह से माफ किया जाता है। किसान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कर्ज को नहीं ढुबाता है, जबकि बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स कर्ज ढुबाने का काम करते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर उनको इस तरह की राहत देनी चाहिए।

समंदर में जो पानी जाता है, उस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं कोयना नगर से आया हूँ। वहां कोयना बांध का पूरा का पूरा पानी समंदर में जाता है। कहीं-न-कहीं उस पानी को बचाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। पानी का इस्तेमाल बार-बार होना चाहिए, इसलिए रिसाइक्लिंग ऑफ वाटर की स्कीम बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। ड्रिप इरिगेशन के बारे में मेरी बहन ने कहा। जब बड़े पैमाने पर ड्रिप इरिगेशन होगा, तो मेरे ख्याल से सूखा बहुत कम हो जाएगा। महाराष्ट्र की हालत ऐसी है कि जहां बड़े पैमाने पर गन्ना होता है, वहीं बाजू के ताल्लुक में सूखा होता है। अगर कम पानी में गन्ना होगा, तो मेरे ख्याल से वहां का अकाल दूर हो जाएगा।

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। वहां बड़े पैमाने पर रिसर्च होती है। मैं कोंकण से आता हूँ। कोंकण कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से रिसर्च की है। वह रिसर्च लोगो तक जाए, इसके लिए एक्सटेंशन सर्विस को मजबूत करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए रिसर्च के लिए ज्यादा राशि देना भी बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: मैं जल्द खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज महाराष्ट्र की स्थिति सबसे बुरी है। वहां तीन बार सूखा पड़ गया, ओले गिर गए और इसके बाद ज्यादा बारिश्या हो गई। इससे महाराष्ट्र का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हो गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए महाराष्ट्र के लिए ज्यादा राशि देना बहुत जरूरी है हर साल अकाल के ऊपर चर्चा करने के बजाय इसके कारण को खत्म करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.V. Swamy. Not present. Now, the Minister is to reply.

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज की इस चर्चा में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को बधाई देता हूँ। सभी सदस्यों के द्वारा किसान की जो चिन्ता की गई, मैं इसकी भी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। 25 से ज्यादा लोगों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है। आदरणीय शरद पवार जी के बताने के बाद न सरकार की ओर से कुछ बताने की जरूरत है, न विपक्ष की ओर से कुछ बताने की जरूरत है। जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने बातें रखी हैं और हम सबको भी पता है कि इस साल के अप्रैल में ही जो पूर्वानुमान था, उसमें 95 प्रतिशत वर्षा की सम्भावना बताई गई थी। मुझे कृषि मंत्री के नाते 26 मई को अवसर मिला था और 9 मई के पूर्वानुमान में बताया गया था कि 93 प्रतिशत वर्षा होने की सम्भावना है, तो हमने एक बैठक की थी और प्रेस को भी बताया था। उसी में 500 जिलों के लिए जो आकस्मिक प्लान है, मैंने इसकी जानकारी दी थी कि 500 जिलों के लिए यह तैयार हो चुका है। त्यागी जी, 500 जिलों में सूखा पड़ेगा, मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा। आपने बताया कि मैंने कहा कि 500 जिलों में सूखा पड़ेगा। हमारे एक और मित्र ने भी इस बात की चर्चा की है कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बहुत सारे जिलों में इस बार सूखा पड़ेगा।

त्यागी जी, सूखे की घोषणा मैं नहीं कर सकता। यह बात उसमें नहीं लिखी हुई है, आप उसे ठीक से पढ़िए। सूखा किस क्षेत्र में होगा, किस जिले में होगा, इसकी घोषणा भारत सरकार या कृषि मंत्री नहीं किया करते हैं, इसकी घोषणा जिला एवं क्षेत्रवार राज्यों के द्वारा होती है। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र जिस राज्य के अंतर्गत आता है, वह राज्य यह कहता है कि हम अपने क्षेत्र में सूखे की घोषणा करते हैं। उसके बाद आगे की सहायता के जो प्रावधान हैं, जो नियम हैं, उनके आधार पर हम कार्यवाही किया करते हैं।

पहले यह बताया गया था कि जून महीने में 93% वर्षा होगी, फिर यह बताया गया कि 7 जुलाई के बाद अच्छी वर्षा होगी। हां, प्रेस ने इसमें एक काम जरूर किया है कि उसमें अलग-अलग स्थानों के लिए वर्षा के अलग-अलग आंकड़े बताए गए हैं कि उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में 85%, मध्य भारत में 94%, दक्षिण प्रायद्वीप में 93% और पूर्वोत्तर भारत में 99% वर्षा का अनुमान है।

उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में वर्षा के आंकड़े 85% हैं, यानी वहां कम वर्षा का अनुमान है, लेकिन इसके साथ मौसम विभाग ने यह भी बताया था कि 7 जुलाई के बाद अच्छी वर्षा होगी। अब मीडिया का कमाल तो आप और हम जानते ही हैं। उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में कम वर्षा होगी, इस पर तो मीडिया में काफी चर्चा हुई, लेकिन 7 जुलाई के बाद अच्छी वर्षा होगी, इसका जिक्र चर्चा में नहीं किया गया। अखबार ने भी उसी मीडिया से न्यूज़ लेकर छापी थी।

500 जिलों के लिए एक आकस्मिक योजना तैयार की गई है। यह योजना, हम मंत्री बने, उतने ही दिनों में तैयार हो गई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है, पिछली सरकार यह काम पहले से ही कर रही थी। सूखे का जो मामला है, यह किसी पार्टी विशेष का मामला नहीं है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि अधिकतर सदस्यों ने, लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने पार्टी लाइन से अलग हट कर बात कही है। अगर हमारे एक माननीय सदस्या को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो किसी ने भी इस पर राजनीतिक आधार पर चर्चा नहीं की है। मौसम विभाग यह बात कहता है कि अब जुलाई में अच्छी वर्षा की संभावना है।

हम भी गांव में रहते हैं। जून से वहां बुआई शुरू होती है, यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन बचपन से हम खेतों में यह देखते आए हैं कि क्लाइमेट चेंज के बावजूद भी यदि जुलाई में अच्छी वर्षा हो जाती है, तो उसकी भरपाई हो जाती है। यह बात ठीक है कि अभी जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनके मुताबिक मानसून में देरी और उसकी धीमी चाल के कारण धान, तिलहन, दलहन और कपास की फसलों की बुआई में देरी हो सकती है, किन्तु खरीफ की बुआई के सम्बन्ध में मानसून की आगे की जो प्रगति है, वह मददगार सिद्ध हो सकती है।

सम्माननीय शरद पवार जी ने कहा कि मानसून का जो ऐलान किया जाता है, हमें उसी के सहारे आगे चलना चाहिए, उस पर अविश्वास करके हम आगे आने वाले भविष्य का सही निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। मौसम विभाग जो आंकड़े देता है, उसी के आधार पर हम आगे चलते हैं। उनके द्वारा दिए गए जो आंकड़े हैं, उसके अनुसार भी अगर जुलाई में अच्छी वर्षा होती है, तो सूखे की नौबत नहीं आएगी। किसान को बिल्कुल निर्भीक हो कर के रहने की जरूरत है, साथ ही हम लोग भी भयमुक्त रह कर ही इसका मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

अगर फिर भी पूरी वर्षा नहीं होती है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें क्या करना है, यही बात मैं बताने जा रहा हूँ, आपको सुनने का धैर्य तो रखना ही पड़ेगा। 9 जून के बाद 500 जिलों के लिए आकस्मिक प्लान बनाए गए थे। लगभग 550 ऐसे रूरल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जिनके लिए आकस्मिक प्लान तैयार किए गए हैं। ये आकस्मिक प्लान दो साल से बन रहे हैं, पिछली सरकार भी इनको बनाने में लगी हुई थी। इस आकस्मिक प्लान में सिर्फ सूखे की योजना ही नहीं है, आप इस बात का ध्यान रखिए। यदि रूरल एरिया में आकस्मिक प्लान के अंतर्गत 550 जिले हैं, उनमें से किन्हीं जिलों में बाढ़ भी आने वाली है। दोनों तरह के जिलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार के प्लान बनाए जाते हैं।

सूखे की घोषणा केन्द्र सरकार नहीं कर सकती है, उसकी घोषणा राज्यों के द्वारा होती है। इस घोषणा के पहले ही राज्यों को उचित सलाह दी गई, जिसके लिए यहां से जाकर हमारे पदाधिकारियों ने राज्यों के साथ बैठक की। लगभग 12 राज्यों के अन्दर हमारे पदाधिकारी गए और वहां जाकर उन्होंने बैठकें कीं। साथ ही 17-18 जून को दिल्ली में सभी राज्यों के अधिकारियों को बुलाकर भी इस पर बैठक की गई कि आगे हमें क्या-क्या करना है। एक तरफ इन सभी राज्यों में जाकर बैठकें हुईं और दूसरी तरफ उनके पदाधिकारियों को यहां बुला कर बैठक करवाई गई। इस प्रकार पहले ही इसकी पूरी तैयारी कर ली गई है। हमारी तैयारी इतनी है कि जिस स्पीड से सूखा आएगा, उससे डेढ़ गुना ज्यादा स्पीड से हमारी योजना के माध्यम से उसका शमन करने का कार्य किया जाएगा। बहुत सारे सवाल उठे हैं। अभी हमारी कैबिनेट मीटिंग भी है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी थोड़ी चर्चा करूं। सरकार सूखे से आने वाली आपदा का सामना करने में बिल्कुल सक्षम है। हम न सिर्फ उस चुनौती का सामना करेंगे, बल्कि सबके सहयोग से उस पर विजय भी प्राप्त करेंगे। सरकार का मतलब सिर्फ भारत सरकार नहीं, बल्कि राज्यों की सरकारें भी हैं। दोनों ने मिल कर 2009 का सामना किया है। इसके पहले भी जो संकट आए हैं, उनका सामना किया है तथा इस बार और तेजी से हम उसका सामना करेंगे।

सम्माननीय राम गोपाल जी ने दीर्घकालीन उपायों की चर्चा की थी। अब वास्तव में दीर्घकालीन उपाय होने चाहिए, क्योंकि सूखे की आपदा हो या कोई भी अन्य आपदा हो, वह कह कर नहीं आती है। वह तो किसी भी समय आ सकती है। इसके लिए पिछली सरकार ने बहुत सारी योजनाएं चलाईं। आगे की सरकार भी इसको बहुत गति देने वाली है। हम सब को यह विचार करना है कि यदि किसी राज्य को राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के तहत एक साल के अन्दर 800 करोड़ रुपए गए हैं, तो वह 400

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

करोड़ रुपए लौटाता है। किसी खास इलाके में 2009 में अगर 1000 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज जाता है तो वह 150 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च करता है। मतलब, इसके लिए राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार दोनों को मिलकर ठीक से मॉनिटरिंग करनी है। प्लानिंग तो बनी हुई है, लेकिन सवाल पैसे और प्लानिंग से ज्यादा बने हुए प्लान के क्रियान्वयन का है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें तेज़ी लाना दीर्घकालीन समस्याओं के समाधान का सबसे बड़ा उपाय है।

मनरेगा की चर्चा हो रही थी। मैंने 9-10 जून को राज्यों को जो पत्र भेजा है, जो पी.आई.बी. ने दिया है, उसमें भी हमने सुझाव दिया है कि मनरेगा के लोगों को किस प्रकार से सूखे का सामना करने में लगाना चाहिए। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों को 15.05.2014 और 16.06.2014 को दो-दो पत्र दिए हैं कि सूखा शमन के लिए महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार अधिनियम के धन का उपयोग करने के लिए एक सलाह जारी की गयी है। अब इसके बावजूद भी अगर किसी को इसके सम्बन्ध में भ्रम होता है, तो यह उनका व्यक्तिगत विषय हो सकता है। देश में इस बारे में भ्रम नहीं है और सरकार में भी इस बारे में भ्रम नहीं है। मैं सब लोगों को आश्वस्त भी करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने दो-दो बार ऐसा पत्र भेजा है।

चारे के सम्बन्ध में बहुत चर्चा हुई। हमारे पास आंकड़े आए हैं कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में यह सम्भावना है कि हम अतिरिक्त चारे का भी उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश में कृषि क्षेत्र में काफी काम हुआ है। जब हम कहते हैं कि जून में धान बोना चाहिए, परन्तु सूखा पड़ गया, अब तो बड़ी दिक्कत होगी, लेकिन एक समय था कि 160 दिनों में तैयार होने वाले धान का बीज भी हमारे पास था, लेकिन अब तो हमारे पास ऐसा बीज है कि यह 120 दिनों में भी तैयार होगा। तो उसी प्रकार से, चारे के सम्बन्ध में एक तो हमारा जो आकलन रहा है, सप्ताह में एक दिन उसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी हम कर रहे हैं। उसका जो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन सीड है, वह भी हमारे पास तैयार है। इसके साथ ही, हमारे यहां न सिर्फ चारा बल्कि अगर अभी वह स्थिति आई तो धान, दलहन, तिलहन भी कम अवधि में पैदा हो सकता है। बागवानी के मामले में भी हमने एक योजना तैयार की है कि अगर किसी की बागवानी सूखती है तो फिर वह कैसे सरवाइव करे हम उसके लिए भी अलग से क्या कर सकते हैं। हमने पशुओं के लिए दवाई और टीकाकरण की भी समीक्षा की है। अगर वैसी स्थिति अभी आती है तो उसका पर्याप्त भंडारण हमारे पास है।

पेयजल के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई है। पेयजल के लिए हमने जिलावार आकस्मिक योजना की तैयारी भी की है, राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठ कर। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के तहत 15 प्रतिशत राशि सभी राज्यों को आवंटित की गई है, जिससे यदि कहीं हैंड पम्प बन्द है या वह अधूरा है, चालू नहीं है, तो उसका रख-रखाव हो। आप सब को जानकर यह जरूर खुशी होगी कि सभी राज्यों के पास जो आपदा रिलीफ फंड है, उसके मद में भी अच्छी राशि मौजूद है। मैं उसका विवरण भी भेजूंगा, जिसमें 3 और 1 का अनुपात है और यदि कोई विशेष राज्य है तो वहां 9 और 1 का अनुपात है। इसी तरह से बिजली का भी संकट हो सकता है, उसके लिए भी हमने बिजली मंत्री के साथ बैठ कर, उनके अधिकारियों के साथ बैठ कर योजना बनाई है और उसका क्षेत्रवार आकलन किया है। विद्युत मंत्रालय ने कमजोर मानसून की स्थिति में उत्तरी क्षेत्र के लिए चार सौ मेगावाट तथा गंभीर सूखे के मामले में एक हजार मेगावाट की एक शमन योजना तैयार की है और दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में बिजली उत्पादन तीन हजार मेगावाट से बढ़ाने की शमन योजना तैयार कर दी है। इसलिए इसकी भी कमी नहीं होगी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: पूर्वी भारत के लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उत्तरी क्षेत्र में ही वह पूरा इलाका आ जाएगा। इसमें और भी कई प्रकार की बातें आई हैं। त्यागी जी ने चीनी मिलों की चर्चा की है। यह मेरा सीधा विषय नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं वहां था। देखिए, जैसे भारत सरकार यहां से दाम तय करती है कि गन्ने की कीमत 210 प्रति क्विंटल है, अब यदि वाह-वाही लूटने के लिए, लोक-लुभावन नारे के लिए कोई राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हम गन्ने का मूल्य 260 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल देंगे या ढाई सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल देंगे, तो उसका असर तो पड़ता है और आज हालत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए किसानों के बकाया हैं। सरकार ने जो तय किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि पहले भी इसी प्रकार की योजना चलती रही होगी। ये जो पैसे मिल रहे हैं, वे मिल मालिकों को नहीं मिल रहे हैं, बल्कि ये पैसे किसान के खाते में जाएंगे। इसमें इस तरह की कंडीशन है, इस तरह से इसमें किसान की चिंता की गई है, मिल मालिक की चिंता नहीं की गई है। निश्चित रूप से इसको आप ध्यान में रखिए। जो गन्ना उत्पादक किसान हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है? कुल ग्यारह हजार करोड़ रुपए में से अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए बकाया हैं, बाकी तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए देश भर के किसानों के बकाया हैं, इसलिए इसका सबसे ज्यादा लाभ आप ही के राज्य के किसान को मिलने वाला है।

मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी शायद नहीं बैठे हैं, वे जब बोल रहे थे, तो एक पार्टी की जिन-जिन राज्यों में सरकार है, वहां क्या-क्या होना चाहिए, यह बोल रहे थे। मतलब वे अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बता रहे थे कि इन राज्यों में ये सब काम नहीं हो रहे हैं, इसलिए पहले ये सब काम कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का सूखे से कोई संबंध नहीं है। मैं उनसे इतना ही कहूंगा कि आप जिनकी ओर इशारा कर रहे थे, इस देश में जिस समय कृषि विकास दर चार प्रतिशत से नीचे थी, उस राज्य की कृषि विकास दर ग्यारह प्रतिशत थी। यह मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूं, बल्कि यहां जो भारत सरकार है, उसके आंकड़े कई वर्षों से इस बात को बोल रहे हैं। आप विश्वास कीजिए, वही व्यक्ति आज देश का नेतृत्व कर रहा है और उस व्यक्ति ने साफ-साफ कहा है कि यदि राजनीति भी करनी होगी, तो पांचवां वर्ष है चुनाव का, उस समय उसकी चिंता करेंगे। आज हम पूरे देश की चिंता करेंगे, देश के किसानों की चिंता करेंगे और गांव की चिंता करेंगे। इस सरकार की प्राथमिकता गांव और किसान हैं। नरेन्द्र मोदी की अगुवाई में मैं, कृषि मंत्री, एक औजार के रूप में हूं। मैं एक औजार हूं और एक मजबूत औजार के रूप में, नरेन्द्र मोदी, जो इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उनका जो सपना है गांव और किसान को मजबूत करने का, हम उस सपने को निश्चित रूप से पूरा करेंगे। चाहिए आप सबका सहयोग, आप सबका स्नेह, राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर। किसान की जब चर्चा हो, तब राजनीति मत कीजिए। मैं तो इस भाव से सरकार में काम करता हूं कि यह सरकार है, यह देश की सरकार है, यह किसी पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है, इस भाव से काम करता हूं। आप मेरे भाव को बदलने की कोशिश मत कीजिए और आप भी वैसा ही भाव बनाइए। इसी विनती के साथ हम राज्य और भारत की सरकार मिल कर इस देश के किसानों को समृद्ध बनाएंगे, संपन्न बनाएंगे, ऐसा हम सब लोग संकल्प लें।

**MATTER RAISED IN RESPECT OF MAKING
PAYMENTS TO SUGARCANE FARMERS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Members can lay the Special Mentions on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मुझे कृषि मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, now Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Special Mentions may be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions.
...*(Interruptions)*... I will call one-by-one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मुझे एक सवाल पूछना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, he
has told that he has to go to a Cabinet Meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have already
extended up to 6.00 P.M. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that he is going to Cabinet.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: राधा मोहन जी, आपकी अगुवाई वाली कमिटी की जो मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें
आपने चीनी मिल मालिकों को पैसा दिया है ताकि वे किसानों का बकाया भुगतान करें, लेकिन आपके
बाजू में जो बैठे हुए हैं, जो आपके कान में बता रहे हैं, उनके यहां यह सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। यह पैसा
अभी किसान को नहीं मिला है।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): मेरी बात सुनिए। सरकार ने पैसा नहीं दिया है। सरकार ने
बैंकों से यह कहा है कि आप इनको ऋण दीजिए, उसका 5 साल का जो इंटरेस्ट होगा, वह हम देंगे,
लेकिन उसका इंटरेस्ट हम तब देंगे, जब वह पैसा किसान के खाते में जाएगा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: यह किसान के खाते में नहीं गया है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हम इंटरेस्ट नहीं देंगे, हमने पैसा नहीं दिया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह नहीं गया है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हमने यह कहा है कि आप उनको इसलिए ऋण दीजिए ताकि वे उसे
किसान को दें। हम उसका 5 साल का इंटरेस्ट देंगे।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करा दीजिए कि जो पैसा यहां से जाए, वह सिर्फ किसानों
के खाते में जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका उत्तर आपको अकेले में हमारे माननीय पवार
साहब बहुत बढ़िया से समझा देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप यह देखिए कि उनके सुझाव पर आप क्या कर सकते हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ किसानों के खाते में पैसा चला जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था
करा दीजिए, तो हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is taken note of. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपका
सुझाव उन्होंने नोट कर लिया है। You can look into it and reply to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand to investigate trafficking of children from orphanages of the country**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, as many as 579 children, 'rescued' from Kerala's Palakkad Railway station last month, have embroiled in a major controversy that is now acquiring socio political dimension.

People at large are demanding answers on whether this was a case of 'child trafficking' or 'procedural lapses'.

Of the 579 children, 120 are being sent back to their homes in Jharkhand and Bihar, while 59 will be sent to Malda in West Bengal.

Their parents have remained tightlipped on the issue, though most of them have claimed that they have sent their children to various orphanages in the State for better education and amenities which they could not afford.

There are stories and reports coming from various corners about the genuineness of many of these orphanages and the real intention behind many of these kinds of transfers of children from one State to the other. It is very much evident that the pathetic living conditions in many States compel the parents to hand over the children to the orphanage's agents. There are many good orphanages which are doing a very good work, but there are many which operate only for money and abuse rules. Many see this as an attempt on the part of the orphanages to misuse the benefits handed out by the Government.

The controversy has brought the issue of lack of transparency in the way several orphanages in the country function. This surely is a very unfortunate state of affairs and warrants urgent intervention by the Government. Hence, Government is requested to intervene and order for a national level investigation.

Demand to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities in all Government schools

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, school is not only a place which provides education to children but it also provides an excellent opportunity to children to learn about the hygiene practices. The adverse impact of poor sanitation and hygiene is reflected in education also. Poor enrolment rate and school dropouts, particularly among girl students and others, are directly related to prevalence of unhygienic conditions in the school.

School sanitation is an important issue. The matter has become such a serious issue that public-spirited people approached the court to give a direction to the Government to provide proper facilities at schools in the year 2012. But the situation remains the same.

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

As per World Health Organization (WHO), 88 per cent of diarrhoeal diseases are caused by unsafe water supply and inadequate sanitation and hygiene. Young students when exposed to unhygienic conditions tend to suffer from diseases and there is a possibility of loss of life too. Moreover, in the year 2011, the apex court of the country also directed all the State Governments to provide separate toilets for girl students.

Poor sanitation and hygiene practices and inadequate sanitary conditions or facilities increase the chances of communicable diseases among school-going children. This trend has to be arrested at any cost with immediate effect.

In view of the aforesaid, I earnestly appeal to the Government to take necessary steps for providing adequate clean drinking water and toilet facilities, separate for girls and boys, in all Government schools across the country without any further delay.

Demand to extend the National Capital Region so as to include certain districts of western UP.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत की राजधानी होने के नाते दुनिया की निगाहों में देश की राजधानी का ऐतिहासिक सर्वांगीण विकास किए जाने हेतु दिल्ली से लगे राज्यों की सीमाओं को विकसित एवं व्यवस्थित किया जाना एक बड़ी आवश्यकता थी। इस हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली एवं दिल्ली के समीपस्थ राज्यों के कुछ जिलों को सम्मिलित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का गठन किया और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई। लेकिन, सीमांकन त्रुटियों के कारण बदलाव अपरिहार्य है। यदि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का सीमांकन सही होता तो राष्ट्रीय राजधानी सीमा में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर, रामपुर, अलीगढ़ अथवा आगरा को शामिल किया जा सकता था। एक ओर सरकार ने राजस्थान में दिल्ली से 200 किमी तक, हरियाणा में 150 किमी तक के क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित किया है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर उत्तर प्रदेश में यह सीमा 100 किमी तक भी नहीं है, जबकि पूरा देश जानता है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश अधिकतम राजस्व जुटाने के बाद भी वांछित विकास एवं सड़कों आदि के विस्तार में पिछड़ रहा है। मैं सदन के सञ्ज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 24, 58 और 91 पर लगातार जाम के कारण सांसदों को संसद आने, बीमारों को अस्पताल जाने, बच्चों को स्कूल जाने तथा अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को अपनी ड्यूटी पर आने में हमेशा विलम्ब होता रहता है। आपराधिक घटनाएं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि आज महिलाएं अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस कर रही हैं।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि मेरे विशेष उल्लेख में अंकित बिन्दुओं के संदर्भ में सार्थक कदम उठाते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के विकास की परिकल्पना को पूर्ण करने का कष्ट करें।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to honour the great Santhal leader, Tilka Manjhi and declare him as the first martyr of India's freedom struggle

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, Tilka Murmu, popularly known as Tilka Manjhi, one of the great Santhal leaders, played a key role in initiating the long-drawn freedom movement that finally led to our Independence in 1947.

Tilka Manjhi was amongst the first freedom fighters who fought against the oppressive rule of the British in India. He led a five-year uprising against the British and without doubt he should be considered as one of the precursors of the national liberation movement which gathered momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Tilka Manjhi was perhaps amongst the first martyrs of the freedom struggle -- he was hanged by the British in Bhagalpur in 1785.

We are today constantly seized with a blaze of eulogy of many leaders including some who hold high offices. A number of schemes, iconic buildings, airports, etc., are named after such leaders. Yet there is no recognition to this great Santhal leader who made the ultimate sacrifice for the fruits of freedom and democracy that we pride ourselves today. To give due recognition to the first freedom fighter of India, I would urge the following to be considered as a token tribute to this great tribal revolutionary :

- (a) Examine and consider declaring him as the first martyr of India's freedom struggle.
- (b) Department of School Education and Literacy should introduce in the NCERT books a section dealing with contribution to freedom struggle by early leaders like Tilka Manjhi.

Demand to provide electricity and loans to the farmers at cheaper rates and other infrastructural facilities

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं हिन्दुस्तान की उस सबसे बड़ी आबादी की दर्दनाक दास्तान की तरफ इस महान सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो आबादी अन्नदाता के नाम से जानी जाती है। यह वह किसान है जो उस तपती धूप में खेत की मेड़ पर खड़ा होता है, जिस धूप में निकलने भर से अमीर लोगों के चेहरे झुलस जाया करते हैं। मैं उस किसान का दर्द बयान करने लिए आज इस महान सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो कड़ाके की ठंड में पानी और कीचड़ में खड़ा होकर तमाम देशवासियों के लिए अन्न पैदा करता है। जब गेहूँ की सुनहरी बाली खेत को सुनहरा करती है, तब इस किसान के मुरझाये हुए चेहरे पर चमक आ जाती है। किसान इस फसल से आस बांध लेता है, लेकिन उसकी यह आस सरकारों की बेरुखी और नज़रअन्दाज़ी से टूटकर बिखर जाती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, सरकारों का किसानों से बेरुखी का आलम यह है कि मीडिया में आई जानकारी के अनुसार सरकार की ही संस्था एफ.सी.आई. का मानना है कि पिछले 5 सालों में 1,94,502 मीट्रिक टन अनाज बरबाद हो चुका है। पिछले 4 सालों में अनाज, फल और सब्जियां जो उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण बरबाद हुए हैं, उनके मूल्यांकन किया जाए तो पता चलता है कि इस बरबाद फसल की कीमत 2,06,000 करोड़ रुपए रही है। हमारा किसान जितना पैदा करता है उसका लगभग चौथाई हिस्सा ही सरकार सुरक्षित रख पाती है और एक-तिहाई यानी लगभग 200 मिलियन टन अनाज कहां रखा जाए, इस सवाल के कारण हर साल 44 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अनाज सड़ाकर फेंक दिया जाता है।

[چوڈھری منور سلیم]

مہودے، अगर बरबाद होने वाला अन्न दुनिया के बाजार में बेचकर किसानों और ग्रामों के विकास पर खर्च कर दिया जाए तो मेरा दावा है कि ग्रामवासियों का पलायन रुक सकता है, क्योंकि सुविधा युक्त ग्राम ही आबाद रह सकते हैं। महोदय, सरकारों द्वारा लगातार शहरों और ग्राम के विकास पर खर्च का जो अंतर दिखाई दे रहा है, उससे गांवों और शहरों के बीच नफरत पैदा हो रही है, जो देश की एकता, अखंडता और विकास के लिए घातक दिखाई देती है।

मैं सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि उद्योगपतियों की तरह किसानों को सस्ती बिजली दी जाए और सस्ती ब्याज दर पर लोन दिया जाए तथा बिजली, पानी, सड़कों, स्कूलों और अस्पतालों से युक्त ग्रामों को बनाया जाए। महोदय, मेरी इस व्यथा को अगर सरकार समझ जाए तो बापू द्वारा बोला गया वह जुमला सच हो जाएगा, जिसमें बापू ने कहा था कि गांव भगवान ने बनाए हैं और शहर इंसान ने। धन्यवाद।

†[چوڈھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : اپ سیھا پتی مہودے، میں ہندوستان کی اس سب سے بڑی آبادی کی دردناک داستان کی طرف اس مہاں سدن کا دھیان آکرشت کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جو آبادی ان-دانا کے نام سے جانی جاتی ہے۔ یہ وہ کسان ہے جو اس تپتی دھوپ میں کھیت کی میڑ پر کھڑا ہوتا ہے، جس دھوپ میں نکلنے بھر سے امیر لوگوں کے چہرے جھلس جایا کرتے ہیں۔ میں اس کسان کا درد بیان کرنے کے لئے آج اس مہاں سدن میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں، جو کڑاکے کی ٹھنڈ میں پانی اور کیچڑ میں کھڑا ہو کر تمام دیش واسیوں کے لئے ان پیدا کرتا ہے۔ جب گیہوں کی سنہری پالی کھیتی کو سنہرا کرتی ہے، تب اس کسان کے مرجھانے ہوئے چہرے پر چمک آ جاتی ہے۔ کسان اس فصل سے اس باندھ لیتا ہے، لیکن اس کی یہ اس سرکاروں کی ہے۔ رخی اور نظر اندازی سے ٹوٹ کر بکھر جاتی ہے۔

اپ سیھا پتی مہودے، سرکاروں کا کسانوں سے ہے۔ رخی کا عالم یہ ہے کہ میڈیا میں انی جانکاری کے مطابق سرکار کی بی سنستھا ایف۔سی۔آئی۔ کا ماننا ہے کہ پچھلے 5 سالوں میں 1,94,502 میٹرک ٹن اناج برباد ہو چکا ہے۔ پچھلے 4 سالوں میں اناج، پھل اور سبزیاں جو صحیح ویوستھا نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے برباد ہوئی ہیں، ان کا مولیانکن کیا جائے تو پتہ چلتا ہے کہ اس برباد فصل کی قیمت 2,06,000 کروڑ روپے رہی ہے۔ ہمارا کسان جتنا پیدا کرتا ہے اس کا لگ بھگ چوتھائی حصہ ہی سرکار سرکشت رکھ پاتی ہے اور ایک تہائی یعنی 200 ملین ٹن اناج کہاں رکھا جائے، اس سوال کے کارن ہر سال 44 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا اناج سڑا کر پھینک دیا جاتا ہے۔

مہودے، اگر برباد ہونے والا 'ان' دنیا کے بازار میں بیچ کر کسانوں اور گراموں کے وکاس پر خرچ کیا دیا جائے تو میرا دعویٰ ہے کہ گرام واسیوں کا پلائن رک سکتا ہے، کیوں کہ سویدھا۔ پکت گرم کی آباد رہ سکتے ہیں۔ مہودے، سرکاروں دوارا لگاتار شہروں اور گراموں کے

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script].

وکاس پر خرچ کا جو انتر دکھائی دے رہا ہے، اس سے گاؤں اور شہروں کے بیچ نفرت پیدا ہو رہی ہے، جو دیش کی ایکتا، اکھنڈتا اور وکاس کے لئے گھاتک دکھائی دیتی ہے۔

میں سرکار سے پرزور مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ ادھیوگ پٹیوں کی طرح کسانوں کو سستی بجلی دی جائے اور سستی بیاز در پر لون دیا جائے اور بجلی، پانی، سڑکوں، اسکولوں اور اسپتالوں سے پکت گراموں کو بنایا جائے۔

مہودے، میری اس وینٹھا کو اگر سرکار سمجھ جائے تو باپو دوارا بولا گیا وہ جملہ سچ ہو جائے گا، جس میں باپو نے کہا تھا کہ گاؤں بھگوان نے بنائے ہیں اور شہر انسان نے!۔ دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): I want to read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You mention the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to read this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am telling you the subject. The subject is that Portuguese Government is claiming some land in Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not allow me to read. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You mention the subject and lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But I telling you what the subject is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. Once it is laid on the Table, it is in the public domain.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: This is a sensitive matter. If there is any* in you, then you will allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That remark is expunged. You cannot judge my*. Mr. K.C. Tyagi.

Demand to make changes in the land acquisition laws after consultation with farmers and discussion on the matter in the House

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा भारतीय किसानों से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ।

*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

महोदय, केन्द्र की सरकार वर्तमान भूमि अधिग्रहण नियमों में परिवर्तन करना चाहती है। वर्ष 1894 में बना भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून किसान विरोधी था, जिस के चलते लाखों किसानों ने अपनी जमीन खो दी और उन को सही मुआवजा तक नहीं मिला। नया भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून पारित हुआ, जो 1 जनवरी, 2014 से लागू हुआ। इस कानून का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंश यह था कि किसी भी गांव की भूमि तब तक अधिगृहीत नहीं की जा सकेगी जब तक 80 प्रतिशत ग्राम सभा के सदस्यों की स्वीकृति न प्राप्त हो। नए भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून में प्रावधान यह भी है कि शहरों में अधिगृहीत भूमि का दो गुना दाम और गांवों में अधिगृहीत भूमि का चार गुना दाम किसानों को मिलना चाहिए। साथ ही, इस में यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि जिन लोगों की भूमि अधिगृहीत की जाएगी, भूमि अधिग्रहण से पूर्व उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, उसके बाद ही भूमि खाली करायी जाएगी। उद्योग-जगत इन दोनों प्रावधानों का विरोध करता रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून में किसी भी प्रकार के परिवर्तन से पूर्व किसान संगठनों से रायशुमारी कर के सदन में उसकी चर्चा करने के पश्चात् ही कोई कदम उठाएं।

**Demand to withdraw the Ordinance pertaining to transfer of seven
Mandals of Telangana to Andhra Pradesh and consider alternative
design for Polavaram Dam**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government decided to construct Polavaram Dam without looking into its implications. Present design is flawed, as it submerges 276 tribal villages in Telangana and the dam is proposed to be constructed at a place which falls within Zone-I of earthquake. So, there are demands for considering alternative design prepared by former Engineer-in-Chief of Andhra Pradesh and Consultant to UN without sacrificing any benefits that would accrue. I raised this issue before CWC, but nothing has been done. Due to present design, 276 villages and 7,964 acres of tribal land will be submerged and it will displace 1.2 lakh tribals.

Alternative design does not change design of any canal under construction. Aim is to store 75 TMC water in one dam. But alternative design would store same amount of water at three places with low barrages. It will not only save submersion of 1.5 lakh acres of agricultural land of tribals but also facilitate gravity flow irrigation for the same area through proposed barrages. This will benefit Telangana backward tribal areas immensely. It also provides navigation of sea-going vessels up to 3,000 tonne capacity of ships. They can navigate from Bay of Bengal to Sri Ramsagar Dam, which is about 700 kilometres and help in commercial and industrial development of this region.

The Government of India recently issued an Ordinance to transfer seven submerged Mandals to Andhra Pradesh which is in gross violation of the demands made by the people of Telangana. Hence, I demand withdrawal of Ordinance issued and

keep seven Mandals in Telangana only and I also demand to consider alternative design for Polavaram.

Demand to make a concrete policy for reporting the crimes against women by newspapers and other media in the country

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री के माध्यम से मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा देश से जुड़े एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में भारत सरकार का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ। महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, हत्याएं, दिनदहाड़े चोरी, विशेषकर नगरों में महिलाओं के गहने और पैसे लूटना आदि, साथ ही साथ वाहनों का अपघात, विशेषकर दुपहिया वाहनों पर घूमने वाले युवकों की मृत्यु, ऐसे समाचारों को छापते समय समाचार पत्र और अन्य मीडिया के माध्यमों के तौर-तरीकों से समाज की आंतरिक सुरक्षा और महिलाओं के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंची है।

मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि मनोविज्ञानियों, अन्यान्य अपराध विभागों के विशेषज्ञों से चर्चा कर इन विषयों पर सरकार की नीति क्या हो, टीवी, मोबाइल, समाचार-पत्र और विज्ञापन के अन्य माध्यमों के तौर-तरीकों आदि, इन सब विषयों पर गंभीरता से विचार करके आवश्यकता पड़ने पर ऐसे विषयों में रुचि रखने वाले लोगों की एक विशेष समिति का गठन कर उपरोक्त वर्णित समस्याओं को रोकने के लिए तथा महिलाओं को सम्मानित जीवन जीने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाएं। साथ ही साथ विज्ञापनों और समाचारों के प्रकाशन और प्रसारण के बारे में भी कोई ठोस रीति और नीति बनाएं, ऐसा मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ।

Demand for Central assistance to set up desalination plants for providing drinking water in Tamil Nadu

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, Tamil Nadu is a water-deficit State. The State has very little surface water. Ground water level is fast receding due to various reasons including scanty monsoon. But for the timely steps taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to make rainwater harvesting mandatory, ground water table would have been far worse. Under these circumstances, there is hardly any scope to increase the existing supply or create new sources through conventional methods. The projected demand of water requirement by 2017 to Chennai city alone is 1,584 million litres per day. However, the supply from present sources is only 831 MLD. Therefore, setting up of major desalination plants in the State to convert sea water into drinking water is the only option available with the Tamil Nadu Government.

At present, Tamil Nadu has only two 100 MLD capacity desalination plants. In order to meet the huge demand for water, Tamil Nadu has proposed four schemes. A 150 MLD SWRO Desalination plant at Nemmeli near Chennai at a cost of ₹ 1,371.86 crores, a 400 MLD SWRO Desalination plant at Perur near Chennai at a cost of ₹ 4070.67 crores and two desalination plants at Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin 100 MLD capacity at a cost of ₹ 1,500 crores each. Detailed Project Report is ready for the first two projects. For Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin projects, DPR will be ready by December, 2014.

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government needs huge funds for implementing these schemes. In view of this situation, I request the Centre to bear, at least, 50 per cent of the cost of these proposed projects.

Demand to formulate a plan for development of Khambhat city in Gujarat as a port city

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, गुजरात राज्य में स्थित खम्भात शहर प्राचीन काल में बंदरगाह के रूप में विकसित था। उस समय इस बंदरगाह से विश्व के लगभग 84 देशों से व्यापार होता था। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जब जहांगीर की मां हज करने मक्का गई थीं, तो इसी बंदरगाह का उपयोग किया गया था और उनकी मां की निगरानी के लिए खम्भात के नवाब साहब ने दो जहाज भेजे थे। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि उस समय इस शहर की यातायात व्यवस्था बहुत ही अच्छी और सुदृढ़ थी। इसी शहर में एक मही नदी बहती है जिसकी धारा में पर्वतों से मिट्टी आदि बहकर आने लगी, जिसकी सफाई न किए जाने के कारण धीरे-धीरे नदी का धरातल ऊंचा होता चला गया, फलस्वरूप वहां पर मैदान हो गया और बंदरगाह का काम बंद हो गया। इस बंदरगाह के चालू हो जाने से अभी जो मध्य गुजरात से सौराष्ट्र जाने वालों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने के लिए काफी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है, वह तो कम हो ही जाएगी, साथ ही वहां के लोगों के लिए नए-नए रोजगार मिलने भी प्रारंभ हो जाएंगे। मेरे विचार से यदि वहां पर समुद्र और मही नदी के बीच बने मैदान में एक चैनल बना दिया जाए, तो खम्भात शहर को दोबारा बंदरगाह के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है। अतः मेरा जहाजरानी मंत्री जी से विशेष रूप से अनुरोध है कि कृपया खम्भात शहर को पुनः बंदरगाह के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए योजना बनाने की कृपा करें ताकि मध्य गुजरात की जनता को इसका लाभ मिल सके।

Demand to take effective measures for strict compliance of rules under the Contract Labour Act

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): There are an estimated 18 lakhs 44 thousand contract workers working in various Central Government Departments and public sector undertakings all over the country. Estimates of such workers working in similar organizations run by State Governments are not readily available. However, both the Central and State Governments are resorting to the practice of appointment of workers both male and female on contract basis on large scale. The Central Government has received complaints regarding non-compliance of various provisions of the law which includes wages and social security benefits.

The salary or wages, holidays, hours of work and other fringe benefits differ in both regular as well as those appointed on contract basis for similar kind of works. Any violation of rules framed under the Contract Labour Act is punishable.

However, in reality, the contract workers are being exploited today. They are not treated properly. Instances have come to our notice and also in the press where the workers engaged on contract basis are treated badly by their employers.

It is high time that the Government constituted a regulatory authority to work as a watchdog to ensure proper implementation of the orders issued under the Contract Labour Act and rules framed thereunder. I urge upon the Government to ensure proper working conditions for contract worker and strict action against those employers who violate this law and rules framed thereunder.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik, you can ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. There is no exemption for you.

MR. SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I want to be given the same opportunity, as has been given to the other hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You can mention your subject and lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am not reading the full text. I will take just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Just one minute.

MR. SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, there is a village, known as Mayem, in Goa. The Portuguese Government is claiming that they have got a right to the land in the village by virtue of an Agreement, signed by the Government of India in 1975. This is illegal because the Vidhan Sabha of Goa has passed a Bill to give that land to the people of Mayem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you lay your Special Mention.

**Demand to remove hurdles put by the Portuguese Government in
the passage of Goa (Abolition of Proprietorships, Titles and
Grants of Lands) Bill, 2014**

MR. SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, India is a sovereign country and territories of Goa are an integral part of the country and obviously of the State of Goa.

Villagers of Mayem have rightly contested the right of Portuguese Government, which has objected to the Goa Assembly passing the Goa (Abolition of Proprietorships, Titles and Grants of Lands) Bill, 2014, which was passed during the last Budget Session.

Extension of tenancy and Mundcar legislations earlier to the holders of land in Mayem village in North Goa district during Congress regime had also given people of Mayem a substantial relief after a number of years of uncertainty.

Goa Assembly has all the powers to legislate in the matter of land which forms part of the State and it is undiplomatic on the part of Portuguese Government to

[Mr. Shantaram Naik]

directly or indirectly question the right of the Assembly to protect the interest of the people there.

The Bill, which was sent to the Governor, has now been returned to the Goa Government by the Governor seeking certain clarifications.

The land of villagers of Cuncolim was confiscated by the Portuguese Government. But after liberation, it was returned back to the villagers after a legal battle which villagers, unfortunately, had to fight with their own Government.

The Governor, according to me, should respect the freedom movement of Goa and the initiative of Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru and give the assent to the Bill when obviously the Goa Government will send it again for his consideration.

The matter concerns the Central Government too inasmuch as the Portuguese Government has raised queries pertaining to the Agreement of 1975 between Portugal and India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 10th July, 2014, at 13:30 hours.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past six of the clock
till thirty minutes past one of the clock on
Thursday, the 10th July, 2014.*