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7 August, 2013
16 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 7 August, 2013/16 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the chair

RE. CONTRADICTING OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON AMBUSH IN POONCH SECTOR

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is an important issue.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't hear everyone simultaneously. *...(Interruptions)...*
Please. *...(Interruptions)...* One at a time, please. *...(Interruptions)...* All right.
...(Interruptions)... Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you wish to speak?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we want to run the House.
...(Interruptions)... At the same time, this is a very important issue, a sensitive issue.
...(Interruptions)... We have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take a couple of minutes and say it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, yesterday, the hon. Defence Minister
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take a couple of minutes and say it.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am saying it, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* You ask them to keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): After that, you give me a chance to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* I will raise it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* If everybody wishes to speak at the same time, nobody can be heard. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): We would like to speak, one at a time. *....(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the debating hour. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। *..(व्यवधान)..* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Venkaiahji, please go ahead. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Take a couple of minutes and say it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Venkaiahji. *...(Interruptions)...* Sitaramji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Venkaiahji.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, yesterday, the hon. Defence Minister, Shri A.K. Antony, made a statement in the Rajya Sabha and also in the other House. Subsequently, it has come to our notice that two contradictory statements are made by the Government of India's Defence Wing. I quote from the statement which was made by the Army before the statement made by hon. Defence Minister.

“A patrol of Indian Army comprising of one Commissioned Officer and five Other Ranks was ambushed by a Pak Border Action Team close to the Line of Control in Poonch Sector of J and K early morning on 6th so and so. In the ensuing firefight, five Indian soldiers were martyred. The ambush was carried out by approximately 20 heavily armed terrorists along with soldiers of Pak Army, along with Pak Army.

That was the statement. It should be noted.

“This action is a likely consequence of frustrations of the terrorists...”

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please don't read such a long statement. Just raise the point.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not reading it, Sir. Subsequently, there is a clarification issued by the Defence Ministry which says, “Regret and revised Press Release.” It is the suo motu statement in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha by the Defence Minister on ambush incident on LoC on August 6. The following Press Release supersedes the earlier Press Release of so and so. It says, “You are requested to follow the new one. Inconvenience is deeply regretted.” Below it is written, “S.N. Acharya.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point that you wish to make?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the point is this. The first statement of the Defence Ministry says that this incident has happened near the LoC and that this incident involves the Pakistan Army and some terrorists. The statement made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House says, “Our officers were ambushed outside the Line of Control.” And the Defence Ministry official says, “It is near the Line of Control.” Then he says that these people, who carried it out, were 20 heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistani Army uniform. The Defence Ministry says, “Pakistani Army.” And the Minister says, “People in Pakistani Army uniform.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Fine. You have made your point. Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One at a time. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not your place. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You have an assigned place in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just raise the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my concluding point is that the Defence Minister has let down the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must clarify and he must apologise to the nation and the Parliament because he has let down the country.

...(Interruptions)... He has taken the line of Pakistan. ...(Interruptions)... That is our issue. ...(Interruptions)... This was raised by Shri Sitaram Yechury also. ...(Interruptions)... Our Leader of Opposition also raised it yesterday. ...(Interruptions)... They mentioned it. But, despite that, the Defence Minister has chosen to issue a clarification to the Department. ...(Interruptions)... What is happening to this Government? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... Venkaiahji, you have taken five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... You asked for two minutes and you have taken five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, वहां हमारे बिहार के जवान मरे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is about the attacks on democracy and the democratic rights that are taking place. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where? ... (Interruptions)... What are you talking about? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, that is separate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why is he getting so agitated? ...(Interruptions)... First listen to me. Then, you get agitated. ...(Interruptions)... My whole point is not an issue confined to any one particular State. ...(Interruptions)... This is an issue that is a precursor for the attack on democracy. ...(Interruptions)... It started in 1972 in Bengal and ended up with emergency. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are not permitted to raise that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It ended up in internal emergency.

...(Interruptions)... Sir, we want to caution this House. ...(Interruptions)... If you do not stop it now, it is going to affect the entire democratic institutions in our country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the occasion to make the point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a caution to this House today. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we just want to make a point. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, this is not the occasion to make the point. ...(Interruptions)... May I request all of you to bring down the decibel level in the House ...(Interruptions)... Please, you are not being heard by anybody. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please relax. ...(Interruptions)... I can't hear you. So, I can't allow or disallow. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please. ...(Interruptions)... We have a good sound system. You don't have to raise decibel levels. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... I didn't allow you to raise the point. ...(Interruptions)... Please give notice for discussion through normal practice. ...(Interruptions)... What is this going on? ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर, यह क्वश्चन आवर है और यह चलना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... What am I to do? ...(Interruptions)... He has said it. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... No banners please. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't show any banners in the House. ...(Interruptions)... भाई, यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप? ...(व्यवधान)... Please, please ...(Interruptions)... I have called Question No. 41. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am very sorry to say this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your statement. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The country has been let down.
..(Interruptions).. I am not asking for a debate. *..(Interruptions)..* The country has
been badly let down by the Government. The Minister should clarify.
..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed an opinion. That is the end of it.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want to say a few words on this issue of national
importance. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Question Hour is not more important than the
question of lives of the Indian Army. *..(Interruptions)..* The country's safety and
security is more important than one single question. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want to say a few words on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have some guests. Can I make some statement
welcoming them? *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I just want to add one thing. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री साबिर अली: नरेश अग्रवाल जी, मेरा फिक्सिंग पर सवाल है, इस पर तो मुझे बोल
लेने दो। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yesterday, when I put this question, the Defence
Minister answered saying that it was his assertion that those were people from

Pakistan in their uniforms. He said, "My statement is on the basis of confirmed reports that I got till the time I made the statement." ..(*Interruptions*).. He further said, "That is the confirmation I have got so far, and that is why I have made this statement." ..(*Interruptions*).. That is what he said in this House yesterday. Why is there is contradiction?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The point has been made. I have an announcement to make.

**WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM
SEYCHELLES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the special box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles, currently on a visit to our country, under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency Mr. Andre Pool, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the International Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of Seychelles.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our Distinguished Guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between Seychelles and India. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to Parliament and the friendly people of Seychelles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 41.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Law to ban match fixing

*41. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law, rules and regulations to ban match fixing have been drafted;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when, the draft law would be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Sir, a preliminary draft of the Bill to prevent dishonesty in relation to national and international sporting events has been prepared by Ministry of Law and Justice and the said Ministry has sought the inputs from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. A revised draft, based on the observations of the Department of Sports has been sent to the Law Ministry. The final provisions of the Bill will be available when the inter-ministerial consultations are concluded.

(c) Since some of the issues need detailed deliberation and consultations among various Ministries/Departments of Government of India and other stake holders, it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame for enactment of the said Bill.

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want to say a few words. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is a newspaper report. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the point. That is all right. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, यह देश का सवाल है। *..(व्यवधान)..*

श्री साबिर अली: सर, यह क्वेश्चन भी देश के सवाल से जुड़ा है। पचास हजार करोड़* का है, बाएं और दाएं दोनों ने मिलकर कर दिया। *...(व्यवधान)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you making rude gestures to the Chair?
(Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am just showing it this way, which is our symbol.
..(Interruptions)..

श्री साबिर अली: सर, यह क्वेश्चन ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: देश की सुरक्षा ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. बैठ जाइए। Question No.
41. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री साबिर अली: सर, इस देश के पैसे की * इस सदन के दाएं, इस सदन के बाएं
बैठे शिष्ट नेता ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you putting your supplementary? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली: सर, इस सदन के नेता जब भी मैच फिक्सिंग पर क्वेश्चन आता है, ये
सदन को * का देते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you putting your supplementary? (Interruptions)

श्री साबिर अली: सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इस हल्ले में क्वेश्चन कैसे
होगा? ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You both don't have to advise me on that. I am sorry. You
have no presence here. This is unauthorized. Go back and speak from your place.

श्री साबिर अली: सर, इस देश के पैसे की लूट इस सदन में बैठे हुए दाएं के नेता
और इस सदन में बैठे बाएं के नेता आईपीएल में पचास हजार करोड़ की मैच में* की* करते
हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: सर, हमें भी बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली: सर, मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। मुझे पता है ...(व्यवधान)...
मुझे पता है कि यह सदन आज* है। मुझे पता है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister
can clarify. Sir, what is happening?

श्री साबिर अली: सर, मुझे पता है कि यह सदन आज* है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुझे पता
है ...(व्यवधान)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, इस मामले पर सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: बहस होनी चाहिए मगर एक नियम के तहत, ऐसे ही नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

You have raised a point. Let there be a discussion on it appropriately. We will slot it. We will start it in the procedures.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: इस विषय पर नियमों के अंतर्गत ही बहस का अनुरोध किया गया है कि आप कुछ कहने के लिए हमें समय दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रक्षा मंत्री को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENAIAH NAIDU: The Defence Minister is present here. Let him reply.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: These are two different things. Let the hon. Defence Minister tell us.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he should hear us before he speaks.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But he knows the difference. He knows what is Pakistani Army and those who are in Pakistani uniform. Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... We want that the ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is not niped in the bud. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes
past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at 12.00 noon

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Streamlining the Functioning of India

*42. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was aware/had received any probable severe

weather forecast about Uttarakhand from India Meteorological Department (IMD);

(b) if so, why the Ministry did not take any action in consultation with State Government of Uttarakhand on this probable weather forecast and whether corrective action had been taken, it might have minimized the casualties; and

(c) whether Government proposes to streamline the functioning of National Disaster Management Authority, as in the recent Uttarakhand tragedy, NDMA was not able to tackle such climatic situation properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) According to available information, IMD had issued general warnings for isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall/ thundershowers on 15th and 16th June 2013 in the State of Uttarakhand. Accordingly, the State Government issued advisories to all the concerned districts. Announcements were made by Police personnel stationed at Kedarnath, Rambada and Gaurikund alerting general public. The forecasts of IMD have been in public domain through their website at www.imd.gov.in.

(c) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional Mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps State Governments to manage disasters in an effective manner. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further the Government of India has set up a Task Force in December 2011 with an objective to examine and review the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and to suggest measures required to address the constraints and bottlenecks in course of the implementation of the Act. As NDMA has been constituted under the Act, provisions relating to its functioning were also looked into. The report of the Task Force is being examined.

Agreement with the US to protect interests of Indian professionals

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

(a) whether the Minister had recently visited the US with a view to protect

the interests of Indian professionals who contribute billions to that country's economy every year and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the US Government has agreed to the Agreement proposed by the Indian Government; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Minister for Commerce and Industry visited USA from 10th to 14th July, 2013 along with a high level delegation of officers to meet new US Trade Representative, US Commerce Secretary and US Senator Menendez, chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee with a view to discussing outstanding bilateral and multilateral issues.

(b) In meetings with USTR, US Commerce Secretary and other representatives of US Government, industry and business and in the India-US CEO Forum, the Minister expressed India's strong concerns *inter-alia* over the proposed US Immigration Reforms Bill and its adverse impact on the Indian IT industry. The Minister further conveyed that the temporary movement of skilled professionals should not be equated with immigration. There was no agreement proposed by the Indian Government as the US Immigration Reforms Bill is pending before the US Congress.

Ancient sites/temples in Uttarakhand declared as World Heritage Sites

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

(a) the number of ancient sites/temples in Uttarakhand which have been declared as 'World Heritage Sites' or are under process for such a declaration; and

(b) whether any central cultural study has been conducted, especially with regard to Kedarnath and Badrinath temples and what has been the Ministry's contribution for their preservation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) No ancient site/temple from Uttarakhand has been declared as World Heritage Site or under process for such a declaration.

(b) Kedarnath and Badrinath temples are not the protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and no such study has been conducted. However, ASI has rendered technical advice to Sri Badrinath Kedarnath Temple Committee for conservation of Kedarnath Temple in October 2012, after a site visit by a Technical Team to Kedarnath.

Measures to revive textile industry

*45. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering serious measures that will revive the textile industry and increase production, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the textile industry has sought working capital at 4 per cent interest subvention to purchase cotton; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. KAVURU SAMBA SIVA RAO): (a) The textile industry has been exhibiting overall growth including increase in production of major commodities such as cotton, yarn and fabric. There is also substantial increase in textile exports. The important schemes for enhancing this growth further are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A section of textile industry has raised the issue of interest subvention in the working capital to purchase cotton. However no formal proposal has been received.

Statement

List of the schemes run by government to encourage textile industry

1. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)
2. Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RTUFS)
3. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)

4. Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Sector
5. Group Workshed Scheme for Powerloom Sector
6. Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development
7. Schemes for Technical Textiles
8. Catalytic Development Programme
9. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
10. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
11. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
12. Mill Gate Price Scheme
13. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and
14. Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for handloom Sector

Welfare schemes for construction workers

*46. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of construction workers in the country, as on date;
- (b) the State-wise details of construction workers registered under the Construction Workers' Welfare Scheme; and
- (c) the various social security schemes implemented for construction workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

- (a) As per estimates of National Sample Survey (2009-10), there are about 4.46 crore building and other construction workers in the country.
- (b) As per information received from State Governments, about one crore five lakh building and other construction workers are registered with the State

Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards till 30th June, 2013. State-wise figures are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards have launched number of schemes to provide social security and other welfare measures to building and other construction workers and their dependents. List of various schemes launched by State Welfare Boards is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). In addition, Central Government has decided to extend the benefit of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to cover building and other construction workers.

Statement-I

Number of building and other construction workers state-wise registered with the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards as on 30.06.2013

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of workers registered with the Board
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,97,104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,550
3.	Assam	19,000
4.	Bihar	34,014
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,94,415
6.	Goa	94
7.	Gujarat	48,971
8.	Haryana	2,24,018
9.	Himachal Pradesh	633
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,11,800

16	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Starred Questions</i>
1	2		3
11.	Jharkhand		16,285
12.	Karnataka		2,60,205
13.	Kerala		1,745,365
14.	Madhya Pradesh		23,40,212
15.	Maharashtra		65,226
16.	Manipur		0
17.	Meghalaya		765
18.	Mizoram		0
19.	Nagaland		350
20.	Odisha		1,33,127
21.	Punjab		87,499
22.	Rajasthan		1,48,458
23.	Sikkim		6,607
24.	Tamilnadu		22,84,339
25.	Tripura		34,401
26.	Uttar Pradesh		2,92,196
27.	Uttarakhand		4,766
28.	West Bengal		3,13,180
29.	Delhi		1,17,565
30.	Andman and Nicobar Island		2,610
31.	Chandigarh		9,768

1	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	25,455
TOTAL		1,05,26,978

Statement-II

Details of schemes in the States for social security of Building and Other Construction Workers:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternity Benefit • Accidental Insurance • Rajiv Arogya Sri. • Natural Death Compensation • Total permanent dis-ability • Distress Relief for 3 months
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing loan • Medical Assistance • Marriage Assistance • Maternity assistance • Old age pension • Disability pension

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Normal death• Accidental death
3.	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Death benefits• Accident Benefit• Educational Institution for job oriented technical education to the children of the beneficiaries.
4.	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Benefit for registered female members• Pension (eligibility is 3 year continued membership and 60 years age)• Disability Pension In case of paralysis, T.B. and due to accident• Family Pension in case of pensioner's death payable to alive Husband/wife• Loan/advance for construction of Building on 5 years continued membership and having 15 years service for superannuation• Medical assistance to all construction workers• Jan Sri Bima Yojana for all insured construction workers• R.S.B.Y. for all Insured construction workers• Natural Death compensation to uninsured members

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
5.	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Facility• Fatal Accident Benefit• Sanjivani Ambulance Service• RSBY for APL building Construction Workers• Rajmistri Training Yojna• Mukhyamantri bandhak nirman mazdoor punarwaas yozna
6.	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Benefit• Funeral Assistance
7.	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Benefit Scheme• Accident Benefit Scheme• Medical Assistance Scheme• Housing Building Scheme
8.	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Benefit• Pension• Advance for purchase of, construction house• Disability Pension• Death Benefit• Medical Assistance• Family Pension

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Benefit• Pension• Disability Pension• Payment of death benefit• Medical Assistance• Family Pension• Personal accident insurance scheme
10.	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity benefit• Pension• Disability pension• Medical Assistance to beneficiaries• Family Pension• Orphan Pension
11.	Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funeral expenses for death of the beneficiary and ex-gratia payment to the deceased's family• Accident Compensation payment to the nominees of the beneficiary on account of his death due to accident or resulting in total permanent disablement to the beneficiary• Hospitalization assistance to the beneficiary• Treatment of major ailments• Compensation payment to the unregistered beneficiary results in accidental death due to collapse of a building under construction

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation payable to the unregistered beneficiary who is grievously injured due to accident as a result of collapse of a building under construction• Maternity assistance per delivery to female beneficiary limited to two deliveries• Pension to the Female and Male beneficiary who have completed the age of 50 years and 55 years respectively• Disability pension owing to paralysis, leprosy, cancer and T.B.
12.	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pension• Family pension• Invalid Pension• Death Benefits• Accident benefits• Treatment Benefits• Fatal Disease Treatment Benefits• Ex-gratia Benefits• Maternity Benefits
13.	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical Assistance and Assistance in case of Accident scheme• Funeral Assistance and ex-gratia payment in case of death scheme

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Assistance Scheme• Beneficiary's Daughter's/Female Beneficiary's own marriage Assistance Scheme• Pension Assistance scheme• Housing load Assistance scheme
14.	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accident Benefit• Pension benefit• Family Pension• Invalid Pension• Death relief/Funeral Assistance• Loan and advances for construction of house• Group Insurance• Medical expenses for treatment of beneficiaries• Maternity Benefit• Grant of loan or subsidy to a local Authority in any scheme connected with the welfare of the Building/Construction workers
15.	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have complete the age of sixty year• Family pension to the spouse of a beneficiary
16.	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediate Assistance in case of Accident Scheme• Group Insurance

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
17.	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness programs on HIV/AIDS and other social issues• Creches• Benefits for accident victims rendered physically handicapped for alternative employment• Distribution of blankets and other clothes for needy beneficiaries• Funeral expenses of the workers and their family members
18.	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accident Death and Funeral Assistance• Disablement due to Accident• Natural Death and Funeral Assistance• Maternity Assistance• Spectacles Assistance• Pension/Family Pension• Creches for children of women workers
19.	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assistance to a beneficiary In case of accident• Death benefit• Pension Loan and advances• Medical expenses for treatment• Maternity to a female beneficiary

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
20.	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity benefit scheme• Child welfare scheme• Accident Benefit• Medical assistance• Death and Funeral assistance• Skill development• Ambulance assistance• Scheme for Girls welfare• Disability pension Scheme
21.	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment of pension• Maternity Benefit• Advance for purchase or construction of house• Disability pension• Payment of Death Assistance• Medical Assistance to beneficiaries• Family Pension
22.	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accidental Benefit• Disabled due to accident• Assistance to T.B. Patients• Maternity Benefit• Normal Death Benefit

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accidental Death Benefit• Pension Scheme• Family Pension• Invalid Pension
23.	Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assistance on Death beneficiary• Disability pension to the beneficiary who is permanently disabled due to paralysis, leprosy, T.B., accident etc. In addition eligible for ex-gratla payment• Maternity benefits to women beneficiary during period of maternity up to two occasions• Pension on completion of 60 years of age• Payment of pension• Medical assistance• Family pension
24.	Andman and Nicobar Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical Assistance• Payment of Death Benefit• Funeral Assistance• Maternity Benefit
25.	Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternity Benefit• Old Age Pension• Fatal Accident Benefit at Construction site

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Schemes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interest free Loan for medical Treatment• Ex-gratia Grant to the beneficiary workers or their family members• The medical expenses for treatment of beneficiary workers or their family members as Indoor patient in Government Hospital/PGI/GMCH-32 in U.T. Chandigarh is reimbursed on the production of Medical bills duly verified by the doctor of the hospital• Disability assistance• Natural death assistance
26.	Puducherry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical Assistance• Maternity Benefit

Dilution of norms for local sourcing in FDI in multi-brand retail

*47. Dr. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the current rules regarding local sourcing in case of Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail;

(b) whether international retailers are unhappy with the same; and

(c) whether Government is considering dilution of the said norms, thus hurting small enterprises, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The current rules on local sourcing in case of Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail are as under:

“At least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/processed products purchased shall be sourced from Indian ‘small industries’ which have a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a ‘small industry’ for this purpose. This procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years total value of the manufactured/processed products purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is received. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis.”

The rules require the aforesaid conditionality to be monitored through self-certification by the company, which could be crosschecked as and when required. Accordingly, the investors are mandated to maintain accounts duly certified by statutory auditors.

(b) International retailers and domestic industry conveyed their concerns to Government *inter-alia* on the condition pertaining to local sourcing.

(c) FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. The Government has not diluted the norms but taken steps to include medium enterprises and farmers’/agri cooperatives under the sourcing requirement, so that these entities also have opportunity to get integrated in the value chain. Secondly, the size of the small/medium enterprise is to be reckoned only at the stage of first engagement with a retailer. Even if the enterprise outgrows that limit, subsequently it would still continue to be eligible for sourcing. These changes have been made, taking into consideration the concerns of potential investors as well as small enterprises.

Special industrial package for backward states

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

(a) whether Government extends special industrial package for the development of industry in the industrially backward States;

(b) if so, the States presently covered under this package;

(c) whether several State Governments including the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government for special industrial package and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the States to whom the special industrial package has been granted along with the details in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Industrial backwardness is not the criteria for granting special industrial package to a state. The decision to accord Special Category Status to a particular State is taken by the National Development Council (NDC). Special Category states are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include (i) Hilly and difficult terrain; (ii) Low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population; (iii) Strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries; (iv) Economic and infrastructural backwardness; and (v) Non-viable nature of State finances.

(b) The Government is providing industrial incentives to the North-East States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(c) The states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have requested for special Industrial package.

(d) Details of industrial incentives being provided to the States mentioned above at para (b) are as under:-

(i) The industrial package for the state of Jammu and Kashmir was announced on 14.06.2002 for a period of 10 years. A new package has been announced on 11.06.2013 for a further period of five years from 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 with the following incentives:-

- Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of investment in plant and Machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30.00 lakh only. However, for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector subsidy @ 30% of

investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crore and Rs. 1.50 crore for manufacturing and service sector respectively is available.

- Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan.
- Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy.

(ii) The following incentives were offered to the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013:

- Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh.
- 100% Excise Duty exemption to the industrial units set up or expanded in these states upto 31.3.2010.
- 100% Income Tax exemption for first five years and thereafter 30% for companies and 25% for other than companies for the next five years.

(iii) The North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 provides following incentives for the industrial development in North-Eastern States including Sikkim upto 31.03.2017:

- Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of plant and machinery, without any upper ceiling.
- Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan.
- Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy of 100% on capital investment.
- 100% Excise Duty exemption
- 100% Income Tax exemption.

(iv) The Government is also providing Transport subsidy (recently modified as Freight Subsidy Scheme, 2013) to industrial units in the above mentioned states as well as to Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

Lakshadweep islands and Darjeeling district of West Bengal on transport costs incurred on movement of raw materials and finished goods.

Forecasts not taken into cognizance of at the right time

*49. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in the backdrop of Uttarakhand tragedy and Bodh Gaya blasts, the reasons for the forecasts, be it weather forecasts or security related ones not being taken cognizance of at the right time;

(b) the reasons for the respective Government Departments not taking proper steps ahead of the warning dates; and

(c) the reasons for the forecasts not being brought into public domain both by Government and media so that there can be public awareness on it which can minimize the intensity of damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) According to available information, IMD had issued general warnings for isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall/thundershowers on 15th and 16th June 2013 in the State of Uttarakhand. Accordingly, the State Government issued advisories to all the concerned districts. Announcements were made by Police personnel stationed at Kedarnath, Rambada and Gaurikund alerting general public. The forecasts of IMD have been in the public domain through their website at www.imd.gov.in. Regarding Bodhgaya blasts, Intelligence inputs were gathered regarding the plan of the terrorists to target temples in Bodhgaya. These inputs were shared with the concerned agencies through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in October 2012. Further action in this regard lies with the concerned State security agencies. Therefore, it is not correct to say that forecasts are not taken cognizance of. However, improvement of systems is a continuous process of governance.

Clashes between Officers and Jawans in Army

*50. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of altercation between the Officers and Jawans of the 16th Light Cavalry at Samba on 8th August, 2012;

(b) the violent clash between Officers and Jawans of the 226 Field Artillery Regiment in May, 2012;

(c) the details of 3 Officers and 16 Other Ranks undergoing and Court Martial for a brawl in 45th Cavalry Regiment in Punjab in 2011; and

(d) whether such clashes are a clear indication of the declining discipline and leadership standards in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The requisite details of clashes between officers and jawans are as follows:-

- (i) **16 Cavalry:** An untoward incident took place at 16th Cavalry unit located in Samba, J & K on 8th August 2012, wherein some jawans of the unit agitated against the Commanding Officer and certain functionaries of the unit.
- (ii) **226 Field Regiment:** A case of manhandling between officers and other ranks of the unit took place on 10-11 May 2012 at Mahe Field Firing Ranges, Leh.
- (iii) **45 Cavalry:** A brief altercation took place between an officer and NCO in 45 Cavalry, Punjab on 29.4.2010.

The above-mentioned cases are aberrations and do not indicate declining discipline and leadership standards in the Army. The environment has been sensitized and Commanders at all levels have been instructed for zero level tolerance in all such cases. Stringent and prompt action is initiated under the Army Act whenever any such case comes to light. The punishments are exemplary and promulgated in an open forum so that the environment draws necessary preventive

lessons. In addition-various measures like better men-management, adequate grievance redressal mechanisms etc. have been put in place to address the causative factors.

Crash of MIG 21 Fighter Jet

*51. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident of MIG 21 aircraft in the second week of July 2013 in which the pilot of the MIG 21 was killed and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such MIG 21 aircraft accidents are occurring very frequently putting the lives of pilots in danger;

(c) if so, the total number of such MIG 21 accidents during the last three years and the number of pilots/persons died; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) A MIG 21 aircraft of the Indian Air Force (IAF) crashed on 15th July, 2013 at Air Force Station, Utterlai. The pilot was killed in the accident. Cause of the accident is Human Error (Aircrew).

(b) and (c) During the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and current year 2013-14 (upto 02.08.2013) ten MIG 21 aircraft of the IAF have crashed, in which two pilots were killed.

(d) Every IAF aircraft accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry and the recommendations of all the completed Court of Inquiry have been implemented. IAF has taken various preventive measures like invigoration of Aviation Safety Organization, streamlining of accident reporting procedure, Analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas to reduce aircraft accidents. Also, accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures.

Conference in New Delhi on internal security challenges

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

(a) whether to discuss internal security challenges and the recommendations of the 5th Report on Public Order of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), a conference was held in the month of April this year in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the points discussed in the conference and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to have drastic changes in the police reforms across the country to meet various challenges and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Chief Ministers' Conference was convened by the Ministry of Home Affairs in New Delhi on 15.04.2013 for eliciting the views of the State Governments/Union Territories (UT) Administrations on the various recommendations contained in the 5th Report titled: 'Public Order: Justice for each... Peace for all of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission. Detailed discussions on various recommendations contained in the 5th Report were held in the Conference. The views of the State Governments on the recommendations contained in the said 5th Report are being examined for placing before the Group of Ministers (GoM) for a decision.

(c) 'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UT Administrations, which have to implement various police reforms measures. The Central Government has been pursuing with the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Further, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996—Prakash Singh and Others Vs Union of India and Others, the Honourable Supreme Court passed judgment dated 22.9.2006 on various aspects of Police Reforms and directed the Union Government and State Governments/UT Administrations for compliance. The Honourable Supreme Court is

directly monitoring the case and the matter is under active consideration of the Honourable Supreme Court. Further, the Government of India is providing grants-in-aid to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) and supplementing the efforts of the States towards reforms in police forces. The major items of police infrastructure supported under the Scheme for the State Police are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science facilities, security equipments, traffic equipments, construction of residential building for lower level police personnel, etc.

Steps taken to boost domestic defence equipments

*53. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Central Government in consultation with the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and State Governments to boost up domestic defence equipments and weapons;

(b) whether, as on date, Central Government has approached the State Government of Gujarat for development of defence industries jointly; and

(c) the reasons for DRDO not approaching the Ministry of Human Resource Development to include new syllabus system for development of defence industries and to provide qualified manpower to domestic defence industries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is primarily involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for our Armed Forces. Technologies of systems and sub-systems developed by DRDO are transferred to production agencies. Productionisation of such systems and sub-systems is carried out by Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories (OFs) and other industries - public and private. More than 800 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are involved in production of DRDO developed systems besides DPSUs and OFs. During Transfer of Technology (ToT) and early stages of productionisation, DRDO provides hand holding assistance to production agencies. Over a period of time, DRDO has developed a strong domestic base for production

of systems. Ministry of Defence has however not approached State Government of Gujarat for development of defence industries jointly, as on date.

Government has always supported and encouraged boosting up of domestic defence equipment and weapons. Provisions have already been made in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2013 to encourage indigenous defence products.

In order to amend and modify existing syllabus of defence and strategic studies, universities, being completely autonomous in academic matters, are free to revise the syllabi and curricula. University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted an Expert Committee to review the existing syllabus of Defence and Strategic Studies at the Under Graduate/Post Graduate and M.Phil./Ph.D. levels and also to suggest the amendments/modifications, additions/deletions in the existing syllabus of Defence and Strategic Studies. UGC has also decided to support the upgrading of the Departments of Defence and Strategic Studies in 10 universities in the country.

In the light of above mentioned facts, DRDO will provide necessary inputs/feedbacks on syllabus of academic institutions for development of domestic defence industries as and when approached by the Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Pune, a Deemed University under DRDO, is already conducting M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes in the streams of strategic defence importance for the participants from DRDO, Tri-Services and other organizations. Indian National Defence University (INDU), recently established in Haryana, will further accelerate in bringing out talent and providing qualified manpower required by domestic defence industries.

Air Force Naval Housing Project at Hyderabad

*54. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Force Naval Housing Board has started Phase-II project at Hyderabad for Air Force and Naval personnel in 2003;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) when it was proposed to be completed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to rampant corruption among the Board Members the project is still to be completed;

(e) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted against the Board, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reasons for escalating the project cost to double the amount proposed at the beginning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Air Force Naval Housing Board (AFNHB) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, promotes housing schemes for serving Air Force and Naval personnel as a welfare measure on 'No profit No Loss' basis.

The AFNHB has launched a housing project Phase-III in December, 2003 at Hyderabad for housing needs of Air Force and Naval personnel.

The project is on 9.053 acres of land at Lower Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad and comprises 530 flats in 11-storied configuration with common facilities such as Community Centre, Shopping Complex, Swimming Pool and power back up.

Though it was expected to be completed by end 2006, due to factors such as change of land use from industrial to residential and connected issues thereof, width of approach road and tendering procedures, it could be completed only in December 2012.

As a result of the delays, enhanced government levies, changes in design and specification, there has been escalation in costs.

People missing in Uttarakhand due to calamity

†*55. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of people are still missing in Uttarakhand due to the calamity that struck the State;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so, the number of missing people;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Department of Disaster Management and India Meteorological Department are responsible for this kind of incident; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tackle this kind of natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per information received from the State Government, 5474 persons are missing due to recent disaster in Uttarakhand. This number is provisional and is subject to revision, as it is being constantly verified and updated.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. India Meteorological Department is the nodal Department for forecasting of rainfall. They had forecast isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall/thundershowers in Uttarakhand during 15-17 June, 2013. The primary responsibility for management of disasters rests with the State Government concerned.

On 16th June 2013, NDRF was asked by MHA to move their teams urgently to Uttarakhand to augment their existing deployment in the State. Home Secretary took meetings of senior officers of NDRF, ITBP, BRO, Ministry of Defence and other Ministries on 17th, 18th June 2013 along with representative of State Government. Home Secretary visited Uttarakhand on 19th June 2013 and made an on the spot review of rescue and relief measures. Home Minister visited the State on 22nd and 28th June 2013 and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister. Besides, National Crisis Management Committee took review of the situation in the State on a day to day basis. In order to bring in an enhanced level of co-ordination, Government of India entrusted Shri V.K. Duggal, Member, NDMA to co-ordinate with all concerned. The National Executive Committee reviewed the status of the ongoing rescue and relief operations on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th July 2013. NDRF deployed 14 teams for the operation and rescued 9,502 persons. ITBP deployed about 1,200 personnel for the operation and rescued 33,009 persons. IAF deployed about 50 helicopters for the operation and rescued 22,258 persons. IAF carried out 2,976 sorties. Indian Army

deployed 8,000 personnel, including 150 Special Forces, and rescued 38,750 persons. 12 army helicopters were deployed. Army carried out 737 sorties. Besides, 20 civil aircrafts were also utilized in the operations and evacuated approximately 12,000 persons. *There may be overlapping in number of persons rescued by various agencies, as a person could have been rescued by an agency by road then through some other agency through air/vehicles before reaching final destination.* The concerned Ministries of Government of India ensured necessary assistance to the State Government in relief and supplies of essential commodities, communications, restoring road connectivity, medical assistance, restoration of drinking water supply schemes and arranging special coaches for evacuation of people by trains.

Intrusion by Chinese troops

*56. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese troops intruded into Indian Territory in Leh-Ladakh sector and other areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh during the past six months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the matter was discussed during the recent visit of Indian Defence Minister to China;

(c) whether Chinese troops intruded again into the Indian territory subsequent to Defence Minister's trip to China; and

(d) whether Chinese troops have set up camps inside the Indian territory; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. Due to differing perceptions of LAC and both sides patrolling upto their respective perceptions, transgressions do occur. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. PLA

transgression in the past six months is as per established pattern.

During the Raksha Mantri visit to China from 4th to 7th July, 2013, the working of agreements and protocols dealing with the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the India-China border was reviewed.

No camps have been set up by the Chinese troops in the territory under our control.

Norms to issue fire safety certificates in New Delhi area

*57. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained the norms to issue fire safety certificates to schools, hotels, restaurants and clubs located in New Delhi area and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has ever conducted any inquiry to find out that these schools, hotels, restaurants and clubs are following the fire safety precautions and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken/being taken by Government against those schools, hotels, restaurants and clubs which are not following the fire safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) All the owners or occupiers or both of Educational Buildings, Assembly buildings (Restaurants and Clubs) and Hotels in New Delhi area, covered under Rule 27 of Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010, are required to obtain Fire Safety Certificate from Delhi Fire Service.

All the schools/educational buildings in New Delhi having a height more than nine meters or having ground plus two upper stories including mezzanine floor are required to provide fire prevention and fire safety measures as per National Building Code, 2005, Part-IV, "Fire and Life Safety". Further, as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and circular issued by Directorate of Education under the provisions of Delhi School Educational Act, the buildings which are less than nine meters, are

also required to provide fire prevention and fire safety measures as per circular dated 01.03.2011. Regarding restaurants and clubs, these are covered under Assembly buildings. All assembly buildings including restaurants having more than fifty seats are required to obtain Fire Safety Certificate from Delhi Fire Service. Hotels and guest houses having height more than 12 meters having ground plus three upper stories including mezzanine floor are also required to obtain Fire safety Certificate from Delhi Fire Service.

With regard to fire safety, Delhi Fire Service conducts inspection of buildings under the provisions of the Delhi Fire Service Act, 2007 and Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010/Circular issued by the Directorate of Education for school buildings. Observations made during the inspections are brought to the notice of the authority concerned allowing them upto 180 days for rectification of shortcomings and at the same time the matter is reported to the Home department under the Government of NCT of Delhi, who monitor the progress of work for rectification of the shortcomings to ensure compliance of the statutory norms as may be applicable to them depending upon year of construction.

Under the provisions of Section 38 of the Delhi Fire Service Rules, 2010, if the directions of the inspecting officer are not complied within the permitted time, the inspecting officer with prior approval of Director, Delhi Fire Service, shall declare the building or premises unfit from fire safety point of view and direct the local body or any other authority concerned to disconnect the electricity and water supply to the building or the premises, as the case may be and the local body or the other authority shall comply with the directions of the inspecting officer.

National Policy for domestic workers

†*58. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to frame a National Policy for domestic workers;

(b) whether Government has any database ready for these domestic workers and if so, the details thereof; and;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether Government proposes to fully implement the norms of International Labour Conference, 2011 for domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per National Sample Survey (NSS) 2004-05, there are about 47.50 lakh domestic workers in the country.

(c) Norms of Convention-189, adopted by International Labour Organization, at 100th Session of The International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 2011, have been taken into consideration while drafting the policy.

FDI in defence production

*59. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on defence production has been fixed at 26 percent with the rider that it may be increased on a case to case basis after clearance from the Cabinet Committee on Security;

(b) whether in the past also FDI in many cases has been increased to more than 26 percent in case of many products under production in Defence PSUs and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the PSU-wise benefit of this increase in FDI for these products in terms of technology upgradation and employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) FDI up to 26% is permissible in the defence sector, subject to licensing. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology into the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security.

2. Among Defence Public Sector Undertakings, there is one case in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) relating to a joint venture *viz.* Multi-role Transport Aircraft Limited (MTA) with more than 26% FDI *i.e.* equity in the ratio of 50:50

between HAL and Russian partners, (Rosoboronexport and United Aircraft Corporation-Transport Aircraft) for co-development and co-production of 15-20 tonnes multirole transport aircraft.

3. The participation of HAL in MTA programme is expected to provide experience in activities related to design, development, production and certification of this class of aircraft, and thus enhance the capability of HAL to further design and produce such Transport Aircraft. The programme is expected to generate more employment.

Probe into Walmart's lobbying activities

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

- (a) the status of the probe into Walmart's lobbying activities for entering India;
- (b) whether the international retail giant is stone walling the probe; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The Government *vide* its Resolution dated 31.1.2013 appointed a one-man Committee headed by Shri Justice Mukul Mudgal, former Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, as Chairman, to hold an inquiry into the media reports concerning lobbying by WalMart. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs was the administrative ministry for the inquiry. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 18.5.2013.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Increasing contribution of Manufacturing Sector to GDP**

311. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that the contribution of Manufacturing Sector to GDP, which is at present 16 per cent, is sufficient considering the natural and human resources available in the country;

(b) if so, the factors which forced Government to arrive at such conclusion; and

(c) If not, the steps being taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to increase the contribution of manufacturing sector to the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011 envisages enhancing the contribution of the Manufacturing Sector to GDP to 25 per cent in a decade's time.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate growth of the manufacturing sector. These, *inter-alia*, include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc.

Increase in notifications by EU on food exports

312. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports about increase in notifications by the European

Union against food exports from India due to presence of contaminants, are correct;

(b) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to ensure Indian food exports are not compromised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There have been an increase in the RASFFs issued by EU for the last three years. The Government has initiated following steps to ensure food safety compliances for export of agricultural products:

- Residue monitoring plan for exports of fresh table grapes to the EU through control of residues of chemicals.
- A web based traceability system for grapes has been put in place to ensure compliance with the EU requirements.
- Control of aflatoxins for exports of peanuts and peanut products to all countries.
- Standards for 51 fruits and vegetables have been prepared. These standards are notified by Govt. of India under AGMARK Act.
- APEDA has introduced schemes for registration/recognition of pack house/processing units for fresh fruits and vegetables like grapes, mangoes, pomegranates, peanuts and peanut products, meat etc.
- Taken up laboratory recognition and upgradation programme for making available testing facilities to ensure the quality of produce exported. 23 laboratories have been recognized.
- Recognition of food safety management system implementation and certification agencies for HACCP, ISO and GAP certification.
- Development of packaging standards and sea transportation protocols for fruits.

- Negotiations/Talks are held with EU at bilateral meetings, Joint Working Group meetings and Sub Committee on Trade meetings to ensure Indian food exports is not compromised.
- (c) Does not arise.

Export of farm products to the US

313. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of farm products being exported to the US;
- (b) whether it is a fact that our farm products are being faced by US import hurdles every year; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to address the hurdles and ensure that more and more farm products are exported to the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of farm products exported to the US during 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The import of farm produce into any country is governed by the trade regulations of the importing and exporting country. From time to time, the Government of India takes up bilateral trade issues including Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues with the concerned country in various fora including bilateral meetings and interactions between the two countries.

Recently, basmati rice consignments were detained by USA Customs and these were cleared after testing of samples for presence of pesticide residue by USFDA. The Government had taken up the matter with the Government of USA to advise Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to examine the detailed dossier submitted by M/s Dow Agro Sciences for setting import tolerance on Tricyclazole in rice so that US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) may exercise enforcement discretion till the process of setting import tolerance is completed by the EPA.

Statement*India Export of Farm products to USA*

Quantity in MT, Value in US\$ Mill

Product	2012-13	
	Quantity	Value
1	2	3
Guargum	244829.49	3176.31
Basmati Rice	91289.63	102.90
Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	70409.51	75.88
Cereal Preparations	40846.73	72.81
Miscellaneous Preparations	25511.05	46.42
Dried and Preserved Vegetables	18763.09	19.73
Non Basmati Rice	21195.93	15.69
Floriculture	6706.84	15.40
Milled Products	24261.19	12.79
Jaggery and Confectionery	11961.20	8.70
Fruits and Vegetables Seeds	141.96	7.04
Other Fresh Vegetables	6519.56	5.69
Mango Pulp	3783.81	4.90
Pulses	3217.24	4.09
Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	3960.97	3.71
Cocoa Products	1218.42	3.64

1	2	3
Other Fresh Fruits	1620.42	2.70
Walnuts	291.91	2.34
Other Cereals	2033.99	1.81
Fresh Mangoes	242.20	1.06
Groundnuts	144.62	0.19
Fresh Onions	788.22	0.17
Fresh Grapes	66.86	0.13
Wheat	105.03	0.03
Total	579909.87	3584.13

Source: APEDA

Impact of FT Zone Agreements

314. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Free Trade Zone Agreements that have been completed and the number that are currently being negotiated;

(b) whether Government has evaluated the impact of Free Trade Zone Agreements; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) India has signed 10 Free Trade Agreements and 5 limited Preferential Trade Agreement (PTAs). India is negotiating 18 FTAs, including expansion/review of some of the existing FTAs.

(b) and (c) Evaluation of the impact of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industries and agricultural sector. The JSG report, on the basis of which FTA negotiations are launched, is made available on the Departments of Commerce website (<http://commerce.gov.in>). In order to protect the interest of the domestic industries and agricultural sector, these agreements provide for 'maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a Joint Review Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the FTA.

Export of marine products

315. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

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

- (a) the details of marine products exported from the country;
- (b) the share of Maharashtra in exports of these marine products;
- (c) whether marine product exports are facing problems due to stringent quality control imposed especially by European Union countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how Government proposes to help our exporters in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During the financial year 2012-13, Exports of marine products reached an all-time high of Rs. 18,856 crore. Exports aggregated to 9,28,215 tonnes valued at Rs. 18,856.26 crore and USD 3,511.67 million. Compared to the previous year, seafood exports recorded a growth of 7.68% in quantity, 13.61% in Rupee and 0.1% growth in US\$ earnings respectively.

Table of Exports during 2012-13 compared to 2011-12

Export details	2012-13	2011-12	Growth %
Quantity Tonnes	928215	862021	7.68
Value crore	18856.26	16597.23	13.61
Value US \$ Million	3511.67	3508.45	0.1

Data Source: Statistics collected by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

(b) The marine products export share of Maharashtra is given below:

Export share of Maharashtra

(Q: Quantity in Tonnes, Rs.: Value in Rs. crore, \$: Value in US \$ Million)

		2012-13	2011-12	Share % 2012-13	Share % 2011-12
Total	Q	148887	151865	16.04	17.61
Value	Rs	2723.56	2420.17	14.44	14.58
	\$	508.93	508.25	14.49	14.48

Data Source: Statistics collected by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

Disclaimer: The exports of a State are actually the exports done from the ports in that State and need not necessarily reflect production/export from that State.

(c) Seafood exporters of India have to comply with EU Regulations for export of marine products. MPEDA does not have any report about problems due to stringent quality control imposed by the importing countries in EU.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Increase in FDI limits

316. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

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

(a) whether Government has increased the Foreign Direct Investment limits in various sectors recently and if so, the sector-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow FDI in defence sector also and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether serious objections have been raised against higher FDI in telecom and defence sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction and response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy government has amended the sectoral caps and/or entry routes in some sectors *viz.* petroleum and natural gas; commodity exchanges; power exchanges; stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations; asset reconstruction companies; credit information companies; tea sector including tea plantations; single brand product retail trading; test marketing; telecom services; courier services and defence.

FDI directly supplements domestic capital, technology and skills in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors also, and thereby stimulates economic growth. FDI inflows also have a positive impact on the current account balance.

(b) As per extant policy FDI upto 26% through the FIPB route is permitted in the defence sector. This remains unchanged. Cases involving FDI above 26%,

which are likely to result in access to modern and state-of-art technology are to be considered by the Cabinet Committee on Security, on case to case basis.

(c) and (d) The Government, after inter-ministerial consultations, has addressed the issues and concerns raised in respect of specific sectors before taking a decision in the matter.

Wages for staff and labourers working in tea gardens

317. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy being adopted to fix the wages for the staff as well as labourers working in tea gardens in Assam and West Bengal in addition to other facilities provided for;

(b) the category-wise details of criterion fixed to finalize wages of tea garden's working staff and labourers along with procedure adopted to define wages for employer;

(c) whether the wages drawn by tea garden staff and labourers is comparatively very low in comparison to mounting price hike and recession in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to increase wages in tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The wages for workers, and staff employed in tea estates in Assam and West Bengal are fixed through a process of negotiations held between the Management and the workers Unions. The wage negotiations for West Bengal are conducted in the presence of the Labour Commissioner.

In case of Assam the negotiations are concluded at a Bipartite level and thereafter the agreement is sent to the State Government. The same is examined by the State Government and notified under the Minimum Wages Act for plantation workers.

(b) The criteria considered during the negotiations include All India Consumer Price Index (AICPI), demands raised by the Unions and the industry's capacity to pay. Every Agreement is settled and agreed wages are indexed to the AICPI (1949 = 100) number as on the date of the Agreement. This ensures that there is neutralization of the rise in the Consumer Price Index over the period of Agreement.

(c) and (d) Since the wage negotiations factor in the AICPI and the demands raised by the employees unions as explained above, wages provided to plantation workers in totality compare, with workers in similar occupations.

Status of DMIC Project

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

- (a) the present status of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project;
- (b) whether any deadline has been set for its completion;
- (c) if so, the progress made so far against the set deadline;
- (d) whether new industrial cities are being developed alongside the DMIC Project; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) to (e) The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project consists of various infrastructure projects for development of new industrial: cities in the DMIC Region. The projects are to be implemented in partnership with the State Governments. The process of land acquisition/land procurement is in progress in the States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and master planning has started in Uttar Pradesh. The following industrial cities have been taken up for development in a phased manner:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Node	State
1.	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region	Haryana
3.	Khushkera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region	Rajasthan
4.	Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Gujarat
6.	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad	Maharashtra
7.	Dighi Port industrial Area	Maharashtra

The industrial cities would be launched with the development of townships of 25-50 sq. km which are envisaged to be completed by the end of 2019.

Easing of FDI ceilings in various sectors

319. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by Economic Affairs Secretary has recommended easing of Foreign Direct Investment ceilings in a host of sectors including media, defence and telecom;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the follow up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) A note dated 18 June, 2013 was forwarded by Secretary, DEA recommending liberalisation of FDI ceilings/entry routes in various sectors including media, defence and telecom.

(c) Based on the recommendations and subsequent inter-ministerial consultations government has amended the sectoral caps and/or entry routes in some sectors *i.e.* Petroleum and Natural Gas, Commodity Exchanges, Power

Exchanges, Stock Exchanges, Depositories and Clearing Corporations, Asset Reconstruction companies, Credit Information companies, Tea sector including tea plantations, Single-brand product retail trading, Telecom Services, Courier Services, and Defence.

Policy measures for improving manufacturing sector

320. DR. BHAL CHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what policy measures did the Ministry adopt during the last two years to improve the performance of the India's manufacturing sector;

(b) the result of these measures in terms of increase in the Index of Industrial Production; and

(c) what additional measures does the Ministry think necessary in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) to (c) The Government is continuously taking measures to improve the performance of the manufacturing sector of the country. Some such measures taken include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc.

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity. While the policy measures taken by the Government are facilitating in nature, the movements in the IIP are caused by

inherent supply and demand factors that affect industrial production. During the last two years, the IIP (Base 2004-2005) increased from 170.3 in 2011-12 to 172.2 in 2012-13.

Some of the additional measures that have been considered necessary by the Government for facilitating increase in industrial production include creating a project monitoring cell for stalled infrastructural and industrial projects with high investment, and approving commencement of preparatory work on creating Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) and Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (ADKIC).

Financial assistance to States to boost fish exports

321. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise quantum and value of fresh and dry fish exported from the country during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has provided any financial or infrastructure assistance to the State Governments to boost fish exports; and
- (c) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise quantum and value of fresh and dry fish exported from the country during each of the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) MPEDA is not providing any assistance directly to State Governments. However, MPEDA is giving financial assistance under various schemes to the exporters from various States. Details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise chilled items exported during last 3 years (with Port details)*

Port/State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			
	Tons	Rs. Lakh	Tons	Rs. Lakh	Tons	Rs. Lakh			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			US Dollar (Million)		US Dollar (Million)		US Dollar (Million)		US Dollar (Million)
Maharashtra									
Mumbai	1,666	5,388.09	11.84	2,508	7,546.76	15.64	2,759	9,207.35	17.10
JNP	34	39.35	0.09	2	5.34	0.01	2	5.32	0.01
TOTAL	1,700	5,427	12	2,510	7,552	16	2,761	9,213	17
Kerala									
Kochi	429	1,376.13	3.04	447	1,597.95	3.36	762	2,215.38	4.11

Trivandrum	2,295	5,162.59	11.39	2,292	6,272.93	13.06	2,599	7,445.51	13.84
Calicut	91	236.47	0.53	343	1,151.83	2.43	687	1,905.19	3.54
TOTAL	2,815	6,775.19	14.96	3,082	9,022.71	18.85	4,048	11,566.07	21.49
Tamil Nadu									
Chennai	2,030	6,246.77	13.85	2,863	10,451.81	21.32	5,181	17,936.34	33.31
Trichy	10	30.86	0.07	22	43.94	0.10	1	2.96	0.01
TOTAL	2,040	6,278	14	2,885	10,496	21	5,182	17,939	33
Karnataka									
Bangalore	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	84	234.14	0.43
West Bengal									
Calcutta	10,838	5,527.95	12.27	9,982	7,179.32	15.05	13,057	13,027.32	24.30
Hill Land Customs	2,990	637.87	1.41	2,261	512.30	1.06	1,221	311.29	0.58
TOTAL	13,828	6,166	14	12,243	7,692	16	14,278	13,339	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat									
Pipavav	4	6.95	0.02	1	1.26	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	221	471.91	1.05	82	194.60	0.40	44	137.02	0.26
TOTAL	224	479	1	83	196	0	44	137	0
Andhra Pradesh									
Hyderabad	2	2.76	0.01	64	157.35	0.32	363	1,002.97	1.86
Vizag	0	0.00	0.00	16	30.65	0.06	108	280.16	0.52
TOTAL	2	3	0	80	188	0	471	1,283	2
Mid Sea	508	625.98	1.38	394	594.66	1.20	0	0.00	0.00
Port Blair	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.45	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	21,118	25,753.68	56.93	21,278	35,742.15	74.03	26,868	53,710.93	99.87

Statement-II*State-wise-Port-wise dried fish last 3 years*

Port Name	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Quantity Tons	Value Rs. Lakh	US Dollar (Million)	Quantity Tons	Value Rs. Lakh	US Dollar (Million)	Quantity Tons	Value Rs. Lakh	US Dollar (Million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra									
Mumbai	194	21,329.23	47.51	178	17,463.33	36.20	195	22,220.95	41.60
JNP	872	11,567.31	25.84	829	2,688.83	5.65	726	2,510.57	4.69
TOTAL	1,066	32,896.54	73.35	1,007	20,152.16	41.85	921	24,731.52	46.29
Kerala									
Kochi	31	332.66	0.74	118	999.69	2.08	166	1,105.75	2.04
Trivandrum	0	1.57	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2	2.85	0.01
TOTAL	32	334.23	0.74	118	999.69	2.08	168	1,108.60	2.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu									
Tuticorin	1,712	1,381.64	3.07	1,421	1,213.32	2.59	1,242	1,196.42	2.22
Chennai	284	5,781.42	12.81	443	5,047.75	10.91	573	4,808.98	8.95
TOTAL	1,995	7,163.07	15.87	1,864	6,261.06	13.49	1,815	6,005.40	11.17
Karnataka									
Mangalore/ICD	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	20	5.21	0.01
West Bengal									
Calcutta	2,512	2,690.78	5.96	1,942	4,204.05	8.83	878	5,635.20	10.48
Hill Land Customs	724	197.53	0.44	474	148.32	0.30	948	298.51	0.55
TOTAL	3,236	2,888.31	6.40	2,417	4,352.37	9.13	1,827	5,933.71	11.04
Gujarat									
Pipavav	4,811	3,195.65	7.12	2,946	3,122.85	6.42	1,890	2,028.10	3.84

Mundra	66	157.70	0.35	222	260.76	0.56	819	764.82	1.43
Ahmedabad	156	11,964.35	26.63	4	281.60	0.64	0	3.13	0.01
Veraval	0	0.00	0.00	101	177.17	0.34	0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5,033	15,317.70	34.10	3,273	3,842.37	7.96	2,709	2,796.06	5.28
Tripura									
Agartala	0	0.00	0.00	105	23.67	0.05	0	0.00	0.00
Karimganj	51	14.14	0.03	19	3.85	0.01	17	4.25	0.01
GRAND TOTAL	11,413	58,613.98	130.49	8,803	35,635.19	74.57	7,477	40,584.75	75.85

Statement-III

MPEDA have not given any financial or infrastructure assistance to the State Governments to boost fish exports. However, Sea Freight Assistance and Development Assistance given to the individual exporters of the following States are given below:-

1. Sea freight assistance

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Subsidy issued		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Kerala	117.66	160.94	60.99
Tamil Nadu	144.59	219.44	54.87
Gujarat	94.38	158.39	124.96
Maharashtra	237.95	222.71	138.66
Odisha	57.98	86.45	20.57
West Bengal	3.49	5.48	1.08
Andhra Pradesh	348.95	588.10	256.73
TOTAL	1,005.00	1,441.51	657.86

2. Development assistance for export of ornamental/aquarium fishes/live aquarium plants.

State	Subsidy issued		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Kerala	-	1.75	0.29

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	1.64	1.35	0.72
Gujarat	-	-	-
Maharashtra	0.23	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-
West Bengal	12.85	7.09	9.84
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
TOTAL	14.73	10.19	10.85

Misuse of SAFTA by apple importers

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that apple importers are misusing South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) for duty free import of apples from the non- SAFTA countries like Iran adversely affecting the apple growers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any measures at an appropriate level to curb the misuse of SAFTA to safeguard the interests of apple growers in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) As per the trade data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, for 2012-13, total value of apple imports from SAARC countries is 0.8% of the total value of apple imports. Value of apple imports from Iran is 2.2% of total value of

imports of apple in 2012-13. With the recent depreciation of Indian Rupee, domestic producers of apple are expected to get greater protection of imports from all countries.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Promotion of Visakha Coffee

323. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visakha coffee has gained international recognition in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2010;

(b) whether it is also a fact that quality of coffee from Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh is world renowned and Government has not provided any assistance to the State Government to promote Visakha coffee; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government to promote Visakha coffee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Coffee cultivation in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh falling in Visakhapatnam district was started in a planned manner in the Ninth Five Year Plan and it is continuing since then-under successive Five Year Plans. The coffee expansion programme is a collaborative effort of the Coffee Board and the State Government through the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA). The scheme serves the twin purposes of weaning away the tribals from "Podu" cultivation and providing them a reliable source of livelihood. At present, about 6000 metric tonnes of coffee is estimated to be produced in Visakhapatnam district and it is proposed to strengthen and continue the programme through the Twelfth Plan period. The quality of coffee grown in Visakhapatnam is very good and the Coffee Board has branded it as the "Araku Valley Coffee". The Araku Valley coffee is as such recognized in the International market. Recently Araku Valley coffee has won the Best Arabica Coffee Award in the "Flavour of India Fine Cup Award" at Nice, France for 2013.

(c) The Coffee Board implements a special scheme for promoting coffee in the Non-Traditional Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Under the scheme, support is provided for expanding coffee cultivation in order to utilize the natural advantages offered by the eco-system. The Coffee Board also subsidises the tribals in procuring of Baby Pulpers and construction of drying yards for enhancing the quality of coffee for maximum price realization. Apart from this, the Coffee Board also implements a capacity building programme for the coffee growers and renders necessary technical advisories. All these support measures aid in providing the necessary leverage required to promote Visakha coffee.

Contribution of Andhra Pradesh in India's exports

324. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and item-wise details of contribution of Andhra Pradesh to India's exports to other countries during the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that services sector's share of Andhra Pradesh to India's export has come down during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to boost contribution of services sector of Andhra Pradesh to India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the data provided by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), the details of Sector specific contribution of Andhra Pradesh to India's Exports to other countries during the last three years, according to the compilations by Customs from the code for State of origin, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the data forwarded by the Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), 74 companies of Andhra Pradesh are registered with the SEPC and their data shows that the share of exports of Services Sector has come down from Rs.2088 crores in 2009-10 to Rs. 1545 crores in 2011-12 as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Foreign Exchange Earnings in crores.	2088	1566	1545
% growth		-25%	-1 %

(c) The Government of India has taken a number of measures to boost export of services. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 of the Government of India aims at accelerating the growth of export of services so as to create a powerful and unique 'Served from India' brand. All Service providers are entitled to Duty Credit Scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS). They are also entitled to the benefits under EPCG Scheme and Export and Trading House status, Market Development Assistance Scheme and other benefits as offered under FTP, 2009-2014.

Statement

Sector Specific Export Data for Andhra Pradesh (Value in Rs.Cr.)

ITCHS Chapter	ITCHS Description	Andhra Pradesh			All States			% Contribution of AP		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Live animals	0.04	0.01	0.04	55.91	61.65	57.72	0.08	0.0	0.07
2.	Meat and edible meat offal	7.26	62.46	161.94	8912.79	14074.39	17875.13	0.08	0.44	0.91
3.	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	2205.50	3487.01	4322.71	10548.94	15836.90	18070.97	20.91	22.02	23.92
4.	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin N.E.S.	31.90	41.03	82.15	1130.29	998.23	2226.15	2.82	4.1	3.69
5.	Products of animal origin, N.E.S. of included	173.84	396.75	162.88	480.79	913.46	606.76	36.16	43.43	26.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Live trees and other plants; bulbs; roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	5.84	7.67	11.85	296.04	365.32	423.42	1.97	2.1	2.8
7.	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	124.28	77.49	118.96	4083.16	4831.09	5619.15	3.04	1.6	2.12
8.	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	484.87	558.70	584.75	5174.71	7289.70	7674.83	9.37	7.66	7.62
9.	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	992.19	1389.01	1245.96	9928.34	14663.38	14927.12	9.99	9.47	8.35
10.	Cereals	526.85	5164.95	7217.29	15235.11	30624.91	52554.46	3.46	16.87	13.73
11.	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten	1.01	8.30	47.79	434.87	750.42	1232.95	0.23	1.11	3.88
12.	Oil seeds oleaginous fruits; misc. grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	308.14	588.70	730.49	5652.52	9628.95	9407.09	5.45	6.11	7.77

13. Lac; gums, resins and other vegetables saps and extracts	96.60	173.34	292.62	3881.48	18091.88	23473.02	2.49	0.96	1.25
14. Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	130.16	75.74	136.58	341.48	251.41	325.96	38.12	30.13	41.9
15. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; animal vegetable waxes	183.92	156.99	144.19	3397.98	5242.35	5215.75	5.41	2.99	2.76
16. Preparations of meat of fish or of crustaceans, molluses of other aquatic invertebrates	0.01	1.36	17.24	1253.73	579.81	513.05	0	0.23	3.36
17. Sugars and sugar confectionery	248.94	78.37	65.22	6039.49	9582.89	9531.34	4.12	0.82	0.68
18. Cocoa and cocoa preparations	3.30	1.98	5.75	126.97	175.98	293.83	2.6	1.13	1.96
19. Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cook' products	163.06	241.51	329.46	1255.06	1874.52	2211.66	12.99	12.88	14.9
20. Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants	177.13	215.41	268.47	1220.05	1858.69	2089.23	14.52	11.59	12.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Miscellaneous edible preparations	450.86	596.92	778.84	1556.96	2224.76	2770.54	28.96	26.83	28.11
22.	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	4.77	15.14	9.07	849.68	1497.27	1967.91	0.56	1.01	0.46
23.	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	27.48	50.87	45.88	11441.72	12308.69	17591.17	0.24	0.41	26
24.	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2536.31	2232.94	2986.58	3985.19	4006.42	5030.02	63.64	55.73	59.38
25.	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	1316.18	1857.24	3158.43	5788.70	7661.20	9968.09	22.74	24.24	31.69
26.	“Ores, slag and ash”	446.68	485.01	596.55	25023.73	27015.80	12915.11	1.79	1.8	4.62
27.	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	670.66	636.24	491.31	193133.43	274387.04	337533.60	0.35	0.23	0.15
28.	Inorganic chemicals; compounds of precious metals, or rare-earth metals, of radio-active elements or of isotopes	252.98	264.96	383.99	8564.22	8689.47	7175.85	2.95	3.05	5.35

29.	Organic chemicals	8006.17	11013.18	13646.75	41708.68	56658.61	66484.62	19.2	19.44	20.53
30.	Pharmaceutical products	6262.36	8037.17	11564.23	30383.22	40816.86	54772.95	20.61	19.69	21.11
31.	Fertilizers	1.31	4.53	2.50	236.48	397.37	479.62	0.55	1.14	0.52
32.	Dyeing, tanning colouring matter	30.31	63.67	73.84	7719.62	9336.34	11371.10	0.39	0.68	0.65
33.	Essential oils resinoids; cosmetic and other similar preparations	45.09	87.72	136.07	4418.74	6154.07	8328.23	1.02	1.43	1.63
34.	Soap and other similar preparations; polishes and creams; candles and the like, dental waxes and preparations	3.36	6.19	6.22	1561.25	2276.01	2675.87	0.22	0.27	0.23
35.	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	13.92	24.20	30.60	1095.84	988.40	1650.79	1.27	2.45	1.85
36.	Explosives; matches; certain combustibles preparations	20.55	26.26	22.17	346.69	368.21	488.20	5.93	7.13	4.54
37.	Photographic or cinematographic goods	0.49	1.22	1.16	134.50	173.51	148.04	0.37	0.7	0.78
38.	Miscellaneous chemical products	349.27	373.74	686.35	9408.87	12484.57	15544.54	3.71	2.99	4.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39.	Plastics and articles thereof	192.62	232.27	340.03	18150.09	25311.61	28019.97	1.06	0.92	1.21
40.	Rubber and articles thereof	225.11	238.72	330.54	8592.19	12721.56	15100.52	2.62	1.88	2.19
41.	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1.38	1.91	2.31	3852.83	4926.47	5959.50	0.04	0.04	0.04
42.	Articles of leather, saddlery harness and animal guts	12.85	20.23	38.30	7193.54	9718.12	11399.19	0.18	0.21	0.34
43.	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.81	7.85	1.52	30.73	1.29	3.17
44.	Wood and articles of woods; wood charcoal	4.63	3.78	5.52	794.40	1104.20	1490.44	0.58	0.34	0.37
45.	Cork and articles of cork		0.00	0.00	11.84	14.01	12.75	0	0.01	0.02
46.	Manufactures of plaiting materials; basketware and wicker work	0.02		0.02	9.14	6.67	12.06	0.23	0	0.2
47.	Pulp of wood or of other materials;	0.10	1.78	4.82	4.05	18.19	7.00	2.4	9.8	68.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57.	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.19	0.57	1.04	6360.22	5926.29	7748.80	0	0.01	0.01
58.	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	4.56	3.87	3.60	1061.39	1140.49	1564.65	0.43	0.34	0.23
59.	Impregnated, coated and laminated textile fabrics; textile articles for industrial use	2.27	5.23	15.97	572.51	795.30	1036.35	0.4	0.66	1.54
60.	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	33.32	66.39	105.22	899.69	1046.00	1188.13	3.7	6.35	8.86
61.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	193.15	389.33	609.45	22555.67	27638.48	30238.10	0.86	1.41	2.02
62.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	53.45	85.28	169.84	30363.93	38100.08	40290.38	0.18	0.22	0.42
63.	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn textile articles; rags	11.49	18.07	16.20	14128.65	18930.43	21987.35	0.08	0.1	0.07
64.	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	91.20	117.71	253.99	8012.94	9963.90	11245.52	1.14	1.18	2.26

65.	Headgear and parts thereof	0.23	0.08	0.12	101.86	136.46	234.75	0.23	0.06	0.05
66.	Umbrellas, walking and seat sticks; whips, riding crops and parts thereof	0.00	0.00	6.82	7.67	8.05	0.03	0	0	0
67.	Prepared feathers and down with articles, artificial flowers; articles of human hair	486.04	778.98	963.51	871.16	1351.48	1624.35	55.79	57.64	59.32
68.	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	810.68	1036.41	1436.56	4561.05	5075.69	6365.42	17.77	20.42	22.57
69.	Ceramic products	245.31	112.71	159.70	1480.37	1877.95	2420.04	16.57	6	6.6
70.	Glass and glassware	9.58	38.44	65.29	1851.28	2555.92	3201.72	0.52	1.5	2.04
71.	Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones/metals and articles thereof; imitation jewellery and coi	349.07	2344.65	4592.74	198517.16	225492.44	238458.52	0.18	1.04	1.93
72.	Iron and steel	2119.19	1484.00	2281.80	32532.30	39759.16	44042.18	6.51	3.73	5.18
73.	Articles of iron and steel	550.57	729.23	705.05	30298.09	33987.75	40479.07	1.82	2.15	1.74
74.	Copper and articles thereof	6.99	7.98	7.59	14148.01	13681.70	15730.79	0.05	0.06	0.05

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75. Nickel and articles thereof			5.33	12.62	18.18	150.04	588.75	2278.46	3.55	2.14	0.8
76. Aluminium and articles thereof			104.78	93.37	119.85	5653.05	7202.48	8715.44	1.85	1.3	1.38
78. Lead and articles thereof			44.25	9.70	4.17	515.37	907.43	633.90	8.59	1.07	0.66
79. Zinc and articles thereof			0.74	0.79	2.45	3224.85	3626.62	2474.81	0.02	0.02	0.1
80. Tin and articles thereof			0.02		0.14	40.37	41.39	32.98	0.06	0	0.43
81. Other base metals; cements; articles thereof			1.80	10.80	4.26	209.11	341.71	403.29	0.86	3.16	1.06
82. Tools and their parts of base metal			311.44	332.04	395.47	2926.62	4335.03	4499.57	10.64	7.66	8.79
83. Miscellaneous articles of base metal			6.25	8.81	17.48	1768.93	2116.35	2391.72	0.35	0.42	0.73
84. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof			2153.82	2484.02	2596.23	40804.60	52050.75	62850.53	5.28	4.77	4.13
85. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound and TV recorders			1835.08	1646.36	1498.86	46167.44	55376.63	59142.80	3.97	2.97	2.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
95.	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	1.01	3.54	4.05	746.27	1000.61	1170.49	0.13	0.35	0.35
96.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24.08	26.01	20.52	1515.67	1903.00	2444.16	1.59	1.37	0.84
97.	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	5.28	7.75	4.29	1106.92	1265.45	1046.83	0.48	0.61	0.41
98.	Projects goods; some special uses	23.03	91.94	38.95	434.88	519.78	928.65	5.3	17.69	4.19
99.	Miscellaneous goods	523.30	307.36	110.03	53463.56	54926.60	23543.73	0.98	0.56	0.47
TOTAL		54752.87	75880.45	77846.86	1136964.22	1465959.39	1634213.13	4.82	5.18	4.76

Increase in FDI

325. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment has been increased in different sectors of the economy recently;

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

(c) whether there have been objections within the Cabinet for increasing the FDI cap on such sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken measures to protect the Indian domestic industries in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains attractive and investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy government has amended the sectoral caps and/or entry routes in some sectors *i.e.* Petroleum and Natural Gas, Commodity Exchanges, Power Exchanges, Stock Exchanges, Depositories and Clearing .Corporations, Asset Reconstruction companies, Credit Information companies, Tea sector including tea plantations, Single-brand product retail trading, Telecom Services, Courier Services, and Defence.

It is expected that this review would boost investor confidence thereby stimulating FDI inflows, which would supplement domestic capital, technology and skills, for accelerated economic growth.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The decision has been taken by consensus.

(e) and (f) Government takes into consideration the concerns of all stakeholders including domestic industry while formulating FDI policy. Safeguards are put into the FDI policy wherever necessary. Further, the FDI in specific sectors is subject to all the sectoral laws, regulations and safeguards.

Pending proposals of Madhya Pradesh under IIUS

326. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in Madhya Pradesh are pending with Government;

(b) if so, the proposal-wise details thereof and since when these proposals are pending with Government;

(c) whether Government considers to approve these proposals; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two proposals were received from Madhya Pradesh State Government under IIUS, as follows:-

(i) For establishment of Powerloom Cluster at Burhanpur and

(ii) establishment of Carpet Park at Gwalior. Both have been returned to the State Government with a request to submit revised proposal after issue of Notification of Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposals could not be considered as outlay under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was fully committed.

Impact of FTAs on trade deficit

327. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Free Trade Agreements (FT As) with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Balance of Payment condition with these countries before and after signing of FTA; and

(d) whether the trade surplus became trade deficit with any country after signing FTA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the countries with which India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972	29.07.2006 (Renewed periodically, by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as may be agreed upon between the two countries)
2.	India-Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	March, 2000
3.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)	04.01.2004 (SATIS i.e. SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services was signed on 29th April, 2010).	01.01.2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 01.07.2006)

1	2	3	4
4.	India-Thailand FTA-Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	01.09.2004	01.09.2004
5.	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	01.08.2005
6.	India-South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08. 2009	01.01.2010
7.	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1st November in respect of India and Brunei. 24th January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.

1	2	3	4
			1st August 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
8.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	Revised on 27.10.2009.	27.10.2009 (This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of seven years and shall be automatically extended for further periods of seven years at a time, unless either of the parties gives to the other a written notice, three months in advance, of its intention to terminate the Treaty).
9.	India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
10.	India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07.2011

In addition to above-mentioned FTAs, India has signed Preferential Trade Agreement (Limited tariff lines with Margin of Preference *i.e.* percentage of Tariff concession) with the following countries:

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement	July, 1975	01.11.1976

1	2	3	4
	(APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka)	(Revised Agreement was signed on 02.11.2005).	
	<p>APTA is an initiative under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for trade expansion through exchange of tariff concessions among developing country members of the Asia Pacific Region.</p>		
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)	April, 1988	April, 1989
	<p>(Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)</p>	(43 countries, including India, have ratified the Agreement and become participants)	
3.	India-Afghanistan PTA	06.03.2003	May, 2003

1	2	3	4
4.	India-Mercosur PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	25.01.2004 (Annexes to the PTA signed on 19th March, 2005)	01.06.2009
5.	India-Chile PTA	08.03. 2006	September, 2007

The full details of these FTAs are available on the website of the Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.gov.in>).

(c) and (d) The information is given in the following table:

India's Balance of Trade with FTA partners

Country	Value in US\$ Million							
	Year							
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
SAARC Countries	4134.34	4966.36	7520.41	6749.23	6733.35	9485.77	10,771.73	12157.26
ASEAN Countries	-4,72.37	-5501.05	-6261.29	-7062.33	-7684.25	-4980.07	-5783.7	-10757.1
KOREA RP	-2736.64.	-2284.75	-3183.96	-4724.49	-5155.02	-6748	-8746.58	-9259.76
JAPAN	-1579.84	-1731.42	-2467.44	-4860.57	-3104.64	-3540.8	-5772.03	-6415.01

Trade deficit with China

328. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imports from China have jumped more than

13 times from \$3.6 billion in 2003 to \$49.7 billion in 2012;

(b) whether exports to China have failed to keep pace with the imports;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is planning any strategy to increase exports to China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of import-export and trade deficit with China in the financial year(s) 2003-04 and 2012-13 are given below:-

Table-1 Trade and Trade Deficit Statistics between India and China

Year	Value in US\$ Million		
	Import	Export	Trade Deficit
2003-04	4,053.21	2,955.08	1,098.13
2012-13	54,324.04	13,547.63	40,776.41

Source: DGCI and S

Chinese exports to India rely strongly on manufactured items meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India. Chinese companies supply relevant equipments at competitive prices. India's exports are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. Further, there are non-tariff barriers on imports of agricultural products in China as well as limited market access of Indian products.

(d) and (e) With a view to reducing trade deficit with China, efforts are being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues

are taken regularly. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs educates the Chinese importers about niche Indian products. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/ Market Development Assistance (MDA).

Issues raised on increasing FDI CAP

329. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Home Ministry has raised a strong objection to the proposal of the Ministry to increase the Foreign Direct Investment cap in aviation, telecom, I and B, Defence, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has asked the Ministry to review the FDI through automatic route as well;

(c) if so, details of (a) and (b) above and reaction of the Ministry thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Defence are also objecting to FDI caps; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has not agreed to changes in FDI caps and/or entry routes in respect of aviation, telecom and I and B sectors on account of their sensitivity and due to security concerns. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also raised issues pertaining to “investments of concern” and in respect of different categories of investors and investments; source of investments and instruments of investment. Government has taken the concerns of the Ministry of Home Affairs into consideration while approving the liberalization of FDI policy in various sectors.

(d) and (e) The Ministries of Civil Aviation and Defence have also conveyed

their views on liberalizing the FDI caps and/or entry routes in the aviation and defence sectors. Government has taken their views into consideration while approving the liberalization of caps and/routes in the said sectors.

Employment in leather industry in Maharashtra

330. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people engaged in leather industry in Maharashtra; and
- (b) how many people are self-employed, employees and women employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) According to estimates of Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), about 3 lakh people are engaged in leather industry in Maharashtra (tanning, footwear manufacturing, raw material collection and other leather related activities).

(b) According to estimates of CLRI, out of this 3 lakh persons engaged in leather industry, about 2 lakh people are self-employed out of which 37.5% are women.

Free trade agreement

331. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise details of each of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that India entered into;
- (b) the details of FTAs which are in the pipeline for execution and since how long each of the FTA is pending, the reasons therefor;
- (c) to what extent the sluggish manufacturing sector impact the FTAs in India's favour;
- (d) the country-wise details of preferential market access that India could get in countries with whom it has entered into FTA;

(e) whether imports from countries with whom we entered into FTA have gone up but not the exports; and

(j) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The country-wise details of each of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that India entered into are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972	29.07.2006 (Renewed periodically, by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as may be agreed upon between the two countries)
2.	India-Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	March, 2000
3.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)	04.01.2004 (SATIS <i>i.e.</i> SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services was signed on 29th April, 2010).	01.01.2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 01.07. 2006)
4.	India-Thailand FTA-Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	01.09.2004	01.09.2004

1	2	3	4
5.	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	01.08.2005
6.	India-South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08. 2009	01.01.2010
7.	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia; Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January, 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June, 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September, 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1st October, 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1st November, 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. 24 January, 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1st June, 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
8.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	Revised on 27.10.2009	27.10.2009 (This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of seven

1	2	3	4
			years and shall be automatically extended for further periods of seven years at a time, unless either of the parties gives to the other a written notice, three months in advance, of its intention to terminate the Treaty).
9.	India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
10.	India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07. 2011

In addition to above-mentioned FTAs, India has signed Preferential Trade Agreement (Limited tariff lines with Margin of Preference *i.e.* percentage of Tariff concession) with the following countries:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (Revised Agreement was signed on 02.11.2005).	01.11.1976
<p>APTA is an initiative under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for trade expansion through</p>			

1	2	3	4
	exchange of tariff concessions among developing country members of the Asia Pacific Region.		
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	April, 1988 (43 countries, including India, have ratified the Agreement and become participants)	April, 1989
3.	India-Afghanistan PTA	06.03.2003	May, 2003
4.	India-Mercosur PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	25.01.2004 (Annexes to the PTA signed on 19th March, 2005)	01.06.2009
5.	India-Chile PTA	08.03.2006	September, 2007

(b) India has been engaged at different stages of FTA negotiations with the following countries and blocs. The conclusion of negotiations depends on agreement on all the issues by the partner countries.

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and Partner Countries
1.	India-EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India-ASEAN CECA-Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
3.	India-Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India-Thailand CECA
5.	India-Mauritius CECPA
6.	India-EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7.	India-New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India-Israel FTA
9.	Second Review of India-Singapore CECA
10.	India-Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
11.	Indian-MERCOSUR PTA (<i>expansion</i>) (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
12.	India-Chile PTA (<i>expansion</i>)
13.	BIMSTE'C CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14.	India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Frame-work Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)
15.	India-Canada CEPA

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and Partner Countries
16.	India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17.	India-Australia CECA
18.	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)

(c) The performance of the manufacturing sector is dependent on a number of factors, including the prevailing global economic situation, the domestic demand and supply position. The FTAs provides preferential market access, including raw material to the domestic manufacturers.

(d) The Free Trade Agreements provide preferential market access to the FTA partner countries. One of the ways is through the gradual elimination/reduction of tariffs over a period of time. The details of India's FTAs are available on the website of the Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.gov.in>).

(e) and (f) India's bilateral trade (exports as well as imports) with FTA partner countries have grown over the years. The details of India's imports-exports with the FTA partner countries are available on the website of the Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.gov.in>).

High level meeting to revive manufacturing sector

332. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meeting on manufacturing was held recently to discuss ways and means to revive the manufacturing activity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the deliberations made in the said meeting;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to set up mission to develop and build a medium size mid range civilian aircraft in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) A meeting of the High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM) was convened on 9th July, 2013 to discuss the strategy for boosting competitiveness and output in two sectors- textiles and steel and for formulating a long term approach in three strategic industries- civilian aircraft manufacture, electric and hybrid vehicles and advanced materials and composites. Deliberations took place on short and long term strategies for the aforestated five areas.

(c) and (d) The High Level Committee on Manufacturing took a decision for the development of civilian aircraft of a 70-100 seater range to begin with, in India. A High Level Steering Group under chairman NMCC has been tasked with working out the modalities of this programme.

Review of exports targets

333. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is reviewing the target of US \$500 billion in exports by March, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had taken a decision to double the exports by 2013-14 two years back, but had to revise the target on many accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

On the back drop of robust export growth and favourable global economic environment, Department of Commerce, in May 2011, had prepared a strategy for Doubling Merchandise Exports in three years from US\$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14.

The Export Target for the year 2013-14, for Merchandise Trade, as finalised by DOC is US\$325 billion.

(c) and (d) The target was revised due to factors such as: weak industrial growth, higher cost of credit, rupee depreciation, Euro zone sovereign debt crisis, recession in developed economies and sluggish global economic growth which have adversely impacted India's exports.

Decline in proposals for setting up SEZs

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of requests for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to make some amendments in the SEZ Act; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals made in this regard along with the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Since the enactment of the Special Economic Zones Act 2005 and the attendant Rules in February, 2006, a total of 576 SEZs have been approved, of which 392 have been notified as on 31st July, 2013. Exports from SEZs have increased from about Rs. 34,615 Crore in 2006-07 to about Rs. 4,76,159 Crore in 2012-13. SEZs are primarily private investment driven. The number of applications for setting up SEZs received in recent years has shown a decline compared to earlier years. Stakeholder feedback attributes the decline in investor interest to factors like changed fiscal incentives regime for SEZs, global economic slowdown and difficulty in availability of land parcels for SEZs etc.

(c) and (d) No Sir. However, in order to address the challenges being faced by

SEZs, certain amendments in SEZ Rules, 2006 and its operational framework are being made with the objective of making SEZs more investors' friendly.

Impact of raising of FDI limit in various sectors

335. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to raise FDI limit in a few sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has studied the impact of such a move on domestic industries and consumers;
- (d) if so, the sector-wise details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy government has amended the sectoral caps and/or entry routes in some sectors *viz.* petroleum and natural gas; commodity exchanges; power exchanges; stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations; asset reconstruction companies; credit information companies; tea sector including tea plantations; single brand product retail trading; test marketing; telecom services; courier services and defence.

(c) to (e) FDI directly supplements the domestic capital, technology and skills in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors also thereby stimulating economic growth. Government takes into consideration the concerns of all stakeholders including domestic industry and consumers while formulating FDI policy. Safeguards are put into the FDI policy wherever necessary. Further, the FDI in specific sectors is subject to all the sectoral laws, regulations and safeguards.

FDI in print and electronic media

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has opposed the 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in print and electronic media;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons for opposing the FDI; and
- (c) the views of the Ministry on the objections of the Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs did not agree to liberalizing the FDI caps and/or entry routes in Print and Electronic media, on account of it being a sensitive sector.

(c) Government has not amended the FDI caps and/or entry routes in Print and Electronic media.

Assistance provided for setting up of heavy industries in States

†337. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the assistance provided by the Central Government for setting up heavy industries in States; and
- (b) the details of the assistance provided to various industries in Rajasthan during the last three years alongwith the names of the industries, the quantum of assistance provided to them and the nature of work for which the assistance was provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not provide any assistance for setting up heavy industry in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

states. Further, as per the information received from the Department of Heavy Industry only sick/loss making CPSEs under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry are provided assistance for payment of salary/wages and statutory dues and for implementation of revival schemes approved by the Government.

(b) Details of the assistance provided by Department of Heavy Industry to various industries in Rajasthan during last three years is as follows:

Year	Name of CPSE	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose
2010-2011	Instrumentation Limited, Kota	357.00	Investment in Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, Jaipur for Plan Scheme of 12 Mwp for Automatic Solar Photovoltaic Module Line.
2010-2011	Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur	200.00	Meeting its liabilities to pensioners of Ex-Salt Department.
2011-2012	Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur	311.72	Meeting its liabilities to pensioners of Ex-Salt Department.
2012-2013	Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur	159.28	Meeting its liabilities to pensioners of Ex-Salt Department

Export of coffee

338. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantity of coffee produced, consumed and exported during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the net production and corresponding decline in the export of tea during the said period;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to boost coffee production to meet the growing consumption of coffee within the country as well as to increase exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of year-wise total coffee produced, exported and consumed during last three years are given in below table:

Year-wise production, consumption and export of Coffee

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Production	Export	Consumption#
2010-11	302000	299738	108000
2011-12	314000	324253	115000
2012-13	318200	306983*	—

* Exports based on permits issues.

Based on demand growth projected by the consumption survey conducted in 2010.

(b) and (c) No Sir. There is no decline in the net production and export of tea during the last three years.

(d) The Government through the Coffee Board is implementing various programmes/schemes in the coffee growing areas of the country to boost the coffee production to meet the growing consumption, productivity and quality as well as for promotion of exports by providing financial and technical assistance through Plan Schemes to growers and other stakeholders for replanting, water augmentation, quality up-gradation, pollution abatement, coffee development in North Eastern Region and in Non Traditional Areas, capacity building for all stake holders, interest subsidy to growers on working capital loans, support for mechanization of farm operations and market promotion.

Missing monuments protected by ASI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that CAG in its performance audit expressed serious concern about the number of missing monuments (from 35 to 81) protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) whether Government is aware from its own source about such precious loss of national wealth and the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether the matter has been taken with the State Governments for police surveillance;

(d) the procedure for transfer of State Government land to ASI where these monuments are located; and

(e) the details of such endangered monuments and the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of these national treasures?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CAG in its performance audit submitted that there are 81 monuments missing. The position is being verified and necessary information is being collected from the field offices on the observation of CAG.

(c) On receiving information from field offices, and if required, the issue will be taken up with the State Government.

(d) The transfer of land is done as per the provisions of the revenue laws in the State concerned.

(e) The field offices have been directed to submit detailed report on the observation made by CAG on missing monuments.

Regularisation of employees in Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

340. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 4515 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7 May, 2013 and to state:

(a) whether the requisite changes, which were required to be made in the recruitment rules have been made in order to accommodate the employees working in the Projects for more than five years; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Executive Committee of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti has been re-constituted *vide* order dated 16.05.2013. However, no regular meeting of the Executive Committee has so far been convened. The issue is proposed to be placed before the Executive Committee meeting at the earliest.

Upgradation of Ravindra Bhawan, Bhopal

341. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for upgradation of Ravindra Bhawan, Bhopal is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the current status of the proposal; and

(c) by when the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for renovation of Rabindra Bhawan, Bhopal under the Scheme of Tagore Cultural Complexes was considered in the meeting of the National Appraisal Committee held on 28th February, 2012. The Committee has already recommended a financial assistance of Rs. 26.28 crore subject to furnishing of information pertaining to design, management and work plan, work schedule etc. by the Madhya Pradesh State Government.

Vacant posts in National Museum

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

(a) whether the National Museum is adequately manned as it is preserving 2 lakh works of art and displays over 5,000 years of India's cultural heritage;

(b) if so, whether more than one hundred posts at different levels are lying vacant;

(c) whether there is a general complaint that museum staff do not reach out and engage with visitors and generally adopt an apathetic attitude; and

(d) whether internationally accepted standards of training and refresher courses are being followed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. 119 posts are lying vacant in the National Museum. However, over 2 lakh works of art are being preserved and taken care of by the staff in position in National Museum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Setting up regional centres of NSDs

343. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional centres of National School of Drama (NSD) proposed to be set up in the Eleventh Plan and the number of NSDs established so far;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the establishment of NSDs;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish the left out schools approved in the Eleventh Plan during the current plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the schools planned to be opened in Southern States; and

(e) whether the proposed NSDs shall be autonomous or under the administrative control of NSD, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Five regional National School of Drama (NSD) were proposed to be

set up in the Eleventh Plan at Bengaluru, Kolkata, Mumbai/Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and at one place in North East. None of the proposed regional NSD's have become fully functional so far.

(b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal have been approached for providing space and infrastructural facilities to start regional NSDs. The process is underway for setting up these five regional centres.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been recommended by the Working Group on Culture for Twelfth Five Year Plan period, subject to allocation of adequate funds for the purpose. At present, there is no fresh proposal, for the Southern States.

(e) The structure of the proposed NSDs will be decided at the appropriate time.

Grants for development of culture in Jharkhand

344. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been providing any assistance/grants for the development of culture in the States, especially in Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture administers a number of programmes to develop and promote cultural activities in the States including Jharkhand through its organisations as well as by directly implementing various Schemes. No State/UT-wise allocations are made under any of these schemes. However, a statement showing grants/financial assistance released to organizations/individuals under various schemes administered by the Ministry of Culture during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, Rs. 100 crore has been allocated to the State of Jharkhand for development of heritage and culture for

the period 2011-15, out of which an amount of Rs. 22 crore has been released to the State during 2011 to 2013.

Statement

Sl. No	Schemes	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 upto July
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Financial Assistance for Professional Group and Individuals for Specified Performing Art Projects	30.16	35.63	45.07	
2.	Financial Assistance for Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Cultural Development (Cultural Function Grant Scheme)	9.05	11.26	9.34	3.86*
3.	Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas	0.41	0.19	0.75	
4.	Building Grant to Voluntary Cultural Organisations	1.27	1.64	1.06	0.00
5.	Setting up of Multi-purpose complexes	2.52	0.44	0.72	0.00
6.	Award of Scholarships to Artists in the Field of Performing, Literay and Visual Arts	7.16	6.20	10.00	1.66
7.	Assistance for development of Buddhist and Tibetan Institutions	3.60	1.03	2.03	0.14
8.	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and local Museums	14.82	15.79	13.94	0.82

* Schemes have been merged *w.e.f.* 2013-2014.

Promotion and development of culture in Jharkhand and Bihar

345. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or any of its autonomous organizations have undertaken any cultural activities/programmes for promotion and development of culture in the States of Jharkhand and Bihar during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during each of the said period; and

(c) the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of cultural activities/programmes conducted by the autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture is as under:-

Year	Jharkhand	Bihar
2010-11	9	32
2011-12	8	27
2012-13	5	16
2013-14 (as on date)	1	1

(c) The objective of Government to foster and co-ordinate various cultural activities in the sphere of creative visual arts and culture of the country and its preservation, promotion and dissemination, especially of the traditional folk culture is being achieved. All the activities/programmes undertaken have been well received.

Renovation of temples, churches and mosques in Goa

346. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of churches, temples and mosques being renovated by Government, in the State of Goa;

(b) the name of the scheme under which development and maintenance is being carried out;

(c) the amount spent on each of the temples, mosques or churches, so far; and

(d) by when each of the work is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (d) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. Whereas the special repair works are executed at selected monuments, the routine maintenance works are attended for all the protected monuments at Goa from the budget allocation to ASI under 'Conservation of Ancient Monuments'. The names of protected monuments at Goa, where conservation works are being attended and expenditure incurred upto 31st July, 2013 is given at Statement.

Statement

Annexure referred to in reply of Part (a) to (d) of the unstarred question No. 346 to be answered on 07.08.2013, regarding renovation of temples, churches and mosques in Goa

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Expenditure incurred upto July, 2013	
		Budget Allocation (2013-14)	Expenditure (2013-14)
1	2	3	4
1.	Basilica of Bomb Jesus	82,00,000.00	2,39,799.00
2.	Se Cathedral	19,00,000.00	1,59,393.00
3.	Church and Convent of St. Francis of Assisi	8,00,000.00	1,08,501.00
4.	Church of St. Cajetan	6,50,000.00	74,905.00
5.	Upper Fort Aguada	23,75,000.00	10,58,395.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Church of our Lady of Rosary	2,00,000.00	1,03,521.00
7.	Chapel of St. Catherine	50,000.00	12,150.00
8.	Church of St. Augustine	2,00,000.00	71,085.00
9.	Lower Fort Aguada	25,00,000.00	30,375.00
10.	Safa Masjid	5,00,000.00	3,26,044.00
11.	Rock Cut Caves, Arvalem	1,50,000.00	18,000.00
12.	Mahadev Temple, Tambdisurla	5,00,000.00	3,67,584.00
13.	Mahaddev Temple, Kurdi	1,50,000.00	20,925.00

Crisis in starch manufacturing industry

347. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the starch manufacturing industry in our country which produces starch from maize is in a severe crisis due to non-availability of maize in the domestic market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to ban maize exports to protect the domestic maize industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the Fourth Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2012-13, the estimated production of maize in 2012-13 is 22.23 million tons as compared to production of 21.76 million tons in previous year (2011-12). However, in a globalised and market determined economy, there is always a competing demand on raw materials from different user industries.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to ban or restrict the export of maize.

Possession of land in Goa

348. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in the possession of Indian Navy/Central Government/Ministry at Dabolim, Goa;

(b) the survey number of each of the parcel of land with area of each parcel of land;

(c) the approximate market price of total land;

(d) the use to which each parcel of land has been put;

(e) whether any portion of this land is in possession/occupation of Airports Authority of India (AAI); and

(f) the legal status of that land?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) The Indian Navy is in possession of total of 1627.19 acres of land at Dabolim, Goa. The same is being used for Naval Air Station including associated operational, administrative and training facilities and for married accommodation. 34.446 acres of the said land has been transferred to AAI.

Divulging of detailed information regarding survey number, area and use of each parcel of land is not recommended in view of national security concerns.

Delay in LCA-Tejas project

349. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to speed up the much delayed Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)-Tejas project to meet the renewed deadline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Tejas project came up for review at a high level meeting recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) have been asked to strictly adhere to the planned schedules for Initial Operational Clearance (IOC-2) by end of 2013 and Final Operational Clearance (FOC) by end of 2014 to ensure timely induction of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) in the Indian Air Force (IAF).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Status of project for development of LCA, Tejas was reviewed by Hon'ble Raksha Mantri on 24th June, 2013 and Hon'ble Raksha Rajya Mantri on 23rd July, 2013.

Meeting on National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan

350. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan has been discussed in the recently concluded meeting;

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

(c) the details of the representatives of various Ministries, Departments and other stakeholders who participated in the said meeting;

(d) the details of the suggestions made by various participants during the said meeting; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen the implementation/preparedness of contingency plan in case of any emergency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan was discussed at the

18th National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan and Preparedness meeting held on 31st May, 2013 at Dehradun.

(c) A total of 69 representatives from various ministries, Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard, Central and State Pollution Control Boards, Port authorities and oil companies participated in the meeting.

(d) During the said meeting suggestions made by the participants included providing e-mail copy of all notices and circulars, updation of Facility Oil Spill Contingency Plans, conduct of joint inspections of ports and oil agencies, training of responders for handling oil spill response equipment, maintenance of pollution response inventory at ports and conversion of international conventions into national legislation.

(e) The Government of India has initiated various measures to ensure that Oil Spill at Sea is given top priority by all the concerned agencies. Pollution response teams have been established by the Indian Coast Guard at Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair. Further, a pollution response centre is also established at Vadinar, Gujarat. Two dedicated pollution response vessels have been commissioned and pollution response equipment have been procured. To ensure response preparedness regular training and exercises are conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.

Terrorist attack on army personnel in Kashmir valley

351. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists attacked unarmed army personnel in Kashmir valley on the eve of the visit of the Prime Minister to Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the army personnel being unarmed; and

(c) the action Government has taken in the matter to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) On 24th January, 2013, unidentified terrorists fired on an Army Convoy moving from Srinagar

to Beerwah in Hyderpura area. The Army convoy was escorted and was with convoy protection.

(c) The Army has taken adequate steps to prevent attacks on Army convoys including physical deployment of troops as Road Opening Parties, Quick Reaction Teams and Highway Domination Teams. Security drills are constantly reviewed and refined to prevent such occurrences.

Doctors commissioned through AFMS

352. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of doctors commissioned through Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) during the last three years;

(b) the number of doctors who opted out of service by paying the bond money during the said period;

(c) whether Government proposes to raise the bond money upwards to arrest the exodus of commissioned doctors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) 700 doctors have been commissioned in Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) during last three years.

(b) The number of medical cadets (who opted out of service before their commissioning in the AFMS) and the serving doctors who left service by paying the bond money during the last three years, is indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of medical cadets	No. of serving doctors
(i)	2010	33	Nil
(ii)	2011	26	Nil
(iii)	2012	19	Nil

(c) to (e) To discourage commissioned doctors from leaving, several measures have been taken by the Government. Additional marks are awarded to specialist doctors for professional qualifications while considering them for promotions by the concerned Promotion Boards. Specialists trained in Armed Forces Medical Services undertake to serve for a period of 10 years after post graduation. Opportunities are provided to specialist officers to train further in super specialities/allied specialities which act as an incentive for them to continue to serve with the organization. For retaining trained doctors, opportunities for doing Post Graduation are also provided to them. Option of raising the amount of the bond required to be executed at the time of taking admission for MBBS course as also for doing other courses is also available with the Government for this purpose.

Construction of Balipara-Chariduar-Tawang road

353. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of Balipara-Chariduar-Tawang road in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, which is considered as a lifeline for defence purposes along Indo-China Border, including total outlay, amount utilized, achievement made and target fixed for completion;

(b) whether Government has given any priority emphasizing the construction of this road considering importance of defence movement upto Sino-Indian border;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government proposes for construction of Balipara-Rangapara-Missamari road along with this road, which is shortest way connecting Missamari Army Cantonment with Balipara (NH-52)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Road Balipara-Chariduar-Tawang (BCT) with a total length 317.52 km. in State of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh is under improvement to National Highway Double Lane (NHDL)

specifications. Out of this 116.89 km length has been improved so far. Work is in progress in 84.63 km length and work is yet to start in 116 km of length. Rs. 69.51 Crores has been allotted for current financial year. Total financial outlay is assessed as Rs. 611.59 crore. Expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 420.70 crore and physical progress is 56.94%. The probable date of completion of the road to NHDL specifications is March, 2016.

(b) to (d) Following steps have been taken to expedite completion of works:

- Works have been commenced simultaneously in 22 stretches.
- Additional units (2 Task Force and 3 Road Construction Companies) have been inducted.
- Additional heavy mechanical plants and equipment like 20 tonnes per hour capacity stone crushers, 30/20 tonne Hydraulic Excavators have been inducted.
- Works on formation and surfacing have been outsourced in certain stretches.
- Pending forest and wildlife clearances are being monitored closely and an officer is specially detailed for this purpose.
- Close monitoring of works is being done at all levels.

(e) Balipara-Rangapara-Missamari road has been included under Perspective Plan of Army for development to NHDL specification.

Study on stress levels among army officers

354. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the backdrop of suicides and face-offs between officers and jawans, Government has ordered a study into the stress levels encountered by young officers of the Army and also asked the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to develop methods to mitigate it;

(b) if so, the details of the study report and whether the recommendations or the study report have been examined by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the stress level among army officers have been minimized?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR), a laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), has undertaken a study on “Factors Causing Distress among Young Officers of Indian Army” with the following objectives:

- (i) To study the level of distress prevailing among the young officers;
- (ii) To study the casual factors that create distress among young officers and deplete their resources to cope with it; and
- (iii) To suggest remedial measures to manage stress among young officers.

(b) and (c) The study is likely to be completed by December, 2013. After completion of study, report will be submitted to the Government alongwith recommendations to minimize stress level among army officers.

Compulsory military training to youths

355. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the countries which are providing compulsory military training to their citizens;

(b) if so, whether Government has ever considered making military training compulsory for all the youths of the country on similar lines;

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

(d) whether Government has received any proposal in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India is not in favour of making military training compulsory to all the youth of the country due to the following reasons:

- (i) India is a democratic Republic and the Constitution does not provide for compulsory military training. In our democratic set up, people are free to choose their professions. Compulsion in respect of Military Training, it is felt would go against the democratic ethos.
- (ii) Military training to all the youth of the country may also lead to militarization of an entire nation. With our socio-political and economic conditions, it is highly undesirable, lest some of the unemployed youth trained in military skills join the ranks of the undesirable elements.
- (iii) Armed Forces in India have a large number of volunteers to draw upon and there is no problem in getting adequate numbers of volunteer recruits. All the youth of the country, therefore, do not compulsorily need to be given military training.
- (iv) Training all the youth in the country would require establishment of a very large number of training centers; with the necessary wherewithal, all over the country and would involve huge expenditure in their maintenance and upkeep. The likely benefits of imparting military training to all the youth will not be commensurate with the expenditure involved in such an effort. This would translate into an unmanageable figure and will also be a big drain on limited resources of a developing country.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The proposals received during the last five years and action taken by the Government on each proposal is as under:

Proposal received from	Proposal in brief	Status of the Proposal/ Action taken by Ministry of Defence
1	2	3
A Private Member Bill was received from Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, MP(LS)—Introduced in	To Provide for Compulsory Military Training to all able-bodied citizens	Consequent on the appointment of Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, the member-in-charge as a Minister, the

1

2

3

Lok Sabha on 19.08.2011.

Bill has been removed from the Register of Bills pending in Lok Sabha under rule 113 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

A Private Member Bill was received from Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, MP(RS)—Introduced in Rajya Sabha on 07.12.2012.

To provide Compulsory Military Training to all youths in the country.

The Bill did not find favour with Government however president's recommendations were obtained and the same were forwarded to Rajya Sabha Secretariat for Consideration of Bill in Rajya Sabha.

A Private Member Bill was received from Dr. Bhola Singh, MP(LS)—Introduced in Lok Sabha on 08.03.2013.

To provide for Compulsory Military Training to all able-bodied citizens.

The Bill did not find favour with Government, however president's recommendations were obtained and the same were forwarded to Lok Sabha Sectt. for Consideration of Bill in Lok Sabha.

Non-utilisation of Five Year Plan funds

†356. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Plan of Eleventh Five Year Plan has completely lapsed;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether non-utilization of funds and corruption in the defence deals is adversely affecting the defence preparation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the defence plan for Twelfth Five Year Plan along with the special measures being undertaken to ensure that the plan does not lapse again and funds are fully utilised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Eleventh Defence Plan (2007-12) could not be finalized. Approved plan outlay constitutes an indicative figure only and actual annual budget allocations depend on various factors including availability of Government resources at the time. Budgetary allocations and utilization thereof, in respect of the Defence Services Estimates during the period of the Eleventh Defence Plan (2007-12) are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2007-08	96000.00	92500.00	91680.28
2008-09	105600.00	114600.00	114223.28
2009-10	141703.00	136264.00	141781.08
2010-11	147344.00	151581.69	154116.71
2011-12	164415.49	170936.81	170913.28
TOTAL	655062.49	665882.50	672714.63

It may be seen that no lapse of allotted funds has occurred during the Plan period.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(e) The Twelfth Defence Plan is being processed for Government approval.

Development of chilli spray for women by DRDO

357. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the increasing instances of physical attack on women, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed protective chilli spray for their self protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to popularise the same, including its availability to girls and women?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Defence Research Laboratory (DRL) Tejpur, a laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a chilli spray *i.e.* CAPSISPRAY. It is an eco-friendly non-lethal chilli spray for personal protection and self-defence. It contains Oleoresin Capsicum extracted from the world's hottest chilli, the Bhut Jolokia (*Capsicum Assamicum*), largely cultivated in Assam and other parts of North Eastern States of India.

(c) The prototype of chilli spray is ready and the product is required to be tested for several toxicology parameters. DRDO will take further steps to popularize the product once trials are over.

Setting up of additional Coast Guard Stations

358. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists security gaps along the Indian Coastline;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to set up additional Coast Guard Stations in different parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security and surveillance. Review and monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process. Several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process. Deployment of assets is done as per threat inputs/perceptions and requirements.

Coast Guard stations at a particular place are set up after taking into account the threat perception, vulnerability gap analysis and presence of other stations/coastal marine police stations in the vicinity. Until 2008, the Indian Coast Guard had 22 stations. Since then 20 additional stations have been sanctioned for different parts of the country. There are currently 41 stations which are established and one station at Frazerganj (West Bengal) is in the process of being set up.

**Objections in setting up of missile testing range in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

359. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for setting up of missile testing range in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been rejected by the National Board of Wildlife (NBWL), Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the details of the impact of the delay as well as the further action taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has proposed to establish

“Missile Test Range” at Rutland Island in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for testing of long range missiles. The proposal has been accepted by the Government in principle and Feasibility Report has been submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forest in March 2013. A proposal for “Forest Clearance” has also been submitted to Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) in April 2013. DRDO is pursuing the case for early clearance, so that further action could be taken. Meanwhile, testing of missiles are being carried out from existing facilities.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, Question does not arise.

High attrition level of fresh recruits in AFMS

360. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attrition level of fresh recruits through the Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) has touched an all-time high of 24 per cent in 2010 from 3 per cent in 2007 and during 2006-2010; at least 250 specialists left the services prematurely, according to a Comptroller and Auditor General Report;

(b) if so, the status of staff position in hospitals under AFMS; and

(c) the reasons for attrition and the remedies thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The number of Cadets of Armed Forces Medical College, Pune opting out of service before their commissioning in the Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) was 4 out of 125 (*i.e.* 3.2%) in 2007. This number increased to 33 out of 129 (25.6%) in 2010. However, the attrition is showing a declining trend and has reduced to 26 out of 129 (20.1%) in 2011 and 19 out of 123 (15.4%) in 2012.

The number of specialists and super specialists in AFMS who left service prematurely during the period 2006-2010 was 272. Out of total strength of 2217 the number of specialists/super specialists who left service was 49 in 2006, 58 in 2007, 47 in 2008, 52 in 2009 and 66 in 2010. However, from 2010 onwards, the attrition is showing a declining trend and has reduced to 40 in 2011 and 38 in 2012.

(b) The status of staff position in hospitals under AFMS is indicated below:

Medical Officers		Dental Officers	
Authorised	Held	Authorised	Held
6134	5754	653	615

(c) Out of 272 specialists officers who were allowed to leave service prematurely during the period 2006-2010, 79% left due to supersession in promotion and low medical category and 21% left due to extreme compassionate grounds.;

To discourage commissioned doctors from leaving, several measures have been taken by the Government. Additional marks are awarded to specialist doctors for professional qualifications while considering them for promotions by the concerned Promotion Boards. Specialists trained in Armed Forces Medical Services undertake to serve for a period of 10 years after post graduation. Opportunities are provided to specialist officers to train further in super specialties/allied specialties which act as an incentive for them to continue to serve with the organization. For retaining trained doctors, opportunities for doing Post Graduation are also provided to them. Option of raising the amount of the bond required to be executed at the time of taking admission for MBBS course as also for doing other courses is also available with the Government for this purpose.

Foreign militants in Jammu and Kashmir

361. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Army authorities 60 per cent active militants in Jammu and Kashmir are foreigners;

(b) if so, how they could sneak into Indian territory; and

(c) the effective steps Government is taking to eliminate foreign militants?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, taking advantage of difficult terrain, inclement weather conditions, vast expanse of Line of Control (LoC), despite optimum preventive measures taken by the Armed Forces; infiltrations by foreign militants takes place.

(c) The Army has adopted a robust counter-infiltration strategy along the Line of Control. It has an appropriate mix of technology and human resources to check infiltration effectively. Innovative troop deployment, proactive use of surveillance and monitoring devices and fencing along Line of Control have considerably enhanced the ability to detect and intercept terrorists attempting to infiltrate/exfiltrate.

Use of private land for firing ranges

362. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Firing Ranges in the country used by Defence sector;
- (b) how many are on private land and how much compensation is paid by the Department for the use of this land;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in Karnataka, Indian Army is using private land without paying any compensation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when Army would pay compensation; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The number of Firing Ranges in the country used by Defence sector are 160.

(b) There are 54 Army Field Firing Ranges on private or Government/forest land. The compensation, if any, varies from case to case based on Central Policy on the subject.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

People killed in maoist attack

‡363. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed in the maoists attacks during 2012-2013 and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has framed a new strategy to tackle maoists after the killing of political leaders in Chhattisgarh; and

(c) if so, the difference between old and new strategies and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The number of incidents and the number of persons killed in 2012 and 2013 in LWE violence are given below:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2012	1415	415
2013 (upto 31st July)	678	237

(b) and (c) The Central Government has a two-pronged approach towards combating the LWE insurgency. It supplements the efforts of State Governments through security related and development related interventions. 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.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Road Requirement Plan-I etc.

Therefore, the Government's long-term strategy to combat Left Wing Extremism in the country is already in place.

However, anti-naxal tactics are fine tuned from time to time in consultation with LWE affected States keeping in view emerging ground realities. The Central Government has taken a number of steps in this regard consequent to the recent naxal attack in Chhattisgarh, which cannot be disclosed in detail due to security considerations.

Policy for welfare of families of martyrs

364. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to protect, support and take care of the families of martyrs and disabled soldiers;

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

(c) whether Government has taken note of the complaints of irregularities in implementation of these schemes; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps Government has taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government formulates various policies / programmes for the welfare of the families of martyrs and disabled soldiers and Ex-Servicemen which are also applicable to War Widows/dependents, from time to time. These include Liberalised Family Pension, Death Gratuity, Ex-Gratia, Army Group Insurance, Disability Pension, War Injury Pension, Constant Attendance Allowance, Ex-Gratia Lumpsum Compensation, Income tax exemption, Allotment of Oil Product Agencies, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme, Financial Assistance, Children Education Allowance, allotment of LPG Agency under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana, Allotment of LPG distributorship, Coal Tipper Attachment Scheme,

Allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles, Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme, Reservation in Medical/Dental Colleges, War Memorial Hostels, Financial Assistance from Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund (RMDF) etc.

(c) and (d) Public grievances/complaints which are received related to implementation of these schemes are attended to at various levels and policies are also reviewed as required from time to time.

Fire at DRDO's Complex at Chandipur

365. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major fire accident occurred in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) laboratory at Chandipur, Odisha recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an investigation has been carried out to unearth the reasons for the said fire accident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A fire accident took place in Magazine No.AL-18 (HD 1.3) on 29th April 2013 in Proof and Experimental Establishment (PXE), Chandipur (Odisha). The fire was brought under control and its spread to other Magazines was checked. The stored ammunition of the affected Magazine (approximately 14.8 tons) was completely burnt. No damage to any other adjoining property or any casualty was reported.

(c) and (d) Investigation Committee has been constituted to investigate into the circumstances under which the Magazine caught fire. The work of the investigation Committee is in progress.

Examination of hike in FDI in defence sector

366. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to hike Foreign Direct Investment in

defence sector which this Ministry did not agree;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a case by case examination to increase FDI limit has been agreed to; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal was to allow FDI to go up to 49%, inclusive of portfolio flows, in defence production.

(c) and (d) FDI up to 26% is permissible in the defence sector, subject to licensing. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology into the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security.

Deployment of officers in URCs

367. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the serving Defence officers have been deployed by the three forces to run the Unit Run Canteens (URCs) with designation as canteen officer, etc;

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

(c) whether Government has any guidelines under which these officers have been posted in URCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government proposes to recall these serving officers in order to mitigate the shortage of officers in the Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Framing of rules for URC employees

368. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any rules governing the terms and conditions of services of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) employees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission has been granted to these URCs employees in 2008 under the rules;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Unit Run Canteen employees are getting paid as per the rules regulating the terms and conditions of the services of the civilian employees of the URCs, issued by Army Headquarters in April 2003. These rules were made as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

It has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 28-4-2009, in the case of R.R. Pillai Vs the commanding officer HQ SAC(U), that employees of the URC are not Government servant.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Unit Run Canteens (URCs) employees are not Government employees, hence recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission are not applicable to them.

Increase in FDI in defence sector

369. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase the FDI limit in Defence Industry;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the expected benefits to the defence sector through this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) FDI up to 26% is permissible in the defence sector, subject to licensing. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology into the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security.

(c) It is difficult to assess at this stage the likely benefits to the Defence Sector.

Impact of FDI in defence sector on national security

370. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per recent policy decisions, more than 26 per cent FDI will be allowed in Defence, subject to approval from the Cabinet Committee on Security; and
- (b) the possibility of this step compromising vital national defence information by providing the same to foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) FDI up to 26% is permissible in the defence sector, subject to licensing. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology into the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis with approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security.

(b) All such concerns shall be addressed while taking approval from Cabinet Committee on Security on a case-to-case basis.

NDMA subjected to review by expert committee

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

- (a) whether the recent natural calamity in Uttarakhand has exposed the total unpreparedness of the National Disaster Management Authority;

(b) whether the functioning of the NDMA was subjected to a review by an expert committee; and

(c) if so, the salient findings of the committee and measures taken to strengthen its functioning in probable areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner.

As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence of NDRF is with NDMA.

(b) The Government of India has set up a Task Force in December 2011 with an objective to examine and review the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and to suggest measures required to address the constraints and bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act. As NDMA has been constituted under the Act, provisions relating to its functioning were also examined.

(c) The Task Force has submitted its report in March, 2013. The report is under examination.

Handing over of Gwadar Port operations to China by Pakistan

372. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports that Pakistan has decided to hand over operations of the Gwadar Port to China;

(b) if so, what are its implications for the Indian security interests in the region;

(c) whether Gwadar Port can become a Chinese Naval base in the Arabian Sea; and

(d) whether there is any enhanced Chinese interest and activity in the Indian Ocean lately?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the development of Gwadar Port in Pakistan with Chinese funding and of the reports of handing over the control of port operations to a Chinese firm. The port could be used for military purposes in future. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments concerning our national security and commercial interests and takes all necessary measures to safeguard them in accordance with the prevailing security situation and strategic considerations. China has also participated in the Indian Ocean Region in development projects like ports, deep sea mining, ocean research as well as anti-piracy operations.

Shortage of ammunition

†373. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army is facing huge crunch of ammunition especially in the artillery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the procurement procedure of round cannons for tanks; and

(d) by when Government would make ammunitions available to the Army as per its requirement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Ammunition in Army is by and large available in adequate quantities. Procurement of all types of ammunitions is being done through Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and ex-import. The procurement is an ongoing process which is done in accordance with the laid down procedure with an aim to keep Army in a state of readiness.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Operation of upgraded MiG-21bis

374. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MiG-21 bis is likely to remain operational in its upgraded version until 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the MiG-21 bis will be decommissioned two years later than they were originally scheduled to be decommissioned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The upgraded version of MIG-21 bis aircraft, known as 'Bison', is planned to be operational beyond 2019 till 2025.

(c) and (d) MIG-21bis is planned to be decommissioned in 2018, as originally scheduled.

Increase in operational cost of Tejas LCA

375. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tejas already three decades in the making, is not likely to become fully combat worthy even in 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Tejas Light Combat Aircraft project was first sanctioned in 1983 at a cost of Rs.560 crore to replace the ageing MiG-21s, is now estimated to cost more than Rs.25,000 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Initial Operational Clearance (IOC-1) for Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Tejas has

already been obtained in January 2011. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) are working towards meeting planned schedules for IOC-2 by end of 2013 and Final Operational Clearance (FOC) by end of 2014 to make Tejas fully combat worthy.

(c) and (d) Project Definition Phase (PDP) for development of LCA was sanctioned in August 1983 at a cost of Rs.560 cr. After completion of PDP, Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) Programme Phase-I was sanctioned in April 1993 at a cost of Rs.2188 cr. (including PDP cost Rs. 560 cr.) with increased scope. FSED Programme Phase-I was successfully completed in March 2004 and technology was demonstrated. FSED Programme Phase-II was sanctioned in November 2001 at a cost of Rs.3301.78 cr. to build 3 prototypes, 8 Limited Series Production (LSP) aircraft and establish infrastructure for producing 8 aircraft per year. Additional sanction of Rs.2475.78 cr. was given to meet the financial requirements of FSED Programme Phase-II for induction into Indian Air Force by obtaining IOC and FOC. The total sanctioned cost for development of LCA, Tejas (PDP + FSED Phase-I + FSED Phase-II) is Rs.7965.56 cr.

Setting up of ordnance factories in Karnataka

376. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new Ordnance Factories (OFs) in the country, including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) by when they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up new ordnance factories (OFs) in the country, including Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Slow pace of acquisition of equipments for Coast Guard

377. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the requirements of 154 ships and 93 boats, the Indian Coast Guard has only 45 ships and 27 boats at present;

(b) if so, the reasons for very slow pace of acquisition of aircrafts, ships and other equipments for Coast Guard;

(c) whether a large number of aircrafts and helicopters of Coast Guard are lying non-operational for a long time due to slow process of their repair work;

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

(e) the immediate remedial steps taken by Government to secure 7500 km. coastline of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Indian Coast Guard has assets such as Ships, Boats, Air Cushion Vessels etc. in pursuance of its assigned mandate. The acquisition of ships and boats are carried out keeping in view the threat perceptions, strategic concerns and operational requirements. There has been a significant acquisition of aircrafts and ships for Coast Guard in recent years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security and surveillance. Review and monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process. Several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of

radars covering the country's coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process. Deployment of assets is done as per threat inputs/perceptions and requirements.

Shortage of police personnel in Jharkhand

378. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State of Jharkhand is experiencing shortage of police personnel which is essential to ensure good governance;
- (b) if so, the shortage of IPS officers as well as other police personnel;
- (c) the steps taken to remove these shortages; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve efficiency of police personnel through regular training and orientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D), the sanctioned and actual strength and vacancy (shortage) of total (civil and armed) police personnel in Jharkhand, as on 1.1.2012, is as under:

Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
73,270	55,403	17,867

As on 1.1.2013, a total of 104 IPS officers were in position against authorized strength of 135 IPS officers in Jharkhand Cadre. Hence, there was a shortage of 31 IPS officers in the Jharkhand State. The total vacancies of 31 IPS officers in Jharkhand State will be reduced to 14 by the end of 2013.

'Police' being a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Government to fill up the vacancies in the State police forces. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various fora by the Ministry of

Home Affairs to fill up the existing vacancies in the State police forces. On the request of the Jharkhand Government, at present 20 Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) officers are on deputation to Jharkhand Government/Police. In addition, deployment of CAPF personnel is also made in the State from time to time on the request of the State Government.

(d) 13th Finance Commission has sanctioned Rs.73 crore for upgradation and creation of new training infrastructure in Jharkhand State as mentioned below:-

- (i) Jharkhand Police Academy-Rs.14 crore
- (ii) Upgradation of Jungle Warfare School-Rs.29 crore.
- (iii) Constable Training Scheme-Rs.30 crore.

Four Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools have been established in Jharkhand by Bureau of Police Research and Development. In these CIAT Schools, specialized training for counter-insurgency and anti-terrorist operations with special emphasis to fight left wing menace is being imparted to police personnel. The BPR and D organizes training programme for State police Personnel in various training Institutions in the Country. Training slots are being allotted to Jharkhand Police for the courses being conducted in Central Detective Training School (CDTS), Kolkata on various specialized subjects. The State Government also organizes basic training for new recruits and in-service training for its own police personnel in its training institution.

Recruitment of tribals from LWE affected districts

379. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started a major recruitment drive to induct tribals from districts most affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as a strategy to fight Maoists by providing employment opportunities to local people; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Recruitment for the post of Constable (GD) in Central Armed Police Forces is done centrally through Staff Selection Commission. However, if significant number of vacancies remain unfilled during the regular recruitment process, Special Recruitment Rallies are conducted in the respective areas. Special Recruitment Rallies have been conducted in 26 worst LWE affected districts of the country to fill up the unfilled vacancies of Constables in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). These 26 districts have been selected on the basis of LWE violence profile of previous years.

Foreigners granted long term visa

380. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of foreigners who have been provided long term visa by Government of India during last three years;

(b) the details of number of persons who have applied for the citizenship of India; and

(c) the number of persons who have been given the citizenship of India during these years?

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

(b) and (c) Details of the number of foreigners who had applied for India citizenship and for whom the citizenship certificate was issued during the last 3 years are given below:

Year	Applied for Indian citizenship	Indian Citizenship certificate issued
2010	759	227
2011	918	430
2012	561	553

Upgrading the status of Delhi Police Personnel as per pay scale

381. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Police Constables, who are being paid the pay scale of Assistant Sub-Inspectors (on the basis of their length of service), but performing the duties of Constables;

(b) the number of Delhi Police Head Constables, who are being paid the pay scale of Sub-Inspectors (on the basis of their length of service), but performing the duties of Head Constables;

(c) the reasons for not upgrading the status of the personnel at the time of upgrading his scale of pay (on the basis of their length of service); and

(d) what remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As on 26.07.2013, 6248 Constables and 2437 Head Constables of Delhi Police are paid the pay scale of Assistant Sub-Inspector and Sub-Inspector respectively, on the basis of their length of service.

(c) The sanctioned strength in each rank is fixed by Delhi Police as per the posts sanctioned by the Competent Authority from time to time for Executive cadre including posts of Constable to Inspector. The promotion of Police personnel from Constable (Exe.) to Inspector (Exe.) is governed by Standing Orders and the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules 1980.

(d) Pay enhancement are given under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) Scheme as recommended by the Sixth Pay Commission. This stipulates that every rank is eligible for the grant of pay enhancement to the next rank after completion of 10/20/30 years of approved service, if recommended by the DPC.

Jail reforms

†382. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of inmates in most of the jails of the country including Tihar jail in Delhi are more than their capacity prescribed numbers;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating on keeping the under trial prisoners and convicted prisoners in separate jails;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to reform prison system; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2011, the authorised capacity of the 1382 jails in the country was 332782 while population of inmates was 372926 with an occupancy rate of 112.1%. Tihar jail in Delhi as on 30.06.2013 had an authorised capacity of 6250 (which included 5850 males and 400 females) and an inmate population of 13141 (which included 12556 males and 585 females).

(b) and (c) The undertrial prisoners and convicts are segregated and kept in separate barracks in jails and there is no proposal for keeping them in separate jails presently.

(d) and (e) Prison reforms are an on-going process and the Government of India has issued various advisories to all the States/UTs on various aspects of prison administration *viz.* Comprehensive advisory on prison administration dated 17.07.2009, Overcrowding in prisons dated 09.05.2011, advisory regarding guidelines for educational programme for prison inmates dated 15.06.2011. These and other advisories on prison reforms can be accessed through the link <http://mha.nic.in/pdfs/PrisonAdvisories-1011.pdf>

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

To specifically reduce numbers of undertrials in prisons which constitute the majority of inmates, an advisory dated 17.01.2013 has been issued on use of Section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons by way of taking up cases for review of those undertrials who have already spent more than one fourth of their likely sentence, educating undertrial prisoners on their rights to bail etc. The advisory can be accessed through the link <http://mha.nic.in/pdfs/AdvSec436APrisons-060213.pdf>

Daman Ganga River Conservation Plan

383. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken as on date by Daman and Diu Union Territory administration for preparing a comprehensive proposal for Daman Ganga river under National Conservation of River Plan to ambit pollution from this river;

(b) whether the Union Territory administration has received any communication from Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard and if so, what further action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) by when the Union Territory administration would submit a proposal to Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard along with specific time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment and Forests *vide* their letter dated 06.02.2013 addressed to the UT Administration of Daman and Diu have provided revised guidelines for abatement of pollution in Daman Ganga River under National River Conservation Plan to facilitate formulation of requisite proposals. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued necessary directions to the UT Administration.

People who died in Disaster in Uttarakhand

†384. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who got killed in the natural disaster that took place in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether all the dead bodies have been identified; and

(c) the details of assistance provided by Government to the State Government of Uttarakhand for coping with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Uttarakhand, 580 human lives (including 20 victims of the helicopter crash on 25th June 2013) have been reported lost due to flash flood and landslides of June 2013 in Uttarakhand. Besides, another 5474 persons are still missing and feared to be no more (these figures are provisional).

(c) The State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary rescue and relief measures in the wake of natural disasters. For this purpose, a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been constituted with an allocated amount for each State. The State Governments are expected to take relief measures of immediate nature to the victims of notified natural calamities including flood, landslides, out of the funds available in the SDRF in accordance with the approved items and norms of assistance. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources and not from SDRF/NDRF.

The Government of India has released an amount of Rs.145 crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the State on 20.06.13 to enable relief and restoration works. In addition, Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 250 crore on an 'on account' basis from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government on 29th July 2013.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of India also properly mobilized all Central Ministries and agencies. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was asked on 16th June to move their teams urgently to Uttarakhand to augment their existing deployment in the State. Indian Air Force, Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Border Roads Organization, Armed Forces Medical Services and other Ministries provided prompt support to the State Government in their efforts. National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) on a continued basis coordinated efforts of all the Central agencies in concert with the State Government, ensuring necessary relief and assistance for immediate rescue operations and restorations of communications in the State.

Advance warning by IMD about excessive rainfall in Uttarakhand

385. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Meteorological Department (IMD) had given advance warning to State Government of Uttarakhand about excessive rainfall in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government had ignored the warning given to it by the IMD; and

(d) what steps the Central Government has taken to prevent such incidences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. According to available information, IMD had issued general warnings for isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall/thundershowers on 15th and 16th June 2013 in the State of Uttarakhand. Meteorological Centre, Dehradun issued local advisories in relation to the char Dham yatra. The State Government issued advisories to all the concerned districts authorities. Announcements were made by Police personnel stationed at

Kedarnath, Rambada and Gaurikund alerting general public. The forecasts of IMD have also been in the public domain through their website at www.imd.gov.in. Therefore, it is not correct to say that warnings given by IMD were ignored by State Government.

Terrorists attacks in Srinagar and Bodh Gaya

386. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of civilians and police personnel died/injured in terrorist attacks in Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and at Bodh Gaya in Bihar recently;

(b) the details of *ex-gratia* announced and paid to victims and their dependants;

(c) whether Government has taken any fresh measures in view of Bodh Gaya terrorist attack;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In Jammu and Kashmir during current year (Upto 28th July, 2013), in terrorist attacks, 35 Security Forces personnels and 7 civilians lost their lives while 29 SFs and 16 Civilians were injured. There was no casualty due to bomb blasts which took place in the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya in Bihar except two persons were injured in the blasts.

(b) Relief is a State subject. As per the J and K Government's Relief policy, the Next of Kins (NoKs) of civilian victims of terrorist violence as well as Security Force personnel are sanctioned *ex-gratia* amounts based on extent orders in this regard. Since there was no causality in the bomb blast at Bodhgaya, Bihar, no *ex-gratia* was paid.

(c) to (e) The case of bomb blasts in the Mahabodhi Temple has since been transferred to National Investigation Agency for investigation. Law and Order is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, 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. 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 real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies. The security intelligence inputs are shared with the 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 and averting the planning of major terror attack.

Failure of intelligence security agencies leading to naxalite attacks

387. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise details of naxalite attacks in the country since May to July, 2013, so far;
- (b) the details of person died/injured in naxal attacks in Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and Dumka in Jharkhand;
- (c) whether intelligence agencies had informed about the naxal attacks in Jagdalpur and Dumka;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reasons of failure of security agencies; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for the failure of intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The State-wise data of LWE violence from May to July, 2013 are given in the table below:

State	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	13	2
Bihar	39	15
Chhattisgarh	105	47
Jharkhand	85	37
Karnataka	2	0
Maharashtra	17	8
Odisha	23	8
West Bengal	1	0
TOTAL	285	117

The State-wise details of major naxal attacks in the country during the period May to July, 2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) 27 persons including prominent Congress leaders and workers were killed and 37 others were injured in the incident of naxal attack in Bastar, Chhattisgarh on 25.05.2013.

6 policemen (including the Superintendent of Police) were killed and 3 others were injured in the incident of naxal attack in Dumka, Jharkhand on 02.07.2013.

(c) to (e) An analysis of recent naxal attacks disclose that the attacks could succeed mainly due to failure of adherence to basic policing tactics and practices by some of the State police forces. In the LWE theatre, there are certain standard practices by the naxals, which can be easily anticipated and counter measures put in

place by the security forces. For example, the CPI (Maoist) always target and kill mainstream political personalities whenever they get an opportunity. Similarly, they will kill Security Forces and loot their weapons as part of their professed guerilla tactic. The security forces need to be alert in naxal affected areas even when elaborate intelligence inputs are not available. The conditioning of the Security Forces should be such that counter-measures against such attacks should be built into normal policing functions. However, as evident in some of the recent attacks, there was a failure to anticipate events and put counter-measures in place. In the Jiram Ghati incident of 25.05.2013 in which Congress leaders and workers as well as a large number of civilians were killed by the CPI (Maoist), the Chhattisgarh government has instituted a judicial inquiry to enquire into the security lapses leading to the attack.

Statement

Details of Major Naxal Attacks from May to July 2013

Bihar

1. The CPI (Maoist) attacked Patna-bound Dhanbad-Patna Inter-City Express at Kunder near Bhalui Railway Station (PS Chanan, district Lakhisarai), Bihar on 13.06.2013, killing 3 persons and injuring 3 others.
2. In a planned attack on the base camp of a private road construction company, the CPI(Maoist) killed 3 policemen, 2 private security guards and a civilian, besides causing injuries to 3 SF personnel and another civilian on the outskirts of Goh town in Aurangabad district, Bihar on 17.07.2013. The Maoists also managed to loot 30 sophisticated weapons including INSAS rifles-15, SLRs-12, AKs-03 in addition to 2500 rounds of ammunition.

Chhattisgarh

1. A large group of armed CPI (Maoist) cadres ambushed a cavalcade carrying Congress leaders and workers in Jiram Ghati area of PS Darbha,

Bastar district, Chhattisgarh on 25.05.2013 in which 27 persons including prominent Congress leaders and workers were killed and 37 others were injured. The prominent leaders who lost their lives in the attack include Shri Nand Kumar Patel (PCC Chief of the State), Shri Dinesh Patel (son of Shri Nand Kumar Patel), Shri Mahendra Karma (ex-MLA of Congress) and Shri Udai Mudaliar (ex-MLA of Congress) and Shri V.C. Shukla (ex-Union Minister) who succumbed to his injuries on 11.06.2013.

Jharkhand

1. The CPI (Maoist) killed 06 policemen, including the Superintendent of Police, Pakur, Shri Amarjeet Balihar at Jamni, PS Kaithikund, district Dumka, Jharkhand on 02.07.2013 and looted 06 service weapons (AK rifles-2 INSAS-4). 03 others were also injured in the Maoist attack.

Persons died in natural disaster in Uttarakhand

388. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of persons died in natural disaster in Uttarakhand in June, 2013;
- (b) the State-wise details of persons still missing;
- (c) the State-wise details of *ex-gratia* announced and actually paid so far, to kin of deceased;
- (d) whether CAG had warned about non-existent disaster preparedness in April, 2013;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the reasons for failure of Government to address the disaster preparedness properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Uttarakhand, 580 people have lost their lives due to the natural disaster caused by heavy rainfall, cloudbursts, flash floods and landslides in June 2013 in Uttarakhand. 5474 persons are still missing and feared to be no more. These figures are provisional, as the verification process is on. It is not possible to give the state-wise details of the victims at this stage.

(c) As per the information received, the State Government has announced *ex-gratia* to the next of kin of the deceased persons/persons feared to be dead @ Rs. 1.50 lakh from State Disaster Response Fund, @ Rs. 1.50 lakh from State Government share, @ Rs. 2.00 lakh from PM Relief Fund per person. Government of Uttarakhand has paid *ex-gratia* to the next of kin of about 550 dead/ feared to be dead @ Rs. 5.00 lakh per person.

(d) and (e) Comptroller and Auditor General of India in their Performance Audit Report on Disaster Preparedness (Report No. 5 of 2013) has pointed out certain deficiencies in the disaster preparedness of the country. The points raised in the CAG report are as under:

- National Plan for DM has not been formulated.
- National Guidelines issued by NDMA are not binding on States.
- Significant deviation from the prescribed roles and practice of MHA, NDMA and NEC.
- National Database for Emergency Management yet to be operationalized.
- Satellite based communication network was not fully operation.
- National Disaster Communication Network and National Disaster Management Informatics System projects of NDMA are still at planning stage.
- Seismically safer habitats by training of practicing architects and engineers failed to achieve its targets.

- Scheme for extending financial assistance to ATIs ended with huge shortfall.
- India Disaster Resource Network Project was operational on adhoc basis.
- Non filling of critical posts in NIDM, hampered the coverage of the training programmes.

(f) No, Sir. Improvement of disaster preparedness systems is a continuous and evolving process of governance. The Government of India is taking measures to remove the deficiencies observed by CAG in their report. Therefore, it is not correct to say that Government has failed.

IDP Population

389. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reports of India having the 11th largest Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) population in the world is true;
- (b) if so, the State-wise data of IDPs in the country; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government in order to equitably provide services to all such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Sir, Government of India in the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain any such data. Hence, it is not possible to comment on the authenticity of the report that India has the 11th largest Internally Displaced Persons population in the world.

(b) However, as per information available in North Eastern Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, due to attacks on minority Reang tribals by Mizo villagers a number of Bru (Reang) families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October, 1997 onwards. The number of such Bru migrants who are sheltered in six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of Tripura is about 30,000 (5,000 families).

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of bus lodged in various relief camps for providing relief items like Rice, Ration/Cash dole etc. and to Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation and repatriation of Bru migrants since 2004-05. Approximately 800 families (about 4,000 members) have since been repatriated to Mizoram.

Foreigners illegally staying in the country

390. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreigners including Bangladeshis and Pakistanis have been illegally staying in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details as well as the number of such persons deported during last three years;

(c) whether such illegal migrants have obtained Indian identity *i.e.* Voters' Card, Ration Card, driving licence, Aadhar Card etc. consequently causing a serious threat to our national security; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to check acquisition of such Identity by these illegal migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, 71164 foreigners, including those from Bangladesh and Pakistan who have entered into the country on valid travel documents, have been found to be overstaying in the country as on 31st December, 2012. State-wise details of such foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying and who were deported/during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having obtained Voters' Card, Ration Card, driving licence, Aadhar Card etc. through fraudulent means have been reported. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other authorities concerned take

necessary action for cancellation of such documents along with such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying and those deported

State/UT	No. of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December			No. of foreign nationals who were deported during the year		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	3	3	2	15	200	54
Andhra Pradesh	95	1867	3897	48	14	68
Assam	10	9	8	2354	2414	66
Bihar	1	36	4	28	28	38
Chandigarh	12	7	7	-	2	3
Chhattisgarh	136	109	35	-	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-	-	-
Delhi	17203	21531	25627	989	161	1148
Goa	-	-	19	49	19	19
Gujarat	1249	202	78	25	27	6
Haryana	377	419	424	58	104	151
Himachal Pradesh	5	5	11	13	9	9
Jammu and Kashmir	35	56	123	1	1	4

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand		3	3	3	-	-	-
Karnataka		4546	2475	4288	118	61	102
Kerala		330	315	308	13	36	83
Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	1	46
Madhya Pradesh		1036	2	12	6	7	-
Maharashtra		1060	312	324	705	319	787
Manipur		.	-	-	44	31	32
Meghalaya		-	-	1	28	62	226
Mizoram		-	-	-	367	295	192
Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	1
Odisha		19	117	71	6	50	50
Puducherry		19	17	73	-	-	-
Punjab		433	488	298	42	66	43
Rajasthan		4186	6328	8	132	70	82
Tamil Nadu		9444	12765	19740	53	54	9
Tripura		1240	1284	1946	1249	2127	1778
Uttar Pradesh		515	16	16	37	41	34
Uttarakhand		3	3	3	28	9	9
West Bengal		27228	22665	13838	840	1629	2459
TOTAL		69188	71035	71164	7248	7840	7503

Statutory Development Board for Konkan

391. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal was sent by the State Government of Maharashtra in 1989 for establishment of separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan;

(b) the reasons for not including Konkan region when the Notification regarding establishment of Statutory Development Boards of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra was issued in 1994 under Article 371 (2); and

(c) the details of the statutory reasons for not considering separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan even after repeated requests were made by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India has received a Resolution passed on 20th February, 2005 by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region of the State. The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter are of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region as there are other instruments available to the Centre and State Governments to gear up their developmental machinery. The matter was referred back to Planning Commission in 2007 for re-examination in view of the persisting demand of Government of Maharashtra. However, they reiterated their earlier view.

Training to police personnel to tackle militant attacks

392. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urgent action taken by Central Government in consultation with State Governments to provide latest training to bottom part of police personnel to tackle militant attacks, as it has been observed that such police personnel are not having enough expertise to tackle militants with arms and explosive materials; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect police personnel from

unwanted allegations and legal challenges, keeping in view the fact that police personnel are bound to take immediate action while tackling terrorists and sometime terrorists get killed immediately by police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The details of the action taken by the Central Government are stated below:-

- (i) Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) has set-up 21 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in 09 worst affected States to impart training to State Police personnel to fight the menace of militancy/naxalism. The syllabus for the training is comprehensive which includes Tactics, Field Engineering, Map Reading, Handling Explosives, Anti-Insurgency, Anti-terrorism, Anti-naxal, firing Practices, Jungle warfare, etc. So far approximately 33,000 persons have been trained in these Schools. Details of existing CIAT Schools is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).
- (ii) BPR and D is conducting courses for States/UTs Police in various Central Armed Police Forces and Army Institutions where Specialised Training is being imparted to police personnel for Handling of Explosives, Defusing of Explosives/IED, Commando Course, Field Engineering, Night Vision Devices, etc. The details of courses are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Location
1.	Assam	1. Dergaon, Golaghat
		2. Bongaigaon
		3. Luming, Nagaon

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Location
2.	Bihar	4. Bodh Gaya,Gaya
		5. Dehri-on-Sone, Rohtas
		6. Dumraon
3.	Chhattisgarh	7. Jagdalpur
		8. Rajnandgaon
		9. Chandkuri, Raipur
		10. Sakri Bilaspur
4.	Jharkhand	11. Latehar
		12. Padma, Hazaribag
		13. Musabani, Jamshedpur
		14. Tendargram Ranchi
5.	Odisha	15. Chandaka-Munduli
		16. Koraput, Koraput
		17. Rourkela, Sundergarh
6.	West Bengal	18. Salua, Paschim Midnapur
7.	Nagaland	19. Razhaphema
8.	Manipur	20. Jiribam
9.	Tripura	21. Kachucherra

Statement-II

Details of courses

- (a) Under BSF Courses, BPR and D is coordinating 06 courses *i.e.*,
Commando Course - 35, Weapon and Tactics Course - 127, Weapon and

Tactics Course - 128, Bomb Disposal Course - 33, CI and CDO Course - 50, CI and CDO Course - 51 with duration from 6 to 18 weeks in which Constable/GO/SO/UOs/CPOs/Acs rank officers were trained.

- (b) Under CRPF Courses BPR and D is coordinating 4 courses of Mob Dispersal Course (160 to 163) in CDC - II, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu in which AC/SO/HCs/CTS rank officers were trained.
 - (c) Under ITBP Courses BPR and D is coordinating 3 courses of identification and Handling of Explosive and 01 course of Anti-Terrorist and VIP Protection Commando Course in ITBP Academy, Mussoorie in which Gos/Sos of State Police and all ranks having Matric, Medical Certificate 'AYE' were trained.
 - (d) Under CISF Courses BPR and D is coordinating 2 course of junior Level Industrial Security course and Critical Incident Management Course in NISA, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh in which Sos/ASOs/Gos/CPOs rank officers were trained.
 - (e) Under Assam Rifle Courses BPR and D is coordinating 6 courses of Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare and 2 courses of CITC (duration of 06 weeks) having capacity of 40 slots in Assam Rifles Training Centre and School, Diphu, Assam.
 - (f) Under Army course, BPR and D is coordinating Counter Naxal Training at Cat B with the capacity of 100 slots, Counter IED Training at BEG Centre and School with the capacity of 50 seats, counter IED Training at CMM, Jabalpur with the capacity of 50 seats.
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Panel for looking into fake encounters

393. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has appointed any panel to probe the fake encounter killings and other atrocities on public particularly, SCs/STs in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the total number of such cases reported by the said panel, cases solved and the action taken against the guilty persons during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if not, the time by when such panel is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

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

Crimes by juveniles

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

(a) the State/UT-wise details of total number of juveniles arrested and cases reported along with the nature of crimes committed including rape cases by juveniles, their age during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued directions recently to Government to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Rules with special reference to redefine the Juveniles with alternate age;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the opinion from various stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The State/UT-wise details of total number of juveniles arrested and cased reported along with the name of crimes committed including rape cases by juveniles, their age during each of the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement**Juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL Crimes by age groups and Sex during 2010**

Sl.No.	Crime head	7-12 years		12-16 years		16-18 years		total for all age groups		total (boys + girls)
		boys	Girls	boys	girls	boys*	girls	boys	girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. IPC Crimes										
1.	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	8	2	220	17	573	27	801	46	847
2.	Attempt to commit murder (Sec 307 IPC)	12	0	159	10	436	23	607	33	640
3.	C.H. Not amounting murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	0	0	10	1	23	3	33	4	37
4.	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)	10	0	275	1	645	6	930	7	937
	Custodial rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other rape	10	0	275	1	645	6	930	7	937
5.	Kidnapping and abduction (Sec 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	6	4	121	22	404	32	531	58	589

(i) of women and girls	5	0	83	20	297	31	385	51	436
(ii) of others	1	4	38	2	107	1	146	7	153
6. Dacoity (Sec 395-398 IPC)	0	0	28	0	105	0	133	0	133
7. Preparation and assembly for dacoity (Sec 399-402 IPC)	1	0	11	0	54	0	66	0	66
8. Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	6	1	206	1	474	1	686	3	689
9. Burglary (Sec 449-452, 454, 455, 457-460 IPC)	139	7	1254	20	1621	24	3014	51	3065
10. Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)	212	26	2224	82	3414	106	5850	214	6064
(i) Auto theft	18	0	529	3	1191	0	1738	3	1741
(ii) Other theft	194	26	1695	79	2223	106	4112	211	4323
11. Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	14	4	396	42	1058	50	1468	96	1564
12. Criminal breach of trust (Sec 406-409 IPC)	0	0	14	0	16	2	30	2	32
13. Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	1	0	38	3	120	2	159	5	164
14. Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A-489D)	0	0	3	0	9	0	12	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	4	0	29	1	39	2	72	3	75
16.	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	111	5	1441	86	2749	150	4301	241	4542
17.	Dowry deaths (Section 304B IPC)	0	0	15	4	36	14	51	18	69
18.	Molestation (Section 354 IPC)	6	0	190	2	398	2	594	4	598
19.	Sexual harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	2	0	40	0	153	1	195	1	196
20.	Cruelty by husband and relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	2	9	40	36	120	96	162	141	303
21.	Importation of girls (Sec 366B IPC)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
22.	Causing death by negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	2	1	40	0	176	1	218	2	220
23.	Other IPC crimes	150	13	2113	139	3984	227	6247	379	6626
24.	TOTAL cognizable crimes under IPC	686	72	8867	470	16607	769	26160	1311	27471
B. SLL Crimes										
1.	Arms Act	0	0	37	0	126	1	163	1	164
2.	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act	0	0	22	1	68	2	90	3	93

3. Gambling Act	4	0	59	2	359	2	422	4	426
4. Excise Act	5	0	85	6	170	15	260	21	281
5. Prohibition Act	2	0	50	6	228	46	280	52	332
6. Explosives and Explosive Substances Act	0	0	3	0	10	0	13	0	13
7. Immoral Traffic (P) Act	0	0	0	1	1	8	1	9	10
8. Indian Railways Act	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
9. The Foreigners Act	10	6	20	3	14	3	44	12	56
10. Protection of Civil Rights Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) PCR act for SCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) PCR act for STs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Indian Passport Act	2	0	3	0	8	7	13	7	20
12. Essential Commodities Act	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14
13. Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Dowry Prohibition Act	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
17.	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Copyright Act	0	0	2	0	20	2	22	2	24
19.	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	0	0	4	0	28	0	32	0	32
	(i) Prevention of Atrocities Act for SCs	0	0	4	0	25	0	29	0	29
	(ii) Prevention of Atrocities Act for STs	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
21.	Forest Act	1	0	4	0	4	0	9	0	9
22.	Other SII crimes	122	17	439	37	676	61	1237	115	1352
23.	TOTAL cognizable crimes under SII	146	23	730	56	1727	150	2603	229	2832
C. GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		832	95	9597	526	18334	919	28763	1540	30303

Source: Crime in India

Juveniles apprehended under IPC and SII crimes by age groups and sex during 2011

Sl.No.	Crime head	7-12 years		12-16 years		16-18 years		total for all age groups		total (boys + girls)
		boys	Girls	boys	girls	boys*	girls	boys	girls	
1										
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. IPC Crimes										
1.	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	26	5	337	19	748	33	1111	57	1168
2.	Attempt to commit murder (Sec 307 IPC)	12	1	199	6	597	11	808	18	826
3.	C.H. not amounting murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	0	0	28	0	33	1	61	1	62
4.	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)	23	2	364	3	823	16	1210	21	1231
	Custodial rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other rape	23	2	364	3	823	16	1210	21	1231
5.	Kidnapping and abduction (Sec 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	16	13	173	25	532	64	721	102	823
	(i) of women and girls	8	12	123	18	442	43	573	73	646
	(ii) of others	8	1	50	7	90	21	148	29	177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Dacoity (Sec 395-398 IPC)	2	1	37	0	141	1	180	2	182
7.	Preparation and Assembly for dacoity (Sec 399-402 IPC)	0	0	12	0	31	0	43	0	43
8.	Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	3	0	197	6	575	1	775	7	782
9.	Burglary (Sec. 449-452,454,455,457-460 IPC)	136	3	1434	27	1684	50	3254	80	3334
10.	Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)	291	20	2238	76	3849	78	6378	174	6552
	(i) Auto theft	28	0	568	1	1224	2	1820	3	1823
	(ii) Other theft	263	20	1670	75	2625	76	4558	171	4729
11.	Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	10	1	412	41	1490	113	1912	155	2067
12.	Criminal breach of trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)	0	0	6	0	19	2	25	2	27
13.	Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC))	0	0	35	7	146	8	181	15	196
14.	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A-489D)	0	0	6	0	25	0	31	0	31

15. Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	0	0	19	0	79	2	98	2	100
16. Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	106	9	1503	103	3145	150	4754	262	5016
17. Dowry deaths (Section 304B IPC)	1	1	15	10	54	23	70	34	104
18. Molestation (Section 354 IPC)	5	0	184	1	435	3	624	4	628
19. Sexual Harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	1	0	37	0	149	0	187	0	187
20. Cruelty by husband and relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	2	3	42	36	178	109	222	148	370
21. Importation of girls (Sec 366B IPC)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
22. Causing death by negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	0	0	26	1	131	2	157	3	160
23. Other IPC crimes	172	13	2190	193	4069	239	6431	445	6876
A. TOTAL cognizable crimes under IPC	806	72	9494	554	18934	906	29234	1532	30766

B. SLL crimes

1. Arms Act	2	0	29	2	142	0	173	2	175
2. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act	3	0	14	0	61	9	78	9	87

14. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
15. Dowry Prohibition Act	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	4			
16. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	4			
17. Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18. Copyright Act	2	0	3	0	14	3	19	3	22			
19. Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
20. SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	0	0	13	1	28	0	41	1	42			
(i) Prevention of Atrocities Act for SCs	0	0	11	1	28	0	39	1	40			
(ii) Prevention of Atrocities Act for STs	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2			
21. Forest Act	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	3			
22. Other SLL Crimes	244	55	570	51	639	65	1453	171	1624			
B. Total cognizable crimes under sll	266	67	835	136	1574	243	2675	446	3121			
C. GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	1072	139	10329	690	20508	1149	31909	1978	33887			

Juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age groups and sex during 2012

Sl.No.	Crime head	7-12 years		12-16 years		16-18 years		Total for all age groups		Total (boys + girls)
		boys	Girls	boys	girls	boys*	girls	boys	girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. IPC Crimes										
1.	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	23	3	373	21	817	44	1213	68	1281
2.	Attempt to commit murder (Sec 307 IPC)	11	0	288	12	789	32	1088	44	1132
3.	C.H. not Amounting murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	0	0	19	2	29	2	48	4	52
4.	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)	33	0	391	5	881	6	1305	11	1316
	Custodial rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other rape	33	0	391	5	881	6	1305	11	1316
5.	Kidnapping and Abduction (See 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	3	0	187	19	669	35	859	54	913

(i) of women and girls	2	0	140	17	561	29	703	46	749
(ii) of others	1	0	47	2	108	6	156	8	164
6. Dacoity (Sec 395-398 IPC)	5	0	48	0	197	10	250	10	260
7. Preparation and assembly for dacoity (Sec 399-402 IPC)	0	0	26	0	106	0	132	0	132
8. Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	9	0	230	8	729	1	968	9	977
9. Burglary (Sec. 449-452, 454-455, 457-460 IPC)	124	4	1444	15	1916	17	3484	36	3520
10. Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)	304	31	2508	75	4186	101	6998	207	7205
(i) auto theft	36	3	682	0	1343	4	2061	7	2068
(ii) other theft	268	28	1826	75	2843	97	4937	200	5137
11. Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	28	2	485	39	1896	108	2409	149	2558
12. Criminal breach of trust (Sec 406-409 IPC)	0	0	4	0	19	3	23	3	26
13. Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	2	0	33	0	138	13	173	13	186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A-489D)	0	0	11	1	24	1	35	2	37
15.	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	1	0	30	1	57	7	88	8	96
16.	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	78	18	1550	115	3931	242	5559	375	5934
17.	Dowry deaths (Section 304B IPC)	1	0	9	7	33	23	43	30	73
18.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354 IPC)	1	0	195	1	486	2	682	3	685
19.	Insult to the modesty of women (Sec 509 IPC)	0	0	63	0	174	1	237	1	238
20.	Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	1	2	44	31	129	101	174	134	308
21.	Importation of girls (Sec 366B IPC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Causing death by negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	2	0	52	1	211	2	265	3	268
23.	Other IPC Crimes	177	20	2468	135	5115	353	7760	508	8268
A. TOTAL cognizable crimes under IPC		803	80	10458	488	22532	1104	33793	1672	35465

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Indian Passport Act	2	1	1	2	15	10	18	13	31
12.	Essential Commodities Act	0	0	4	0	6	0	10	0	10
13.	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Antiquities and Art Treasures Act	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
15.	Dowry Prohibition Act	0	0	0	0	4	18	4	18	22
16.	Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	9
17.	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
18.	Copyright Act	0	0	0	0	11	5	11	5	16
19.	Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	0	0	13	1	84	11	97	12	109
	(i) Prevention of Atrocities Act for SCs	0	0	13	1	75	9	88	10	98

(ii) Prevention of Atrocities Act for Sts	0	0	0	0	9	2	9	2	11
21. Forest Act	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
22. Other SLL Crimes	331	52	761	77	1443	76	2535	205	2740
B. TOTAL cognizable crimes under SLL	350	53	1016	101	2605	232	3971	386	4357
C. GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	1153	133	11474	589	25137	1336	37764	2058	39822

* As per revised definition of Juvenile Justice Act the boys age group of 16-18 years has also been considered as Juveniles since 2001

Strengthening the functioning of NDMA

395. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the recent natural calamity in Uttarakhand has exposed the total unpreparedness of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);

(b) Whether the NDMA is not equipped to evacuate people in adverse weather during natural calamity; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to strengthen the functioning of the NDMA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence of NDRF is with NDMA.

(b) In the case of June, 2013 disaster in Uttarakhand, 14 teams of NDRF were deployed for immediate rescue and relief operations. Apart from this, a Member of NDMA was entrusted the task of coordinating with all the agencies concerned during the disaster response phase. He has further been entrusted with the additional responsibility of assisting and advising the Uttarakhand government in preparation of rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding of the ravaged areas.

NDRF rescued 9321 persons and retrieved 142 bodies. In the Helicopter crash that took place, 9 officials of NDRF lost their lives.

(c) In view of reply at (b) above, the question does not arise.

Naxalite attack in Chhattisgarh

‡396. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in the wake of recent naxalite attack in Chhattisgarh, Government feels that it is difficult to tackle this problem with the help of existing laws;

(b) if so, whether Government would amend the existing laws and bring stringent laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The existing laws, *inter-alia*, including the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 are sufficient to deal with the Maoist problem.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Eradicating Naxalism in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha

397. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the various measures undertaken by the Ministry in eradicating naxalism in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha;

(b) whether Cabinet has cleared Rs. 280 crore special scheme of the Home Ministry for eradicating naxalism in the above mentioned States, through deployment of young and fit corps of police personnel on voluntary deputation, who should be on active deployment for not more than 15 days at a stretch; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has adopted an integrated

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

approach in dealing with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, 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 monitors the situation closely and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts. At present, the Central Government has deployed 67 Bns of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha to assist the State Police Forces of these States in dealing with the problem of LWE. These States have been sanctioned 14 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools. Funds have also been allocated to these States for raising India Reserve Bns (Bihar-03Bns; Chhattisgarh-07Bns; Jharkhand-05Bns, Odisha-06Bns). These States have also been sanctioned Specialised India Reserve Bns (Bihar-01Bn; Chhattisgarh-02Bns; Jharkhand-02Bns, Odisha-03Bns). In addition, the Central Government provides financial assistance for capacity building of States through Schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations etc.

The Central Government has approved extension of the Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS) for the LWE affected States in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an added objective of funding infrastructure, training, weaponry, equipment and vehicles for upgradation and filling critical infrastructure gaps of Special Forces of the LWE affected States with a total cost of Rs. 373 crore comprising Rs. 280 crore as Central Share and Rs. 93 crore as State Government Share on a 75 (Central): 25 (State) funding pattern with focus on the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Revoking AFSPA in Manipur

398. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Supreme Court appointed Judicial Commission has stated that the continuation of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) is a mockery of the law as it has been abused and is largely ineffective in tackling insurgency in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and in such a situation whether Government is considering a proposal to revoke the said Act in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) In the context of the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) viz. WP (CrI) No. 129 of 2012 filed in Supreme Court alleging extra judicial killings in Manipur through fake encounters by the State Police and Security Forces during the past, the Supreme Court vide its order dated 4.1.2013 constituted a three-member Commission headed by Justice N. Santosh Hegde to probe the six cases of alleged fake encounters. The Commission has submitted its report to the Supreme Court on 1.4.2013 which is yet to be made public. The matter is sub-judice.

Unpreparedness to deal with natural calamities

399. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is not equipped to deal with natural calamities even after eight years of its existence;

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

(c) whether the NDMA could play any commendable role in dealing with the floods that ravaged Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence of NDRF is with NDMA. NDMA has also issued guidelines on various cross cutting themes for effective disaster management such as Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty, Psycho-social support, Incident Response System, National disaster Management Information Communication system etc. NDMA has also issued guidelines for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) in 2007. As per para 7.2.1 of the National Policy of DM, 2009, “The National Executive Committee (NEC) will coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster. While disaster specific guidelines will be formulated by NDMA, NEC may give directions to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India (Gol), the State Govt and the State Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any specific threatening disaster situation or disaster.”

(c) In the case of June, 2013 disaster in Uttarakhand, 14 teams of NDRF were deployed for immediate rescue and relief operations. Apart from this, a Member of NDMA was entrusted the task of coordinating with all the agencies concerned during the disaster response phase. He has further been entrusted with the additional responsibility of assisting and advising the Uttarakhand government in preparation of rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding of the ravaged areas.

NDRF rescued 9321 persons and retrieved 142 bodies. In the Helicopter crash that took place, 9 officials of NDRF lost their lives.

Initiative to modernise police forces

400. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (a) whether Government has taken any initiative to modernise the country's police forces;

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

(c) whether Government has consulted the States on the issue, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) towards supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. Under the Scheme, grants have been released to State Governments in previous financial years, *inter-alia*, for construction of police stations, barracks, police lines, residential quarters for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, procurement of vehicles, communication equipment, security/surveillance equipment, modern weaponry, creating training infrastructure facilities, etc.

The proposal of Ministry of Home Affairs for continuation of the Scheme for a period of five years, *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing Central assistance to States for police modernization, partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan, has been approved by the CCS in February, 2013. The items required by State Police, namely, vehicles, weapons, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science ...equipment, etc. are to be funded under Non-Plan. Infrastructure like construction of police stations, outposts, police line building, houses for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under Plan. Under the Scheme, allocation of Rs. 8195.53 crore has been approved under Non-Plan and Rs. 3750.87 crore under Plan for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. In the current financial year 2013-14, the B.E. provision under the MPF Scheme is Rs. 750 crore under Non-Plan and Rs. 1097 crore under Plan.

While formulating the proposal for extension of the Scheme for next five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken into consideration the study report of Bureau of Police Research and Development on Impact assessment of MPF Scheme on State Police forces and the requirement of State Police Forces for the next 5-10 years, beyond 2009-10 and also the findings of the assessment study conducted by M/s. Ernst and Young on MPF Scheme in consultation with the States.

CAG Report of NDMA

401. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG has submitted a report on the functioning of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);

(b) if so, the observations made by CAG on NDMA;

(c) whether the NDMA completely failed to organize rescue operations in the disaster in Uttarakhand recently;

(d) if so, the reasons for its failure; and

(e) if not, how NDMA performed its job in Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its Performance Audit Report on Disaster Preparedness in India-Report No. 5 of 2013, had made certain observation about functioning of NDMA.

(b) Some of the observations made by the C and AG are as under:

(i) Non-existence of Advisory Committee of NDMA since June, 2010.

(ii) Non completion of major project taken up by NDMA.

(iii) NDMA was not performing several of its statutory functions *viz.* recommending provisions of fund for Mitigation and recommending Relief in the payment of loan or for the grant,

(iv) Systematic assessment of major National Project for Disaster Reduction yet to be started,

(v) Several critical posts in NDMA are vacant

(c) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner. As

per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence of NDRF is with NDMA.

(d) In the view of reply at (c) above, this question does not arise.

(e) In the case of June, 2013 disaster in Uttarakhand, 14 teams of NDRF were deployed for immediate rescue and relief operations. Apart from this, a Member of NDMA was entrusted the task of coordinating with all the agencies concerned during the disaster response phase. He has further been entrusted with the additional responsibility of assisting and advising the Uttarakhand government in preparation of rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding of the ravaged areas.

NDRF rescued 9321 persons and retrieved 142 bodies. In the Helicopter crash that took place, 9 officials of NDRF lost their lives.

Security set up for ports in Gujarat

402. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information regarding security set up for the ports in Gujarat which lack institutional mechanism has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the information is likely to be collected and laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As far as security arrangements for major ports are concerned, the Central Government is responsible for the security of the existing 12 Major ports in the country, including Kandla port in Gujarat.

The security of non-major ports is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Security Agencies have also conducted the security audit of 21 non-major ports in Gujarat and reports thereof containing specific recommendations have been sent to the concerned authorities, including the State Government of Gujarat and Ministry of Shipping. Ministry of Shipping has also constituted a Working Group for standardization of Ports security. In addition, based on inputs by the Central Security Agencies, advisories are issued from time to time to the authorities concerned, to strengthen security arrangements.

The ports under Gujarat Maritime Board are being manned by “Gujarat Industrial Security Force (GISF)” and all private ports in Gujarat under Gujarat Maritime Board are manned by private security agencies. 7 non-major ports have deployment of armed contingents of State Reserve Police (SRP).

Monitoring of relief work in Uttarakhand

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

(a) whether the flash floods and landslides in Uttarakhand have devastated entire towns and villages, destroyed roads, bridges and communication links in the State in June, 2013;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is monitoring the relief work in Uttarakhand; and

(c) if so, what all is NDMA equipped to do in a natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The progress of relief works in Uttarakhand is being monitored very closely by Government of India. Union Home Secretary reviewed the position with all central Ministries/agencies concerned and along with representatives of the State Government in meetings held on 17th, 18th June 2013. Home Secretary visited Uttarakhand on 19th June 2013 and made an on the spot review of rescue and relief measures. National Crisis Management Committee took review of the situation in the

State on day to day basis. National Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Home Secretary reviewed the status of ongoing rescue and relief operations on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th July 2013. Home Minister visited the State on 22nd and 28th June 2013 and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister.

(c) As per Disaster Management Act 2005, NDMA has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further, as per the Act, NDRF has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence, direction and control of NDRF are vested with NDMA. At present there are ten battalions of NDRF. NDMA has a Vice-Chairman and eight members. They are assisted at present by a Secretary, who is of the rank of Additional Secretary to Government of India, four Joint Secretary and total of 115 personnel, including experts/consultants. During 2013-14, NDMA has been provided with a non-Plan budget of Rs. 31.46 crore and a Plan budget of Rs. 356 crore that includes Rs. 250 crore for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

Kidnapping of girls and children by gangs

†404. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite strict laws, heinous crimes like kidnapping of girls and children by criminal gangs and selling them in gulf countries are still being committed;

(b) whether the number of such crimes has come down or risen, the State-wise details thereof for the last two years;

(c) whether crimes like forcing of small children for begging and selling of adolescent and young boys and girls in gulf countries can be stopped if police makes a resolution;

(d) whether there is a need to fix the accountability of police for this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, no data is maintained centrally in this regard. However, total number of cases (registered/chargesheeted/convicted) persons arrested/chargesheeted/convicted under kidnapping and abduction is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against children and through various

7. Gujarat	1447	1151	52	2015	1965	101	1614	1232	31	2235	2239	69	1720	1359	32	2422	2349	53	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8. Haryana	963	573	110	903	857	169	959	577	72	860	883	121	1349	616	79	1130	1145	110	
9. Himachal Pradesh	194	64	5	161	130	5	212	78	5	145	133	8	172	81	9	141	141	16	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	896	367	5	570	563	10	1077	538	8	978	977	6	1093	552	5	961	961	4	
11. Jharkhand	978	625	130	1040	1008	195	941	735	153	1361	1278	271	1056	686	175	1368	1324	240	
12. Karnataka	1374	559	16	1389	1224	62	1395	588	37	1332	1324	50	1451	977	20	1994	1983	59	
13. Kerala	261	231	6	340	421	7	299	203	4	349	291	4	281	257	5	395	395	6	
14. Madhya Pradesh	1187	998	269	1684	1723	575	1288	1007	264	1952	1909	575	1302	1255	190	2087	2074	470	
15. Maharashtra	1508	1000	35	2325	2035	65	1669	1158	45	2764	2441	79	1583	1178	44	2703	2455	65	
16. Manipur	199	4	0	120	4	0	169	1	3	120	1	10	223	2	0	150	2	0	
17. Meghalaya	71	27	0	104	39	0	87	18	2	77	33	2	92	41	0	94	54	0	
18. Mizoram	9	7	4	11	13	9	6	6	4	10	6	6	8	4	5	7	4	5	

19. Nagaland	50	38	10	90	43	4	34	24	27	51	29	80	27	32	16	29	51	41
20. Odisha	1016	938	33	1297	1332	43	1139	973	38	1315	1272	73	1542	1146	42	1592	1558	53
21. Punjab	789	353	83	1007	808	158	681	275	60	880	647	149	919	357	35	1068	665	90
22. Rajasthan	2985	1016	185	1953	1941	454	3204	1121	181	2159	2105	350	3243	1215	248	2194	2203	526
23. Sikkim	6	10	1	13	10	1	10	5	0	6	5	0	10	6	2	8	5	2
24. Tamil Nadu	1720	737	122	2126	1724	223	1984	685	84	2153	1417	195	1945	825	66	1962	1864	169
25. Tripura	114	79	4	133	114	4	154	106	4	153	119	6	139	112	3	144	177	7
26. Uttar Pradesh	6321	3449	2024	13727	8016	5363	8500	4713	2006	21986	10732	4782	8878	4749	1290	23045	11154	2715
27. Uttarakhand	286	159	46	346	314	127	314	180	44	334	306	103	297	150	140	266	279	189
28. West Bengal	3345	2356	41	2698	2932	56	4285	2426	53	3316	3036	145	5117	3296	30	4376	3837	62
TOTAL STATE	35147	19496	3744	44866	35824	8540	40800	22130	3831	56642	40299	8077	43492	25065	2782	61251	45270	5504
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands	10	9	0	18	19	0	15	10	0	16	16	0	8	7	1	7	7	1

30. Chandigarh	38	2	7	51	16	9	58	26	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	8	1	20	15	1	9	7	0	7	10	0	13	10	1	19	22	1														
32. Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	3	3	0	1	8	0														
33. Delhi UT	3208	404	116	512	516	156	3767	637	159	736	642	174	3970	481	290	653	569	314														
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0														
35. Puducherry	17	14	2	31	35	2	12	8	0	24	18	0	19	15	5	18	22	5														
Total UT	3293	437	126	632	601	168	3864	688	170	841	728	188	4100	574	307	769	720	354														
TOTAL ALL INDIA	38440	19933	3870	45498	36425	8708	44664	22818	4001	57483	41027	8265	47592	25639	3089	62020	45990	5858														

Source : Crime in India

Note : Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Hoisting of flags by elected representatives

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sought guidelines regarding the long established practice/protocol for hoisting of National Flag on occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, and other National functions, only by Government functionaries like Commissioners, Collectors, SDOs, Tehsildars, for henceforth performing flag hoisting by peoples' elected representatives like MPs, MLAs, Zilla Parishad Chairman, Presidents of Panchayat Samitis, Sarpanches, etc., so as to follow the underlying principles of democratic polity; and

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued, so that elected representatives are not just empowered to legislate laws but also they should look to be enjoying precedence over the bureaucrats during 'National-days' formal celebrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Govt. of Maharashtra. However, in reference to a letter from Shri Vijay Jawaharial Darda, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, the State Government of Maharashtra has been asked to send the proposal, if any.

(b) Does not arise.

Phone and Internet surveillance

406. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Phone and Internet surveillance is being done by certain agencies in the country;

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

(c) whether Government would issue a White Paper on such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Interception of communication (Phone and Internet) in the country is carried out by security and Law enforcement Agencies (LEAs) authorized by Ministry of Home Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(2) of Indian telegraph act, 1885, Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 and Information technology Act, 2000.”

(c) No such white paper is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Prior intelligence inputs about Bodh Gaya blast

407. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of the number of bomb blasts and other terrorist attacks taken place since 2009, including the recent Bodh Gaya serial blasts;

(b) the quantum of losses incurred and the number of civilians and the police injured and killed due to these blasts;

(c) whether Government had prior intelligence inputs regarding the bomb blasts in Bodh Gaya;

(d) if so, whether measures were taken by the State and the Central Governments and if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the present status of investigation, the number of people arrested, detained and convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): The details of the terrorist attacks in the hinterland of the country during the last three and the current year including the number of people lost their lives in these terrorist attacks is at Annexure-I.

(c) to (e) Indian Mujahideen (IM) terrorists, arrested for their involvement in Pune Blasts Case (1.8.2012), had revealed their plans to target temples in BodhGaya. The input was shared with concerned agencies through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) on October, 2012. As 'Law and Order' is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, the further action lies with the concerned State Security Agencies. However, 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. 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 real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the 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, averting major terror attack planning.

(f) The details of present status of investigation of the terrorist attacks since 2009 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons arrested	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation / Prosecution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	Nil	6	NIA	Chargesheet has been filed and the case is presently under trial at the District and Sessions Court at Goa.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	64	1	ATS, Mumbai	Charge sheet was filed on 1st March, 2011.
3.	29.3.2010: Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C./Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangaluru	Nil	20	7	Crime Branch, Bangaluru Police	A chargesheet has been filed on 16th July, 2012.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	2 in firing incident	6	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	A Chargesheet has been filed on 8th June, 2012. A supplementary chargesheet was also filed on 1st November, 2012.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	20	Nil	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	127	5	ATS Mumbai	Chargesheet has been filed on 25 May, 2012.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	15	67	3	NIA	Chargesheet has been filed on 13 March, 2012.
10.	13.02.2012: Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4	1	Special Cell, Delhi Police	A chargesheet has been filed on 31st July, 2012.
11.	01.08.2012: Serial Bomb Blast in Pune	Nil	1	8	ATS Maha-rashtra	A chargesheet has been filed on 30.4.2011.
12.	21.02.2013: Twin Bomb Blast in Hyderabad	17	123	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation
13.	17.04.2013: Bomb Blast in Bengaluru	Nil	16	11	Karnataka Police	The case is under investigation
14.	07.07.2013 Bomb Blasts in Bodh Gaya	Nil	2	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation

Security of religious places in view of Bodh Gaya blasts

408. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bodh Gaya temple complex in Bihar was rocked by a series of explosions on 7th July, 2013;
- (b) if so, the number of casualties as a result of series of explosions;
- (c) whether any terrorist outfit has taken responsibility for the blasts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the National Investigation Agency has since examined the site/area and submitted its report to the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure safety of various religious places across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. 10 (Ten) serial bomb blasts took place in the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya in Bihar on 7th July, 2013.

(b) There was no casualty.

(c) and (d) No known terrorist group has taken responsibility of the blasts.

(e) and (f) The case has been transferred to National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation, which is going on. 'Law and Order' is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, 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. 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 real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the 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, averting major terror attack planning.

Bomb blast of Mahabodhi Temple

†409. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten bomb blasts took place at Mahabodhi Temple in Bihar on 7th July, 2013;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government had alerted Government of Bihar long back in anticipation of this kind of incident;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government of Bihar in this regard; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Lord Budha had obtained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya and it is an international place of pilgrimage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Mujahideen (IM) terrorist, arrested for their involvement in Pune Blasts Case (1.8.2012), had revealed their plans to target temples in Bodh Gaya. The input was shared with concerned agencies through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) on October, 2012. As 'Law and Order' is a State subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, the further action lies with the concerned State Security Agencies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Shortage of experts in NDMA

†410. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has failed to implement the policies practically at the occurrence of a disaster due to which timely relief is not availed of after the disaster resulting in the increase in the damage;

(b) the reasons of vast difference between the in-principle policy and its actual implementation;

(c) the details of the shortage of disaster experts along with their number and the number of days since when the shortage is there;

(d) the steps being taken to address this shortage; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Further, as per the DM Act, 2005 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence of NDRF is with NDMA. The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. Funds related to response for relief and immediate restoration have been established under DM Act by way of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The total provisions for all the States during 2013-14 under SDRF is Rs. 7035.22 crore. In case of a disaster of severe nature when available resources under SDRF are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from NDRF after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team. There is no financial ceiling for assistance under NDRF. For long term reconstruction and rehabilitation, the State Governments are required to approach Planning Commission and sectoral central Ministries/Departments for assistance.

(c) There are 9 Members in NDMA having rich administrative as well as disaster management experience. Apart from the regular workforce in NDMA, 20 experts on different disaster specific subjects and their management are working as consultants. Therefore there is no shortage of experts in NDMA as such.

(d) to (e) In view of the reply at (c) above, question does not arise.

Steps to check supply of fake currency

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the fake currency is being supplied by Pakistan in Haryana, Punjab and other parts of the country; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check the supply of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To address the multidimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies, such as, the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence agencies of the Centre and States and CBI are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs.

The legal regime has been strengthened by recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as “terrorist” act.

Further, one special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country.

CBI and NIA have been declared as lead agencies for investigation of FICN cases. NIA has been empowered by NIA Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in NIA to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases. Directorate Revenue Intelligence (DRI) is the lead Intelligence Agency for smuggled FICNs.

The security features in the High Value Currency Notes are being constantly upgraded by the Ministry of Finance. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Criteria for Padmashree awards

412. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exceptional service in the field is the main criterion for awarding Padmashree awards, then what is preventing Government from

not considering the services rendered by the teachers, nurses, aganwadi workers etc.; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) 'Exceptional Service' is not a criterion for awarding 'Padma Shri' Awards. The Government considers persons for their distinguished service in any field of activity barring those in Government services except Doctors and Scientists.

Policy for surrender and rehabilitation of Naxalities

†413. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for the surrender and rehabilitation of naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of naxalites/maoists who have surrendered in various naxalite-affected States of the country during the last three years;

(d) the details of the number of Naxalites who have been rehabilitated by bringing them into the mainstream; and

(e) the steps taken to rehabilitate the Naxalites who have surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Central Government separately reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists in terms of its own policy in this regard. The Government of India has recently revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

policy, *inter-alia*, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs. 1.5 lakh for middle/ lower ranked LWE cadres who surrender before the State Government concerned. Also, these surrenderees would be provided a monthly stipend of Rs. 4000/- for a period of three years for vocational training. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition etc. are also provided under the said Scheme.

The State-wise details of Left Wing Extremists who have surrendered during the last three years and the current year (up to 25.07.2013) are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of left wing extremists surrendered during the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State	Left Wing Extremists Surrendered			
		2010	2011	2012	2013 (up to 25.07.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141	242	301	53
2.	Bihar	13	26	42	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	20	26	22
4.	Jharkhand	23	17	6	11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	22	15	10	34
7.	Odisha	48	49	34	30
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	9	0	0
9.	West Bengal	6	15	26	0
10.	Others	4	1	0	0
	TOTAL	266	394	445	152

Declaring Uttarakhand tragedy as national disaster

‡414. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number off pilgrims and local residents died and injured in the tragedy that occurred in the pilgrimage centres of Uttarakhand on 16th June this year;

(b) the criteria for National disaster and the objection of Government to declare this tragedy as National disaster;

(c) whether Government is considering to declare such tragedy as National disaster by making amendments in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Uttarakhand, 580 human lives (including 20 victims of the helicopter crash on 25th June 2013) have been reported lost, 4473 persons reported injured, due to flash flood and landslides of June 2013 in Uttarakhand. Besides, another 5474 persons are still missing and feared to be no more (these figures are provisional).

(b) to (d) With regard to declaring a calamity of severe nature as national disaster, it is informed that there is no provision to declare a natural disaster as a 'national disaster' in the guidelines. However, Government of India adjudges a disaster to be of 'severe nature' on a case-to-case basis taking into account, *inter-alia*, the intensity and magnitude of the disaster, level of relief assistance, capacity of the State Government to tackle the problem, the alternatives and flexibility available within the plan to provide succor and relief etc. The priority is immediate relief and response assistance in the context of a natural calamity. As such there are no fixed prescribed criteria. However, for calamity of a 'severe nature', additional assistance is also considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), after following the established procedure. Keeping in view of the intensity and

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

magnitude of flash floods/landslides/cloudbursts of June 2013 in Uttarakhand, it has been adjudged a disaster off a 'severe nature' for all practical purposes.

Bills pending presidential assent

415. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of Bills passed by State Legislatures and not yet received Presidential assent; and

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Central Government to the President of India on the Bills that have not been granted assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) State-wise list of Bills passed by the State Legislatures and are pending for the consideration and assent of the President of India under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles *viz.*

- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws,
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. The State Bills Which are not conforming to and repugnant with the Central Laws, deviated from National or Central Policy, or devoid of Legal and Constitutional validity are not recommended by the Central Government for assent of the President.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2010.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2010.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Self Help Group Women (leasing of agriculture land) Bill, 2010
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Rent Control Bill, 2011.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
8.	Assam	The Assam Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
9.	Assam	The Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2004 for ex-post facts assent of the President with retrospective effect.
10.	Assam	The Assam Molasses Control Bill, 2011
11.	Assam	The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2013
12.	Bihar	Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2007.
13.	Bihar	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2011
14.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Protection of Depositors' Interest Bill, 2005
15.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Dharma Swatantraya (Sanshodhan) Bill, 2006

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
16.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Educational Institution Services Tribunal Bill, 2006.
17.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011
18.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
19.	Haryana	The Haryana Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Amendment Bill, 2006.
20.	Haryana	The Haryana Shri Durga Mata Shrine Bill, 2012
21.	Himachal Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.
22.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and dependents (Amendment) Bill, 2010
23.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Taxation on Generation) Bill, 2011
24.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Special Courts (Attachment and confiscation of property) Bill, 2011.
25.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta Bill, 2012
26.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
27.	Jharkhand	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2011.
28.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand University of Technology Bill, 2011
29.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Protection of Interests of depositors (in financial establishment) Bill, 2011

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
30.	Karnataka	The Indian Penal Code and The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009.
31.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders and Slum-Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
32.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010.
33.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Atyavashyaka Sevegeda Nirvahana Vidheyaka, 2009 (The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2009)
34.	Karnataka	The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011
35.	Karnataka	The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005
36.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Rajya Naveenatmaka Viswavidyalagala Vidheyaka, 2011 (The Karnataka State Innovative Universities Bill, 2011)
37.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Maritime Board Bill, 2011.
38.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2011
39.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Compulsory Service Training by Candidates Completed Medical Courses Bill, 2012 (The Karnataka Vydyakeeya Korsgalannu Purnagolisida Abhyarthigala Kaddaya Seva Tarabeti Vidheyaka, 2012)
40.	Karnataka	The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013
41.	Kerala	The Plachimada Coca Cola Victims Relief and Compensation Claims Special Tribunal Bill, 2011.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
42.	Kerala	The Commonwealth Trust, Kozhikode (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 2012
43.	Kerala	The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009
44.	Kerala	The Kerala Protection of Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2012
45.	Kerala	The Indian Partnership (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2011
46.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2009
47.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantaran Vidheyak, 2010
48.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Kapas Bij (Purti, Vitaran, evam Vikraya ka viniyaman tatha vikraya mulya ka nirdharan) Vidheyaka 2010
49.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
50.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
51.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006
52.	Maharashtra	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
53.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Money Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010
54.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009
55.	Maharashtra	The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010
56.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2011
57.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
58.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
59.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2011
60.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011
61.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Ground Water (Development and Management) Bill, 2009
62.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012
63.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Paramedical Council Bill, 2012
64.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) (Amendment) Bill, 2012

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
65.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
66.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
67.	Manipur	The Manipur Compulsory Registration of Marriage Bill, 2008
68.	Manipur	The Manipur Lokayukta Bill, 2011
69.	Manipur	The Manipur Protection of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Bill, 2012
70.	Odisha	The Odisha Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2011
71.	Odisha	The Odisha Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of) Caste Certificates Bill, 2011
72.	Odisha	The Odisha Maritime Board Bill, 2011
73.	Odisha	The Odisha Ground Water (Regulation, Development and Management) Bill, 2011
74.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008
75.	Punjab	The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008
76.	Punjab	The Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010
77.	Punjab	The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2011
78.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
79.	Punjab	The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010
80.	Punjab	The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013
81.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Dharam Swatantrata Vidheyak, 2008
82.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Promotion of Local Employment Bill, 2008
83.	Sikkim	The Sikkim (Constitution of Special Eco-Task Forest Guards) Bill, 2008
84.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Rolep-Hydro Electric Power Project (Transfer and Vesting of Land) Bill, 2012-13
85.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2012
86.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2006
87.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Determination of Fee) Bill, 2006
88.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Tamil Nadu Amendment Bill, 2008
89.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu business Facilitation Bill, 2009
90.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 2011
91.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2012
92.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill, 2012

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
93.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
94.	Tamil Nadu	The Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
95.	Tamil Nadu	The Annamalai University Bill, 2013
96.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Partnership (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2013
97.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2013
98.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Stamp Bill, 2013
99.	Tripura	The Tripura Requisition and control of private vehicle Bill, 2011
100.	Tripura	The Tripura State Minority Commission Bill, 2008
101.	Uttarakhand	The Revenue Recovery (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2006.
102.	Uttarakhand	The Indian Stamp (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2011
103.	Uttarakhand	The Indian Registration (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2011
104.	Uttarakhand	The Uttarakhand Lokayukta Bill, 2011
105.	Uttarakhand	The Payment of Wages (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2012
106.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh State Authority for Minority Educational Institutions Bill, 2011
107.	Uttar Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 2011

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Subject
108.	Uttar Pradesh	The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011
109.	West Bengal	The Daridra Bandhav Bhandar (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2009
110.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009
111.	West Bengal	The Calcutta Unani Medical Collage and Hospital Bill 2010
112.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Protection of Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2013

Use of fake and scanned VIP stickers

416. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's perception on use of fake and scanned VIP stickers has changed since attack on Parliament on 13 December, 2001;

(b) whether Government is aware about the attempts to breach the security of President of India on 7 July, 2013 at Samta Sthal, by means of fake and scanned stickers;

(c) whether the offenders are affiliated with any political organization, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of action that has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) An incident involving two vehicles having same parking label at Samta Sthal on 06.07.2013 was reported. A Case vide FIR No. 154/13 dated 06.07.2013 has been registered by Delhi Police and

the matter is under investigation. Further action in the matter would be taken on completion of the investigation.

Floods in Goa

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

- (a) whether there were floods in the State of Goa;
- (b) whether the State Government has sought for any financial assistance;
- (c) if so, the quantum sought;
- (d) the scheme in operation to give financial assistance in the matter of flood relief in the State; and
- (e) the year-wise financial assistance given to the State of Goa during the last three years including for financial year 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Goa, 139 houses have been reported damaged due to the natural disaster caused by heavy rainfall during south west monsoon 2013.

(b) and (c) No memorandum has submitted by the State Government seeking additional financial assistance.

(d) The State Governments concerned initially undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In case of a disaster of 'severe nature' when available resources under the SDRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure which includes visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team.

(e) A statement showing details of the allocation and releases of Central Share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and assistance released to the States from NDRF for management of relief necessitated by notified natural calamities

during the year 2010-11 to 2013-14, are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Years	Allocation under SDRF	Centre's share of SDRF released	Released from NDRF
1.	2010-11	2.96	1.11	0.00
2.	2011-12	3.11	2.275	0.00
3.	2012-13	3.27	1.165	0.00
4.	2013-14 (till date)	3.43	1.225	0.00

National disaster response force

†418. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an institution named National Disaster Response Force has been formed in the country which is put to use for carrying out relief and assistance work during natural disaster in the country;

(b) if so, the number of people discharging their responsibilities in this institution; and

(c) whether the appointment of head of this institution has not been made so far and if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) NDRF has 10 battalions each having authorized strength of 1149. The total strength of personnel in position is 9420.

(c) No Sir, Head of the institution has already been appointed. Presently, Shri Krishna Chaudhary, IPS (BH; 79) is holding charge of Director General of National Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence (NDRF and CD).

†Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

Government officers booked for helping naxals in Maharashtra

419. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some Government officers of Maharashtra were recently booked for supplying ammunition and medicines to naxals in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether similar incidents were also detected in other parts of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government Medical Officer, Public Health Centre (PHC), Village Porla, District Gadchiroli, Maharashtra and the driver of the Government ambulance of PHC Porla were recently booked for supplying ammunition and medicines to the naxals. On 21.6.2013, the police intercepted one Tata Sumo (Ambulance) on the Bhamragad-Allapalli road near Hemalkasa Power House, with four persons in it, including the aforesaid driver. On searching the vehicle, ammunition, explosive material and medicines were seized. Immediately, the four occupants of the vehicle were arrested for transporting explosives, ammunitions and other materials illegally. Further inteirrogation of the arrested persons revealed the involvement of the afore-mentioned Medical Officer in the criminal conspiracy.

(c) and (d) No such incident has been reported in the recent past in the other parts of the country.

(e) The State Government of Maharashtra has reported that an offence in the matter has been registered at PS Bhamragad, District Gadchiroli, vide Cr. No. 3001/13, u/s 120(b) of IPC, 4/5 of Arms Act, 13/18/39 of The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Both the officials have been placed under suspension and the case is under investigation.

Inadequate preparedness for disaster management

420. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent heavy losses of human lives in Uttarakhand has exposed the country's inadequate preparedness of disaster management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Improvement of disaster preparedness system is a continuous and evolving process of governance. In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005. The Act provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention, mitigating and minimizing the effects of calamities and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any calamity situation in the country. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management. This also provides for capacity building including enhancement of preparedness through community participation.

The Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. Similarly State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) have been constituted at the State and District Level.

The early warning is provided by the forecasting agencies of Government of India on real time basis for the impending disasters to all the concerned stakeholders for taking appropriate precautionary measures.

In order to improve weather and climate mountain meteorological services in a holistic manner, a project namely, integrated Himalayan Meteorology Programme is envisaged by IMD. The State Government and SDMA are also required to take necessary mitigation measures.

All these measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, mitigation, control and enhance the response mechanism to deal with natural disasters in the country.

Implementation of DTH Scheme

421. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is offering free channels through Direct to Home (DTH); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the implementation of DTH scheme in some States, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that 21 channels of All India Radio are available through Doordarshan's free-to-air Direct to Home (DTH) platform throughout the country and these can be received by using a set top Box and small sized dish antenna receiver units.

Doordarshan is providing free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct plus" with a bouquet of 59 TV channels (19 Doordarshan channels and 40 other TV channels). DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands) with the help of small sized dish receiver units. For Andaman and Nicobar Islands, DTH service in C-band with bouquet of 10 channels is in operation.

DTH sets have been provided in various States for uncovered areas as part of DTH Scheme and Special NE package (Phase-I). Number of DTH sets provided in

various States is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of DTH Sets provided in various States

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of DTH sets provided
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	108
2.	Assam	332
3.	Chhattisgarh	528
4.	Gujarat	1253
5.	Himachal Pradesh	20397
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	500
7.	Karnataka	1500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1942
9.	Manipur	108
10.	Meghalaya	107
11.	Mizoram	106
12.	Nagaland	108
13.	Rajasthan	2277
14.	Sikkim	108
15.	Tripura	108
16.	Uttarakhand	300

Media drive on crime against women

422. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made recently to bring about media drive on crime against women taking into account growing incidents of such crimes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any national campaign has been contemplated to sensitise people on the issue through media;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has been conducting Awareness generation and publicity campaigns on various issues relating to Rights of women through various media platforms. Some of these measures include;

- Advertisements in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to Rights of women.
- Mounting sustained and continuous Radio Campaigns on All India Radio focusing on issues of security and Harassment of women at work place. This is being formatted through various programming formats.
- Telecast of women oriented programmes making them conscious towards their privileged rights in society and law on DD National (Mid-Prime Time– 12. 00 to 03.00 P.M.).
- Mounting special programmes on crime incidence against women in News and Current Affairs Programme with eminent personalities on DD News Channel.

- Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division have been conducting generic publicity campaigns highlighting various issues related to the safety and security of women. Press Information Bureau has been highlighting the policy initiatives of the Government with regard to the laws formulated regarding the safety and security of women.
- Organisation of workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. through National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Special campaigns were launched on All India Radio to sensitise the listeners against indecent portrayal of women in media and measures to improve the safety and their protection from violence.

DVP has released 7 advertisements on behalf of the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 2012-13 on issues related to safety of women and the Girl child. During 2013-14 till 2nd Aug., 2013, 3 advertisements have been released.

(f) Does not arise.

Nomination of members to the National Censor Board

423. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) how many members have been nominated to the National Censor Board;
- (b) their names and other criteria for nominating these members; and
- (c) how many States have sent representations in the Censor Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) As per Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition,

the Central Government may constitute a Board of Certification consisting of a Chairman and not less than twelve and not more than twenty five other members appointed by the Central Government. Accordingly, persons of eminence in the field of film as well as other disciplines are nominated by the Central Government as Chairman and Members of the Board. A list of members of the Board is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Members of the Board are not nominated State-wise, however, there is a judicious mix of members representing various regions of India. The nine regional centres of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) have their own Advisory Panels from which members are drawn to view films for certification.

Statement

List of members of CBFC Main Board

Sl. No.	Name of the Members
1.	Ms. Amal Allana
2.	Shri Dipesh Mehta
3.	Shri Pankaj Sharma
4.	Shri M.K. Raina
5.	Shri Rajeev Masand
6.	Shri Nikhil Alva
7.	Ms. Shubhra Gupta
8.	Shri Shaji N Karun
9.	Ms. Mamang Dai
10.	Shri Anjum Rajabali
11.	Smt. Arundhati Nag
12.	Ms. Ira Bhasker

Sl. No.	Name of the Members
13.	Shri Pankaj Vohra
14.	Shri Harnath Chakraborty
15.	Shri K.C.Sekhar Babu
16.	Smt. Lora K. Prabhu
17.	Shri T.V. Thyagarajan
18.	Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
19.	Shri Saeed Mirza
20.	Shri Raghu Menon
21.	Dr. (Mrs.) Sadhna Kapoor
22.	Shri Aseem Kaistha
23.	Shri Chander Mukhi Sharma
24.	Prof. Nandini Sardesai

Non-telecast of free-to-AIR Channels

424. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Cable Television Networks Regulation Act, 1995, all service providers such as Dish TV, TATA SKY, BIG TV, etc. have to telecast free-to-air channels uninterrupted even if subscriber does not want to continue with pay channels;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the above service providers are not telecasting free-to-air channels; and

(c) if so, the action the Ministry has taken on such service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 regulates the operation of cable television networks. Dish TV, TATA SKY, BIG TV etc. are Direct-to-Home DTH service providers which are governed by the policy Guidelines for DTH services issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The tariff applicable for the broadcasting and cable TV services, both at wholesale and retail levels, is governed by tariff orders notified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) from time to time.

Detailed tariff orders notified by TRAI from time to time is available at <http://tra.gov.in>.

Apart from the above services, Doordarshan provides free DTH services through DD Direct+ by a onetime investment for installation of Dish Antenna, Set-Top Box.

- (b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Ministry.
- (c) Does not arise.

Monopoly of cable TV operators

425. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the cable TV operations have virtually been monopolised in certain States/areas as operations of the entire cable TV network are dominated by a single Multi System Organization (MSO) or Local Cable Operators (LCOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for allowing such monopolistic operations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent monopolistic operations by MSOs and LCOs across the country in order to ensure competitive pricing and healthy growth of cable TV sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry is seized of the issue of monopolistic practices in various segments of broadcasting sector and accordingly Ministry has made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 16th May 2012 on media ownership issues in the broadcasting sector. TRAI has been requested to examine the entire gamut of media ownership issues, and to provide recommendations on vertical as well as horizontal integration within the various segments in the Broadcasting Sector. Another reference has been made to TRAI on 12th December 2012 on the monopolistic practices by Cable and Multi System Operators. TRAI has been asked to recommend on the need for placing restrictions and amendments in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) 1995 Act and Rules to ensure fair competition, quality of service and equity in cable services. The gist of the issues on which recommendations of TRAI have been sought in these references is given in the Statement (*See below*). Consultation with stakeholders by TRAI is a dynamic and continuous process.

Statement

List of Issues on which recommendations of TRAI have been sought

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in its letter dated 16.05.2012 to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has requested the authority to re-look at the following issues and make appropriate recommendations:

- In the present emerging scenario more and more broadcasting companies owning television channels are venturing into various distribution platforms, namely Cable TV distribution, DTH and IPTV etc. Similarly many companies owning distribution platforms are also entering into television broadcasting. This type of vertical integration can seriously affect competition and promote monopolistic practices. Therefore, there is a need to address such vertical integration. TRAI may suggest measures that can be put in place to address vertical integration in order to ensure fair growth of the broadcasting sector.
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- In another scenario companies have controls/ownerships across Print, TV and Radio leading to horizontal integration. At present there is no restriction for a company to have ownership across Radio, Television and Print mediums. Such a situation may prevent plurality of news and views and, in turn, may have several implications including ensuring quality services at reasonable prices. TRAI may also look at this issue and suggest appropriate measures in this regard.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in its letter dated 12.12.2012 to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has requested the authority to provide its recommendations on the following:

- In order to ensure fair competition, improved quality of service, and equity, should any restriction be imposed on MSOs/LCOs to prevent monopolies/accumulation of interest? If yes, what restrictions should be imposed and what should be the form, nature and scope of such restrictions? Accordingly, amendments required in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder may also be suggested.
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Employment opportunities

‡426. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2.7 million employment opportunities were created in the country due to creation of new employment opportunities during the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 60 million new employment opportunities were created during the five years preceding 2004-05; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this difference in both the above periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Employment on usual status basis was estimated at 397.02 million in 1999-2000, 459.10 million in 2004-05 and 465.48 million in 2009-10 in the country, resulting into creation of additional employment of 62.1 million from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and 6.4 million from 2004-05 to 2009-10. Reasons for decline in employment during 2009-10 over 2004-05 may be attributed mainly to higher level of retention in education.

GoM on workers' demands

427. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Group of four Ministers led by Shri A.K. Antony to discuss the workers demands with the United front of trade unions; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion which took place since then and the outcome and the steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two meetings of the Group of Ministers (GoM) were held on 18.02.2013 and 22.05.2013 in which the ten point Charter of Demand of the trade unions were discussed. The discussions remained inconclusive and it was decided that the issues/demands will be considered by the Group of Ministers themselves before further discussions with the Central Trade Unions representatives. As such, no final recommendation has been given by the GoM.

Certificates to qualifying ITI candidates

‡428. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidates qualifying ITIs have not been getting the certificates in time;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve this situation; and

(c) the number of the candidates who have qualified ITIs and are yet to receive the certificates throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, sir

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Employment and Training has taken up the task of issuing pending certificates in a campaign mode under which States have been asked to provide details of candidates who are yet to get certificates and a system of centralized printing of the certificates for such candidates has been put in place. As a result 12,80,317 (Twelve Lakh Eighty Thousand, Three Hundred Seventeen) pending certificates have been printed and sent to various States in last seven months. On the basis of information available, the major pendency now remains with respect to Uttar Pradesh and Odisha wherein around 1.56 lakh and 74,000 certificates respectively remains to be issued.

Eradication of child labour

429. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and their objectives being implemented by Government for elimination of child labour in all its forms;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details of child labour in the country, and its percentage of increase/decrease during the last five years;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons that in spite of many schemes and programmes, Government is not able to control the menace of child labour in the country;

(d) whether any special emphasis is proposed to be made in the Twelfth Plan for the children who are working in hazardous occupations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Schemes for rehabilitation of child labour. The Schemes are being implemented in districts which have high concentration of children working in the hazardous occupations. The objective of Schemes is to rehabilitate children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes in the age group of 9-14 years with the target of mainstreaming them to the formal education system. At the special schools the children rescued from hazardous processes/occupations are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. for a maximum period of three years before being mainstreamed into formal educational system. Under NCLP Scheme funds are released to the NCLP Project Society chaired by District Magistrate/District Collector who in turn allocates the funds to the Child Labour special schools. Wherever the NCLP Scheme is not in operation, GIA Scheme is implemented. Under GIA Scheme, funds are directly released by Central Government to the NGOs to run Child Labour special schools.

(b) and (c) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the numbers of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which is 45% reduction during five years. The State-wise details of working children as per NSSO Survey 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) Government is amending Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The CLPRA Amendment Bill *inter-alia* covers (i) complete prohibition on

employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of the prohibition with the age under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, (ii) prohibition of working of Adolescents (14 to 18 years) in Mines, explosives and hazardous occupations set forth in the Factories Act, 1948, (iii) more strict punishment to the offenders and making the offences under the Act cognizable. For amendment, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 2012 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha and is under examination with Parliament Standing Committee. Further, for improvement In the rehabilitation of the child labour, Ministry of Labour and Employment in consultation with other Ministries has reviewed the NCLP Scheme and has come out with a proposal for making the Scheme more child friendly.

Statement

*Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS
66th Round (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	Major State all India	Age group 5-14			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548
2.	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3.	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4.	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5.	Delhi	—	—	18576	0
6.	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7.	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10.	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11.	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12.	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14.	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15.	Odisha	54390	38288	36522	5363
16.	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17.	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19.	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21.	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
	ALL INDIA	2511101	1727271	546897	198602

Steps to address increasing unemployment

†430. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any strong steps to address the increasing unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether Government is aware of the financial irregularities being carried out by corporate sector towards its employees;

(d) whether the employees of most of the private sector companies get less salary/wages;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government ensures that its guidelines regarding prescribed salary/wages are followed by private companies keeping in view the interest of employees of such private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To address the increasing unemployment in the country, Government of India has been making constant efforts through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(c) to (f) Various labour laws like the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, etc. have been enacted to safeguard the interests of the workers and employees in the private sector. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, both the Central Government and the State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages to workers in respect of scheduled employments under their jurisdictions. The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is ensured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is done through the inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery.

Implementation of NCLP in all Districts

‡431. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is not being implemented in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State-wise details of such districts in the country where the said project is being implemented; and

(d) the year-wise and district-wise details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this project since its inception in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme envisages project based action only in the area of high concentration of the child labour. The NCLP schools target the children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes in the age group of 9-14 years with the objective of mainstreaming them to the formal school system. At the special schools the children rescued from hazardous processes/occupations are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. for a maximum period of three years before being mainstreamed into formal educational system. At present the scheme is operational in 266 Districts of 20 States in the country. The State-wise details of the NCLP districts in operation are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Grants released during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise under NCLP are given in the Statement-II.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*List of districts where special schools are in operation*

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu, and Hazaribagh

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	15	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	15	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Mumbai Suburban.
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Odisha	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota, Baran.

1	2	3	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
18.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
19.	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore.
20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
TOTAL		266	

Statement-II

Statement showing the State-wise details of Grants released under NCLP during last five years.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1056.31	399.52	705.69	1013.61	821.57
2.	Assam	352.19	616.68	378.55	891.57	728.77
3.	Bihar	2130.96	1661.44	727.43	1338.49	1131.42
4.	Chhattisgarh	603.80	293.99	364.82	620.44	824.04
5.	Gujarat	250.17	169.64	165.01	67.12	92.98
6.	Haryana	156.39	63.28	186.77	99.10	261.37
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.41	0	25.66	50.60	33.00
8.	Jharkhand	354.29	155.95	47.78	391.63	388.35
9.	Karnataka	404.94	447.03	64.47	220.74	371.63
10.	Madhya Pradesh	838.68	560.92	608.25	1332.28	911.07
11.	Maharashtra	514.12	419.39	433.32	973.17	780.38
12.	Nagaland	28.34	21.43	40.87	36.55	96.38
13.	Odisha	1109.14	862.56	1167.78	1374.26	1536.74
14.	Punjab	329.88	127.22	130.59	208.82	242.05
15.	Rajasthan	1510.60	371.58	395.64	436.53	323.69
16.	Tamil Nadu	348.71	449.53	504.28	854.26	733.10
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2307.92	1627.43	1772.83	1585.40	1225.51
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	26.40	0
19.	West Bengal	1866.97	1015.35	1537.63	2204.98	1707.71

ESIC dispensaries/hospitals/Medical Colleges in Odisha

432. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has spent the lowest amount for developing infrastructure like construction of ESIC dispensaries, hospitals and Medical Colleges in Odisha;

(b) the total number of ESIC dispensaries, hospitals and Medical Colleges already functioning and how many of them have ESIC's own buildings In Odisha; and

(c) whether It is a fact that even renovation work of ESIC Head Office, Odisha, Bhubaneswar ESIC hospital and Choudar hospital could not be completed and Angul, Jharsuguda and Jajpur hospitals could not start and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The ESI Corporation (ESIC) generally takes up medical Infrastructure projects like construction of Dispensaries, Hospitals and Medical Education Institutions, based on local requirements of the Insured Persons (IPs), request from State Governments, etc. on the basis of extant ESIC norms and other relevant parameters.

(b) Total number of ESI Dispensaries and Hospitals already functioning in Odisha are 47 and 6 respectively. There is no Medical College under operation in the State. All 6 Hospitals and 11 out of 47 dispensaries in Odisha are housed in ESIC's own buildings.

(c) Renovation work of Regional Office, Bhubaneswar has already been completed and possession has also been taken over by the Regional Director, ESIC. Further status of renovation/up-gradation work in respect of other ESI Hospitals in Odisha is as under:

(a) Renovation work of ESI Hospital, Choudwar could not be started due to non-receipt of NOC from Archaeological Survey of India, Cuttack.

- (b) Land for ESI Hospital, Angul has been allotted by State Government to ESI Corporation. Possession of the land will be taken by ESIC after signing the lease-deed.
- (c) Construction of 5 Doctors' Dispensary at Jharsuguda is at an advanced stage.
- (d) Land has been allotted by the State Government on lease basis for construction of ESI Hospital at Jajpur Road (Duburi).

Regularisation of contract workers

433. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any figure of the number of contract labourers, Non- Muster Roll (NMR), work charged, contractual appointment workers working in Central Government, Central Public Sector; and

(b) whether they are getting equal wages, same working hours and working conditions and whether Government is considering to take policy decision to regularize all of them as a one-time settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, both Central and State Governments are the 'Appropriate Government'. The estimated number of contract labourers, engaged by licensed contractors all over India in Central Sphere is 18.44 lakhs.

(b) As per Rule 25(2) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract workers 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 shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work. The liability to ensure payment of wages and other benefits is primarily that of the contractor and, in case of default, that of the principal employer.

In case of complaints, field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization investigate and take action. Social security, aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which outsourced workers are working are covered under the said Acts.

There is no provision of regularisation under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and, therefore, there is no proposal to regularise the contract workers.

Number of unemployed

†434. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed people is constantly rising in the country over the past years;

(b) if so, whether the number of unemployed people which was 9.8 million in 2010 increased to 10.8 million in 2012; and

(c) if so, the fact in this regard and the reasons for increase in the number of unemployed people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation. As per the results of the two most recent NSS surveys, number of estimated unemployed people on usual status basis has increased from 9.5 million in 2009-10 to 10.6 million in 2011-12. Increase in number of unemployed persons may be due to the fact that labour force has grown faster than work force during the corresponding period.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Bio-metric Cards to workers of ESIC

435. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to issue bio-metric Cards to industrial workers to ensure proper availability of benefits to the industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the number of bio-metric cards issued to Industrial workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Issues two bio-metric Pehchan Cards under the IT Project 'Panchdeep' to the Insured Persons (IPs) covered under the ESI Scheme. One card is for use of the Insured Person and other for use by his family. The card has a unique ten-digit Insurance Number, name, date of birth, address and photograph of Insured Person and his family. The bio-metric card is used to access the central database containing all the data with family details, medical history of Insured Person (IP) and his family to ensure proper availability of benefits to Industrial workers.

(b) State-wise details of number of Pehchan Cards issued to Industrial workers is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of Pehchan Cards issued to Industrial Workers as on
30.06.2013.*

Sl. No.	State	No. of workers to whom cards have been issued
1.	Andhra Pradesh	871735
2.	Assam/NER	74597
3.	Bihar	62337
4.	Chhattisgarh	123589

Sl.No.	State	No. of workers to whom cards have been issued
5.	Delhi	576990
6.	Goa	122074
7.	Gujarat	505624
8.	Haryana	657695
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150606
10.	Jammu	43866
11.	Jharkhand	145374
12.	Karnataka	1085787
13.	Kerala	570782
14.	Madhya Pradesh	240715
15.	Maharashtra	1049034
16.	Odisha	228280
17.	Puducherry	89624
18.	Punjab	575379
19.	Rajasthan	325068
20.	Tamil Nadu	1343997
21.	Uttar Pradesh	540562
22.	Uttarakhand	119135
23.	West Bengal	899418
TOTAL		10402268

Functioning of multi fund managers in EPFO

436. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a well established and proper mechanism to oversee the functioning of Multi Fund Managers namely, HSBC AMC, ICICI Prudential AMC, SBI and Reliance Capital AMC, appointed for managing the corpus of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The functioning of the Portfolio Managers are overseen in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) under the guidance of an independent external consultant, M/s Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL). A dynamic benchmark is prepared by M/s CRISIL with reference to which performance of the Portfolio Managers is monitored. M/s CRSIL also assists in evaluation of performance of the four Portfolio Managers on quarterly basis. Besides, an independent external Concurrent Auditor is appointed to monitor adherence to the prescribed Investment Pattern and Investment Guidelines by these Portfolio Managers.

Pension to retired employees covered under PF Scheme

437. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the Ministry has submitted for giving pension to all those retired employees who are covered under Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is working on giving pension to the tune of Rs. 1000 per month to all those who are covered by Provident Fund;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what would be the burden on Government once this proposal is fructified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 came into effect from 16th November, 1995 replacing the erstwhile Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971, which *inter-alia* provides superannuation/retirement and family pension.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. In order to secure a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 to the member pensioners, the present Government contribution to EPS, 1995 is required to be raised from the existing 1.16% to 1.79% of wages thereby increasing the Government's present contribution from approximate Rs. 990 crore per annum to Rs. 1533 crore per annum in the first year. An analysis of the trend in the contribution made by the Central Government suggests that the contribution of the Central Government has been increasing at an average of 10-15% per annum over the last five years.

Casual and contract labourers

438. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of casual and contract labourers has been increasing in India; and

(b) if so, the industry/sector-wise casual labourers/contract labourers deployed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Estimated number of contract labourers engaged by licenced contractors in central sphere all over India including the industrial sector in the last three years is as under which shows an upward trend:

Year	No. of contract labour covered by such licences
2009-10	13.73 lakhs
2010-11	14.89 lakhs
2011-12	18.44 lakhs

Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, both Central and State Governments are the 'Appropriate Government'. The Contract Labourers are engaged by an Establishment, as per the terms of contract and requirement and no centralized data is maintained with respect to number of contract labour deployed in the country industry or sector-wise.

Rate of employment

‡439. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rate of employment which was 42 per cent in 2004-05 has come down to 38.6 per cent in 2011-12 in the country;
- (b) if so, the fact in this regard; and
- (c) the reasons for decline in this rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the two NSS surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12, labour force participation rate estimated on usual status basis has come down to 38.6 percent in 2011-12 from 42.0 percent in 2004-05 in the country. The decline in labour force participation rate may mainly be attributed to higher level of retention in education.

Women labour force

440. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether women labour force in the country is not proportionate to the women population of the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a sense of inhibition still exists in the community which adversely affects the formation of strong women labour force; and

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The low share of women labour force is generally due to a number of socio economic factors including social inhibition, lower rate of literacy, less number having access to education, burden of domestic work etc.

(c) In order to enhance the Labour Force Participation Rate among women, Ministry of Labour and Employment is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. Further, the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has enhanced the percentage of reservation for women from 25 % to 30%. A large number of women are being trained in modular employment skills under Skill Development Initiatives scheme. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers like providing maternity benefits, payment of equal wages to men and women for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination, regulating working hours, safety of women, providing creche facilities and time off for feeding children at workplace etc. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis is provided to BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector. The scheme also covers maternity package for women. Besides this, Government has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

Textile park in Solapur in Maharashtra

441. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Textile Parks set up by Government;

(b) the State-wise number of more such Parks to be set up under the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the State-wise number of Textile Parks sanctioned, so far, the parks where commercial production has commenced;

(d) whether there is a proposal to set up a Textile Park in Solapur in Maharashtra; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of 61 sanctioned Textile parks (40 parks sanctioned earlier and 21 newly sanctioned parks) under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park in the Country, State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Since Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP) is a demand driven Scheme, Parks shall be sanctioned after receiving proper proposals including from the State of Maharashtra or in Solapur. Funds are available for setting up new textile parks in Twelfth Five Year Plan under the Scheme. The detail of Textile parks where commercial production has commenced is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Not applicable.

Statement-I

Details of 61 old and newly sanctioned projects

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location
1. Andhra Pradesh (7)		
1.	Hyderabad Hi-tech Weaving Park	Mahboob Nagar
2.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur
3.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally
4.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location
5.	MAS Fabric Park (India Ltd.)	Nellore
6.	Lepakshi Integrated Textile Park	Anantpur
7.	Whitegold Integrated Spentex Park	Ranga Reddy

1. Gujarat (8)

1.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat
2.	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Kutch
3.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat
4.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Kheda
5.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat
6.	Surat Super Yam Limited	Surat
7.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat
8.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat

3. Maharashtra (15)

1.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji
2.	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Ichalkaranji
3.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati
4.	Puma Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli
5.	Shri Dhairyashil Mane Textile Park Co-op Society Limited	Ichalkaranji
6.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location
7.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Bhiwandi
8.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur
9.	Latur Integrated Textile Park	Latur
10.	Khed Textile Park	Pune
11.	Birla Integrated Textile Park	Amaravati
12.	Kagal Industrial Textiles Technology Park	Kolhapur
13.	Sundararao Solanke Cooperative Textile Park	Beed
14.	Kallappana Awade Textiles Park	Kolhapur
15.	Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textile Park	Solapur
4. Tamil Nadu (10)		
1.	The Great Indian Linen and Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai
2.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore
3.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam
4.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam
5.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur
6.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai
7.	Vaigal Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Theni
8.	Kanchipuram AACM Handloom Silk Park	Kanchipuram
9.	SLS Textile Park	Bagalur
10.	Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Ltd.	Chennai

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location
5. Rajasthan (9)		
1.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh
2.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh
3.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali
4.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur
5.	Rajasthan Integrated Apparel City	Bhiwadi
6.	Bharat Fabtex and Corporate Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali
7.	Mewar Integrated Textiles Park	Bhilwara
8.	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd.	Dausa
9.	Himmada Integrated Textiles Park	Balotra
6. Punjab (3)		
1.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala
2.	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd	Nawanshehar
3.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd	Ludhiana
7. Madhya Pradesh (1)		
1.	CLC Textiles Park Pvt. Ltd.	Chhindwara
8. Karnataka (2)		
1.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur
2.	Gulbarga Textiles Park	Gulbarga
9. West Beneal (2)		
1.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Ltd.	Kolkata

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location
2.	Hosiery Park	Howrah
10. Uttar Pradesh (1)		
1.	Shri Lakshmi Textile Park	Kanpur
11. Himachal Pradesh (1)		
1.	Himachal Textiles Park	Una
12. Jammu and Kashmir (1)		
1.	J and K Integrated Textiles Park	Kathua
13. Tripura (1)		
1.	Edison Integrated Textiles Park	Agartala

Statement-II*Details of Textile Parks where commercial production has commenced*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location
1.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally, Aandra Pradesh
3.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat, Gujarat
5.	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Kutch, Gujarat
6.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat, Gujarat
7.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Kheda, Gujarat
8.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat, Gujarat

Sl.No.	Project Name	Location
9.	Surat Super Yam Limited	Surat, Gujarat
10.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra
11.	Pride India cooperative Textile Park Limited	Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra
12.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati, Maharashtra
13.	Purna Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli, Maharashtra
14.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam, Tamil Nadu
15.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam, Tamil Nadu
16.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur, Tamil Nadu
17.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai, Tamil Nadu
18.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh, Rajasthan
19.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh, Rajasthan
20.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur, Rajasthan
21.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala, Punjab
22.	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshehar, Punjab
23.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur, Karnataka
24.	Latur Integrated Textile Park	Latur, Maharashtra
25.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat, Gujarat
26.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur, Maharashtra

Number of people employed in handloom industry

‡442. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom industry in the country is one of the industries which uses labour intensive techniques;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the number of people currently employed in this industry throughout the country;

(c) whether Government has formulated incentive schemes for development and expansion of this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of annual financial relief proposed to be given to handloom industry through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, handloom industry is one of the industries which uses labour intensive techniques. The total number of people currently employed in this sector/industry is 43.32 lakhs as per the census of 2009-10. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of Indian cultural heritage, hence Ministry of Textiles GOI is making serious efforts to sustain and promote handloom sector in different parts of the country.

(c) and (d) For overall development of handloom industry/sector and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India has taken various policy initiatives and schemes interventions like cluster approach, technological up-gradation, marketing promotion, revival of viable and potentially viable societies through loan waiver and recapitalization assistance, availability of subsidized yarn and credit, besides, providing health and life insurance cover to the handloom weavers. The details of schemes being implemented by Ministry of Textiles, GOI are as under:

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme: provides need based inputs to clusters of 300 - 500 handlooms or Groups of 10-100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of worksheds etc.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme: provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers.

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme: This comprises of two separate schemes *viz.* the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life insurance cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

Mill Gate Price Scheme: This scheme makes available all types of yarn at mill gate price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. Under the scheme, the Government of India reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn from mill to godown of the user agencies. In addition, a new component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn has been added to the scheme since January 2012 for supply of cotton and silk yarn to handloom weavers and their cooperative societies.

Diversified Handloom Development Scheme: This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR): In order to open the choked credit lines to enable access to fresh credit for handloom sector, GOI has approved RRR package for waiver of overdue loan as on 30/03/2010 for eligible apex and primary weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers. The Government has also approved weaver credit card under institutional credit component, providing margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, 3% interest subvention for three years and credit guarantee for 3 years by Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

The financial allocation for implementation of the above scheme during 2013-14 is Rs. 487 crore.

Raising the annual export target for textiles

443. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has raised the annual export target for textiles from \$36 billion to \$43 billion as a part of the plan to leverage the sharp depreciation of rupee;

(b) whether Government is considering a proposal to allow women to work in night shifts in garment units, by amending the laws as is being done in the IT sector; and

(c) whether Government had made a similar move in 2007 to facilitate night shifts for women in garment making units and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In July 2013, Government has raised the annual export target for textiles from USD 36 billion to USD 43 billion following discussions with textiles export promotion councils in the backdrop of rupee depreciation and strong industry performance;

(b) The Ministry of Textiles has mooted a proposal for amendments in Factories Act 1948, seeking amendments in Section 59-Extra Wages for Overtime and Section 64-Power to Make Exempting Rules to provide for Over Time Wages at the rate of one-one quarter times of the regular rate and that the cap of 50 hours a quarter should be removed for textiles sector;

(c) In 2007, the High Level Committee on Manufacturing Competitiveness considered amendments in labour laws for enhancing competitiveness of textiles industry. In 2005, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2005 seeking amendments under Section 66 of the Factories Act was introduced in Parliament on August 16, 2005. However, amendments under the Factories Act of 1948 were not be undertaken.

Protection of handloom weavers

444. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government policy has not achieved much to

help the weavers to cope with the changing situation;

(b) how far it is a fact that the existing policy framework for the protection and promotion of handlooms is not being implemented sincerely;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the livelihood of lakhs of handloom weavers stares at an uncertain future;

(d) if so, whether Government is taking any steps for the relief of handloom weavers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government is aware that the stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of cheaper imported fabrics, choked credit lines and high cost of credit, changing consumer preferences, alternative employment opportunities and economic liberalization has threatened the vibrancy of handloom sector. The Government of India has been following a policy of promotion and encouraging the handloom sector through a number of programmes and schemes. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative, subsidized yarn and credit, skill upgradation, design interventions, technological improvements and social welfare measures, the handloom sector, despite reduction in number of handlooms and handloom weavers, has sustained the handloom cloth production level and the income level of weavers in many clusters/parts of the country has improved. Therefore, various policy interventions are helping the weavers to cope up with the changing situation.

(b) For protection and promotion of handlooms, the Government has enacted the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 wherein 11 textiles articles with certain technical specifications are reserved for exclusive production by handlooms. The Central and the State Governments are the implementing agencies for enforcement of the provisions of the Act in their

respective jurisdiction. The Government of India coordinates with States and provides financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up of enforcement machinery at state level for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Government has also promulgated Hank Yarn Obligation to ensure the availability of hank yarn to handloom sector and the implementation of fulfillment of hank yarn obligation by the spinning mills is being monitored by the office of Textile Commissioner. For violation of the provisions under Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 and Hank Yarn Obligation, FIRs are being regularly lodged against the violators. Further, Geographical Indications of the Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 provides legal protection to prevent unauthorized use of designs/products registered under the Act by others. All the schemes for promotion and development of handloom sector of the office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) are being implemented through the respective State Governments. For their effective implementation, the schemes are being reviewed/monitored by the officers of State Government and Central Government through field visits and periodical review and the progress has been found satisfactory.

(c) to (e) The Government is aware that handloom weavers are facing stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector due to technological constraints and lower productivity of handlooms in comparison to powerlooms. For overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India has been implementing various schemes. The details of schemes being implemented are as under:

Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme: Provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms or Groups of 10-100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of worksheds etc.

Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme: Provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers.

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme: This comprises of two

separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life insurance cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

Mill Gate Price Scheme: This scheme makes available all types of yarn at mill gate price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. Under the scheme, the Government of India reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn from mill to godown of the user agencies. In addition, a new component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn has been added to the scheme since January 2012 for supply of cotton and silk yarn to handloom weavers and their cooperative societies.

Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme: This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR): In order to open the choked credit lines to enable access to fresh credit for handloom sector, GOI has approved RRR package for waiver of overdue loan as on 31/03/2010 for eligible apex and primary weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers. The Government has also approved weaver credit card under institutional credit component, providing margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, 3% interest subvention for three years and credit guarantee for 3 years by Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(f) Does not arise.

Child labour and trafficking

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

(a) whether according to the 2001 Census, there are 12.9 million child labourers in India;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Bachpan Bachao Andolan, an NGO working for children has highlighted that a large number of children are trafficked from poor and underdeveloped Bimaru States to cities like Delhi and Mumbai and made to work in various industries for paltry wages; and

(d) if so, what effective steps Government is taking to check child labour and trafficking of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Incidents of malnutrition deaths among children

446. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State and urban rural-wise details of incidents of malnutrition among children and women in the country;

(b) the reasons for high incidents of malnutrition among children and women especially from rural areas; and

(c) the details of measures taken to improve nutritional standards among children and women in the country especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight. Prevalence of underweight in urban and rural children is 32.7% and 45.6% respectively. 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index). CED in urban and rural women is 25.0% and 40.6% respectively. The State wise details of the underweight children and women in urban and rural areas are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations including rural areas. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY(now merged in NRLM) have been expanded post 2005-06. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Nutrition has been receiving attention at the highest levels. Recent decisions of Government *inter-alia*, include (i) strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three, (ii) a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts. (iii) A nationwide information, education and

communication campaign (iv) bringing in strong nutrition focus in Ministries dealing with Health, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, School Education, Agriculture and Food and Public Distribution, (v) programmes such as the ICDS and Midday meal shall use iron fortified iodized salt (Double fortified salt).

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has since been universalized with effect from 2008-09.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13 and additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and North Eastern Region (NER) and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Additionally, Government has launched an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition for generating awareness on key nutrition issues with effect from 28th December, 2012. Also the Finance Minister has announced for launching of a Multisectoral Programme.

The National Food Security Ordinance 2013/and National Food Security Bill, 2011 will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

Statement*Details of the underweight children and women in rural and urban area***(A) Prevalence of Underweight in children (under 5 years) State-wise-NFHS 3 (2005-06)**

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs. of age)		
		Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.0	34.8	32.5
2.	Assam	26.1	37.1	36.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.0	36.3	32.5
4.	Bihar	47.8	57.0	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.3	50.2	47.1
6.	Delhi	26.5	22.5	26.1
7.	Goa	19.8	31.6	25.0
8.	Gujarat	39.2	47.9	44.6
9.	Haryana	34.6	41.3	39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.6	37.8	36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.8	27.9	25.6
12.	Jharkhand	38.8	60.7	56.5
13.	Karnataka	30.7	41.1	37.6
14.	Kerala	15.4	26.4	22.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.3	62.7	60.0

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	30.7	41.6	37.0
17.	Manipur	19.1	23.3	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	39.6	50.3	48.8
19.	Mizoram	15.1	24.1	19.9
20.	Nagaland	19.3	26.6	25.2
21.	Odisha	29.7	42.3	40.7
22.	Punjab	21.4	26.8	24.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.1	42.5	39.9
24.	Sikkim	21.2	19.4	19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	27.1	32.1	29.8
26.	Tripura	32.2	40.8	39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	44.1	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	24.3	42.1	38.0
29.	West Bengal	24.7	42.2	38.7
	INDIA	32.7	45.6	42.5

(B) Prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI below normal) in Women (age 15-49 yrs),—NFHS 3, (2005-06),—State-wise

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (age 5-49 yrs.) (BMI below normal)		
		Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.1	39.4	33.5
2.	Assam	26.4	38.9	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	15.0	16.4
4.	Bihar	32.0	47.6	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.4	48.0	43.4
6.	Delhi	14.4	19.8	14.8
7.	Goa	23.8	33.1	27.9
8.	Gujarat	24.6	45.5	36.3
9.	Haryana	20.6	36.2	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	31.3	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.0	28.1	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	29.8	48.0	43.0
13.	Karnataka	26.3	41.5	35.5
14.	Kerala	15.2	19.4	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	45.4	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	26.6	45.6	36.2

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	13.0	15.6	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	16.8	13.8	14.6
19.	Mizoram	11.6	18.2	14.4
20.	Nagaland	16.0	18.0	17.4
21.	Odisha	28.6	44.1	41.4
22.	Punjab	17.2	19.9	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.9	39.1	36.7
24.	Sikkim	9.7	11.6	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.8	33.7	28.4
26.	Tripura	28.1	38.8	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	38.9	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	19.5	34.0	30.0
29.	West Bengal	23.3	46.2	39.1
	INDIA	25.0	40.6	35.6

Exploitation of women and children working in circus companies

‡447. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise details of the children and women working in circus companies;

(b) whether poor children and women working in Indian circus companies are being exploited;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (c) if so, whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No separate data for children and women working in circus companies is being maintained at the Central level.

(c) and (d) The Government has not conducted any survey in this regard.

(e) Elimination of child labour is an area of great concern and the Government of India is committed to address this issue. The Government has prohibited employment of children in two more occupations *viz.* (i) circus; and (ii) caring of elephants by way of amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in Part A of Schedule under the heading "Occupations" which are prohibited for employment of children below the age of 14 years on recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee on Child Labour. The Notification in this regard was published in the Gazette of India on 8.10.2010.

Checking child marriages

‡448. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Centre and the State Governments have failed to check child marriages;
- (b) whether child marriages are taking place in many States, particularly in rural areas despite Child Marriage Restraint Act;
- (c) whether more than fifty per cent girls are getting married even before attaining the age of eighteen years;
- (d) whether Government is formulating any plan or taking any concrete steps to check this practice;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government organises any campaign or workshops to check child marriages and also to make people aware in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government of India brought into force the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA) with effect from 1st November, 2007 repealing the Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) of 1929 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. For effective implementation of the Act, State Governments have been requested from time to time to notify rules and appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) under PCMA 2006. As per information provided by States and UTs, 19 States and 6 UTs have framed the Rules and 20 States and 7 UTs have appointed CMPOs.

According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06) around 46 percentage of women aged 18-29 were married before reaching the legal age of 18. Of these 53.4 percent were in rural areas and 29.7 percent in urban areas. However, as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the number of cases registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the year 2010, 2011, 2012 are 60, 113 and 169 respectively.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has prepared a draft National Plan of Action on Prevention of Child Marriage, *inter-alia* focusing on (a) Enforcement of PCMA and related laws (b) Promoting right to quality education with special emphasis on girls (c) Generating change in social norms and attitudes.

(f) and (g) Besides, requesting the State Governments to take necessary action for effective implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Government has taken following steps to address the issue of child marriage:

(i) National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.

- (ii) Every year, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on Akha Teej—the traditional day for such marriages.
- (iii) The Government of India launched SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 200 districts of the country on 19th November, 2010. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues. They would also be sensitized towards the importance marriage at the right age. By empowering adolescent girls, the Scheme addresses the issue of child marriage,
- (iv) Workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States by the Ministry and its autonomous institutions to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

Malnourishment in India

449. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to the Global Health experts, India constitutes 40 per cent of the World's malnourished population and the highest rate of underweight children due to improper implementation of Government policies;
- (b) if so, whether Government has since taken any concrete steps to remove malnutrition amongst children;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by when the country would be free from the menace of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector/programme alone. The determinants of malnutrition include household food insecurity; illiteracy specially in women; poor access to health services; lack of availability of safe drinking water; poor sanitation and environmental conditions and low purchasing power etc.

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% are anaemic. Malnutrition levels in some regions/countries of the world is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/ programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three.

The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country. Also the Finance Minister has announced for launching of a Multisectoral Programme.

The National Food Security Ordinance 2013 and National Food Security Bill, 2011 will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

'Malnutrition' is considered as both under nutrition and over nutrition including obesity which depends on good nutritional behaviour, availability and affordability of balanced diet, the metabolic aspects of individual (absorption and assimilation etc.) as well as influenced by illnesses and intergenerational anthropometric aspects. Hence, it is difficult to predict the time when the country would be free from menace of Malnutrition. However, all these schemes as mentioned above have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition and the results are likely to be visible after some years.

Statement

*Malnutrition Status in different countries of the World as per the UNICEF publication "the State of the World's Children 2013."***

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
1.	India	43.0
2.	South Asia	33.0
3.	Africa	19.0
4.	Sub-Saharan Africa	21.0

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
5.	East Asia and Pacific	6.0
6.	Latin America and Caribbean	3.0
7.	World	16.0

** It may be mentioned that this data of UNICEF for the World excludes China for severe underweight children

* The data refers to the most recent year available during the period from 2007 to 2011 as may be recent for the respective region/country.

Women helpline for complaints of sexual offences

450. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any National helpline to attend to complaints of women relating to sexual offences and harassment;

(b) if so, the details of the number of complaints registered in these helpline and the action taken pursuant thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment for the Twelfth Five Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission and the Steering Group on Women's Agency and Child Rights for the Twelfth Five Year Plan had recommended setting up of a women's helpline. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has initiated the process of setting up of a National Helpline for women in distress. The proposed toll free helpline would be available throughout the country.

Mentally challenged women

451. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding number of mentally challenged women and the number of such women who are victims of rape and are pregnant in the country;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any specific scheme for the welfare of such women and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has consulted the women organisations/public representatives/State Governments in this regard: and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the proper rehabilitation of such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No data regarding number of mentally challenged women and the number of such women who are victim of rape and are pregnant in the country is maintained by Government of India.

(c) to (e) The Government of India is not administering any specific scheme for the mentally challenged women who are victims of rape and got pregnant. However, under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, the grant in aid is being provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for running various projects for welfare of persons with disabilities including mentally retarded women. Further the National Trust for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities, a statutory body under the Department of Disability Affairs is implementing various schemes for welfare of mentally retarded persons.

Report of malnourished children in India

‡452. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that as per a non-Government Organization 'Micronutrients Initiative', 40 percent of the total malnourished children in the world live in India;

(b) if so, whether Government has studied the report of the said organization;

(c) the schemes being run by Government to address the problem of malnutrition in the country;

(d) the year-wise details of the outcome of these Government schemes during the last three years; and

(e) the reasons for increase in the number of malnourished children in the country despite the schemes being run by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any such particular study/ report by Micronutrients Initiative'. As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight. Malnutrition levels, by UNICEF report in some regions/ countries of the world is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY (now merged in NRLM) have been expanded post 2005-06. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country. Also the Finance Minister has announced for launching of a Multisectoral Programme.

The National Food Security Ordinance 2013/and National Food Security Bill, 2011 will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

(d) Year-wise details of the outcome for ICDS and Mid-Day Meal Schemes are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below).

(e) As per the National Family Health Survey, the prevalence of underweight children below three years of age has declined from 42.7 per cent in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4 per cent in 2005-06-(NHFS 3). In addition, as per the available data on ICDS, it is observed that 18 point per cent decline in per cent under-nourished children of ICDS during last 2009-10 to 2012-13 *i.e.* increase in per cent normal children from 48.74% to 66.95% during the same period. Besides, this there are some survey in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, HUNGAMA etc. also indicate improvement in nutritional status.

Statement-I

*Malnutrition Status in different countries of the World as per the UNICEF publication "the State of the World's Children 2013."***

Sl.No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
1.	India	43.0
2.	South Asia	33.0
3.	Africa	19.0
4.	Sub-Saharan Africa	21.0
5.	East Asia and Pacific	6.0
6.	Latin America and Caribbean	3.0
7.	World	16.0

** It may be mentioned that this data of UNICEF for the World excludes China for severe underweight children.

* the data refers to the most recent year available during the period from 2007 to 2011 as may be recent for the respective region/country.

Statement-II

Nutritional status of children under ICDS Scheme for the years ending 31.3.2010, 31.3.2011, 31.3.2012 and for 2012-13 as on 31.1.2013

Year ending	Normal	Moderately undernourished/ Grade-I and II	Severely undernourished/ Grade-III and IV	Total weigh/ measured	% Normal
31.3.2010	38927134	32095402	8852459	79874995	48.74%
31.3.2011	46026534	29599885	2602111	78228530	58.93%
31.3.2012	49643219	27022887	2541010	79207116	62.68%
31.3.2013	54930625	24388700	2724999	82044324	66.95%

As per the available data on ICDS it is observed that 18 point per cent decline in per cent under-nourished children of ICDS during last 2009-10 to 2012-13 i.e. increase in per cent normal children from 48.74% to 66.95% during the same period.

Statement-III

The details of the children approved for coverage and average number of children covered under Mid- Day Meal Scheme during 2011-12, 2012-13

Year	Average number of children covered (in crore) primary and upper primary combined
2010-11	10.50
2011-12	10.54
2012-13	10.43

Child abuse cases in the country

453. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has details about the increasing number of child abuse cases in the country; and

(b) if so, the legal and administrative measures taken by Government to control the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The data on number of cases of child abuse is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau in its publication "Crime in India" under the heading crime against children. The latest report is available for the year 2012. According to the report, a total of 26694, 33098 and 38172 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

(b) The Government has taken several legal and administrative steps to address child abuse. The key steps taken are as under:

- (i) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as the principal legislation for the protection of children. The Act was amended in 2006 to ensure better care and protection for children and aims to enhance the protective environment for vulnerable, neglected and abused children by providing them care and protection.
- (ii) A special law “The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012” to protect all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography came into force on 14th November, 2012.
- (iii) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was established in 2007, under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. This is a major step towards the protection of rights of children in the country.
- (iv) The Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1986, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in notified hazardous occupations and processes.
- (v) Adoption of the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The Act provides for free and compulsory education to all children between 6-14 years of age.
- (vi) Implementation of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children in difficult circumstances and for vulnerable children since 2009.
- (vii) The 24 hour child help line 1098 run by Childline as a toll-free phone number with outreach services linking children in need of care and protection in 278 locations.
- (viii) A comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue,

rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation-“Ujjawala”.

- (ix) A web-based Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) to make the process of adoption more transparent; and guidelines for in-country and inter-country adoption to regulate and monitor all adoption programmes.

Exploitation of TV child artists

†454. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether dance and other entertainment programmes by minors on TV channels and in films for the purpose of earning money are exploitation of minor boys and girls;

(b) whether due to this they are getting deprived of education and games and thus are also deprived of natural life of childhood;

(c) if so, whether Government has formulated any policy in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Any use of children in dance or acting or other programmes on TV channels and in films which adversely affect their education, recreation, leisure, health and emotional well-being would amount to their exploitation.

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has formulated guidelines to regulate child participation in TV serials, reality shows and advertisements. The said guidelines have reportedly been adopted by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as by the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council under the Ministry of I and B.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bad quality food supply for Anganwadis

455. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food supply for Anganwadis has been handed over to the private contractors by certain State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of the States where the food supplies have been handed over to private contractors and whether rampant corruption has been reported due to this;

(c) whether there are reports of rotten, inedible food being supplied to children in the Anganwadis;

(d) whether nutrition programme for pregnant women and adolescent girls has not been implemented in certain Anganwadi centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the States/UTs. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* their order dated 07.10.2004, in a Public Interest Litigation WP No. 196/2001, had directed that the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of village communities, self-help groups and Mahila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals. These directions were reiterated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 13.12.2006 and 22.4.2009.

Following these directions, all the States/UTs were addressed accordingly on 17.12.2004. The Government further issued instructions on 20.12.2005 to States/UTs to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups and Mahila Mandals should be used, as far as possible, for buying food grains, other condiments etc., for preparation of meals at Anganwadi Centre (AWC) and supervision/monitoring of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP).

(c) During the last one year, 33 complaints regarding irregularities in distribution of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS have been received [Uttar Pradesh (12), Maharashtra (4), Bihar (4), Rajasthan (3), Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (2) and one (1) each from Delhi, Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Odisha]. Out of this, two complaints pertain to poor quality of food supplied under SNP. Complaints regarding implementation of ICDS Scheme received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State/UT for taking appropriate action. If the complaint is of serious nature, Ministry asks the State Government/UT to enquire the matter and submit a report to the Ministry.

(d) to (f) Under ICDS scheme, SNP is one of the six services provided at the AWC. The beneficiaries covered under the scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. As per the reports received, Supplementary Nutrition Programme is implemented by all the States/UT covering all the beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating mothers.

As regards nutrition provision for adolescent girls, it is implemented in 205 Districts of the country under the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) Scheme. In the remaining Districts where Kishori Shakti Yojana is operational, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to Adolescent Girls of 11-18 years registered at AWC. The expenditure for nutrition as per prescribed norms of Scheme is borne by the States/UTs.

Steps taken to prevent doping amongst sports persons

456. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of the Indian sports persons who were awarded punishments by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel which resulted in loss of award;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years; and
- (c) the steps being taken to create a clean and healthy sports environment

for sportspersons in the country with some action plan and through awareness camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 373 sportspersons have been awarded punishment by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel during the last four years. As per Anti Doping Rules 2010, the award of punishment to Indian sportspersons by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel shall result in automatic disqualification of their individual results or loss of award obtained in the concerned events with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes except in cases where the athletes can establish that they bear no fault or negligence for the violation. The loss of award or forfeiture of the medals, points and prizes following the punishment by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel are implemented by the concerned National/International Sports Federations in accordance with the rules of the International Federations.

(c) The Government and National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) are working towards “Dope Free” Sports in the country in conformity with stakeholders to rid sports of this menace and create a clean and healthy environment for sports in India. The Government has repeatedly announced zero tolerance for violation of the anti-doping regulations. The National Anti Doping Agency is taking stringent measures against doping in sports by conducting dope tests during in-competition and out-of-competition on sportspersons. In this endeavour, NADA has conducted 9898 dope tests during the last three years on athletes. As per the action plan, NADA has initiated the process of strengthening of education and awareness on anti-doping measures focussing on athletes and coaches in rural areas. Among the initiative to improve the awareness on anti-doping measures, an effective dissemination of information through education programmes focussing on coaches and supporting persons, adopting WADA (WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY) printed materials on doping and distribution of pamphlets and putting up posters and banners during sports events is being implemented. During the period from 2009-2012, NADA has conducted numerous workshops, educational and awareness programmes about the prohibited substances and methods in sports across the country for sports persons, young athletes, coaches and supporting staff. The

technical officials of NADA are regularly visiting Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centres and other places (wherever training camps are held) and educating the athletes on doping in sports and harmful side effects of the dope substances by conducting lectures/seminars/workshops etc. on regular basis with the help of dope control hand books printed in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Punjabi.

To achieve better outreach and to reach the masses, NADA is coordinating with the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) schools and School Games Federation of India both at National and Regional levels for programs regarding anti-doping measures through sport events organized by the Federations. Such school events will help improve the awareness levels of students directly as well as through the school coaches to cater to young athletes.

Keeping special focus on rural sports centres various Anti-Doping awareness symposia and workshops have been conducted in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres (STC) in rural areas.

Modern infrastructure facilities in different national stadiums

457. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any modern infrastructure facilities in different national stadiums;

(b) if so, the status of each project;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to hold any international events in India and abroad in the coming years; and

(d) the details of quantum of funds allocated and spent on such events in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has five international level Stadia in Delhi. Infrastructure facilities for various

sports built in these stadia are as follows:

SL.No.	Name of Stadium	Infrastructure facilities available
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex	Athletics, Football, Volleyball, Weightlifting.
2.	Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex	Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Gymnastics, Judo, Table Tennis and Wrestling.
3.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	Cricket and Hockey
4.	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming
5.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges Complex	Shooting (Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun)

(c) Calendars for International Events are finalized by the concerned International Sports Federations, International Olympic Committee or concerned Regional Olympic Committee. The Government of India is consulted before any National Sports Federation (NSF) or the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) bids for a major international event which involves public expenditure. As of now the Government of India has taken an in principle decision to allow the Government of Goa to hold the Lusofonia Games in 2013 and the All India Football Federation (AIFF) to bid for the under 17 World Cup Soccer Tournament in 2017. Other events, not involving direct public expenditure may also be held by some NSF on their own.

(d) The Government of India has made no direct expenditure on holding International events except Commonwealth Games-2010. The total expenditure incurred on the hosting of the Commonwealth Games-2010 is Rs. 5680.46 crore (Plan Rs. 4164.30 crore and Non-Plan Rs. 1516.16 crore).

Apart from this, National Sports Federations (NSFs) have hosted international events, which may have been partly funded from the grant-in-aid provided to them. The extent of expenditure on these events is not available with the Department.

Sports infrastructure in urban and rural areas in Andhra Pradesh

458. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government introduces programmes for building sports infrastructure, urban and rural area-wise, to tap the potential of the budding sportspersons;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the steps taken in this direction during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan periods including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent for each year for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sports is a State subject. However, Central Government helps the States/UTs to a certain extent for furtherance of sports in the country. There are two schemes, namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) through which financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for development of playfields and sports infrastructure.

(b) and (c) Details of village panchayats/block panchayats approved and funds sanctioned/released under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) was launched in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. The details of projects sanctioned under this scheme from the year 2010-11 till the current financial year 2013-14 (as on 31.07.2013) is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields for the Eleventh Plan during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
TOTAL :		22,385	601	83.85**

* Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

** Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

(B) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields for the Eleventh Plan during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	12.99

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	.	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra,	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland			0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Anda man and Nicobar Islands	19	01	-
TOTAL		2,225	135	105.00*

* Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

(C) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields for the Eleventh PLAN during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
TOTAL :		22,448	681	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year (s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 and 2009-10).

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

(D) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields for the Eleventh Plan during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
3.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
4.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
5.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
9.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
10.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
11.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
12.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
13.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
14.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
15.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
16.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
TOTAL :		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

(E) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields for the Twelfth PLAN during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA	-	-	-
TOTAL		8662	314	109.01

Statement-II

Details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects from 2010-11 to 2013-14

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
(A) 2010-11				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
	TOTAL:		19.98	12.50
(B) 2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00	3.54
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.87
	TOTAL		54.81	40.00
(C) 2012-13				
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports-Complex, Hisar	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavarur District.	6.00	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance instalment for the project of laying of Hockey astro turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24th March, 2011 (2010-11).	Nil	1.00
	TOTAL		54.98	23.00
(D) 2013-14 (as on 31.07.2013)				
1.	Goa	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Chaudi, Canacona, Goa	6.00	1.80
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50	3.00
3.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00	1.80
4.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00	1.80
	TOTAL :		28.00	11.40

Promotion of sports in Andhra Pradesh

459. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to promote sports in the States including Andhra Pradesh during the last four years;

(b) the number of proposals recommended by each State Government and the development activities with regard to construction of stadia in the States;

(c) the funds allocated and utilized for the last four years, State-wise;

(d) the obstacles being faced by each State in the development of sports; and

(e) the action plan chalked out from time to time to develop sports at district and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sports is a state subject. However, the Central Government is implementing two schemes namely Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for development sports infrastructure in the country. Under PYKKA scheme central assistance is provided to the States/UTs for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayat level. Under USIS, State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and Sports Control Boards are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure.

(b) There is no provision for providing financial assistance to States/UTs for construction of Stadia.

(c) Details of funds released under PYKKA and USIS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The major obstacles faced by the States in development of sports are

the insufficient funds for development of playfields, organizing competitions, payment of honorarium to Kridrashrees etc. under PYKKA.

(e) In order to develop sports in a more effective manner at district level, the PYKKA Scheme is being revised in consultation with all stakeholders. Efforts are also being made to converge schemes of -different Ministries/Departments with the proposed revised PYKKA Scheme in order to effect synergy between them for effective implementation of the revised Scheme for development of Sports.

Statement

Details of funds released under PYKKA and USIS

(A) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland			0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	01	-
TOTAL		2,225	135	105.00*

* Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

(B) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
TOTAL		22,448	681	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 and 2009-10)

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

(C) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56

298 Written Answers to		[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
TOTAL		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 to 2010-11)

(D) State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields for the Twelfth PLAN during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38

300 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
UTs		-	-	-
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA	-	-	-
TOTAL		8662	314	109.01

(E) State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, state and national level during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS (Rs in crore)									
		2009-10 (through SAI)			2010-11			2011-12			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	
			Rural competitions	Women competitions	Total	Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East	Total	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.95	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	-	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	3.42	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.17	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	2.23	-	
6.	Goa	-	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	-	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	1.10	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	1.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13	-	1.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	1.42	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	2.17
13.	Kerala	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.64	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	4.91
15.	Maharashtra	-	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	0.47	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08

18. Mizoram	0.37	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10
19. Nagaland	0.56	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-
20. Odisha	2.11	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab	1.18	1.55	0.30	1.85	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan	1.93	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	1.72
23. Sikkim	0.32	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	1.20
24. Tamil Nadu	2.63	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	-
25. Tripura	0.36	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.79
26. Uttar Pradesh	2.55	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	8.20
27. Uttarakhand	1.03	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	1.40
28. West Bengal	-	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-
UT								
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30. Chandigarh		-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24.91	72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87	
31. National level competitions: Released to SAI		-	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
32. Grant to NYKS to hold Rural and Inter-School Competitions			10.53						
GRAND TOTAL	24.91	83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97	

(F) State wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
	TOTAL	39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

(G) Details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Eleventh Plan).

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
2010-11				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
TOTAL			19.98	12.50

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00	3.54
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.87
TOTAL			54.81	40.00

(H) Details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

2012-13			(Rs. in crore)	
Sl.No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00	1.80

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance instalment for the project of laying of Hockey astro turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24th March, 2011 (2010-11).	NIL	1.00
TOTAL			54.98	23.00

2013-14 (as on 31.07.2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Goa	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Chaudi, Canacona, Goa	6.00	1.80
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50	3.00
3.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00	1.80

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00	1.80
TOTAL			28.00	11.40

Revamping of PYKKA

460. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan;

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

(c) the details of the provisions likely to be made while revamping the PYKKA in the country;

(d) whether Government has made any estimates of expenditure likely to be incurred on providing such infrastructure/ facilities under the said programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of funds allocated for implementation of PYKKA during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the details of funds released so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The process of revamping Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) is under active consultation with other Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. Hence, no details could be provided at this stage.

(f) The details of funds released for implementation of PYKKA during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released for implementation of PYKKA

(A) State-wise number of grant sanctioned and released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds Sanctioned/ released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA	-	-	-
TOTAL		8662	314	109.01

(B) State wise details of funds sanctioned and released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
TOTAL		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

Promotion of sports activities in Tamil Nadu

461. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports academies have been set up in the State of Tamil Nadu for improving the sports activities in the country;

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

(c) whether Government provides any financial assistance to the State Governments or sports federations to promote sports activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to establish more sports academies in different disciplines of sports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has no specific Scheme for setting up sports academies in States. Since 'Sports' is in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, primary responsibility for development and promotion of sports including establishment of sports academies is that of State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplements the efforts of the State Governments under the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under the scheme of PYKKA, the Ministry provides assistance to the State Governments including that of Tamil Nadu for creation/development of basic playfields in village panchayats and block panchayats and providing access to rural youth to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. Under USIS, financial assistance is provided to states for creation/development of sports infrastructure such as synthetic turfs of athletics/hockey/football and multipurpose halls etc in rural areas. Under USIS scheme, State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, Universities and Sports Control Boards are eligible for financial assistance.

Financial Assistance is provided to National Sports Federations (NSFs) under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for conduct of national championship, conduct of international tournaments in India, organizing coaching camps, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international sports events abroad, procurement of sports equipment, engagement of foreign coaches etc.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b).

Suspension of shooters by National Rifle Association

462. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Rifle Association has recently terminated/suspended the membership of some shooters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the shooters whose memberships have been suspended/terminated by the Association and the period of the same for each shooter and the details thereof along with the names of shooters and period of suspension/termination of each shooter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Sir, the National Sports Federations (NSFs) including National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Act, 1860. The concerned NSFs are primarily responsible for framing of rules and guidelines for grant/suspension/termination of membership to the athletes. As per information received from NRAI, the membership of Sh. Raja K.S. Sidhu and Sh. N.S. Bhogal was suspended by the Governing Body of NRAI on 1st February, 2013 due to their involvement in violation of the IOC Charter. The period of suspension has to be decided by the Governing Body in due course of time.

Setting up of regulatory body for sports federations

463. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made detailed inquiries into the functioning of various sports federations in the country and if so, the main findings thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the sports bodies which enjoy considerable autonomy function according to the norms expected of them; and

(c) whether Government would consider setting up of a regulatory body to

bring some order into the working of the sports organizations, without cutting into their autonomy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sir, the National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Act, 1860. Government does not interfere in the day to day functioning of NSFs. As and when any irregularity is reported, appropriate action is taken by the Government against the erring NSF.

(b) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the sports bodies, the Government takes various steps from time to time. Major steps taken by the Government in this regard are as follows :-

- (i) Government has issued guidelines imposing age and tenure limits in respect of office bearers of National Sports Federations (NSFs), including those of the Indian Olympic Association. These have further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code of India-2011, which has been made effective from 31-1-2011. Compliance with the guidelines by the NSFs has been made mandatory to receive government recognition and thereby become eligible to receive financial as well as other forms of assistance from the Government of India.
- (ii) All National Sports Federations receiving grants from the Government are financially accountable to the Government and are required to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants received from the Government.
- (iii) To improve accountability, the recognized NSFs receiving grant of more than Rs. 1.00 crore in a year are required to get their accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- (iv) It is mandatory for all the recognized NSFs to submit their annual audited accounts to the Registrar of Societies as per the Societies Registration Act.
- (v) The recognized NSFs receiving grant of more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs in a year are covered under the Right to Information Act.

(vi) The Government of India also provides management support by bearing the cost of salary of one Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) in a recognized NSF.

(c) In order to strengthening the functioning of the NSFs, a draft of the National Sports Development Bill, 2013 has been formulated and placed in the public domain for consultation with the stakeholders. The provisions in the aforesaid draft Bill, *inter-alia*, include constitution of a Sports Election Commission, Ethics Commission, etc.

Bill for governing sports

464. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to bring about the much delayed reforms in the management and governance of sports, Government is working on a draft Bill;

(b) whether the proposed Bill, after vetting by the working group, would be ready for circulation to elicit comments from the stakeholders; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Working Group, headed by Justice (Retd.) Mukul Mudgul, has formulated a draft of the National Sports Development Bill, 2013. This has been circulated to the stakeholders for seeking their comments/suggestions. The same has also been placed on the website of the Ministry www.yas.nic.in, inviting suggestions.

Retention of Wrestling in Olympic Games, 2020

465. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the meeting of the Executive Board of the

International Olympic Committee (IOC) held on 12th February, 2013 it was decided not to include Wrestling *i.e.* Kushti for the 2020 summer Olympic Games and will recommend the same at the 125th IOC Session to be held in September, 2013 in Argentina; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such a move and retain Wrestling in the mega sports event to be held in the year 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board (EB) at its meeting held on 12.02.2013 recommended that wrestling, governed by the International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles (FILA), be not included in the list of core sports for the 2020 Olympics. Wrestling will now be vying with baseball/softball and squash for inclusion in the 2020 Olympic programme as an additional sport.

This decision of IOC has come as a surprise and is a very unfortunate development. The Government of India believes that this decision to exclude the sport of wrestling from the 25 core sports needs to be reconsidered more so in view of the fact that wrestling not only has universal appeal but is also very affordable.

(b) The Ministry has taken up the matter with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) requesting it to reconsider its decision and retain wrestling in the category of core sports for Olympic Games. It has also requested India's member in the IOC to take up the matter strongly and make every effort to get wrestling included in the list of core sports.

Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports has also written to Sports Ministers of 70 countries, where wrestling is popular and wrestlers from which participated in London Olympics, 2012, requesting them to take up the matter with the IOC and impress upon it the need to retain wrestling among the core sports in Olympic Games.

Secretary (Sports) has also written to Foreign Secretary for enlisting the support of the Ministry of External Affairs and for directing the Indian Ambassadors and High Commissioners in countries, whose wrestlers participated in London

Olympics in 2012, to call on their respective Sports Ministers and convince them to take Up the matter with IOC in right earnest.

Executive Board (EB) of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its meeting held at St. Petersburg (Russia) on 29th May 2013 recommended that baseball/softball, squash and wrestling be proposed to the 125th IOC Session for possible inclusion as an additional sport in the Olympic programme for the 2020 Olympic Games.

The EB selected the three sports by secret ballot from a shortlist of eight that also included karate, roller sports, sport climbing, wakeboarding and wushu. The vote followed 30-minute presentations by each International Federation and an extensive evaluation by the Olympic Programme Commission to determine their potential added value to the Games.

The full IOC membership will meet for the 125th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 7th to 10th September and will vote on which of the three sports to add to the programme of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in addition to the 25 core sports.

**RE. CONTRADIC OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON AMBUSH IN POONCH
SECTOR (...CONTD)**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we have raised an important issue in the morning. I demand that the hon. Defence Minister must clarify and make an apology to the country and then rectify the situation to boost the morale of the Armed Forces. The Government have let down the morale of the Armed Forces.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you made your point.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not acceptable to the country. Sir, please try to understand the seriousness of the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you have already raised it in the morning...Interruptions)...Then, why now again?...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: वह मामला पेंडिंग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*....But, what is the response?...*(Interruptions)*...What is the response of the Government?...*(Interruptions)*...We would like the hon. Minister to respond...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्ता कुमार: मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, वे कुछ तो बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU: We would like the hon. Minister to clarify and offer an apology...*(Interruptions)*...Let him make the correction. ...*(Interruptions)*...Why is he doing like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: गवर्नमेंट ने दबाव डाला, आर्मी के ऊपर दबाव डालकर ...*(व्यवधान)*... गवर्नमेंट ने आर्मी के ऊपर दबाव डालकर देश का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of CBWE, Nagpur and related papers

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री शीश राम ओला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

...*(Interruptions)*...

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9320/15/13]

MOU between Government of India and HAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), for the year 2013-14.

...(Interruptions)..

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9322/15/13]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of EIC and its EIAs, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council and its Agencies.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

...(Interruptions)..

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9324/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2)

of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 1788 (E), dated the 21st June, 2013, extending the validity of the Notification No. S.O. 2659 (E), dated the 31st October, 2012, mandating packaging of Foodgrains and Sugar in jute packaging material for a further period of three months from the date of expiry of the said order or until further orders.

...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9325/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 857 (E), dated the 30th November, 2012, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (Amendment) Rules 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9261/15/13]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 26th April, 2013, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force, Senior Private Secretary to Director General, Recruitment Rules 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9260/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, a copy each (in English

and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion):—

- (1) G.S.R. 312 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, publishing the Patents (Applications and Appeals to the Intellectual Property Appellate Board) Amendment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9240/15/13]

- (2) G.S.R. 313 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, publishing the Trade Marks (Applications and Appeals to the Intellectual Property Appellate Board) Amendment Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9241/15/13]

- (3) G.S.R. 314 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, publishing the Geographical Indications of Goods (Forms and making an appeal and fees therefor) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9242/15/13]

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ

- (1) "राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग (बराक नदी का लखीपुर-भंगा खंड) विधेयक, 2013" के संबंध में एक सौ छियानवेवां प्रतिवेदन: और
"वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013" के संबंध में एक सौ सतानवेवां प्रतिवेदन

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on the Welfare

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on 'Examination of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) with particular reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development.

...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on 'Production and Availability of Pesticides' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-first Report* of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Problems relating to Overseas Indian Marriages: Scheme for providing legal/financial assistance/rehabilitation to Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses'.

...(Interruptions)...

* The Report was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the 25th May, 2013 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 31st May, 2013.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2012-13):—

- (i) Seventy-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Appraisal of BPL Criteria';
- (ii) Seventy-third Report on the Constitution (One Hundred Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
- (iii) Seventy-fourth report on 'Economic Impact of Revision of Natural Gas Price'.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. Those who want to lay their Special Mentions on the Table, they can do so. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is unfair. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

Special Mentions will be taken up later. I am now proceeding with Legislative Business.

Bill for withdrawal, Shri Kapil Sibal

GOVERNMENT BILL

**The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly
Constituencies Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Bill, 2013.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE

**The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies
(Second) Ordinance, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Second) Ordinance, 2013.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill for introduction, Shri Kapil Sibal.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly
Constituencies Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the readjustment of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States and for the readjustment of territorial constituencies therefor, insofar as such readjustment is necessitated by inclusion in or exclusion from the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBBAL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Those who want to lay can lay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand to take immediate measures to remove flaws in the implementation of the
mid-day-meal scheme**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, 23 children in Bihar and many more in other places have died due to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Many children have reported sick after taking mid-day meals in different parts of Bihar and also in other parts of the country. This House had discussed in the past some of the disadvantages of this Scheme.

The Mid Day Meal Scheme was first started in Kerala in 1984. The Government of India started this national programme to provide adequate nutrition to children and give them access to education on an all-India basis.

* Laid on the Table.

[Dr. C.P. Thakur]

But, Sir, contractors are interested more in earning profit rather than welfare of the students. This was the reason for the tragedy.

Therefore, I feel, Sir, this Scheme should be reviewed. Money should be sent directly to a child's mother and she must take the food to the school and feed her ward. This would remove most of the problems.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to take immediate corrective measures to remove all the deficiencies in the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme

Concern over the pathetic condition of protected national monuments in the country

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान लोकहित के एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा देश भर में राष्ट्रीय और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से महत्व के स्मारकों का संरक्षण किया जाता रहा है और हो रहा है। देश भर में लगभग 3,700 ऐसे संरक्षित स्मारक हैं और उनमें से बहुत से स्मारकों की दशा बड़ी ही दीनहीन है। इसी विभाग की हाल ही में एक समिति द्वारा ऑडिट करने पर बड़े ही सनसनीखेज तथ्य सामने आए हैं कि देशभर में लगभग 81 ऐसे संरक्षित राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हैं, जिनका अस्तित्व ही समाप्त हो चुका है और ये सब बड़े भूमाफियाओं के अतिक्रमण और विभाग के अधिकारियों की लापरवाही का नतीजा है। महोदय, इससे भी अचरज की बात यह है कि संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा संसद को अप्रैल 2012 में यह जानकारी दी गई कि सिर्फ 35 स्मारक ही समाप्त हुए हैं, जबकि स्थिति कहीं अलग है। महोदय, दिल्ली के आसपास बहुत से स्मारक ऐसे हैं, जो इस सूची में तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं। वहां विभाग की लापरवाही के चलते बिल्डरों ने उनको तोड़ कर बिल्डिंग बनानी शुरू कर दी है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि वे इसे स्पष्ट करें कि कितने स्मारक ऐसे हैं, जिनका अस्तित्व ही समाप्त हो चुका है और कितने ऐसे हैं, जो अत्यन्त जर्जर अवस्था में हैं और मंत्रालय उनके रखरखाव के लिए क्या ठोस योजना बनाने जा रहा है?

Demand for four laning of Mumbai-Goa Highway in Maharashtra

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, Mumbai-Goa National Highway, the entire 475 km. road except for 20 km. towards Goa, is a narrow two-lane. With

nearly 2,000 casualties in the last six years, this highway has now come to be known as Maharashtra's most killer highway. From 2006 to 2012, there were on an average, 1,300 mishaps on this highway per year.

More than 45,000 vehicles ply on this highway per day – which has got 160 accident-prone spots. Fifty per cent deaths occur on way to hospitals as Trauma Centres are far away.

All this call for urgent action from both Central and State Governments, who should take up four-laning of this highway on top priority basis. As a short-term measure, the Government should identify the risky stretches and put up make-shift diversions to prevent head-on collisions. Police patrolling on such stretches should be intensified and overtaking should be strictly monitored and, if possible, should be prohibited to avoid fatal head-on collisions. In addition, additional Trauma Centres should be provided to administer instant medical aid.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent action on these suggestions to save valuable lives.

Demand to take urgent steps to bring reforms in the education system of the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, the Supreme Court has recently observed that the education system in the country has failed to achieve its objective and needs to be reformed urgently. Failure on the front of education ultimately leads to failure on all fronts. All roads of growth, development and progress emanate from the fields of education.

What sustains society? Of course, moral values. What empowers a society? Of course, knowledge. Knowledge is generated through research. Moral values are disseminated through teaching. Our education system has failed on both the fronts.

The literacy rate has not gone beyond 74 per cent. India still continues to be predominantly a country of illiterates. This is our concern. Where do we stand in the global scenario? Our education system has not instilled the competitive spirit in the minds of our students. It has not inculcated moral values in their minds either.

We should have seriously initiated educational reforms along with economic reforms. Economic reforms and educational reforms should go hand in hand. The entire education system should be overhauled and revolutionized.

[Dr. Janardhan Waghmare]

Our education system tends to be expanded turning thereby its back on excellence and equity. By appointing the National Knowledge Commission, the Government took the first step of reforms. Then it lost its track. Our education system should create passion for knowledge and moral values in the minds of the teachers and students. It should hitch its cart to the stars. Our education system should be innovative. But it is stuck up in traditionalism.

May I urge upon the Government to start the process of reforms of the education system urgently?

**Demand to take concrete steps to ensure security and integrity of
the country in view of recent activities of
neighbouring countries**

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, गत 6 माह के अन्दर भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन के सैनिकों का बार-बार भारत की सीमा के अन्दर प्रवेश करना, अपना टेंट लगाना और हमारे सैनिकों को भारत की सीमा में मार्च करने पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाना आदि, इसी प्रकार श्रीलंका के नौसैनिकों का बार-बार भारतीय मछुआरों को पकड़ना और हर बार भारत सरकार की मध्यस्थता के बाद छोड़ना आदि, ऐसी घटनाओं का होना यह दर्शाता है कि हमारी भारत सरकार से पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों की नीतियों और उन्हें अपने अस्तित्व की जानकारी देने में कहीं न कहीं चूक हो रही है।

मैं भारत सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रमुखों से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन घटनाओं के पीछे उन देशों का मनोगत क्या है, इसे समझें। उसी के आधार पर अपने देश की सुरक्षा, नागरिकों की सुरक्षा तथा भारत की अखंडता के लिए कोई ठोस पहल करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। ये घटनायें भले ही देखने में छोटी लग रही हों, लेकिन भारत के भविष्य के लिए ठीक नहीं हैं। जनता के विश्वास को पाने की दृष्टि से भी कोई ठोस कदम देश की सरकार उठाये, ऐसा मैं आग्रह करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palavai Govardhan Reddy is not present.

**Demand to expedite the completion of Rangiya-Murkongselek Railway project
under the North-East Frontier Railway**

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): The railway service on the Rangiya-Murkongselek, route under the North-East Frontier Railway has been disrupted since couple of years with the plea of gauge conversion, resulting thousands of commuters of the area covering Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Darrang and Udalgiri districts are passing through difficult situation.

The said railway line passing along the Assam-Arunachal Pradesh border plays a vital role in the lives of common men in terms of transportation and communication.

The construction work of the project was declared as a national project in 2006. The N.F. Railway assured that the project would be completed by December, 2012, but proved not to be so.

It will not be out of place to mention that conversion work from metre gauge to broad gauge has been completed to some extent yet platforms, stations and overbridges are yet to be completed. Moreover, poor construction work has been noticed at various places, particularly at the station buildings, which need to be rectified immediately to mitigate the difficulties of the people dependent on this railway service.

Around 75% people of Sonitpur, Lakhimpur and Dhemaji Districts are backward and totally dependent on this railway service.

I therefore urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to speed up the work in order to mitigate the difficulties of the local people without further delay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri is not present.

Demand to expedite the clearance of proposals for widening and modernization of National Highways 24, 58 and 91 in Delhi-Ghaziabad Sector

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की दिल्ली सीमा से लगे तीन प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं- दिल्ली-देहरादून (एन.एच. 58), दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद-लखनऊ (एन.एच. 24) तथा दिल्ली-अलीगढ़-एटा (एन.एच. 91)। इन तीनों राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र में 6 लेन व 8 लेन करने के प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण के पास काफी समय से लंबित हैं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों राजमार्गों पर यातायात का भारी दबाव है। विशेषकर एन.एच. 24 पर यातायात में तो आधे से ज्यादा वाहन गाजियाबाद, नोएडा, गौतमबुद्धनगर व दिल्ली से ही चलते हैं। वहाँ सुबह 8 बजे से 11 बजे तक तथा शाम 5 बजे से रात 9 बजे तक तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम किसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर नहीं बल्कि शहर के किसी बाजार की तंग सड़क से गुजर रहे हैं।

महोदय, एन.एच. 24 को डासना तक 6 लेन करने, उस पर कम-से-कम 10 स्थानों पर अंडरपास बनाने और कुछ जगहों पर स्थानीय ट्रैफिक के लिए स्लिप रोड बनाने का विस्तृत प्रस्ताव काफी समय से अनुमोदन हेतु लंबित है। इसी प्रकार एन.एच. 58 तथा एन.एच. 91 को भी 8 लेन बनाने, मोहन नगर पर फ्लाई ओवर बनाने इत्यादि का काम भी अनुमोदन की

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है, परन्तु केन्द्र से कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं हो पा रही है। उधर यात्री तथा वाहन चालक वर्षों से परेशान हो रहे हैं और जन-धन की भी हानि हो रही है।

मैंने पूर्व में भी इसी विषय को सदन में उठाया था। मैं पुनः उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की ओर से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद सेक्टर से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, संख्या - 58, 91 व 24 के चौड़ीकरण व उन पर अंडर पास, फ्लाई ओवर, स्लिप रोड इत्यादि के जो भी प्रस्ताव वर्षों से लंबित पड़े हैं, उन्हें तत्काल अनुमोदित करते हुए केन्द्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध कराए और मुझे तथा इस सदन को यह बताए कि आखिर इन तीनों राजमार्गों की स्थिति में कब तक सुधार होगा?

**Demand to give special financial package to the State of Kerala
devastated by heavy rains**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Heavy rains have created a very dangerous situation in the State of Kerala. Twenty people have died and several people have been reported to be missing in landslips, triggered by heavy rains in different parts of the State. The authorities were forced to close the runway of Cochin International Airport. Several cities have submerged in the waters of various rivers. Several houses have damaged in a great manner.

Most of the dams, including Mullaperiyar Dam, is in the dangerous zone. The State has faced an unprecedented situation.

So, I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to declare the Kerala calamity as a natural calamity and declare a special package for the State of Kerala.

**Demand for proper enforcement of law and order to check violence taking place
due to demand for separate States in Assam**

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE (Assam): The three communities, Bodos, Dimasas, Karbi and Koch-Rajbongshi, have demanded four different States respectively out of Assam. The State of Assam is a cultural State and the State Government has taken proper care of all communities that are there and promoted cultural harmony.

The Central Government should try to evolve a mechanism to send funds directly to the Autonomous Councils formed under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, instead of routing the same through the State Governments.

Very often, the Councils allege that the State Governments concerned do not release funds on time, which affects the implementation of developmental projects.

I would like to state that further division of Assam will not lead to economic development of the State and will not be beneficial for anybody. The hon. Chief Minister has already made it clear that the people of Assam want to live like a family and he has discarded any further division of the State.

The agitation has to be taken back with proper enforcement of law and order. I would humbly request the Central Government to take proper steps to ensure peace and rule out any division of the State.

Another solution to this can be setting up of a Legislative Council where all these communities can be given proper representation.

**Demand to take necessary steps for use of rubber blended bitumen in
construction of roads in the country**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the conventional roads and highways which are generally constructed with bitumen are always subject to damages, especially, at times of heavy rains. So, it is a general problem that the roads will become non-motorable due to severe damages. Maintaining and repairing broken bitumen roads is a very costly affair for the Government. Many a times, due to lack of funds, majority of the roads continues as damaged ones.

Proper blending of bitumen with natural rubber in a fixed proportion confers good elastic recovery to the blend. Incorporation of 2-4 per cent natural rubber into bitumen thus improves the properties of the later substantially and rubberized bitumen is found to be an excellent binder for rubble and sand. This bitumen is unaffected by changes in atmospheric temperature and improve skid resistance due to increased aggregate retention and elimination of bleeding.

Rubber increases the resistance to flow of bitumen at high temperature and improves the resistance to brittle fracture at low temperature. The above properties increase the service life of rubberised roads in many cases to more than 100 per cent when compared to that of bituminous roads.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

The Indian Road Congress has made specifications for rubberized roads on the use of polymer and rubber-modified bitumen in road construction. Based on commercial trials conducted in India and abroad, additional cost for rubberized roads comes to 15-20 per cent compared to bituminous roads, however, it is possible to get about 100 per cent increased service life for rubberized roads. Also, the studies conducted by the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, reveal that the cost for periodic maintenance of these roads can be reduced by 35 per cent compared to that of the bituminous roads. Better fuel savings are also possible with rubberisation. Thus, the extra expenditure required for rubberisation is more than compensated.

Hence, it is requested that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways should initiate necessary steps to promote rubberisation of roads.

Demand to include the role of Muslim heroes in school curriculum for their contribution in the struggle for Indian independence

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की सुन्दरता यही है कि इसके निर्माण में हमारे सभी धर्मों, भाषाओं तथा प्रान्तों का योगदान रहा है। इसी प्रकार भारत की जंग-ए-आज़ादी का भी इतिहास रहा है, जिसको पढ़ने के बाद पूरी दुनिया हम हिन्दुस्तानियों की मोहब्बत, भाईचारे और राष्ट्रप्रेम को देख कर ईर्ष्या भी करती है और सीखती भी है। मैं भारत की जंग-ए-आज़ादी के कुछ ऐसे चरित्रों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्हें पढ़कर आने वाली नस्लों में राष्ट्रवाद और सदभावना का वृक्ष बलवान होगा।

मैं हुकूमत-ए-हिन्द से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपनी जान न्यौछावर करने वाले मोहम्मद अली जौहर थे, जिनका ऐलान था कि गोलमेज़ कॉन्फ्रेंस से या तो मुल्क आज़ाद कराकर लौटूंगा या फिर वहीं जान दे दूंगा और अंततः उन्होंने वहीं गोलमेज़ पर ही अपनी जान दे दी। उनके भाई मोहम्मद शौकत अली जौहर ने सख्त जेल काटी, उनकी मां बी अम्मा के हाथ की सिली टोपी महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपने सर पर लगाई और आज तक वह गांधी कैप कहलाती है। इसी प्रकार बरकत उल्लाह भोपाली थे, जिन्होंने अंतरिम सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में बर्तानवी सल्तनत को मानने से इन्कार करते हुए हिन्दुस्तानियों को फिरंगियों के खिलाफ जिहाद पर आमादा किया था। इसी प्रकार वह पहला हिन्दुस्तानी, जिसने फिरंगियों के सीने पर पैर रख कर लाल किले की दीवार पर तिरंगा लहराया, वह कौन था? जिस पर अंग्रेज हुकूमत में देश द्रोह का मुदकमा चला और उसका मुकदमा पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और उनके साथी वकील ने न सिर्फ लड़ा, बल्कि उसे बरी भी कराया, उस आज़ादी के मतवाले का नाम था जनरल शाहनवाज़ खान, जो सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के अभिन्न साथी थे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कम से कम इन किरदारों को तो पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल

کر لے۔ پُورے میں سے اسی پر مشتمل چاروں پر مبنی اہم موضوعات میں سے ایک ہے، لیکن یہ پتہ نہیں ہے کہ یہ کبھی نکال دیا گیا ہے۔

میں نے پھر: جنگ-آزادگی کے ان مسلمان کرداروں کو اس میں شامل کرنے کی درخواست کی ہے۔

† [چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): مائے اپ سبھاپتی مہودے، ہمارے دیش کی سندرتا یہی ہے کہ اس کے زمان میں ہمارے سبھی دھرموں، بھاشاؤں اور پرانتوں کا یوگدان رہا ہے۔ اسی پرکار بھارت کی جنگ آزادی کا بھی اتہاس رہا ہے، جس کو پڑھنے کے بعد پوری دنیا ہم ہندوستانیوں کی محبت، بھائی چارے اور راشٹر پریم کو دیکھ کر ایشیا بھی کرتی ہے اور سیکھتی بھی ہے۔ میں بھارت کی جنگ آزادی کے کچھ ایسے چرتروں کا لیکچر کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جنہیں پڑھ کر آنے والی نسلوں میں راشٹرواد اور سدیہاونا کا ورکش بلوان ہوگا۔

میں حکومت ہند سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھارتی سوتنورتا سنگرام میں اپنی جان بچا کر جانے والے 'محمد علی جوہر' تھے، جن کا اعلان تھا کہ "گول میز کانفرنس سے یا تو ملک آزاد کرنا یا پھر وہیں جان دے دوں گا" اور آخر کار انہوں نے وہیں گول میز پر ہی اپنی جان دے دی۔ ان کے بھائی 'محمد شوکت علی جوہر' نے سخت جیل کاٹی، ان کی ماں 'بی-اماں' کے ہاتھ کی سلی ٹوپی مہاتما گاندھی جی نے اپنے سر پر لگائی اور آج تک وہ 'گاندھی کیپ' کہلاتی ہے۔ اسی پرکار برکت اللہ بھوپالی تھے، جنہوں نے انٹرم سرکار کے پردھان منتری کے روپ میں برطانوی سلطنت کے مائے سے انکار کرتے ہوئے ہندوستانیوں کو فرنگیوں کے خلاف جہاد پر آمادہ کیا تھا۔ اسی پرکار وہ پہلا ہندوستانی، جس نے فرنگیوں کے سینے پر پیر رکھ کر لال قلعے کی دیوار پر ترنگا لہرایا، وہ کون تھا؟ جس پر انگریزی حکومت میں دیش-دروہ کا مقدمہ چلا اور اس کا مقدمہ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو اور ان کے ساتھی وکیل نے نہ صرف لڑا، بلکہ اسے بری بھی کرایا، اس آزادی کے متوالے کا نام تھا 'جنرل شاہنواز خان'، جو سبھاش چندر بوش کے ابھن ساتھی تھے۔

مائے اپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے بھارت سرکار کے مانو-

سنسادیہ منترالیہ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کم سے کم ان کرداروں کو تو پاتھنے-کرم میں شامل کر لے۔ پہلے اپ-روکت چرتروں پر ادھارت ادھیانے پاتھنے-کرموں میں شامل تھے، لیکن پتہ نہیں یہ کیوں نکال دئے گئے۔

میں پھر سے جنگ آزادی کے ان مسلم کرداروں کو پاتھنے-کرم میں شامل کرنے

کی پرزور مانگ کرتا ہوں۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya is not present; Shri C.M. Ramesh, not laying on the Table; Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not there.

**Demand to withdraw the decision of closing of regional office of Coal India Ltd.
in Patna**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, कोल इंडिया प्रबंधन बिहार स्थित अपने एकमात्र क्षेत्रीय विक्रय कार्यालय, पटना को बन्द करने का प्रयास कर रहा है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की बात हो रही है, वहीं सीआईएल के क्षेत्रीय विक्रय कार्यालय, पटना को बन्द कर बिहार की प्रगति में बाधा उत्पन्न की जा रही है। इसको बन्द करने के पक्ष में यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि यहां पर कोई कार्य नहीं बचा है, परन्तु हकीकत यह है कि बिहार में बरौनी थर्मल और कांटी थर्मल को कोयला आपूर्ति की मॉनिटरिंग पटना ऑफिस कर रहा है। बाढ़ थर्मल भी इस वर्ष के अंत तक शुरू हो जाएगा। साथ ही, बिहार के कोयला उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरत को भी पटना ऑफिस से ही संचालित किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, ईस्ट-सेन्ट्रल रेलवे का जोनल मुख्यालय भी हाजीपुर में है, जो सिंगरौली, रांची एवं धनबाद के कोयले के रैक परिचालन को नियंत्रित करता है। इसमें पटना ऑफिस की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। एक तरफ यह अति महत्वपूर्ण पटना कार्यालय को बन्द करना चाहता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ कोलकाता में मुख्यालय होने के बावजूद कोल इंडिया एवं अनुषंगी कम्पनियों ने कोलकाता में ही 14 अन्य ऑफिसेज़ खोल रखे हैं, जिनका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। सीआईएल ने दानकुनी, कोलकाता में ही एक अलग कोल कॉम्प्लेक्स खोल रखा है, जिसमें 266 सुपरवाइजर एवं अधिकारी तथा 233 मजदूर केवल कागज़ पर कार्यरत हैं। यहां वर्षों से कार्य और उत्पादन बन्द है। फिर भी इनको बन्द करने की बजाय पटना कार्यालय को बन्द किया जा रहा है। बिहार जैसे अति पिछड़े राज्य के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को बन्द करना राज्य विरोधी, अव्यावहारिक तथा प्रबंधन की मनमानी सोच है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस विषय को संज्ञान में लेकर सीआईएल को आदेश दे कि वह पटना स्थित कार्यालय को बन्द करने का प्रयास न करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala has not laid.

**Demand to address the plight of Buddhist community of Zanskar suffering from
discrimination meted out by the Police and administration**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, recently, Buddhists in Zanskar were subjected to a tyrannical assault. Some anti-social communal elements beat up the Buddhists, entered their houses, ransacked dozens of them and dragged innocent women, children and monks out of their houses in Padum and the adjoining areas in

the last week of July (21st to 25th). Restaurants, hotels and shops were damaged and a huge prayer wheel was irreparably damaged by the violent mob. When the local Buddhist people protested against this sacrilege, police resorted to lathi-charge and fired upon the peaceful demonstrators causing injury to a Buddhist youth who has been evacuated to Kargil instantly.

All this seems to be a well-planned strategy of the anti-social elements to wipe out Buddhists from their soil like the mass exodus of Hindu Pandits and Christians from the Valley in the past.

The Ladakh Buddhist Association has demanded a high-level probe by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which I support.

In the light of the above unfortunate situation, the Central Government must intervene in the matter forthwith before it gets out of control and engulfs the whole of Ladakh region.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up further consideration of the Companies Bill, moved by Shri Sachin Pilot. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at twenty-seven minutes past twelve of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

RE. CONTRADICTING OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON AMBUSH IN POONCH SECTOR (Contd.)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have a request for you; please don't take this as a casual issue. This is a matter concerning the entire country. There is no question of politics in this. I request the hon. Defence Minister to clarify the situation, what compelled the Government to change the stand after the Army's press statement. The second statement says, "This statement supersedes the earlier one." I am told the Defence Ministry is telling outside that there is no difference between the two statements. If there is no difference, then, why should this clarification come from the Ministry, and how does it supersede the earlier one?

[M. Venkaiah Naidu]

The entire country is watching us. Five jawans have been killed; they have sacrificed their lives for no fault of theirs, and the Government wants to be silent! I am not able to understand it. A person like Shri Antony, who is known for his integrity and honesty, should be sincere to the country and then respond to it. Then, keep up the morale of the Army.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, why are you doubting? You yourself are convinced about the integrity and honesty, then, why do you doubt?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Because he is not responding. *...(Interruptions)...* And they have given an escape route to Pakistan. The second statement gives an escape route to Pakistan. That is the problem.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): No, no.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the problem. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the problem, Sir. Please understand our agony. This is not a Congress or BJP issue. It is a national issue. The people should rise above partisan ends, and then should speak in one voice. Unfortunately, it is not so. I have not made the first statement. It is the Defence Ministry which made the first statement. The second statement also is made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House. They are from the field, and the Minister is here in Delhi. There are two contradictory statements. It gives an escaping route to Pakistan. That is where we are worried. Please try to understand this, and please try to do something. I urge upon you that this is not a question of taking up some Bills in the din and all. This is a very serious issue.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): It impinges upon the national security, Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. We want to cooperate in the running of the House, but national security is, indeed, very important.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I hope both the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Defence Minister understand this.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we would like the hon. Defence Minister to explain if any wrong has been done. After all, the first statement is from the fields, from Jammu, who have seen those who came and attacked, from the Armed Forces, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Defence in the morning. I am sure, he needs to explain as to why he did not tell this House

that there was a statement by the Armed Forces in the morning itself in the fields. Let him clarify. *...(Interruptions)...* When the House commenced *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You read the statement. Its subject is, "Pak Border Action Team Attacked Indian Soldiers Close to the Line of Control in Poonch Sector." This is the Defence statement. Subsequently, the Minister changes the total version, and then tries to absolve the Pakistan Army.

Is it something to do with the proposed visit of the Prime Minister to UN and then have talks with the Pakistani counterpart? *...(Interruptions)...* Terror and talks cannot go together. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Both the Houses are in turmoil. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Both the Houses are in turmoil. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): You see, regarding the defence of our country, regarding the protection of integrity of the country, this nation is one, Parliament is one. As far as the Government is concerned, there is no compromise on this question. But, when as Defence Minister I make a statement before the Parliament on such a matter, I have to be very careful, I have to verify all the facts in detail. That is why I made a statement like that. Today the Army Chief is going to that area. Let him come back. If they get some other details, I will come back to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He did not make a statement. The Defence Ministry, the Army has made a statement and the Minister...*...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has made it very clear *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* What I understood let me say it. What I understood is like this. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me to say, please. He said, number one, he made the statement on the information available and the Army Chief is going and he is waiting for the current latest information. He will share it with the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him get it. *...(Interruptions)...* You allow him. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him get it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What about this statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is subsequent to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The present situation is that the Army Chief is going there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you take the Parliament in such a casual manner? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the way you deal with such a situation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, you were also a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give information on the basis of what you get from the bureaucracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... What wrong he did? ...*(Interruptions)*... If he is convinced that there is some mistake, he will correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are you defending the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is capable of defending himself. Why are you coming to his rescue? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair will come to the rescue of the country and the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is impartial. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is why two statements, there is no answer from the Minister to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have no answer from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said what he can. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I ask him to say more?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not arguing with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the highest respect for the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not arguing with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my argument is with the Minister, with the Government and not with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Chair not to please get involved into this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I only ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Defence Minister whether the Government can make two statements on the same day. Has it happened ever? ...*(Interruptions)*... Has it happened ever that the Government makes two statements on the same day on the same incident? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Army speaks in one voice and the Minister speaks in another voice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Why should there be a discussion on what the Minister has said? *...(Interruptions)...* Can I take up the Bill? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have to say only one line. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has just stated that the Army Chief has gone, let him come back with feedback. Therefore, yesterday what he said, he was not sure about it as to what he has said. *...(Interruptions)...* That is very important because if he has to wait for the feedback from the Commander of the Armed Forces, should we take it as what he said was not correct? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, this is a wrong assertion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Therefore, why did he disown the first statement? *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, the question of misleading is very clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. *...(Interruptions)...* Now I have to take up the Companies Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Further discussion on...*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The *...(Interruptions)...* in Parliament is germane, Sir. The Government is even still to say 'sorry'. In today's statement, the hon. Defence Minister has said that the Army Chief has gone and he will check up the facts from him. This, all the more, reinforces our apprehension that *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wait for the Government to come back. *...(Interruptions)...* Wait for the Government to come back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, kindly appreciate this. When the Government made a statement on this crucial issue yesterday, it should have stated that it was not aware of the full facts. But the first statement was controverted. Then, he changed it. Thereafter, today, the hon. Minister is saying that the Army Chief has gone there and he would ascertain full facts from him. Therefore, in the process, a complete *alibi* was given to Pakistan to deny everything. That is our whole concern. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, this is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... No *alibi* has been given to Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever information the hon. Defence Minister had, he has given it to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, he has said that the Chief of Army Staff has gone there and let the Chief of Army Staff update him. And, after that, whatever is there, he will share with the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has made it very clear that there is zero tolerance, as far as violation of the LoC is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): But why has the Defence Secretary ordered an internal inquiry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We all have heard what the Defence Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... We all have heard what the Defence Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But why has the Defence Secretary ordered an internal inquiry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are all of you speaking simultaneously? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: There is zero tolerance, as far as violation of the LoC is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Even now the firing is going on there. ...*(Interruptions)*... अभी भी गोली चल रही है उन पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That being the case, why is the Government trying to...(Interruptions)...Why are they giving them the escaping route? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सीमा का उल्लंघन बरदाश्त नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)... पाकिस्तान की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह सीमा का उल्लंघन कर सके ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: देश की सुरक्षा के साथ यह गम्भीर खिलवाड़ किया गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has made a clarification. ...(Interruptions)... So, instead of debating...(Interruptions)... You wait for that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जिनके राज में पाकिस्तानी संसद में घुस आए, वे देश को भाषण दे रहे हैं पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he has lost all the moral rights to continue in the office. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जो लोग जिन्ना की मजार पर माथा टेक आए, वे भाषण दे रहे हैं पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You wait for his reaction. ...(Interruptions)... He has said that he will share the...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there are two statements...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come back. ...(Interruptions)... He has already assured the House that he will come back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. He has demoralized the Armed Forces. ...(Interruptions)... He has demoralized the Armed Forces. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't pass a judgement so quickly. ...(Interruptions)... Don't pass a judgement so quickly. ...(Interruptions)... He will come back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is not the question of passing a judgement. Why has he...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The Chief of Army Staff will update him and...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why is the Government shying away from ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't do this in a hurry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: बैठ जाइए आराम से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Opposition has raised that point and in the morning itself it was explained. Venkaiahji again raised it when I was in the Chair. The Defence Minister has heard you patiently and assured in very clear terms that he will come back to the House after he gets final information from the Army Chief. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't we wait? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What about the information that was wrong? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't we wait? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't pass a judgement whether it was wrong or right. Why don't we wait? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's why the Defence Secretary has ordered an internal inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say whether it was wrong or right, unless you get the final information? ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot say whether it was wrong or right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even I cannot say whether it was wrong or right. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Just two lines, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have the highest regard for you. But kindly appreciate one thing. The issue concerns important aspect of national security and the sacrifice of five brave soldiers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I am in full agreement.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The nation is deeply distressed and also angry. The hon. Minister had said something yesterday that contradicts his earlier statement to the Armed Forces. Today, when we seek explanation, he could have stood by the same ground or he could have clarified it or he could have disowned it. But what he said was that the Army Chief had gone, let him come back and then he would ascertain. Therefore, it raises a serious doubt that he is not

sure of the facts of his statement, which he made in the House yesterday. That is misleading the House. *...(Interruptions)...* That is very important. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He must have made the Statement on the basis of information he had got then. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, he has to *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): How can he *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can I ask Shri Kishore Chandra Deo to make a statement? *...(Interruptions)...* You will lay it on the Table. *...(Interruptions)...*

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Introduction of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): An estimated 100 million forest dwellers depend on the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) for food, shelter, medicines, cash income etc. Primary collectors of MFP cannot directly sell their goods to end users or consumers due to geographical limitations and influence of intermediaries. Most of the MFP rich States are affected by left-wing extremism making it easier for unscrupulous traders to operate freely in the market and the State is many a time unable to play effective role. Hon'ble Prime Minister announced in his Independence Day Speech (15th August, 2012) that a scheme would be launched to ensure that people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes get fair and remunerative prices of forest produce they collect.

Pursuant to this announcement, a scheme has been designed as one of the social safety measures for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers, who are primarily members of the Scheduled Tribe. It seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. and get them a share of revenue from the sale proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo]

The scheme has been worked out in consultation with the State Governments and Planning Commission and through inter-ministerial consultation for fair return to the Minor Forest Produce gatherers. A Pricing Cell constituted in the TRIFED would propose and the Ministry will finally approve and announce State-wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that State.

The scheme will initially be implemented in States having Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. Any MFP, out of the list of 12 approved items namely, (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee (seed), (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan (Harita/Harad), (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj, will be qualified for coverage under the scheme provided it is not nationalized by the State Government.

Financial support to the State agencies will be extended on 75:25 sharing by the Central and participating State Governments for upfront payment for procuring MFP for the initial two years and to meet the losses to the State agencies.

The model envisaged in the scheme advocates quoting all sale prices of MFP through web and web-enabled services. This will help the MFP gatherers in making an informed decision on whether to sell MFP in open market or to the State agencies. Whenever the market price of MFP falls below MSP, the designated agencies would be alerted to reach out to the gatherers to procure the MFP. To ascertain market's price, services of market correspondents would be availed by the designated agencies, particularly for major market's trading in MFP.

The scheme supports primary value addition as well as provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses etc. Emphasis on scientific harvesting along with interventions stated in the proposed scheme can sustain the process while ensuring higher returns to the collectors. This package of interventions can help organizing the unstructured MFP markets. Appropriate training will be provided by the TRIFED to the stakeholders regarding resource regeneration, improved practices for extraction and value addition of MFP.

This is an epoch making developmental initiative of the Government of India which would provide the much needed safety net and support to the millions of tribals and other traditional forest dwellers of this country whose very lifeline

hinges upon dependence on non-timber forest produce. In line with the enactment of the Forest Rights Act - a watershed legislation - seeking to undo the historic injustice to tribals and ensure their rightful claims, this is a further concrete step of the Government in empowering tribals and other traditional forest dwellers.

.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is nothing in this. ...(Interruptions).. You don't want to discuss the Companies Bill. ...(Interruptions)... You don't want the Companies Bill. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 3.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Companies Bill, 2012 – (Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up further consideration of the Companies Bill, 2012. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मंत्री जी का जवाब आना था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, क्या भारत की सिक्योरिटी से बड़ा कोई सवाल है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, मंत्री जी का जवाब आना था। ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, ये राजनीतिक रोटियां सेंक रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये जो जिन्ना की मज़ार पर मत्था टेक रहे हैं, वे राजनीतिक रोटियां सेंक रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये जो जिन्ना के बारूद पर किताब लिखते हैं, वे राजनीतिक रोटियां सेंक रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad is not there. Then, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I rise to support the Companies Bill that has finally *...(Interruptions)...* reached this House through the Lok Sabha after a waiting period of much more than a decade. *...(Interruptions)...* And, I would like to begin by congratulating our young Minister of Corporate Affairs for having at last *...(Interruptions)...* achieved what, at least, four of his predecessors attempted to do and did not succeed in doing, namely, to consolidate the various amendments that had been made to the Companies Act of 1956 *...(Interruptions)...* and to give further consideration to the issues raised therein so as to bring forward a few further amendments. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, it is somewhat ironic that the Companies Act was first made by the Legislature of the time exactly 100 years ago, and today after India has achieved Independence, after we have been a Republic for over 60 years, this is the condition of the House in which we are required to discuss the Bill that is before us. *...(Interruptions)...* Back in 1956, when the previous Companies Act was brought to be amended *...(Interruptions)...* to bring in a new Companies Act, 1956, we were able to get that historic step of shifting from a colonial Companies Bill to a post-colonial Companies Bill in an atmosphere of complete tranquility, complete peace, democracy, debate and discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

It is tragic that at this moment, as I speak, we have these people screaming and shouting in total violation of the rules of this House in order to establish themselves as super patriots. *...(Interruptions)...* The way in which they are destroying our democracy *...(Interruptions)...* is hardly a proof of their super patriotism. *...(Interruptions)...* They are just indulging in the politics of the street instead of maintaining the dignity of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* And, therefore, it is a tragedy that such an important piece of legislation should be discussed in this House in these circumstances. *...(Interruptions)...* I hope nevertheless that you will not close the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Let them go on screaming and shouting. *...(Interruptions)...* We, on our side of the House, will do our duty of making the comments that are necessary to be made on this Bill before we move to passing it. *...(Interruptions)...* The fact of the matter, Sir, is that the Bill was first presented in Parliament in 2008, *i.e.*, some six years ago. *...(Interruptions)...* It has had to twice go to the Standing Committee concerned because, in between, the previous House was dissolved and we had fresh elections. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 8th August, 2013.