

Vol. 232
No. 8



Wednesday
16 July, 2014
25 Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Re. Implementation of old pattern of exams by UPSC (page 1)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-36)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 37-50)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 51-294)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 295-299)

Messages from the Lok Sabha—

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2014 — *Laid on the Table*
(page 299)

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2014 — *Laid on the Table*
(page 299)

Motion for election to the Coffee Board—*Adopted* (page 300)

Re. List of Business and Demand for discussion on current conflict in West
Asia (pages 300-322)

The Budget (Railways), 2014 (page 323)

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Web-site : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 16th July, 2014/25th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF OLD PATTERN OF EXAMS BY UPSC

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 121. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, हमारा एक नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)... यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने वर्ष 2011 में "सी सैट" परीक्षा प्रणाली शुरू की थी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो छात्र हिंदी व रीजनल लैंग्वेज से एपियर होते हैं, वे इस परीक्षा में पास नहीं हो पाते हैं। महोदय, वर्ष 2013 की परीक्षा में कुल 1122 छात्र कामयाब हुए हैं, उनमें हिंदी माध्यम के केवल 26 मात्र हैं और अन्य रीजनल लैंग्वेज के भी 20-25 छात्र हैं। इसमें पास होने वाले 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा छात्र अंग्रेजी जानने वाले हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, स्थिति यह होने वाली है कि आईएएस, आईपीएस व आईएफएस के एक्जाम में हिंदी व रीजनल लैंग्वेज के छात्र पास हो ही नहीं सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We will ...(Interruptions)... We will ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस सिस्टम को खत्म कर पहले वाली परीक्षा प्रणाली लागू करें। महोदय, आज हजारों छात्र इस मांग को लेकर अनशन पर बैठे हैं। महोदय, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की इस परीक्षा को अभी रोका जाए और इसमें पूरा बदलाव किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी गयी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का कोई भी लड़का अब आईएएस, आईपीएस, आईएफएस बन नहीं सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, we will request the Government to clarify the matter. आपने अपनी बात कह दी। Question 121, please.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : आप निर्देश दे दें, माननीय नेता सदन में बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Government will clarify the matter. Question 121, please.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

प्रमुख खनिजों की रॉयल्टी दरों में संशोधन

*121. **डा. चंदन मित्रा** : क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रत्येक तीन वर्षों के पश्चात् प्रमुख खनिजों की रॉयल्टी दरों में संशोधन किए जाने का उपबंध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले को छोड़कर, अन्य प्रमुख खनिजों की रॉयल्टी दरों में कई वर्षों से संशोधन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने सभी खनिजों की रॉयल्टी दरों में यथाशीघ्र संशोधन करने हेतु क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

खान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) (एमएमडीआर) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(3) के परंतुक में उल्लेख है कि केंद्र सरकार, किन्हीं तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान रॉयल्टी की दरों में एक से अधिक बार वृद्धि नहीं कर सकती है ।

रॉयल्टी की दरों में पिछला संशोधन 13.08.2009 को किया गया था । एमएमडीआर अधिनियम 1957 में, प्रत्येक तीन वर्षों में रॉयल्टी की दरों में संशोधन करने हेतु केंद्र सरकार के लिए अधिदेश नहीं है, जिससे कि प्रत्येक तीन वर्षों में नई दरें लागू की जा सकें ।

(ग) केंद्र सरकार ने खान मंत्रालय में, खनिजों (गौण खनिज, कोयला, लिग्नाइट तथा भूगर्तभरण के लिए रेत के अलावा) की रॉयल्टी तथा अनिवार्य किराए की दरों में संशोधन करने संबंधी मांग का अध्ययन करने तथा सिफारिशें करने के लिए समय-समय पर अध्ययन समूहों का गठन किया है । सरकार को अध्ययन दल की नवीनतम रिपोर्ट 28.06.2013 को प्राप्त हुई ।

Revision of royalty rates of major minerals

†*121. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for revision of royalty rates of major minerals after an interval of every three years in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

(b) if so, the reasons for not revising the royalty rates of other major minerals for years except coal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revise the royalty rates of all minerals at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Proviso to Section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 stipulates that the Central Government shall not enhance the rates of royalty more than once during any period of three years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The last revision of the rates of royalty was effected on 13.8.2009. The MMDR Act, 1957, does not mandate the Central Government to revise the rates of royalty every three years, so that new rates come into force every three years.

(c) The Central Government in the Ministry of Mines has constituted Study Groups from time to time to study the demands made for revising the rates of royalty on minerals (other than minor minerals, Coal, Lignite and Sand for stowing) and dead rent and to make recommendations. The most recent Study Group Report was received by the Government on 28.6.2013.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the fact is that the royalty rates of minerals were last revised on 13th August, 2009 and they were due for upward revision by 12th August, 2012. The information that we have at the moment is that the Mines Ministry has recently floated a Draft Cabinet Note on Increasing Royalty of Minerals for inter-Ministerial discussion. Sir, this is a long procedure and can take a lot of time. Since the royalty is one of the major sources of revenue for the States, especially the mineral-producing States, I would like to know, Sir, through you, that since two years have passed beyond the due date of the increase of rates of royalty – they had to be increased by 2012, but still they have not been increased – can the Minister kindly let us know by when the revised royalty rates will be promulgated and will they be with retrospective effect from August, 2012 or the revised rates will come into effect only from the date of proclamation of the new rates?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने खनिजों की रॉयल्टी के बारे में सवाल उठाया है। निश्चित रूप से भारत सरकार खनिजों की रॉयल्टी के बारे में चिंतित है और प्रयासरत भी है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के आम बजट के उद्बोधन में भी उन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है। यह सच है कि वर्ष 2009 में रॉयल्टी बढ़ाने का निर्णय हुआ और उसे घोषित किया गया। फिर तीन वर्ष बाद उसकी समीक्षा की जा सकती थी, लेकिन वह किन्हीं कारणों से नहीं हुई। महोदय, अगर हम देखें तो उसमें यह भी है कि प्रति तीन वर्ष में यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि दरें बढ़ायी जाएं। महोदय, खनिजों पर जो रॉयल्टी मिलती है, इससे राज्य की आय बढ़ती है और भारत सरकार राज्य की आय के संरक्षण के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है, राज्य के विकास के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है। इसलिए हम निश्चित रूप से इस दिशा में प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इस दिशा में जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है, वह जल्दी मूर्त रूप लेगी और उसका निर्णय सामने आएगा।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Minister has said that it may not be necessary to increase the rates every three years. That may be correct. It may be because of the conditions that prevail that every three years rates need not be increased.

Sir, through you, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is the Government proposing to set up some kind of administrative machinery, a kind of permanent machinery like a Regulatory Authority, which is going to transparently decide whether

royalties should be raised every three years or not rather than taking arbitrary decisions entirely at the Cabinet level? Is it proposing to put in place a mechanism where this can be discussed every three years ?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, इस विषय को लेकर समय-समय पर अध्ययन समूह बनाए गए हैं, जिन्होंने अध्ययन भी किया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट्स भी दी हैं। सरकार ने रिपोर्ट्स उन रिपोर्ट्स को संज्ञान में लिया है और उनके आधार पर निर्णय किए हैं। इस दृष्टि से कोई और मैकेनिज्म बनाए जाएं, अभी यह विचार में नहीं है।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given us a long generalised statement. Everyone here is aware that Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh are the three States which are the poorest States having the richest mineral resources. And they will continue to be the poorest. The basic reason behind this is the non-revision of reasonable royalty rates. In the first decade of this century, nearly lakhs of crores of rupees were lost on iron ore royalty and the gain was not of the Government of India but of the mining lessees. That is the biggest loss to these three States. These three States could have come out of the poverty trap. Over four decades, the revision of royalty has sometimes been delayed by ten years and sometimes by five years. Currently, it is now delayed by five years. And royalty rates have not been revised as yet. Now there is a talk of increasing the particular time period. Will the Minister please state whether instead of this kind of revision, they would link it with the value of finished product like it is done in the case of Bauxite with the London Metal Exchange rates of aluminium? If it is done in case of iron ore with steel, manganese with steel and whatever is the best use, then there is no need for these three poorest States having the richest mineral resources to wait for your munificence. Will you kindly consider this ?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने रॉयल्टी की दरें बढ़ाने और इसको किसी पद्धति से जोड़ने की बात कही है। अभी सामान्यतया जो प्रक्रिया है, उसके अनुसार इंडियन माइन्स ब्यूरो इसके लिए प्रयत्न करता है और हम सब लोगों ने भी इस दृष्टि से गंभीर विचार किया है। जो यथा-मूल्य है, उसके प्रतिशत के आधार पर इसका मूल्य निर्धारित होता है। इस संबंध में अभी कोई और प्रक्रिया नहीं है, लेकिन इंडियन माइन्स ब्यूरो सभी राज्यों के संपर्क में रहता है। जो खनन होता है, उसकी दिन-प्रतिदिन की जानकारी इंडियन माइन्स ब्यूरो को रहती है और वह पूरे माह का विवरण प्रकाशित भी करता है। जो खनन की प्रक्रिया में अन्य खर्चे होते हैं, उससे संबंधित जानकारी भी वह रखता है। तो खर्चे और खनिज, दोनों का जो बाजार मूल्य बनता है, उसको जोड़ कर एक मूल्य प्रकट होता है। उसके बाद बाजार में ही उसका मूल्य तय होता है।

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Sir, royalty is one of the main source of revenue of the State of Odisha. This has not been revised by the Union Government since 2012. Daily loss of the State Government is five crore rupees. It was revised in 2009 and it was due in 2012. The Union Government is not paying it from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is being paid by the lessees. Lessees are making huge profits,

sometime supernormal profits, above 50 per cent profit. But how will this be compensated? The Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, said that the Government is serious and considering it. Now, the Mining Minister says that the Government is also considering whether they will adopt some other process or they will go for revision in three years or earlier than this. By this, it will be delayed. May I know specifically from the Minister whether the Government of India is going to revise the royalty before considering the other methods – it is already due – and whether they are going to ask the lessees or not to compensate and pay the arrears because the study group has already made a recommendation? It was 10 per cent of the *ad valorem*. It shall now become 15 per cent. They have recommended it. Odisha is a poor State as per every economic requirement. If they deny this and allow the Odisha Government to lose Rs. 5 crore every day, it will be very discriminatory to Odisha and injustice will be done to Odisha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister reply.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है, तो मैं सरकार की तरफ से उनको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की मंशा ओडिशा के प्रति बिल्कुल भी पक्षपात करने की नहीं है। जहां तक रॉयल्टी बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, उसमें भी मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हम कोई नया मैकेनिज्म बना रहे हैं या हम बढ़ाने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं। मैंने पहले ही इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि राज्यों की आय बढ़े और राज्य तेजी से विकसित हों, इसके लिए भारत सरकार पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है और इस प्रतिबद्धता को अपने बजट भाषण में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने दोहराया है और इस प्रतिबद्धता को जाहिर किया है।

सभापति जी, ओडिशा राज्य निश्चित रूप से गरीब है, छत्तीसगढ़ भी गरीब है, झारखंड भी गरीब है। तो इन राज्यों में विकास हो, इनकी आय बढ़े और उसके लिए रॉयल्टी बढ़ाना, इसे सरकार आवश्यक समझती है और इसलिए इस प्रतिबद्धता को हम लोगों ने जाहिर भी किया है और निश्चित रूप से जो पद्धति है, उस पद्धति के अंतर्गत ही इस प्रक्रिया को हम पूरा करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. ...(Interruptions)... No clarifications on supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Sadho. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Das. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि देश की महत्वपूर्ण नदियों में जो रेत का उत्खनन होता है और ठेका पद्धति से राज्य सरकारें, जिनको उत्खनन के लिए रकबा एलॉट करती हैं, उस रकबे के अतिरिक्त जो उत्खनन होता है, क्या सरकार उसके प्रति जागरूक है ? क्या उन अवैध उत्खनन करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है या जो रॉयल्टी की बुक होती है, वह एक ही बुक, अवैध उत्खनन करने

वाले बार-बार चलाते हैं, तो क्या इस दिशा में सरकार कोई कायर्वाही कर रही है ? साथ ही किनारे पर जो महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक जगहें हैं और जो विलेजेज हैं, जिनमें इसके अवैध उत्खनन से नुकसान हो रहा है, इसके ऊपर सरकार क्या ध्यान दे रही है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहती हूँ ।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने बालू के संबंध में प्रश्न किया है । बालू का जो मामला है, वह राज्य सरकार का विषय है । इसमें जो बात पूछी गई है, वह केंद्र सरकार से संबंधित पूछी गई है । इल्लीगल माइनिंग रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारें समय-समय पर कायर्वाही करती होंगी, उनकी जानकारी मुझे नहीं है ।

इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों हेतु प्रशिक्षण में आरक्षण दिया जाना

*122. **श्री रामदास अठावले :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए राष्ट्रपति के निदेशों के अनुसार, इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड और देश की अन्य तेल कंपनियों के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों के लिए देश और विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण में आरक्षण दिए जाने के संबंध में कोई नियम/दिशा निर्देश विद्यमान हैं; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत तथा विदेशों में संचालित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और इनमें नामित किए गए सामान्य अभ्यर्थियों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों की वर्ष-वार एवं श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी रही है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी, हां । सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए दिशा-निर्देश अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह बताते हैं कि संस्थानिक प्रशिक्षण और सेमिनारों/विचार गोष्ठी/सम्मेलनों आदि में भाग लेने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों को और अधिक अवसर दिए जाने चाहिए ।

(ख) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के तहत तेल पीएसयूज द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत के भीतर और विदेशों में आयोजित किए गए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की वर्षवार और श्रेणीवार संख्या तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए नामांकित किए गए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति उम्मीदवारों तथा सामान्य उम्मीदवारों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण-1 में दी गई है।

विवरण-I									
तेल पीएसयू का नाम	वर्ष	प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की संख्या	विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रशिक्षण पर भेजे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या						
			भारत में			विदेश में			
			योग	एससी/एसटी	सामान्य	योग	एससी/एसटी	सामान्य	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लि.	2011-12	2521	19798	5076	14722	120	19	101	
	2012-13	2694	19573	5062	14511	81	11	70	
	2013-14	1496	20554	5061	15493	79	15	64	
हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लि.	2011-12	530	3324	891	2433	139	28	111	
	2012-13	469	3853	999	2854	55	13	42	
	2013-14	559	3946	1025	2921	23	03	20	
भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लि.	2011-12	776	6479	1519	4960	17	01	16	
	2012-13	924	8855	2101	6754	21	02	19	
	2013-14	652	6709	1669	5040	40	02	38	
ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कार्पोरेशन	2011-12	270	7669	1316	6353	300	53	247	
	2012-13	299	7449	1397	6052	305	52	253	
	2013-14	304	6920	1301	5619	367	62	305	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	2011-12	543	4733	1209	3524	52	11	41
	2012-13	601	5618	1584	4034	171	34	137
	2013-14	473	4863	1170	3693	131	16	115
चेन्नै पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लि.	2011-12	367	3241	903	2338	03	01	02
	2012-13	250	2056	532	1524	01	01	0
	2013-14	310	3284	881	2403	01	0	01
नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड	2011-12	96	819	241	578	01	0	01
	2012-13	86	622	190	432	01	0	01
	2013-14	86	788	226	562	01	0	01
ओएनजीसी विदेश लिमिटेड	2011-12	27	38	11	27	03	0	03
	2012-13	55	154	22	132	06	02	04
	2013-14	31	160	36	124	06	02	04
बॉम्बर लॉरी लिमिटेड	2011-12	45	56	03	53	0	0	0
	2012-13	77	109	15	94	0	0	0
	2013-14	15	111	14	97	0	0	0

ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड	2011-12	420	946	107	839	128	21	107
	2012-13	373	654	175	479	175	32	143
	2013-14	328	2189	621	1568	120	20	100
इंजीनियरिंग इंडिया लिमिटेड	2011-12	188	4462	780	3682	10	0	10
	2012-13	157	3594	712	2882	13	0	13
	2013-14	274	6585	1384	5201	14	0	14
बीको लॉरी लिमिटेड	2011-12	04	04	02	02	0	0	0
	2012-13	03	04	01	03	0	0	0
	2013-14	01	01	01	0	0	0	0
मंगलौर रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लि.	2011-12	1295	888	114	774	10	01	09
	2012-13	1439	981	146	835	0	0	0
	2013-14	1477	1025	178	847	02	0	02

Reservation in training for SC/ST officials of IOC

†*122. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any rules/guidelines regarding reservation in training within the country and in foreign countries for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officials of Indian Oil Corporation Limited as well as other Indian Oil Companies according to the directions of the President issued by the Central Government; and

(b) the year-wise and category-wise number of training programmes conducted within India in foreign countries and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in comparison to general candidates nominated for training programmes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The guidelines issued by the Government *inter alia* provide that SC/ST officers should be given more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences, etc.

(b) Year-wise and category-wise number of training programmes conducted within India and in foreign countries and the number of SC/ST candidates and General candidates nominated for training programmes during the last three years by Oil PSUs under MoP&NG is given at Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Name of PSU	Year	No. of training programmes	No. of persons deputed for training during last three years						
			In India			Abroad			
			Category			Category			
			Total	SC/ST	General	Total	SC/ST	General	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2011-12	2521	19798	5076	14722	120	19	101	
	2012-13	2694	19573	5062	14511	81	11	70	
	2013-14	1496	20554	5061	15493	79	15	64	
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2011-12	530	3324	891	2433	139	28	111	
	2012-13	469	3853	999	2854	55	13	42	
	2013-14	559	3946	1025	2921	23	03	20	
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2011-12	776	6479	1519	4960	17	01	16	
	2012-13	924	8855	2101	6754	21	02	19	
	2013-14	652	6709	1669	5040	40	02	38	
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2011-12	270	7669	1316	6353	300	53	247	
	2012-13	299	7449	1397	6052	305	52	253	
	2013-14	304	6920	1301	5619	367	62	305	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GAIL (India) Limited	2011-12	543	4733	1209	3524	52	11	41
	2012-13	601	5618	1584	4034	171	34	137
	2013-14	473	4863	1170	3693	131	16	115
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	2011-12	367	3241	903	2338	03	01	02
	2012-13	250	2056	532	1524	01	01	0
	2013-14	310	3284	881	2403	01	0	01
Numaligarh Refinery Limited	2011-12	96	819	241	578	01	0	01
	2012-13	86	622	190	432	01	0	01
	2013-14	86	788	226	562	01	0	01
ONGC Videsh Limited	2011-12	27	38	11	27	03	0	03
	2012-13	55	154	22	132	06	02	04
	2013-14	31	160	36	124	06	02	04
Balmer Lawrie Limited	2011-12	45	56	03	53	0	0	0
	2012-13	77	109	15	94	0	0	0
	2013-14	15	111	14	97	0	0	0

Oil India Limited	2011-12	420	946	107	839	128	21	107
	2012-13	373	654	175	479	175	32	143
	2013-14	328	2189	621	1568	120	20	100
Engineering India Limited	2011-12	188	4462	780	3682	10	0	10
	2012-13	157	3594	712	2882	13	0	13
	2013-14	274	6585	1384	5201	14	0	14
Biecco Lawrie Limited	2011-12	04	04	02	02	0	0	0
	2012-13	03	04	01	03	0	0	0
	2013-14	01	01	01	0	0	0	0
Manglore Refinery and Petrochemical Limited	2011-12	1295	888	114	774	10	01	09
	2012-13	1439	981	146	835	0	0	0
	2013-14	1477	1025	178	847	02	0	02

श्री रामदास अठावले : सभापति महोदय, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन और जो ऑयल कंपनियां हैं, इन ऑयल कंपनियों के अधिकारियों को भारत में और विदेशों में भेजा जाता है, तो क्या उसमें आरक्षण है, यह सवाल मैंने पूछा था। राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश के मुताबिक विदेश में जो अधिकारी ट्रेनिंग या ड्यूटी के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, उनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा 2011-12, 2012-13 और 2013-14 में जो अधिकारी भेजे गए, उनमें 2011-12 में 16 सामान्य अधिकारी हैं, जबकि एससी/एसटी का एक ही अधिकारी है। इसी तरह से 2012-13 में 19 सामान्य अधिकारी और एससी/एसटी के केवल दो अधिकारी हैं और 2013-14 में 38 सामान्य अधिकारी और केवल दो अधिकारी एससी/एसटी के हैं। महोदय, परसेंटेज के मुताबिक 25 परसेंट एससी/एसटी के अधिकारियों को भेजा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन उनको उस अनुपात से कम संख्या में क्यों भेजा गया? आपकी सरकार उस समय नहीं थी, उनकी सरकार थी, इसलिए मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आपने प्रश्न पूछ लिया?

श्री रामदास अठावले : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग के लिए जो अधिकारी भेजे गए, उनमें एससी/एसटी के कम अधिकारी क्यों भेजे गए?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है, वह वाजिब है। हमारी दो कटेगरीज के प्रशिक्षण के लिए, देश के अंदर और विदेश में जो अधिकारी भेजे जाते हैं, उसमें विशेषकर एक-दो कम्पनियों की जो उपलब्धि है, जो परफॉर्मेंस है, उसको थोड़ा और सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य और सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि इसको सुधारा जाएगा और आने वाले दिनों में जो राष्ट्रीय मांग है, जो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का आदेश है, उसी हिसाब से उसको पूरा किया जाएगा।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सभापति महोदय, इंजीनियरिंग इंडिया लिमिटेड कम्पनी में भी 2011-12, 2012-13 और 2013-14 में क्रमशः 10, 13 और 14 सामान्य अधिकारी भेजे गए, जिनमें से एक भी अधिकारी एससी/एसटी का नहीं था। उन्हें प्रशिक्षण के लिए क्यों नहीं भेजा गया, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ। दूसरा, आपके विवरण में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग कितने हैं और आदिवासी कितने हैं, इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गयी है। कृपया वह जानकारी हमें उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि उसमें कुछ कम्पनियों की विसंगति है, जिसे हम स्वीकार करते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी जानना चाहा है कि उसमें एससी/एसटी के कितने लोग हैं, वह जानकारी मेरे पास उपलब्ध है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को उसके बारे में बता दूंगा।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a training programme for SC/ST officials of IOC either in India or in foreign countries. There is a reservation in training for SC/ST and OBC officers. In 1993 the Mandal Commission was implemented. There is 27 per cent reservation. There is a Parliamentary Committee on OBCs. But we never mention about OBCs. I do not know whether the Government is serious about reservation for OBCs. There is 27 per cent reservation, but even 8 per cent of it is not implemented. Today, the Minister in his reply has not mentioned about OBCs. He has

totally neglected them. They are either taking general candidates or SC/ST. May I know from the Minister whether he is implementing 27 per cent reservation for OBCs in the Government service and training programmes? The NDA Government is totally neglecting the OBCs. As a Member of the Parliamentary Committee on OBCs, I am asking ...

श्री सभापति : आप देखिए, क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : क्वेश्चन यही है, सर ।

श्री सभापति : आप क्वेश्चन देख लीजिए । जो क्वेश्चन है, वह एससी/एसटी से संबंधित है ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : एससी/एसटी के लिए ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम के संबंध में क्वेश्चन है, साथ ही साथ ओबीसी को भी भेजना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्वेश्चन देखिए प्लीज़ ।

श्री सभापति : आप क्वेश्चन पढ़िए ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : एससी, एसटी को देते हैं, ओबीसी को नहीं देते । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : उसके लिए आप अलग सवाल उठाइए ।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: I am asking about OBCs. More than 50 per cent of the population is OBCs. He has mentioned about general candidates, SCs and STs. Why has he not included OBC candidates? That is my point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate question.

श्री रामदास अठावले : मेरा प्रश्न एससी/एसटी के संबंध में है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : मैंने उनसे कहा है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... हनुमंत राव जी, आप अलग सवाल उठाइए ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : यह अलग कैसे है? ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम का मतलब एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी नहीं है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : नहीं । आप उसका जवाब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : यह तो टू मच है ।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, मेरा प्रश्न एससी/एसटी के संबंध में है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, आपसे बात नहीं हो रही है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : यह तो टू मच है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : महोदय, मैं हनुमंत राव जी की व्यग्रता को समझता हूँ । आपने सही कहा, यह प्रश्न एससी/एसटी से संबंधित था । मेरे पास वह जानकारी है, अगर हनुमंत राव जी बीड़ा उठाकर उसके संबंध में प्रश्न पूछते तो बाकायदा मैं उनको उसका उत्तर देता । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : हनुमंत राव जी, आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : यह सारी जानकारी मैं उनको दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rao, please sit down.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Why have you mentioned other categories? You have given a general answer. Why have you neglected OBC? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न श्री वी. हनुमंत राव ने माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछे हैं, मेरा प्रश्न भी उसी पर आधारित है। हम लोगों ने ओबीसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान ऑयल कारपोरेशन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन और ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कारपोरेशन के साथ बैठक की थी। ये जो संस्थान हैं, इनके साथ हम लोगों ने बैठक की थी और उस बैठक में यह बात आई कि मंडल कमीशन के अनुसार जो ओबीसी का रिजर्वेशन है, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह तो देख लीजिए कि सवाल किस पर है? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, यह आरक्षण की बात है। ...(व्यवधान).... जब आरक्षण की बात उठी है। ...(व्यवधान).... कहा गया कि विदेश में भेजा गया मंडल कमीशन के अनुसार। ...(व्यवधान).... आप ज़रा इसको देख लीजिए। मैं आपसे आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में आप लोगों की जो सरकार है, उसमें ओबीसी को और मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को कोई क्षति न हो। जो वितरण होता है, गैस की एजेंसी का वितरण, पेट्रोल पम्प का वितरण, आप इसमें भी आरक्षण दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह सवाल नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Why has he given a general statement? एससी/एसटी की तरह ओबीसी को भी आरक्षण दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... This is too much. The OBCs have been totally neglected.

श्री सभापति : प्लीज सिट डाउन। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, यही मेरा भी प्रश्न है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न का उत्तर है। मैं अपने दोनों मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ओबीसीज के बारे में, कम से कम इस सरकार ने गरीबों के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता पहले दिन से जताई है, पिछड़ों के प्रति जताई है, ...(व्यवधान).... यह परफॉरमेंस उन्हीं की है। ...(व्यवधान).... बाकी हम आपको आश्वस्त करते हैं कि माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार में, इस देश में पिछड़ों, आदिवासियों, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और गरीबों को पहले प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य : सभापति महोदय, त्रिपुरा में भी ओएनजीसी की एक यूनिट है। आप जानते हैं कि त्रिपुरा में 31 परसेंट एसटी हैं और 17 परसेंट एससी हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वहां के कितने कैंडिडेट्स को ट्रेनिंग दी गई है और कितने कैंडिडेट्स अभी बाकी हैं तथा भविष्य में उनके लिए कुछ होगा या नहीं ?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, यह जो प्रश्न था, यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर था। अभी मेरे पास प्रादेशिक स्तर के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से पूरी जानकारी से अवगत करा दूंगा।

Amendment of constitution by NSFs as per NSDC

*123. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the National Sports Federations (NSFs) have amended their constitution in accordance with the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDC) 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Sir, out of the 54 National Sports Federation (NSFs) recognised by the Government, 47 NSFs have amended their constitution as per provisions of the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDC), 2011 relating to age and tenure of office bearers. The list of such NSFs is given in the Statement – I (See below). 7 NSFs namely, Basketball Federation of India, Gymnastics Federations of India, Indian Golf Union, Jump Rope Federation of India, Roller Skating Federation of India, Shooting Ball Federation of India and Wrestling Federation of India have not fully incorporated the provisions of the NSDC due to reasons like non holding of their Annual General Meeting on time. These NSFs have given in writing that they will amend their constitution in accordance with the NSDC. Government has given time up to October, 2014 to these 7 NSFs to amend their constitutions.

Statement-I

*List of recognised National Sports Federations which
have submitted amended constitution*

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation/Discipline
1.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India
2.	Atya Patya Federation of India

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation/Discipline
3.	Badminton Association of India
4.	Ball Badminton Federation of India
5.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India
6.	Billiards and Snookers Federation of India
7.	Indian Body Builders Federation
8.	All India Carrom Federation
9.	Cycle Polo Federation of India
10.	All India Chess Federation
11.	Cycling Federation of India
12.	Equestrian Federation of India
13.	Fencing Association of India
14.	All India Football Federation
15.	Handball Federation of India
16.	Judo Federation of India
17.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India
18.	Kayaking and Canoeing Association of India
19.	Kho-Kho Federation of India
20.	Net Ball Federation of India
21.	Indian Powerlifting Federation
22.	National Rifle Association of India
23.	Roll Ball Federation of India
24.	Rowing Federation of India
25.	School Games Federation of India
26.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India
27.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India
28.	Softball Association of India
29.	Special Olympics Bharat
30.	Squash Racket Federation of India
31.	Swimming Federation of India

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation/Discipline
32.	Table Tennis Federation of India
33.	Taekwondo Federation of India
34.	Tenni Koit Federation of India
35.	All India Tennis Association
36.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India
37.	Ten Pin Bowling Federation of India
38.	Tug-of-War Federation of India
39.	Volleyball Federation of India
40.	Weightlifting Federation of India
41.	Winter Games Federation of India
42.	Wushu Association of India
43.	Yachting Association of India
44.	Paralympic Committee of India
45.	Karate Association of India
46.	Hockey India
47.	Bridge Federation of India

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is sad that we could not play in the Football World Cup. Will the new initiative of changing the sports code help our teams to participate in the future international games?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Government strongly believes that sports should be made a way of life in India. It is essential for us to realize that sports is not an optional activity, rather it is a necessity for healthy life and healthy nation. Our Government and our hon. Prime Minister are committed towards the development of sports in our country. Hon. Finance Minister has already earmarked additional resources for the development of sports in the first Budget.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, क्या मंत्री जी कोई जवाब पढ़कर दे सकते हैं?

श्री सभापति : देखिए, नरेश जी । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री कभी पढ़कर जवाब नहीं दे सकता, यह परम्परा है और नियमावली में भी है।

श्री सभापति : देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, कभी-कभी नरमी से भी काम लीजिए। Please continue.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Our Government is committed towards good governance/practices in the management of sports. Our Government policies are based on the basic universal principle of good governance of Olympic and Sports Movement and do not contradict and interfere with the autonomy of national sports bodies in discharging their functions and duties in accordance with the International Olympic Committee Charter. Sir, the Sports Bodies will ensure transparency and good governance. This will help all sports including football.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Sir, what are the steps being taken to put India in the Medal Winning Nations' list in the forthcoming Olympics?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, as you know, our hon. Prime Minister is laying special emphasis on the development of sports. The forthcoming Olympic Games is going to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. So we are preparing ourselves to give assistance to our sportspersons, trainers and coaches in the best possible way. We have to provide them with better training facilities, food supplements and other things possible so as to achieve the goal because our target is to bring more and more medals to the country from the Olympic Games. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, how many jobs the Prime Minister will undertake!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजय : सभापति महोदय, भारत में खेलों की यह स्थिति हो गई है कि हम फुटबाल के क्षेत्र में 158 से भी नीचे के रैंक पर पहुंच गए हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जो भारतीय खेल हैं, वे और पिछड़ गए हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि विशेष रूप से फुटबाल के क्षेत्र में उत्तर पूर्वांचल के बच्चे बड़ी तेजस्विता से आगे आते हैं। उत्तर पूर्वांचल, बंगाल, गोवा और मेरे प्रदेश उत्तराखंड में क्या कोई विशेष योजनाएं लागू हो सकती हैं? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के सपनों को साकार करने के लिए क्या हम मिशन 2016 लेकर, इन क्षेत्रों के नौजवान लड़कों को छोटी आयु से ही स्पोर्ट्स के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ओलम्पिक या अगले विश्व कप की तैयारी का कोई लक्ष्य रखना चाहेंगे ?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are preparing Football Academies in different parts of the country. Our main target is to promote football in the nation and we have to give best possible facilities to youngsters so that they can play under a good environment and they can prepare for the greater event.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, would the hon. Minister kindly recognize that the only National Sports Policy that we have is the one that was laid down by the previous NDA Government and which has totally failed to attain any of the objectives

which he, now claims for himself. Therefore, in view of that, I would like to know whether they would formulate a new comprehensive Sports Policy, and in this regard, look at his files and pick up the Draft Comprehensive Sports Policy that had been prepared as long ago as 2008.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a supplementary regarding National Sports Federations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, my supplementary is regarding a comprehensive Sports Policy and not about Sports Federations.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member, being a learned politician of the country, that I would solicit his suggestions and co-operation in the near future in this regard.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, there are so many talented youth in our country, in the slum and coastal areas, who are not being identified. Sir, they are so well trained, and if they are trained, they could be patronaged on a par with those who are in the international fora. Sir, they are not identified and patronaged. Will the Government focus their attention on that side and identify and patronage those young, poor, talented youth to bring them up in sports?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, as you know, our Government is making new schemes to search the talent which is existing in the remotest parts of the country in the name of National Sports Talent Search Scheme. We are going to implement this Scheme throughout the country to find out the talented youth living in different parts of our countryside.

राजस्थान में पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से संरक्षित स्थान

*124. श्री अशक अली टाक : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 2013-14 में राजस्थान राज्य में 'पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से संरक्षित स्थान' के रूप में घोषित स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) ऐसे नवीन संरक्षित स्थानों/स्मारकों के विकास हेतु स्वीकृत की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में किसी भी स्मारक/स्थल को केंद्रीय संरक्षित घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा स्मारकों/स्थलों का संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण कार्य, स्मारक/स्थल के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित होने पर ही किया जाता है। चूँकि, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में किसी भी स्मारक को संरक्षित घोषित नहीं किया गया है, अतः उनके संरक्षण/परिरक्षण के लिए राशि संस्वीकृत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Archaeologically protected sites in Rajasthan

†*124. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of archaeologically protected sites declared in the State of Rajasthan in 2013-14; and

(b) the details of funds sanctioned for the development of such new protected sites/monuments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No monument/site has been declared centrally protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Rajasthan during the year 2013-14.

(b) Conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments/sites are taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India on declaration of monument/site as of national importance. Since no monument has been declared protected by Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Rajasthan during 2013-14, as such the question of sanctioning of amount for their conservation/preservation does not arise.

श्री सभापति : क्या आपको प्रश्न पूछना है?

श्री अशक अली टाक : नहीं।

श्री सभापति : क्या आपको कोई सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछना है?

श्री अशक अली टाक : नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the next supplementary question.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to your kind attention that the question is about archaeologically protected sites. The question posed was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

archaeologically protected sites in the State of Rajasthan and Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will see that the answer is not direct. The answer is completely evasive. The answer is "No monument/site has been declared centrally protected..." The question is about nationally protected archaeologically protected sites. There is no answer to the question posed and according to the information this answer is misleading because according to the website of the Ministry, in 1985 when Jaipur circle was created by the Archaeological Survey of India, there were 152 sites which were declared as nationally protected monuments. And the answer says that there is no nationally protected monument in Rajasthan. After the new circle was created in 1985, nine more sites were added and in all there are 161 nationally protected monuments in Rajasthan. And the hon. Minister says that there is no protected monument in Rajasthan. As against this, I also want to bring to your kind attention and also ask the Minister that there are three ticketed monuments in Rajasthan, they are ticketed by the Archaeological Survey of India. These are Ranthambore Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort and Deeg Palace. And the hon. Minister says that there is no protected site in Rajasthan.

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, जो प्रश्न खड़ा किया है, वह यह है कि 2013-14 में कितने आर्कियोलॉजिकल प्रोटेक्टिड एरियाज़ डिक्लेयर किए हैं, It is only for one year i.e. 2013-14. इस संदर्भ में मेरा यह उत्तर है कि 2013-14 में एक भी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक है, अतः मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि altogether राजस्थान में, 162 टोटल मॉन्यूमेन्ट्स डिक्लेयर किए हैं।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, Rajasthan has some of the most attractive and wonderful monuments. Is the Minister aware that UNESCO is looking at the hill forts of Rajasthan to be added to the World Heritage Committee? Is the Minister aware of that? Are we fully cooperating because this can only be done when the State Government, the Government of India and UNESCO agree on it? So I am pressing it as an Indian Member in UNESCO. I would just like the hon. Minister to know about this and to also inform us whether he is aware of this development.

श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक : माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, कई ऐसे वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, जिनमें चार मॉन्यूमेंट्स राजस्थान में डिक्लेयर हुए हैं। स्टेट प्रोटेक्टेड वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज तीन हैं। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर सात मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसके बारे में इंफॉर्मेशन लेकर मैं उन्हें भेज दूँगा।

डा. संजय सिंह : माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान में बहुत दिनों से पुरातत्व विभाग, प्रदेश सरकार और व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी लोगों ने वहां पर बहुत पुराने महलों, तमाम किलों और महत्वपूर्ण मॉन्यूमेंट्स को बचाने और संरक्षित करने का बड़ा प्रयास किया है। इसी वजह से राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजस्थान स्वदेशी एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण का एक केंद्र बना है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और आश्वासन चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हजारों साल, सैकड़ों साल के ऐसे बहुत से मॉन्यूमेंट्स,

किले, हवेलियाँ और आर्किटेक्चर्स हैं, जिन्हें संरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह इसके बारे में कोई योजना बनाएगी और इस सदन को आश्वस्त करेगी कि भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सैकड़ों, हजारों साल के ऐसे किले, पैलेसेज एवं मॉन्यूमेंट्स संरक्षित होंगे और उन्हें प्रोटेक्ट किया जाएगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Rajasthan.

श्री श्रीपद यशो नायक : माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, जो प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टीज़ हैं, जब तक उनके बारे में नोटिफिकेशन नहीं निकलेगा और उन्हें सरकार या आर्कियोलॉजिकल सर्वे के पास नहीं भेजा जाएगा, तब तक हम उन्हें नोटिफाई नहीं कर पाएँगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वहाँ जो ऐसे साइट्स हैं, उनकी सूची कृपया हमारे पास भेज दें। हम उन्हें एग्जामिन करके आगे की कार्रवाई करेंगे।

तटीय सुरक्षा को बढ़ाये जाने हेतु उठाए गए कदम

*125. **श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 26 नवम्बर, 2008 को मुम्बई में हुए हमले के बाद तटीय सुरक्षा बढ़ाने को लेकर क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तट पर 24 घंटे निगरानी और गश्त के लिए व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार के पास उपलब्ध ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी, हां। 26 नवम्बर, 2008 की मुम्बई की घटना के पश्चात देश के समुचे तटीय सुरक्षा परिदृश्य की भारत सरकार द्वारा बहुस्तरीय एवं अंतरमंत्रालयी समीक्षा की गई है और इस संबंध में नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार अनेक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय/पहलें की गई हैं:

- तटीय सुरक्षा योजना का उस समय चल रहे चरण-I का कार्यान्वयन 31.03.2011 को पूरा हो गया है।
- तटीय सुरक्षा योजना के सुभेद्यता/कमी का विश्लेषण किया गया है और 1580 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के साथ तटीय सुरक्षा योजना के चरण-II का कार्यान्वयन सरकार द्वारा 01.04.2011 से अनुमोदित किया गया है।
- भारतीय नौसेना को समग्र समुद्रीय सुरक्षा के संबंध में उत्तरदायी प्राधिकरण के रूप में अभिहित किया गया है।
- भारतीय तटरक्षक को देश की तट रेखा पर 0 से 200 नॉटिकल मील की समग्र सुरक्षा हेतु उत्तरदायी नोडल प्राधिकरण बनाया गया है।

- महानिदेशक तटरक्षक को तटीय कमान के कमांडर के रूप में अभिहित किया गया है और उन्हें तटीय सुरक्षा से संबंधित सभी मामलों में राज्य और केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के बीच समग्र समन्वय हेतु उत्तरदायी बनाया गया है।
- भारतीय नौसेना ने विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच आसूचना के आदान-प्रदान करने और समुद्र में कार्रवाई योग्य आसूचना पर कार्रवाई करने हेतु मुम्बई, विशाखापट्टनम, कोच्चि और पोर्ट ब्लेयर में 4 संयुक्त अभियान केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं।
- भारतीय तट रक्षक ने कारवार, रत्नागिरी, वडिनार, मिनीकोय, हटबे, एन्ड्रोथ, कराकड़ल, गोपालपुर और निजापट्टनम में 9 अतिरिक्त स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं।
- भारतीय तटरक्षक द्वारा मुख्य भूमि और द्वीपसमूहों में 46 स्थानों पर स्थायी (स्टेटिक) राडार लगाए गए हैं।
- तटीय सुरक्षा में शामिल केंद्र और राज्य एजेंसियों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए अन्य स्टैकहोल्डरों के साथ मिलकर भारतीय तटरक्षक द्वारा संयुक्त तटीय सुरक्षा अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं।
- तटीय जनसंख्या के लिए राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्ट्रार (एनपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- मछुआरों सहित तटीय गांवों के सभी लोगों को बहु-प्रयोजनीय राष्ट्रीय पहचान पत्र (एमएनआईसी) जारी किए जा रहे हैं।
- सभी प्रकार के मत्स्ययन जलयानों का पंजीकरण किया जा रहा है।
- सभी प्रकार के जलयानों में नौवहन से संबंधित उपस्कर और संचार उपकरण स्थापित करने/उनका प्रावधान करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- मंत्रीमंडल सचिव की अध्यक्षता में गठित 'नेशनल कमेटी फॉर स्ट्रेथनिंग मेरीटाइम एण्ड कोस्टल सिक्योरिटी अंगेस्ट थ्रेट फ्राम सी' (एनसीएसएमसीएस) तटीय सुरक्षा संबंधित मुद्दों की मॉनीटरिंग कर रही है।
- तटीय सुरक्षा से संबंधित मुद्दों की समीक्षा के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने तटीय सुरक्षा संबंधी संचालन (स्टीयरिंग) कमेटी गठित की गई है।
- एनसीएसएमसीएस एवं संचालन (स्टीयरिंग) कमेटी की बैठकों में लिए गए विभिन्न निर्णयों पर कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में गहन रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) से (घ) भारतीय तटरक्षक द्वारा पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तटों पर चौबीसों घंटे निगरानी और गश्त सहित समुद्र मार्ग से होने वाले खतरों के प्रति बेहतर सुरक्षा तंत्र के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए गए हैं, जिनका विवरण निम्नानुसार है :

- समुद्र में प्रतिदिन 19-22 जहाजों की निरंतर तैनाती की जा रही है।
- जनवरी, 2009 से जून, 2014 के बीच 100 तटीय सुरक्षा अभ्यास और 117 तटीय सुरक्षा अभियान आयोजित किए गए हैं।

- समुद्री हवाई निगरानी के लिए औसतन 7-8 हवाई जहाज प्रतिदिन तैनात किए जा रहे हैं ।
- 46 राडार शृंखला, स्वचालित पहचान प्रणाली (एआईएस), ऑप्टिकल सेंसर स्टेशन को शामिल करते हुए तटीय निगरानी नेटवर्क स्थापित किया गया है ।
- सभी तटीय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए तटीय सुरक्षा संबंधी मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) प्रख्यापित की गई हैं। इन मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं का प्रत्येक तटीय राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए आयोजित होने वाले अर्धवार्षिक सुरक्षा अभियान के दौरान वैधीकरण किया जाता है।
- सूचना प्रवाह हेतु तटीय पुलिस थाने तट रक्षक स्टेशनों के साथ मिलकर 'हब एण्ड स्पोक' अवधारणा के तहत काम करते हैं ।

Steps taken to enhance coastal security

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

(a) the steps taken to enhance the coastal security after the attack in Mumbai on 26 November, 2008;

(b) whether the arrangements have been made for 24 hour monitoring and patrolling of the eastern and western coasts;

(c) if so, the details available with the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Subsequent to the Mumbai incident of 26 November, 2008, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level inter-ministerial review by the Government of India and several important decisions/initiatives have been taken as per the details given below:

- Implementation of the then ongoing Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme was completed on 31.03.2011.
- Vulnerability/gap-analysis of Coastal Security was carried out and the Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme with an outlay of Rs.1580 crore was approved by the Government for implementation with effect from 01.04.2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The Indian Navy has been designated as the Authority responsible for overall Maritime Security.
- Indian Coast Guard has been made the nodal authority responsible for overall security of the coastline in the country from 0 to 200 nautical miles.
- Director General, Coast Guard has been designated as Commander of Coastal Command and made responsible for overall coordination between the State and the Central Agencies in all the matters relating to coastal security.
- The Indian Navy has established four Joint Operation Centres at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair for sharing intelligence among various agencies and acting on actionable intelligence at sea.
- The Indian Coast Guard has established nine additional stations at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Vadar, Minicoy, Huthbay, Androth, Karaikal, Gopalpur and Nizampatnam.
- Static Radars on 46 locations have been installed by the Indian Coast Guard along mainland and islands.
- Joint coastal security exercises are being conducted by the Indian Coast Guard in coordination with the other stake-holders to create synergy between the Central and the State agencies involved in the coastal security.
- Preparation of National Population Register (NPR) for coastal population has been initiated.
- Issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to all the population in the coastal villages including fishermen has been initiated.
- Registration of all types of fishing vessels has been initiated.
- Fitment/provision of navigational and communication equipments on all type of vessels has been initiated.
- “National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea” (NCSMCS) constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary is monitoring the coastal security related issues.
- Steering Committee for Review of Coastal Security has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the coastal security related issues.
- The various decisions taken in the NCSMCS and Steering Committee meetings are being closely followed up for implementation.

(b) to (d) Significant measures have been undertaken by the Indian Coast Guard for 24-hour monitoring and patrolling of the Eastern and Western Coasts as well as for enhanced security mechanism against sea-borne threats, details of which are as under:

- Sustained deployment of 19-22 ships per day at sea has been made;
- 100 Coastal Security Exercises and 117 Coastal Security Operations have been conducted since January, 2009 to June, 2014;
- On an average 7-8 aircrafts are deployed daily for maritime aerial surveillance;
- Coastal Surveillance Network comprising of a chain of 46 radars, Automatic Identification System (AIS), Optical Sensor Stations has been established;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Coastal Security to all coastal States/Union Territories have been promulgated. These SOPs are validated during Coastal Security Exercises conducted bi-annually for each coastal State/Union Territory;
- Coastal Police Stations function under 'Hub and Spoke' concept with Coast Guard Stations for information flow.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने बड़ा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन किया था, लेकिन जवाब इतना वेग आया कि ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसा बीजेपी का घोषणापत्र था, वैसा हमें जवाब दे दिया गया। मैंने बड़ा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your supplementary question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अभी 7 जून, 2014 को माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर तटीय एरिया में गए थे। उन्होंने वहाँ बयान दिया कि तटीय निगरानी नेटवर्क की स्थापना का क्रियान्वयन अन्तिम चरणों में है और सरकार की प्राथमिकता पर है। मैंने यही पूछा था कि 2008 के हमले के बाद हमारे देश के जितने तटीय इलाके हैं, क्या वहाँ पर हमने इतनी सुरक्षा कर ली है कि भविष्य में कोई आतंकवादी अटैक न कर सके या कोई फॉरेन कंट्री देश पर अटैक न कर सके? जैसे पोर्ट ब्लेयर, कोच्चि, विशाखापत्तनम, मुम्बई, कोलकाता, अंडमान निकोबार आदि इलाके हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे स्पेसिफिक जवाब चाहता हूँ। मेरा आपसे यह प्रश्न है कि क्या सदन के माध्यम से आप देश को आश्वस्त करेंगे कि भविष्य में कोई भी आतंकवादी समुद्र के रास्ते भारत में नहीं घुस सकेगा और कोई विदेशी हमला नहीं होगा? आपकी पनडुब्बी डूबती जा रही है। रशियन टेक्नोलॉजी है, जो पूरी तरह से खत्म हो गई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप स्पेसिफिकली बताइए कि आपने इन सब चीजों को रोकने के लिए उन तटों पर क्या-क्या व्यवस्था की है या क्या करने जा रहे हैं, जिनसे भविष्य में हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला न हो सके?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि मैं अभी किसी कोस्टल एरिया में नहीं गया हूँ। हाँ, लेकिन मैं भविष्य में निश्चित रूप से वहाँ जाऊँगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैंने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के बारे में कहा था।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : अच्छा ।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : क्या आप गुजरात नहीं गए थे?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : लेकिन मैं कोस्टल एरिया में नहीं गया था ।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने यह जानना चाहा है कि 26.11.2008 के बाद कोस्टल सिक्योरिटी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के द्वारा क्या-क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इसकी जानकारी देना चाहूँगा कि 26.11.2008 के पहले कोस्ट गार्ड के तीन रीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स थे, लेकिन अब कोस्ट गार्ड की स्ट्रेथेनिंग के बाद हमारे पाँच रीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, जिनमें दो नए रीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स इस्टैब्लिश किए गए हैं - एक गाँधी नगर में और दूसरा कोलकाता में। पहले केवल 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स थे, लेकिन 26/11 के बाद अब 14 डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं। इसमें पोर्ट ब्लेयर, पुदुच्चेरी और कवरत्ती में स्थापित किए गए 3 नये डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स भी शामिल हैं। पहले 22 कोस्ट गार्ड स्टेशंस थे, अब 42 कोस्ट गार्ड स्टेशंस हैं, इसमें 20 नये स्टेशंस एस्टैब्लिश किए गए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, पहले कोस्टल सिक्योरिटी के लिए 8 एअर एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स थे, अब 12 एअर एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स निश्चित कर दिए गए हैं। पहले हमारे पास केवल 61 शिप्स थे, अब उनकी संख्या बढ़ा कर 95 कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा लगभग 100 ऐसे शिप्स भी हैं, जो वेरियस स्टेजिज़ पर कंस्ट्रक्शन के प्रॉसेस से गुजर रहे हैं। इसमें गवर्नमेंट के शिपिंग यार्ड्स भी हैं, साथ ही साथ प्राइवेट शिपिंग यार्ड्स भी हैं। इन दोनों को मिला कर लगभग 100 शिप्स तैयार करने का काम इस समय चल रहा है।

जहाँ पहले हमारे पास 46 एअरक्राफ्ट थे, अब उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर लगभग 64 हो गई है। यदि हमारे माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक जानना चाहते हैं, तो इनके डिप्लॉयमेंट के बारे में भी उन्हें बता दिया जाएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप स्वयं संतुष्ट हैं कि अब हमारे कोस्टल एरियाज़ पर कोई अटैक नहीं होगा? आप हमें बस इतना ही बता दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन को इतना जरूर आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कोस्टल सिक्योरिटी को इंशोर करने के लिए जो भी मैक्सिमम एफर्ट हो सकता है, वह हमारी सरकार कर रही है और आगे भी करती रहेगी।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा सप्लिमेंट्री।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरी जगह माननीय राम गोपाल जी प्रश्न पूछेंगे।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, यह आपका प्रश्न है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, कैग ने 2013 में जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें गुजरात, जो आपका ड्रीम प्रोजेक्ट है, जो आपका फ्यूचर है, उस गुजरात के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि गुजरात में तटीय सुरक्षा का जो प्रबन्ध है, वह पूरी तरह फेल्योर है। मेरे पास कैग की पूरी रिपोर्ट है। कैग ने 2013 में यह रिपोर्ट दी है। गुजरात तो आपका ड्रीम प्रोजेक्ट है या आपका मॉडल है। चूंकि सब लोग बोलते हैं कि हम अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी के सपनों के हिसाब से काम कर रहे हैं, तो कैग की

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गुजरात की तटीय सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो कमियां बताई गई हैं, क्या उन कमियों को आपने स्टडी किया है ? स्टडी करने के बाद क्या पूरे देश में आपने उन कमियों को दूर करने का प्रबन्ध किया?

मैं आपसे स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं। एक बार फिर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं, इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को आप यह बताएं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की नौ-सेना या हिन्दुस्तान की तीनों सेनाएं आपस में मिल कर इतनी सक्षम हैं कि भविष्य में तटीय माध्यम से कोई आतंकवादी या कोई भी अन्य देश हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला नहीं कर सकेगा? इस प्रश्न का मंत्री जी स्पष्ट जवाब दें।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो जानना चाहा है, शायद कैग की कोई रिपोर्ट थी, मैं ईमानदारी से बताना चाहता हूं कि कैग की उस रिपोर्ट को मैंने नहीं पढ़ा है। गुजरात स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की परफॉर्मेंस को जो अब तक हमने देखा है, उस आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि यदि कैग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ भी प्वाइंट आउट किया होगा, अगर उसमें कहीं पर कोई लैकुना है, कहीं पर किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी है, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी तरफ से उसे दूर करने की भरपूर कोशिश की होगी।

महोदय, जहां तक कोस्टल सिक्योरिटी का प्रश्न है, यह बहुत ही सेंसिटिव इश्यू है। जब हम गवर्नमेंट में नहीं आए थे, उस समय पहले भी इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पार्टी के द्वारा इसके ऊपर एक प्रॉपर स्टडी करवाई गई थी।

इसीलिए हमारे इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में और साथ ही साथ प्रेजिडेंशियल स्पीच में भी हमने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि कोस्टल सिक्योरिटी को इंश्योर करने के लिए हम एक नेशनल मैरिटाइम एथॉरिटी भी सेटअप करेंगे।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। चूंकि यह प्रश्न मुम्बई हमले से सम्बन्धित है, मुम्बई हमला बहुत ही घातक था। दोबारा इस तरह का हमला न हो, इस तरह का हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए। उस हमले के पीछे कौन लोग थे, हम उसमें जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। हाफिज सईद को लेकर इन दिनों एक प्रकरण चल रहा है, उसमें भी हम नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मान्यवर, फिर से इसमें एक नयी बात आई है, जो मुम्बई हमले के मुताल्लिक है। भाजपा के एक वरिष्ठ नेता, सुधींद्र कुलकर्णी जी ने लिखा है कि वे भी इस मामले में ट्रैक 2 डिप्लोमेसी करने पाकिस्तान गये थे और उस समय वे भी वहां मौजूद थे। तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने सुरक्षा के सारे प्रबंध किए हैं ताकि मुम्बई जैसा हमला दोबारा न हो। यह बीच में क्या hobnobbing हो रही है या आपस में क्या मिलीभगत चल रही है, यह ज़रा मुझे बताइए?

श्री सभापति: यह आपका सवाल है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं यह सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ, ताकि मुम्बई जैसा हमला दोबारा रिपीट न हो, जबकि आपको पता है कि पिछली बार भी मुम्बई हमले के सारे आतंकवादी गुजरात होकर आए थे।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, सवाल यही है कि ये जवाब दें कि ट्रैक 2 डिप्लोमेसी हाफिज सईद के साथ चल रही है या नहीं चल रही है।...(व्यवधान)... सुधींद्र कुलकर्णी का नया स्टेटमेंट आया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : माननीय सदस्य श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी ने पूछा, उसे मैं प्रश्न क्या कहूँ, जो कुछ भी वे कहना चाहते थे, उन्होंने इस प्रश्न में कहने की कोशिश की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कहने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन, मैं अपनी सरकार के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार कभी भी hobnobbing नहीं करती है। इश्यूज के बारे में हमारा विज्ञान परफेक्टली क्लियर है, पूरी तरह से। यदि हमको इश्यूज के सम्बन्ध में, प्रॉब्लम्स के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हो जाती है, तो उसको रिजॉल्व करने के लिए जो मैक्सिमम एफर्ट हो सकता है, वह हमारी सरकार करती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Balagopal.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुलकर्णी जी वाला जवाब नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे भाजपा के वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बाद में पूछ लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go ahead. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the coastal security situation is very alarming. coastal security means, I think, protection not only from the terrorist groups but also the protection of Indian workers who are working in the sea. Sir, recently, there were cases of collision of foreign vessels and national vessels with fishermen, and it is a continuous process. The Italian issue was also discussed. Sir, this situation is there because of lack of enough security personnel and coastal guards in the sea. There is lack of vessels, ships and small boats for the security personnel. That is why the Coastal Security Force cannot work. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would look into the matter and take necessary steps to increase the number of personnel and surveillance in the coastal area to protect the Indian fishermen working in the sea.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक कोस्टल सिक्युरिटी इन्श्योर करने का प्रश्न है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग 7,516 किलोमीटर की हमारी कोस्ट लाइन है। इसके अंतर्गत हमारे लगभग 9 स्टेट्स आते हैं और 4 यूनियन टेरिटरीज आती हैं। जहाँ तक ज़ोन का प्रश्न है, सिक्युरिटी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका डिवीजन किया गया है। एक तो टेरिटोरियल ज़ोन होता है, जिसकी दूरी लगभग ज़ीरो नॉटिकल माइल से लेकर लगभग 12 नॉटिकल माइल्स तक होती है। इसे हम टेरिटोरियल ज़ोन मानते हैं। इसके बाद 12 से लेकर 24 नॉटिकल माइल्स तक को हम कांटीन्युअस ज़ोन मानते हैं। 24 से लेकर 200 तक जो होते हैं, वे एक्सक्लूसिव इकोनॉमिक ज़ोन्स होते हैं और जो 200 से लेकर आगे के होते हैं, उनको हाई ज़ोन मानते हैं। इस प्रकार का डिवीजन किया गया है।

हम लोगों ने इंटेलिजेंस सिस्टम को भी स्ट्रेंथेन करने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। जैसे, हम लोगों ने कोस्टल स्टेटिक राडार की व्यवस्था की है, 4 ज्वायंट ऑपरेशन सेंटर्स स्टेब्लिश किए हैं, जहाँ पर नेवी, कोस्ट गार्ड और साथ ही साथ स्टेट की जो मेरिन पुलिस होती है, ये सब पूरी तरह से तैनात हैं और कस्टम आदि से भी रिलेटेड जो हमारी एजेंसीज हैं, वे एजेंसीज भी वहाँ पर काम कर रही हैं। वहाँ पर म्यूचुअल कोऑर्डिनेशन की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। पूरे इंटेलिजेंस सिस्टम को कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिए हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा एक नेशनल कमांड कंट्रोल और साथ ही साथ एक कम्युनिकेशन सेंटर पर भी इस समय बहुत ही तेजी के साथ कार्य किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ पर इंडियन नेवी, कोस्टगार्ड, शिपिंग और मेरीन पुलिस के जो इंटेलिजेंस सिस्टम्स हैं, उनको कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिए और सुरक्षा को बेहतर कराने के लिए हम समय-समय पर वहाँ पर इसकी स्टडी भी करते रहते हैं कि कहाँ पर कोई कमी रह गई है तथा उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए अभी हमें और कौन कौन से स्टेप्स उठाने चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए मैं यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि जमीनी स्तर पर मजबूती के लिए हमने boots on the ground क्या किया है। हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने कोस्टल सिक्युरिटी स्कीम फेज़ वन का काम, तब हमारी सरकार नहीं थी, लेकिन सरकार तो सरकार होती है, पूरा कर दिया है। जिसमें approximately more than 600 crores रुपया खर्च हुआ है। फेज़-II का काम चल रहा है। 2016 तक हम इस काम को निश्चित रूप से पूरा कर लेंगे और हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री जिसमें कि इंडियन नेवी है और साथ ही कोस्ट गार्ड है, इन दोनों को कैसे मजबूत बनाया जा सकता है, इनका एम्पॉवरमेंट कैसे हो सकता है, उस संबंध में भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है। साथ ही साथ पैट्रोलिंग को बढ़ाने के संबंध में भी हमने विचार किया है। केवल पैट्रोलिंग करने से कोस्टल सिक्युरिटी एन्शोर नहीं होगी, इसलिए सभापति महोदय, उस कोस्ट लाइन के किनारे रहने वाले हमारे फिशरमैन के जो गांव हैं, उन गांवों में भी प्रॉपर आइडेंटिफिकेशन करके उनको आइडेंटिटी कार्ड देना और साथ ही साथ जो वहां के स्थानीय लोग हैं, उनका भी पार्टिसिपेशन कैसे हो, क्योंकि उनको भी हम एक स्टेकहोल्डर मानते हैं, तो इन सारी चीजों पर हम प्रभावी कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार ने कोस्टल सिक्युरिटी स्कीम के अंतर्गत फेज़-I मंजूर किया, फिर फेज़-II मंजूर किया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फेज़-I और फेज़-II में कितनी राशि उन्होंने गुजरात सरकार को दी और उसमें से कितना खर्च हुआ?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: श्रीमन्, राशि भी मैं इसमें बता सकता हूँ। गुजरात के साथ-साथ सभी राज्यों के ऊपर हमारी नजर रहती है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा यह प्रश्न इसलिए है, क्योंकि मुम्बई के जो हमलावर थे, वे पाकिस्तान से गुजरात के रास्ते से आए थे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, eligible amount as per the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II के संबंध में मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात को 1104 लाख रुपए प्रोवाइड किए गए हैं, महाराष्ट्र को 648 लाख, गोवा को 384.80 लाख, कर्णाटक स्टेट ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति महोदय, अगर और स्टेट्स के बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, तो वह भी मैं बतला देता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question was only about Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving you the information. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैंने गुजरात के बारे में बता दिया कि गुजरात को इसके लिए केवल 11 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question was simple to how much money was allocated to the State of Gujarat in Phase-I and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, he has not answered it. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has not answered it. ...**(Interruptions)**... My question is very specific. ...**(Interruptions)**... May I repeat, Sir?

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया है कि फेज-1 में कितना गुजरात को ऐलोकेशन हुआ, कितना खर्च हुआ और फेज-11 में कितना ऐलोकेशन हुआ, कितना खर्च हुआ? महाराष्ट्र और गोवा का मेरा प्रश्न है ही नहीं।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: श्रीमन्, फेज-1 में कितना खर्च हुआ, हर स्टेट के अलग-अलग आंकड़े गुजरात सहित, फेज-11 के लिए कितना ऐलोकेशन हुआ है गुजरात सहित सभी राज्यों के लिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में जो भी जानकारी हमारे माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, उनको यह जानकारी मैं उपलब्ध करा दूंगा, व्यक्तिगत बातचीत करके भी उपलब्ध करा सकता हूँ, साथ ही साथ लिख कर भी उपलब्ध करा सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Answer will be given to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, मंत्री लोग तैयारी से नहीं आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Abating pollution from Daman Ganga River

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

(a) the details of further action taken as on date by Daman and Diu Union Territory Administration in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat to submit a joint comprehensive proposal to the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the National Conservation of River Plan to abate pollution from Daman Ganga river;

(b) Whether the Union Territory Administration approached the State Government of Gujarat in this connection during last six months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

The Union Territory Administration of Daman & Diu received Guidelines from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi to prepare a comprehensive plan

for the abatement of pollution in the Daman Ganga River under the National River Conservation Plan and steps have been initiated by the Union Territory Administration to prepare and submit the same to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. In this regard, the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has been requested to prepare a comprehensive plan for the abatement of pollution in the Daman Ganga River under the National River Conservation Plan.

The Pollution Control Committee, Union Territory Administration of Daman & Diu has requested the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar *vide* Letter dated 26.6.2014 for preparation of a joint comprehensive plan for the abatement of pollution in the Daman Ganga River under the National River Conservation Plan.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, दमन गंगा नदी बारहमासी नदी है और गुजरात और दमन, दोनों के बॉर्डर पर आई हुई यह नदी है, जिसमें बारहों मास पानी रहता है। गुजरात सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है, जैसे कि तापी, दमन गंगा और पार, इन तीन नदियों को 120 किलोमीटर लिंक केनाल करके हमारे जो ट्राइबल्स क्षेत्र हैं, वहा की इरिगेशन बढ़ाई जाए, वहा के लोगों को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिले और उन नदियों के किनारे दमन की ओर जो इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं, उनमें पॉल्यूशन होता है, उस पॉल्यूशन को कम करने के लिए, उन नदियों को पाल्यूशन फ्री करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी दे दी गई है कि नेशनल रिवर कंजर्वेशन प्लांट के मुताबिक मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एनवायरन्मेंट एंड फॉरेस्ट से गाइडलाइंस इश्यू की गई हैं और उनका पालन करने के लिए एक कमिटी का गठन हुआ है, जो कॉम्प्रेहेंसिव अक्वाप्लान करेगा for abatement of the pollution on river Ganga, जो कि दमन में है। उसके लिए गुजरात सरकार और गुजरात पलूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड को ऑलरेडी चिट्ठी लिखी गई है कि आप अपने प्रपोजल्स तुरंत भेजिए। हम इस पर ज्वाइंटली काम करेंगे, क्योंकि यह दो राज्यों का मामला है। इसमें यूनियन टेरेट्री ऑफ दमन एंड दीव है एवं दादरा और नागर हवेली है तथा दूसरी गुजरात सरकार है। इसके लिए नेशनल एनवायरन्मेंटल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट (निरि), जो कि नागपुर में है, उसको लिखा गया है और उसने अभी इसकी मंजूरी नहीं दी है, लेकिन उसने इस संबंध में कंप्रेहेंसिव प्लान बनाने की उत्सुकता दिखाई है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, मुझे लगता है कि इस परियोजना के लिए उस नदी को और भी अच्छी तरह से पलूशन फ्री करना चाहिए और उसको समय मर्यादा में पलूशन फ्री करके गुजरात के जो ट्राइबल क्षेत्र हैं, उनको नदी लिंकेज करना चाहिए। इससे पहले भी नर्मदा के आधार पर गुजरात जैसे अब तक 16 नदियों को जोड़ चुका है, वैसे ही दमन गंगा, तापी और पार नदी को जोड़ना है और इरिगेशन सुविधा उपलब्ध करानी है। इसलिए मेरा यह स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है कि क्या उसके लिए स्पेशल ऑफिसर्स की कोई टीम बनाई जाएगी? इन नदियों को पलूशन फ्री करने के लिए कितने समय में एक्शन लिया जाएगा और इस काम को पूरा किया जाएगा?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि यह स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन वहाँ के पलूशन को लेकर है। वापी, जो कि एक मेजर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है, वह गुजरात में पड़ता है और 76 परसेंट

पलूशन वहाँ से होता है। इसके लिए जब तक वे साथ नहीं देंगे, हम अपना प्लान नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो रिवर क्लिनिंग है, वह तो नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है और हर रिवर को साफ रखने के लिए गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी है। हम लोग इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं कि पलूशन अबेटमेंट के लिए पूरा काम करेंगे। हम लोग माननीय सदस्य से भी और जानकारी लेंगे कि इस संबंध में उनके क्या-क्या सजेसंस हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं इसमें कुछ ऐड करना चाहता हूँ। वापी, जो कि गुजरात की एक इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट है, वहाँ बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। वहाँ की इंडस्ट्रीज के कारण ही पहले पलूशन होता था, लेकिन अब वहाँ की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस पलूशन को रोकने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि गुजरात के माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जो चिन्ता और शंका व्यक्त की जा रही है, उनका समाधान जल्द ही हो जाएगा।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो साबरमती नदी है, उसमें अहमदाबाद के डाउनस्ट्रीम में वउथा तक कई इंडस्ट्रीज का पानी जाता है और जब इसके आसपास के किसान इससे पानी लेकर खेती करते हैं, तो उस केमिकलयुक्त पानी के कारण उनकी खेती बहुत बिगड़ जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी शुद्धिकरण के लिए सरकार कोई योजना बनाएगी?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, यह सवाल जो पूछा गया है, यह इस प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इस पर अलग से बाद में जानकारी दे सकता हूँ।

Upgradation of ESI hospital in Goa

*127. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital has been functioning in the State of Goa;

(b) whether the hospital has been recently upgraded and if so, the cost of upgradation;

(c) the funding of Central Government and the State Government respectively; and

(d) the details of ESI scheme, including percentage-wise and year-wise sharing of financial and other burden?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir, the Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospital in Margaon, Goa is providing Outdoor Patient Department (OPD) services and some Indoor Patient Department (IPD) services.

(b) and (c) The up-gradation, including retrofitting/renovation of ESI hospital in Margaon, Goa at a cost of Rs.88 crore is nearing completion. The entire expenditure is born by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).

(d) In addition to ESI hospital in Margaon, there are 12 ESI Dispensaries and 12 Insurance Medical Practitioners (IMPs) under the ESI Scheme in the State of Goa.

The hospital and the dispensaries are run by the State Government. The IMPs are also appointed by the State Government.

As on 31.03.2014, the total no. of Insured Persons eligible for availing of medical services under the ESI Scheme was approx. 159800.

The expenditure on medical care is shared, within ceiling, in the ratio of 7:1 between the ESI Corporation and State Govt. This ceiling is reviewed from time to time. The current ceiling is ₹ 1500/- per Insured Person family per annum.

Percentage-wise and year-wise details of expenditure incurred on ESI Scheme, Goa, by ESI Corporation and State Government of Goa during last three years are given below:

(₹ in lakh)			
Year	Total medical Expenditure	Share of ESIC Government	Share of State
2010-11	1234.04	88% (1081.52)	12% (152.52)
2011-12	1382.84	88% (1216.06)	12% (166.78)
2012-13	1883.34	88% (1658.05)	12 % (225.29)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, since hardly one minute is left, I would like to put only one supplementary question. Please answer it. Is there any proposal to establish an ESI College in Goa?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है वह ईएसआई हॉस्पिटल के बारे में है, मेडिकल कॉलेज के बारे में नहीं है। हॉस्पिटल को नॉर्थ गोवा में स्थापित करने की योजना है।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: कॉलेज खोलने के लिए पहले स्टेटमेंट हुआ था। आप अपनी फाइल देखिए, उसमें इसका प्रपोजल होगा और अगर आपको मालूम नहीं है तो बताइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the proposal is there.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: जो पूरक प्रश्न है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: अगर आपको जानकारी नहीं है तो बताइए। The ESI hospitals and colleges are linked, just as other Medical colleges and hospitals are linked. If the hon. Minister does not know this, then, I am very sorry.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे मालूम है कि ईएसआई बोर्ड ने मेडिकल कॉलेज और हॉस्पिटल बनाने की योजना बनाई थी, लेकिन इसमें मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित विषय नहीं पूछा गया है, बल्कि पर्टिकुलरली मडगांव के एक अस्पताल के बारे में पूछा गया है, जिसका मैंने जवाब दिया है और मैं इसके पूरक प्रश्नों का जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Cases of rape and molestation against women**

*128. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of rape and molestation against women in the country have increased recently;

(b) if so, the State-wise details for the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that rape cases against minor girls have also been increasing drastically during the last few months; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to curb the increasing incidents of rape and atrocities/molestation against women and minor girl children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per data available the total number of cases registered on account of rape for 2012 and 2013 are 24,923 and 33,707 respectively, while for molestation the number of cases registered are 45,351 and 70,739 for the year 2012 and 2013 respectively. The Statewise data on rape and molestation of women is given in Annexure I and II respectively. [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 17 and 18]

(c) There is no conclusive evidence to suggest that rape cases against minors have increased drastically within the last few months.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs has taken a series of measures to strengthen the legislation and the implementing agencies to contain incidents of crimes against women. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013 on crimes against women. The government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures, words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

The Government of India has specifically formulated a comprehensive legislation 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' (POCSO Act) in order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

It defines different forms of sexual abuse, and deems a sexual assault to be "aggravated" under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill

or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority vis-a-vis the child. Child trafficking for sexual purposes has also been made punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act. The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Govt. of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting the safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was allotted Rs. 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to distress calls from women and provide speedy assistance.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Amending Forest (Conservation) Act to exploit minerals

†*129 DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether States have sent any proposal or gave any suggestion to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 so that mineral resources can be fully exploited and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a permanent system or forum will be established to review the royalty rates of major minerals of the States; and

(c) if so, the details of measures undertaken to protect and promote the interests of States in view of (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Release of LPG connections recommended by MPs

*130. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a number of MPs had recommended new LPG connections immediately before the Code of Conduct for the Lok Sabha elections, 2014 came into effect and that those connections have not been issued so far;

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

(c) by when those new LPG connections will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the priority letters for release of new LPG connections were issued by OMC's area office to prospective customers as per the recommendations received from the MPs before the implementation of the Modal Code of conduct, and this is a continuous process.

Prospective customers had been advised to approach the concerned distributor ship for completing the necessary documentation including Know Your Customer (KYC) for release of new LPG connection as per policy.

The distributor release new LPG connection to the prospective customers only after completion of documentation and the formalities as per policy.

Suggestions of DIPP on Government Infrastructure Projects

*131. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has submitted any proposal to the Ministry of Rural Development suggesting that provisions such as mandatory consent of project affected people for land acquisition should not be applied to infrastructure projects where Government has a stake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other recommendations posed to the Ministry of Rural Development by the DIPP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No proposal from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been sent to the Ministry of Rural Development on the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 after it came into force on 1st January, 2014.

Lessening dependence on Middle East countries for crude oil

*132 SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of crude oil from Middle-East countries has become a very serious problem;

(b) if so, the details of crude oil supplying nations to the country; and

(c) the steps Government is taking so that the dependency on Middle-East countries would be lessened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Companies have term contracts for supply of crude oil for its own and associate refineries, with various National Oil Companies (NOCs) of the Middle East. Supplies of crude oil from Middle East sources have by and large been smooth. The details of major crude oil supplying nations to the country during the last year are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, UAE, Yemen etc.

(c) Public Sector Oil Companies have made significant efforts to diversify their crude oil supply sources from other regions as well. India's crude oil import basket is continuously expanding over last few years, with increased imports from South American and African countries. The region-wise crude oil import details are as under during 2011-12 to 2013-14:

Region	Quantity in MMT			Percentage Share		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P*)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
Middle East	118.6	115.4	115.9	69.1	62.4	61.2
Africa	31.1	29.6	30.4	18.1	16.0	16.1
Asia	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
South America	14.5	29.8	31.7	8.5	16.1	16.8
Eurasia	1.0	2.4	2.1	0.6	1.3	1.1
N. America	2.3	4.1	5.2	1.3	2.2	2.7
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Australia	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
TOTAL	171.7	184.8	189.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Provisional data

In addition to the efforts at geographical diversification of our import sources, efforts are being made to augment domestic production of oil and natural gas.

Constitution of Disaster Response and Disaster Relief Funds

†*133 SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the National Disaster Response Fund at the National level and the State Disaster Response Fund at the State level constituted by the Central Government; and

(b) by when the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) at the State level, the District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) at the district level and the District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF) will be constituted in compliance with the guidelines of the Disaster Management Act, 2005?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Section 46(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Notification for the constitution of NDRF has been issued on 28th September, 2010. NDRF is fully funded by the Government of India.

Section 48 (1) (a) of Disaster Management Act 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. SDRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount based on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission. SDRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 for general category states and 90:10 for special category States. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines for administration of NDRF and SDRF which is also accessible on the Ministry's website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

Section 48(1) (b) and (d) of the Disaster Management Act-2005 provide for constitution of District Disaster Relief Fund (DDRF) and District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF). As far as constitution of the Mitigation Fund is concerned, the 13th Finance Commission, in its report had recommended, "Mitigation and reconstruction activities should be kept out of the Schemes funded through Finance Commission grants and met out of overall development plan funds of the Center and the States". Similarly, in respect of District Disaster Response Fund, the 13th Finance Commission, in its report had recommended that the provision on DDRF in the Disaster Management Act may

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

be reviewed and setting up of these funds left to the discretion of the States. Keeping in view our federal polity, it is desirable that allocation of funds to various districts in DDRF out of SDRF may be left to the discretion of the concerned State Government.

Utilization of NMDC profit for development of Chhattisgarh

†*134. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether 10 per cent of profit of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is being used for the development of Chhattisgarh as 80 per cent of its total business lies there;

(b) whether a decision to include above said provisions regarding NMDC was taken in the meeting of the Tribal Advisory Council by including public representatives of the Chhattisgarh Assembly;

(c) whether any letter has been sent to the Central Government to implement the provisions mentioned in (b) above; and

(d) whether the Centre has directed NMDC to work in the interest of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that there is no such decision taken by the Tribal Advisory Council.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such specific direction has been given to NMDC Ltd. as it is a Navratna PSU which has been granted sufficient autonomy. Nevertheless, Chhattisgarh is being given due share of CSR expenditure by NMDC. During the last 8 years (since 2006-07 to 2013-14), the total CSR expenditure of NMDC in India has been Rs.483.63 crore. Out of the total CSR expenditure, an amount of Rs.382.34 crore was spent in Chhattisgarh. The average CSR expenditure (From 2006-07 to 2013-14) of NMDC in the state of Chhattisgarh calculates to 79% of its total CSR expenditure all over India.

Youth clubs in the country

†*135. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of youth clubs constituted in the country at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of norms fixed for establishing youth clubs.

(c) Whether the Ministry is willing to relax the norms for setting up of youth clubs in rural and hilly areas; and

(d) the per month per club funds being provided along with the items for which funds are being given to the existing youth clubs and the details of the agency through which the funds reach these clubs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) As on 11.07.2014, 2,73,698 youth clubs have been registered with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). The State-wise number of youth clubs affiliated with NYKS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) After the formation of youth club and the election of the Office bearers, the youth club can apply for affiliation with NYKS in the prescribed proforma along with the documents like Memorandum of Association, Bye-laws, Proceedings of the General Body meeting and list of members. To facilitate the registration, web based portal has also been introduced for online application of the youth clubs.

(c) Since the existing norms are quite simple, at present there is no proposal under consideration for the relaxation of norms for setting up of youth clubs in rural and hilly areas.

(d) NYKS does not provide monthly financial assistance to the youth clubs. However, district level kendras of NYKS provide opportunities to youth of affiliated Youth Clubs to participate in NYKS Core Programmes, Coordination Activities, Special Projects and activities under the Scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD). Besides, to recognize the voluntary services rendered by Youth Clubs, Awards are given to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National Level.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Youth Clubs affiliated with NYKS

Sl. No.	State	TOTAL no. of Youth Clubs
1.	A and N Island	298
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	25393
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	901
4.	Assam	14224

Sl. No.	State	TOTAL no. of Youth Clubs
5.	Bihar	17914
6.	Chandigarh	39
7.	Chhattisgarh	7559
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	117
9.	Daman and Diu	56
10.	Delhi	492
11.	Goa	355
12.	Gujarat	3816
13.	Haryana	5377
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6733
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3639
16.	Jharkhand	8662
17.	Karnataka	19790
18.	Kerala	8206
19.	Lakshadweep	79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	23844
21.	Maharashtra	16604
22.	Manipur	2283
23.	Meghalaya	1482
24.	Mizoram	788
25.	Nagaland	1109
26.	Orissa	10864
27.	Puducherry	1255
28.	Punjab	8278
29.	Rajasthan	13844
30.	Sikkim	386
31.	Tamil Nadu	24833
32.	Tripura	842
33.	Uttar Pradesh	29404
34.	Uttarakhand	2633
35.	West Bengal	11599
TOTAL		273698

Employment to unemployed youth

†*136. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had made an announcement for providing employment to the unemployed youth of the country;

(b) the estimates of the respective numbers of educated, uneducated and skilled jobless persons in the country as on May, 2014;

(c) whether new jobs would be created in the factories of the private sector so as to provide employment to the educated jobless persons; and

(d) the number of companies existing in the private sector in the country and the number of persons targeted to be employed therein by December, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) In the Address by the President to Parliament on 09-06-2014, it was stated that the Government will strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing for rapid creation of jobs. Employment opportunities will also be expanded by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Government has decided to transform employment exchanges into Career Centres, connecting our youths with job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counseling and training.

Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. As per the latest NSS survey results of 2011-12, the number of unemployed persons is estimated to be 1.06 crore. The details of unemployed persons according to educational level is given in the Statement (*See Below*).

(c) and (d) The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. As per information received from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the number of working non-government companies as on 31-03-2014 is 9,51,051 which comprises 62,969 Public Limited Companies and 8,88,082 Private Limited Companies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Education-level and unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above during 2011-12 (in %)

General educational level	Unemployment rate (%)			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
Not literate	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
Literate and up to Primary	1.0	0.3	1.9	1.3
Middle School	1.8	2.5	2.2	3.0
Secondary	1.9	5.5	2.3	6.8
Higher Secondary	3.1	8.8	4.6	8.4
Diploma / certificate	8.2	19.2	5.1	10.2
Graduate and above	7.2	19.0	5.1	12.7
Secondary and above	3.6	9.7	4.0	10.3
TOTAL for 15-59 years	1.9	1.7	3.1	5.5

Source: NSS Survey Reports, 2011-12

The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009

*137. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009 was forwarded to the Ministry by the State Government of Karnataka in August 2010 for obtaining the assent of the President of India.

(b) if so, the present status of the reference made to the Ministry. and

(c) by when the State Government would be advised in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2009 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the

Governor of Karnataka under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 05.10.2009. The Bill was examined in consultation with the Union Ministries of (i) Law & Justice (Legislative Department), (ii) Information and Broadcasting, (iii) Human Resources Development (Department of Higher Education) and (iv) Department of Legal Affairs. Finally, the Hon'ble President has given his assent to the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Slum Grabbers (Amendment) Bill 2009 on 22.11.2013 which has been conveyed to the State Government of Karnataka on 03.12.2013.

Proposal to control increasing prices of petro products

*138. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to control the increasing prices of petroleum products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has any proposals to increase or decrease the subsidy given to the domestic LPG customers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Price of Petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with international oil prices and market condition. Also, in order to reduce under-recovery being incurred on the sale of Diesel to OMCs, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories), and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Besides, effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which has been subsequently increased to 9 and 12 cylinders effective 18th January 2013 and 30th January, 2014 respectively. There is no proposal with the Government to increase or decrease the subsidy given to the domestic LPG customers.

There has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011. Moreover, in order to cushion the common man from the impact of high international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on the sale of these products to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1st July 2014, consumers receiving a total subsidy of ₹ 3.40/litre on Diesel (for retail consumers), ₹ 33.89/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 471.75/ cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Blast in GAIL pipeline in East Godavari District

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

(a) whether recently there was a blast in the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) gas pipeline in East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh killing and injuring many persons;

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

(c) the details of efforts made to ensure that such accidents are not repeated in future;

(d) whether *ex-gratia* payments have been announced for the kins of the dead and injured; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when these will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was fire and blast in GAIL's Tatipaka-Kondapalli gas pipeline near Tatipaka terminal in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh on 27th June, 2014. 21 persons were killed in the incident and 18 others were injured. A Committee comprising representatives from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been constituted for conducting an inquiry into the incident.

(c) In order to ensure safety and security of gas pipelines, various measures are already in place which are being carried out regularly. These include periodical internal

cleaning, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations and maintenance by authorities such as PNGRB and OISD. Further, after the incident, the following actions are being taken by GAIL to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future:

- (i) Gas sampling and analysis at source point.
- (ii) Undertaking review and benchmarking of standard operating processes with respect to global pipeline operators.
- (iii) Creation of pipeline health monitoring group to monitor pipeline integrity and safety.
- (iv) Increased frequency of internal cleaning of pipelines.
- (v) Intense technical audit of pipeline operations and maintenance by statutory authorities.
- (vi) Increased frequency of various pipeline monitoring activities.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Ex-gratia payment of Rs.25 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs.1 lakh each to the injured persons has been handed over on 30.6.2014 and 06.7.2014.

Measures taken to popularise football

*140. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the measures taken to popularize football as a people's game?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir the primary responsibility for the development and promotion of a sports discipline rests with the concerned recognized National Sports Federation (NSF) which in the case of football is the All India Football Federation (AIFF). The Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society (SMSES) holds national and international football tournaments at the school level. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFS, is given to SMSES for organizing National Championships at the School level.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been extending support for improving the level of sports including Football through its various other Schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under RGKA, financial assistance of Rs. 1.75 crore will be provided for construction of a sports complex in each rural block the country to cater to various sports disciplines including Football.

The Scheme of USIS provides for giving grants, *inter-alia*, for creation of sports infrastructure projects such as football/hockey turf/multi-purpose halls/athletic tracks, etc. Under the scheme, State Governments, Local civic bodies, Schools, Colleges, Universities and Sports Control Boards are eligible for assistance.

Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India is running the following promotional schemes in which football is one of the disciplines. Under these Schemes, training by experienced coaches with scientific back up is provided to the players to achieve excellence at national/international level:

- (a) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC)
- (b) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (c) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (d) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (e) Centre of Excellence (COE)

To generate interest among children to play football, Government of India considered the proposal AIFF and furnished the Declaration and Guarantees of the Government, sought by AIFF for their bid to host Under-17 FIFA World Cup in India in 2017.

In addition, the AIFF has set up 5 National Academics located one each at Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai and two in Goa to impart training to the children born in or after 1997. The players in these Academies come from all over India, selected from the various competitions including the National Championships conducted by AIFF. These AIFF Academies are full-time residential academies where the players undergo training under the supervision of Asian Football Confederation (AFC) accredited coaches.

Further, AIFF in conjunction with FIFA, has started a nation-wide grassroots program aimed at boys and girls aged between 6-12 years of age. Currently the program is in operation in the States of Maharashtra, Manipur, Goa, Kerala, West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The aim of the program is to get more boys and girls playing football and having fun in a safe, non-competitive environment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Increasing Indian share in global trade

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

- (a) whether Government intends to increase Indian share in global trade;
- (b) if so, the share at present and the target set in this regard; and
- (c) how Government proposes to achieve this increase in global trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Export target for the year 2013-14 was fixed at 325 US \$ Billion. India’s percentage share of the trade to the world trade for the year 2013 is 2.07 %. India’s share in world trade is given below:

Year	Total Trade : Value in US \$ Billion		Percentage share of India in World Trade
	World	India	
2011	36830	767.4	2.08
2012	37012	785.4	2.12
2013	37658	778.3	2.07

Source: World Trade Organisation (Calendar Year)

(c) With a view to increase our share of trade in global trade, the Government of India continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. Review of Foreign Trade Policy is a part of this strategy, and Annual Supplements to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) were announced time to time. The last Annual Supplement was announced on 18.4.2013.

Further in order to boost Exports, Government has taken a number of measures, which, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Two percent Interest Subvention Scheme, which was available for certain export sectors *viz.* Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, SMEs, Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products and Toys, was widened to include 134 tariff lines of Engineering Sector *w.e.f* 1st January, 2013.

- (ii) Government enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention from 2% to 3 % with effect from 1.8.2013.
- (iii) As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, 47 new items were added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items were added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Government also notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.7.2013 under Focus Product Scheme making them eligible for duty script at the rate of 2%.

Targets set to double merchandise exports

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

- (a) whether the strategy planned for doubling merchandise exports in three years from US \$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US \$ 500 billion in 2013-14 was achieved;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the top ten item-wise growth in exports achieved during last three years and the revenue earned for each of those top ten export items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Strategy Paper (2011-12 to 2013-14) sought to leverage policy instruments, enhanced market access across the world, diversification of export markets, improvement in infrastructure and reduction in transaction costs. However, during subsequent years, global trade expanded at its slowest pace since the mid-1990s, besides, rising inflation resulted in increased costs of manufacturing inputs and rupee depreciation further added to the cost of imports. The cost of credit also moved up substantially. These have also adversely affected domestic manufacturing, overall economic growth and consequently exports.

The Merchandise Exports of India for years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are US \$ 205.96 billion, US \$ 300.40 billion and US \$ 312.61 billion (provisional) respectively.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) As per the DGCI&S provisional data, list of ten top products and their growth/ change during 2013-14 over the same period last year and their value for three years, is as under :

Top ten exports for the last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14) sorted on value of 2013-14

Rank	Commodity	Values in USD Million			%Growth		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(P)
1.	Petroleum (Crude and Products)	56038.54	60859.81	62685.29	35.10	8.60	3.00
2.	Gems and Jewellery	44887.70	43344.85	41100.13	10.81	-3.44	-5.18
3.	Transport Equipments	21407.76	18384.24	21411.33	33.60	14.12	16.47
4.	Machinery and Instruments	14285.09	15303.74	16211.25	20.47	7.13	5.93
5.	Drugs,Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls	13198.04	14666.37	15044.37	23.09	11.13	2.58
6.	Manufactures of Metals	9534.50	10045.48	9677.66	12.62	5.36	-3.66
7.	RMG Cotton Incl. Accessories	9630.97	8423.05	9068.97	12.26	12.54	7.67
8.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	6811.35	7524.56	8886.91	17.60	10.47	18.11
9.	Electronic Goods	8848.00	8052.90	7622.76	7.72	-8.99	-5.34
10.	Plastic and Linoleum Products	6259.02	6199.98	6749.96	33.76	-0.94	8.87

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

E-biz project to promote business

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

(a) whether Government has set up an e-biz project to promote ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how the project is being implemented; and

(c) the response of business community to this so far ?

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

As a part of Government's initiative to improve the business environment and the ease of doing business in the country, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion,

Ministry of Commerce and Industry had launched the eBiz mission mode project under the National e-Governance Plan of the Government of India. eBiz will serve as an 24X7 online single-window system for providing efficient, convenient, transparent and integrated Government-to-Business (G2B) services to investors, industries and businesses throughout the life-cycle of business operations.

(b) The project has been undertaken for a period of 10 years with the first three years constituting the Pilot Phase and the next seven years constituting the Expansion Phase. M/s Infosys Limited has been identified as the concessionaire for the project and has been entrusted with the responsibility of delivering the eBiz project under a PPP model.

(c) The response from the business community has been good so far. After the launch of License and Permit Wizard in Jan. 2013, over 1100 users have registered on the eBiz portal.

Liberalisation of FDI

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

(a) whether the policy regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is being progressively liberalised;

(b) if so, the new industries/sectors where FDI has been allowed during the last three years; and

(c) whether the FDI in various sectors has helped in increasing the production, exports and employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Significant changes in the FDI policy regime have been made in the recent past, to provide further openings for Foreign Direct Investment in India.

(b) In a recent review of the policy, Government has amended the sectoral caps and/or entry routes in some sectors *viz.* petroleum & 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) Data is not maintained centrally. However, FDI directly supplements the domestic capital and brings technology and skill in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors also thereby stimulating economic growth leading to increased production, exports and employment generation.

Review of National Manufacturing Policy

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

- (a) the major objectives and features of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) approved in October, 2011;
- (b) whether Government proposes to review the policy, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) were created under this policy; and
- (d) if so, the details so far as Maharashtra is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India has notified a National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) *vide* Press Note dated 4th November, 2011 to bring about a quantitative and qualitative change with the following six objectives:

- (i) Increase manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% over the medium term to make it the engine of growth for the economy. The 2 to 4 % differential over the medium term growth rate of the overall economy will enable manufacturing to contribute at least 25% of the National GDP by 2022.
- (ii) Increase the rate of job creation in manufacturing to create 100 million additional jobs by 2022.
- (iii) Creation of appropriate skill sets among the rural migrant and urban poor to make growth inclusive.
- (iv) Increase domestic value addition and technological 'depth' in manufacturing.
- (v) Enhance global competitiveness of Indian manufacturing through appropriate policy support.
- (vi) Ensure sustainability of growth, particularly with regard to the environment including energy efficiency, optimal utilization of natural resources and restoration of damaged/ degraded eco-systems.

The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. The Central government will create the enabling policy frame work, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments, and State Governments will be encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

(b) No review of the policy is being contemplated at present.

(c) and (d) Government has granted “in-principle” approval under the National Manufacturing Policy to eight National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) outside the DMIC region. Eight Investment Regions under phase-I of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project have also been accorded ‘in-principle’ approval of Government for setting up as National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). In Maharashtra, ‘in-principle’ approval has been given for NIMZ at Nagpur outside the DMIC region and at Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad and Dighi Port Industrial area in the DMIC region.

Identification of problems affecting rubber productivity

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

(a) whether Government has identified problems which affect the rubber productivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (c) Main problems that affect rubber productivity in the country are incidence of extreme weather events, increase in temperature, low productivity of rubber in growing areas of non-traditional regions (excluding Kerala and Tamil Nadu) caused by agro-climatic, economic, social and infrastructure constraints, and increasing share of senile plantations in the total planting stock.

Problems faced by DMICDC in implementation of the project

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

(a) whether Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC) is facing problems in the implementation of the project and seeking Central Government’s help.

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is some concern/problems over some of the agreements signed by the company executing the massive project that entails setting up of seven Greenfield smart cities between Delhi and Mumbai;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for early implementation of DMICDC proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) DMIC Project is being implemented in partnership with the respective State Governments. The project development activities are being undertaken for taking the project to the implementation phase.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The Shareholders' Agreement and State Support Agreement are under finalization by DMICDC with the concerned State Governments. Incorporation of Project specific SPVs and release of funds to the Project companies are under process. The Government of India is taking all steps necessary for early implementation of the project.

Liberal foreign investment policy framework

753. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government is considering liberal foreign investment policy framework allowing at least 49 per cent investment in all infrastructure sectors to boost the economy;

(b) if so, whether it would facilitate single window dealing and reduce the time of the investors for sanction;

(c) the details of the sectors that would benefit from the proposed policy;

(d) whether any safeguards will be put in place to ensure that control remains in Government's hands; and

(e) whether strategic sectors would be exempted from the liberal foreign investment policy and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) FDI up to 100% is allowed on the automatic route in most sectors/activities, with restrictions only in a limited number of areas with caps and conditionalities. There is no separate independent sector designated as ‘infrastructure sector’ in the FDI Policy.

Steps taken to boost exports

754. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI :

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

(a) whether any signs of visible revival of exports adversely affected by global financial crisis and economic slowdown have been noticed by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

c) the steps so far taken by Government to boost the exports and to enable this sector to bear the brunt of global economic slowdown and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has taken note that in 2012-13, the export had decreased and import had increased in comparison to 2011-12. However in 2013-14 and in the current month of this financial year, the exports have shown an increasing trend. Exports, adversely affected by global financial crisis and economic slowdown, are slowly indicating signs of revival. The trade details are given below:

(Value in US\$ Billion)		
Year	Exports	Imports
2011-12	306.0	489.3
2012-13	300.4	490.7
2013-14	313.5	450.6
2013-14 (April-June, 2013)	73.3	121.6
2014-15 (April-June, 2014) (P)	80.1	113.2

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (P): Provisional

(b) In order to boost exports and enable this sector to bear the brunt of global economic slowdown, Government has taken a number of measures, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) Two percent Interest Subvention Scheme, which was available for certain export sectors *viz.* Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, SMEs, Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products and Toys, was widened to include 134 tariff lines of Engineering Sector *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2013.
- (ii) Government enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention from 2% to 3 % with effect from 1.8.2013.
- (iii) As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, 47 new items were added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items were added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Government also notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.7.2013 under Focus Product Scheme making them eligible for duty script at the rate of 2%.
- (iv) Apart from above, various other measures were also taken to increase exports as part of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) announced on 18.4.2013.

As a result exports of Engineering Goods, Textiles, Chemicals, Handicrafts, Carpets, Readymade garments have increased in 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13.

Trade Deficit with China

755. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI HUSHAIN DALWA:

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

- (a) the trends in India's trade with China during the last three years;
- (b) the details of trade deficit with China during the above period;
- (c) whether India is continuously having trade deficit with China, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how the deficit can be turned into trade surplus with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of import-export and trade deficit with China during the last three years are given below:

Value in USD Million				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
I	II	III	IV	V
2011-12	55,313.58	18,076.55	73,390.13	(-) 37,237.03
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	(-) 38,713.45
2013-14	51,049.01	14,829.31	65,878.32	(-) 36,219.70

(Source; DGCI & S)

(b) as per col. V of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir. Given the strength of China's Manufacturing sector Chinese export to India relies strongly on manufactured items addressing the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India along with other low priced products. Subsidies provided by Chinese Government to their manufacturing sectors contribute towards the low input costs of Chinese manufactured products. The comparatively less developed manufacturing sector in India and greater reliance on primary products in our trade basket is proving to be an impediment. The limited market access afforded to Indian products in China is also a contributing factor to the growing trade deficit.

(d) With a view to reducing trade deficit with China, efforts are being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. The Government is also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. At the Ministerial level, there is a India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken up regularly. The next meeting of the 10th JEG is scheduled to be held in China in this year. Also, 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).

Trade deficit can be reduced to sustainable levels through more exports from India to China as well as by China's investing in building manufacturing capacities in India. In 2013, three MoUs were signed on products such as bovine meat, fishery products, pharma and an agreement was signed on feed and feed ingredients. During the recent visit to China in June, 2014, an MoU on Industrial parks has been signed. These measures are expected to boost exports and reduce trade deficit to some extent.

FDI limit in various sectors

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

- (a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in various sectors;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase the cap in some sectors; and
- (c) if so, the details of those sectors and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) FDI up to 100% is allowed

on the automatic route in most sectors/activities, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditionalities. FDI is prohibited in Lottery Business including Government/private lottery, online lotteries, etc.; gambling and betting including casinos etc.; chit funds; Nidhi company; trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs; Real Estate Business or Construction of Farm Houses; Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes; activities/sectors not open to private sector investment *e.g.* Atomic Energy and Railway Transport (other than Mass Rapid Transport Systems).

FDI, in various sectors, is allowed, up to the different limits, varying from 20% to 100%, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditionalities. The detailed information is available in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014' at this Department's website.

(b) and (c) As regards proposal to increase the cap in some sectors, including reasons therefor, Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, given on 10.7.2014, has made following statement:

“The policy of the NDA Government is to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian Economy. FDI in several sectors is an additionality of resource which helps in promoting domestic manufacture and job creation. India today needs a boost for job creation. Our manufacturing sector in particular needs a push for job creation.

India today is the largest buyer of Defence equipment in the world. Our domestic manufacturing capacities are still at a nascent stage. We are buying substantial part of our Defence requirements directly from foreign players. Companies controlled by foreign governments and foreign private sector are supplying our Defence requirements to us at a considerable outflow of foreign exchange. Currently we permit 26 per cent FDI in Defence manufacturing. The composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.

The Insurance sector is investment starved. Several segments of the Insurance sector need an expansion. The composite cap in the Insurance sector is proposed to be increased up to 49 per cent from the current level of 26 per cent, with full Indian management and control, through the FIPB route.

To encourage development of Smart Cities, which will also provide habitation for the neo-middle class, requirement of the built up area and capital conditions for FDI is being reduced from 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres and from USD 10 million to USD 5 million respectively with a three year post completion lock in.

To further encourage this, projects which commit at least 30 per cent of the total project cost for low cost affordable housing will be exempted from minimum built up area and capitalisation requirements, with the condition of three year lock-in. FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including "E-commerce platforms without any additional approval."

Special package to Chhattisgarh under ASIDE scheme

†757. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether special package under the Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme could be allocated to Chhattisgarh as is the case with other States;

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

(c) whether permission would be granted for import of container freight depot HMS-I and HMS-II; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is no provision in the ASIDE Scheme for a special package for any State and hence no special package can be allocated to Chhattisgarh. Under the formula for fund allocation in the ASIDE Scheme applied to all the States, the allocation for Chhattisgarh is ₹ 5.84 crore for 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Since there is potential presence of explosive material in imported un-shredded metal scrap and consequential risk to human life and property, Government is not permitting import of HMS-I and HMS-II from any new ICD other than the 26 designated ports. Therefore, the request of ICD Raipur at Chhattisgarh has not been acceded to.

Measures taken to boost exports

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

(a) the details of measures taken by Government during the last three years to boost country's exports;

(b) whether Government is providing any additional incentives to concerned organisations to boost the exports of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of industries benefited from the new move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and need based corrective measures to boost export are taken from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. Government announced certain export promotion measures continuing the strategy of product diversification and market diversification. In order to boost exports more countries have been added under both Focus Market Scheme (FMS) and Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS) and new items have been added to the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Subsequently, Government also notified some high-tech products under Focus Product Scheme. MLFPS benefit for export of Textile items, covered under Chapter 61 and Chapter 62 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items to EU and USA, has been extended for the year 2013-14. Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme introduced *w.e.f* 1.1.2013, was further extended for the year 2013-14. Government has also enhanced the rate of interest subvention under Interest Subvention Scheme from 2% to 3% with effect from 01.08.2013.

(b) Export incentives are granted to exporters in the form of duty credit scrips either for export of particular products or to a particular destination (markets).

(c) The focus of the Government has been to incentivise labour intensive sectors like handicraft, handlooms, leather and carpets,. Besides these sectors other sectors like Engineering, Chemical, Textiles, Pharma etc. have also benefitted from the above schemes.

Expert Committee for rubber sector

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

(a) whether Government has constituted an Expert Committee with a view to address the concerns of various stakeholders in the rubber sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the Terms of Reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee will formulate a National Policy on Rubber; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (d) The Government has set up an Expert Committee consisting of representatives of various stakeholders

in the Rubber Sector to examine all relevant issues and recommend a National Policy on Rubber to address the concerns of various stakeholders of the rubber sector. The Committee has the task of reviewing, *inter-alia*, the issues connected with production, demand, marketing, trade including imports, taxation etc. and evolve a Policy aimed at protecting the interest of growers as well as the rubber industry.

FDI in e-commerce

760. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-commerce, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted about the possible impact of FDI in e-commerce on retail trade and on the manufacturing sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per extant FDI policy, FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in B2B e-commerce activities. The present policy does not permit retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, for companies with FDI engaged in the activity of single/multi brand retail trading.

The following announcement in respect of FDI with reference to manufacturing sector was made by FM during his Budget Speech on 10.07.2014:

“FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including E-commerce platforms without any additional approval”.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in import of rubber

761. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in the import of rubber in the year 2014 compared to previous years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the price of indigenous rubber has fallen due to increase in the import of rubber; and

(c) if so, the details of the variation in the indigenous rubber prices and measures taken to compensate the farmers who are suffering due to fall in prices of rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The import of natural rubber (NR) in the financial year 2013-14 and the first six months of the Calendar year 2014 as compared with the corresponding periods of previous year are given in the table below :

Import of natural rubber (Quantity in tonne)

Year	Quantity in Tonne
Financial Year 2012-13	217,364
Financial Year 2013-14	325,190
Calendar Year 2013 (Jan-June)	102,268
Calendar Year 2014 (Jan-June)	161,449

(b) Fall in rubber prices in the domestic market is mainly due to declining trend of prices in the international market, relatively low growth in the demand for specific forms of Natural Rubber, and increased level of import.

(c) Yearly average price of Ribbed Smoked Rubber-4 (RRS-4) the most traded grade of domestic rubber and the comparable grade of Ribbed Smoked Rubber-3 (RRS-3) in the world market during past six years are provided as under:-

Year	Sheet rubber	
	Domestic (RSS 4 Kottayam)	International (RSS 3 Bangkok)
2008-09	101.12	103.79
2009-10	114.98	111.13
2010-11	190.03	195.55
2011-12	208.05	209.15
2012-13	176.82	175.76
2013-14	166.02	155.25

The Government has enhanced the Import duty on dry forms of rubber from “20% or ₹ 20 per kg. whichever is lower” to “20% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower” with effect from 20 December 2013.

Strategy planned for effective expansion of e-commerce

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

- (a) the details of strategy planned for effective expansion of e-commerce in India;
- (b) the top 20 item-wise growth in e-commerce products achieved in the last three years and revenue earned for each of those top 20 items;
- (c) whether as per regulations framed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), 100 per cent FDI is allowed on an automatic basis, without prior approval of the Ministry in e-commerce activities but FDI is not permitted in Indian entities that carry out single brand retail/multi-brand retail *via* e-commerce; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The following steps have been taken for effective expansion and foreign investment promotion of e-commerce in India:

- (i) the FDI policy provides FDI up to 100% under the automatic route in B2B e-commerce activities.
- (ii) Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, given on 10.7.2014, has made following statement:

“FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including e-commerce platforms without any additional approval.”

However, present FDI policy does not permit retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, for companies with FDI engaged in the activity of single/multi brand retail trading.

Performance of industrial sector

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

- (a) the year-wise and sector-wise performance of industrial sector in the country during last three years;
- (b) whether all the sectors especially the capital goods and consumer goods sectors had failed to record appreciable growth during above period;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the poor industrial growth;

- (d) the details of factors responsible for this poor performance; and
- (e) the steps taken to accelerate pace of industrial growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the year-wise and sector-wise performance of industrial sector during the last three years is given in the Table below. The growth of the IIP has declined from 2.9% in 2011-12 to 1.1% in 2012-13 and further to (-) 0.1% in 2013-14. The annual growth of Capital Goods sector has been negative during the period, and the growth of Consumer Goods sector which had slowed down during 2012-13, became negative in 2013-14.

Table: Year-wise and Sector-wise Performance of Industrial Sector in Terms of IIP

Groups	Weight	Annual Growth (%)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
Basic Goods	456.82	5.5	2.4	2.1
Capital Goods	88.25	-4.0	-6.0	-3.6
Intermediate Goods	156.86	-0.6	1.6	3.1
Consumer Goods	298.08	4.4	2.4	-2.8
(i) Consumer Durables	84.60	2.6	2.0	-12.2
(ii) Consumer Non-durables	213.47	5.9	2.8	4.8
General Index	1000.00	2.9	1.1	-0.1

However, the growth of IIP (provisional) has somewhat picked up in the first two months of 2014-15, recording 4.0% growth in April-May 2014, with Capital Goods sector recording 9.3% growth, although growth of Consumer Goods sector has been marginally negative at (-) 0.7%.

(c) and (d) The reasons/factors for the decline in growth of manufacturing sector in recent years *inter-alia* are moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world etc.

(e) Apart from the measures taken by the Government in the recent past to revive the industrial growth including announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, conceptualization of Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru

Mumbai Economic Corridor and East Coast Economic Corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, taking proactive steps for ease of doing business by taking stock of best practices across states and endorsing them, identifying and simplifying the approval procedures etc, the Union Budget 2014-15 presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament has also announced a number of measures to revive the industrial growth in the country.

The measures outlined in the Union Budget *inter-alia* include increasing composite caps of foreign investment in Defence and Insurance sectors to 49%, easing norms of built up area and capital conditions for FDI for development of smart cities, capital investment of more than ₹ 2 Lakh crore by Public Sector Undertakings, incentives for Real Estate Investment Trusts and Infrastructure Investment Trusts to attract long term finance from foreign and domestic sources, raising scope and period of investment allowance to industry and correction of inverted duty structure in manufacturing products etc.

Modification of Price Stabilization Fund Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring modifications to the Price Stabilization Fund Scheme with a view to lower the prices of the commodities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds earmarked to this scheme and the commodities which are being extended this facility; and

(c) the other objectives and aims of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme for the Plantation crops, namely, tea, coffee and rubber set up in 2003 has been reviewed by the Government from time to time to address the identified bottlenecks of the existing Scheme and to increase its effectiveness in dealing with the price risk faced by growers. Discussion on evolving a comprehensive insurance based scheme in this regard with various stakeholders is underway.

(b) Existing corpus of the Price Stabilisation Fund is ₹ 500 crores. Commodities covered by the approved scheme are tea, coffee and rubber.

(c) The objective of modifying the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme is to make it more easily accessible to the growers and address both the price risks as well crop risks and also to help India remain a credible supplier in international arena, through sustained and enhanced exports.

Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor in Gujarat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to develop Industrial Corridor along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor in the State of Gujarat in the context of industrial, export and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) vital on revenue aspects in the national interest, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has considered inclusion of Patan, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Saurashtra-Kutch region to link-up in DFC, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, the State of Gujarat is a part of proposed Industrial Corridor along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC).

(b) The proposed alignment of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) has junction arrangements at Palanpur, Mehsana and Sanand for interchange of traffic with Indian Railways. Traffic from Patan, Banaskantha district and Saurashtra - Kutch regions can access WDFC at these junction points as per operational convenience.

Sea food exports to US

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

(a) the status of sea-food exports from the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the United States is the major destination for such exports;

(c) whether the United States has put certain conditions on sea-food imports from India, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government subsidizes such exports; and

(e) the action plan to boost such exports to improve the economy of the people living in the coastal regions of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) During the financial year 2013-14, exports of sea-food products reached an all-time high of US \$ 5007.70 million. The quantity and value of exports of sea-food products during the last three years is as under:

India's export of sea-food products (Data source: MPEDA)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	(%growth)
Quantity in MT	862021	928215	983756	5.98
Value in ₹ Crore	16597.23	18856.26	30213.26	60.23
Value in US\$ million	3508.45	3511.67	5007.70	42.6

(b) United States is one of the major destinations for marine exports from India. During 2013-14, in terms of value in US\$, 25.68% of India's total sea-food exports, were to the US.

(c) The US Department of Commerce (USDoC) had initiated Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on shrimp imports from India since 2004. In March 2014, USDoC announced the preliminary result of administrative review of Antidumping Duty for the year 2012-2013. The review led to a specific average rate of Antidumping Duty at 2.49%. In Dec. 2012, a legal petition was filed for imposing a Countervailing Duty, by Coalition Of Gulf Shrimp Industries (COGSI) against 7 countries including India against shrimp exports to USA. The United State Trade Commission (USITC) determined that such exports to US were neither materially injuring nor threatened to cause material injury to the US Industry. In September 2013 as a result of USITC's negative determination, no Countervailing Duty, on imports from India and the other 6 countries, has been imposed on shrimp exports to US. MPEDA had made consistent efforts with US, DoC which led to negative CVD determination.

(d) The Government of India is implementing various Schemes to promote Indian sea-food exports to make them competitive. These include assistance for Culture fisheries, processing infrastructure & value addition, Research & Development, Market Promotion, Capture fisheries and Quality control etc.

(e) The Government of India is implementing various schemes to improve the economy of the people living in the coastal regions of the country viz. Promotion of fishing of tuna and other under exploited resources, financial assistance for the construction of new tuna long liners, assistance to fishermen for better preservation of catch and demonstration of technology transfer from lab to land etc.

EU ban on import of fruits and vegetables from India

767. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that European Union has put a ban on import of some Indian fruits and vegetables;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the arguments given by European Union in support of their ban;
- (d) the extent to which Government agrees with that; and
- (e) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The European Union (EU) has prohibited import from India of Indian mangoes and four other vegetables viz. Tarro Plant (Arbi-except root and seed), brinjal, snake gourd and bitter gourd, effective from 1st May, 2014 on account of interceptions of export consignments not compliant with EU phytosanitary regulations.

(c) to (e) EU has imposed the ban as the number of consignments from India intercepted with harmful organisms has shown an upward trend since 2010. In order to protect the EU's plant health status, the EC has prohibited import of mango and four vegetables from India.

Though there have been interceptions in the EU but Government of India has taken up the matter with the EU that the ban is unjustified in view of the fact that the NPPO of India had committed that *w.e.f.* 1.4.2014 all export of fruits and vegetables to the EU will be routed through APEDA recognized pack house where phytosanitary inspection would also be carried out.

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

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

In the light of concerted efforts on India's part, Food and Veterinary office of European Commission has agreed to send an audit team in September, 2014 to verify improvement in plant health controls and certification system with regard to fruits and vegetables.

World Bank Report on conducting business in India

768. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent World Bank Report tagged India as 'less than favourable' for doing business; and

(b) if so, the details of reasons for 'less than favourable' tag for doing business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per Doing Business Report 2014 conducted by the World Bank, India is ranked at 134th in 189 countries. There is 'no less than favourable' tag given by the Report.

(b) India's rank is based on the parameters of:-

- (i) Starting Business
- (ii) Dealing with construction permit
- (iii) Getting Electricity
- (iv) Paying Taxes
- (v) Enforcing Contracts
- (vi) Resolving insolvency and
- (vii) Trading across border.

Thefts of artifacts from museums

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

(a) whether thefts of antiquities from museums are routine and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not been able to recover them;

(b) if so, how many artifacts have been found missing or stolen so far from various museums;

(c) how many artifacts have been recovered so far; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for maintenance and recovery of stolen artifacts?

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

(b) and (c) Details given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) In case of reporting of any theft/mis-happening, museum in-charge responds promptly. After lodging FIR with the local authorities, Director (Antiquity) issues look-out notices along with details and photographs of the antiquities to all Circles of ASI and law-enforcing agencies *i.e.* CBI, DRI, etc.

Besides above, manual security through ASI staff, private agency and State Police/ Armed Guards has been provided. The manual security is further strengthened through electronic surveillance which includes CCTVs with digital video recording system, door frame metal detectors, hand-held metal detectors, door/window glass sensors, IR cameras, security lights, X-ray scanning machines, burglar alarms, etc.

Statement

ASI Site museum wise details of missing/stolen artifacts and their recovery status

There are 44 site museums of ASI, out of which theft of artifacts have been reported from 10 museums as detailed below. In total, 41 antiquities have been stolen and out of which 10 artifacts have been recovered. Besides that, timely action by ASI staff and law enforcing agencies have thwarted theft attempt/recovered artifacts from within the monument complex in case of 2 museums inside Red Fort, Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name of Site Museum	State	Missing/Stolen Artifacts	Action Taken and Recovery Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archaeological Museum, Nalanda	Bihar	(I) 13 bronze images were stolen in the year 1961; (II) 2 bronze images were stolen in the year 1962	(I) FIR was filed <i>vide</i> case no. 13(8) 61 to the local police. The matter was investigated but the antiquities could not be traced; (II) FIR was filed immediately to the local police. Out of 2 stolen objects, 1 image was recovered.
2.	Archaeological Museum, Bodhgaya	Bihar	(I) 5 bronze images were stolen in the year 1981	(I) FIR was filed immediately to the local Police Station at Bodhgaya and the then headquarters of the Museum Branch in Kolkata. The Museum Branch communicated about the theft of antiquities to all concerned offices including the INTERPOLS as a result, 1 bronze image (<i>Maitreya</i>) was recovered.
3.	Archaeological Museum, Old Goa	Goa	(I) a silver coin was stolen in the year 1989	(I) FIR was filed on 03.07.1989 to the local police. The matter was investigated and <i>vide</i> letter No. PI/OLG/1475 dated 11.03.2000, the case was finalized as "A" final <i>vide</i> no. 174/89 dated 03.10.1989

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Archaeological Museum, Kalibangan	Rajasthan	(I) a terracotta toy cart frame with two wheels was stolen in the year 2006	(I) FIR was lodged immediately to the local police and the investigative agencies have submitted final report on 22.03.2006. The object has not been traced.
5.	Archaeological Museum, Red Fort	Delhi	(I) a theft attempt was made in the year 1981 and 4 objects were stolen	(I) Immediate action by the ASI staff and Delhi Police resulted into recovery of the objects and these are kept in the reserve collection of the museum.
6.	Archaeological Museum, Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	(I) a copper bell was stolen in the year 1990	(I) FIR was lodged immediately to the local police. A departmental enquiry was conducted and the incumbents responsible for the negligence of duty were awarded punishment, post suspension as per official norms. The object has not been recovered.
7.	Fort St. George, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	(I) 5 copper medals were found missing in 2001	(I) FIR was lodged immediately to the police and the case is under investigation. The photograph of stolen objects has been circulated to all agencies. Administrative enquiry was also initiated and C.B.C.I.D. Idol Wing had taken up the case. The object has not been traced.
8.	Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad	West Bengal	(I) 3 alam panjas were stolen in the year 2010	(I) FIR <i>vide</i> case no. 383/10 was filed immediately to the local police. The matter is being investigated by CID, Govt. of West Bengal. Outcome of the investigation has yet not been communicated.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	India War Memorial Museum, Red Fort	Delhi	(I) 4 Objects were stolen in the year 1989; (II) a theft attempt was made in the year 1992; (III) a theft attempt was made in the year 1997; (IV) a dagger with ivory handle of Mughal period was found missing from the gallery No. 2 on 21st December, 2012	(I) Immediate action by the ASI staff and Delhi Police resulted into recovery of the 4 objects. The retrieval of the objects from the Police Station, Darya Ganj is under process. (II) The attempt was thwarted by vigilant ASI staff. (III) An immediate action by the ASI staff and Delhi Police resulted into the recovery of artifacts from within the Red Fort complex which were taken out from the museum. (IV) FIR was filed immediately to the local police. A separate enquiry has been conducted by the Director (Institute of Archaeology). The matter is being investigated by Delhi Police.
10.	Residency Museum, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	(I) a terracotta sealing is missing since mid night of 29th-30th January, 2010	(I) FIR was filed immediately to the local police. The case has been closed by the Hon'ble Court (ACJM, CBI) Lucknow. The object has not been recovered so far.

Weakening of stones of Stone Fort in Chitradurga, Karnataka

770. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stone Fort in Chitradurga, Karnataka has been recognized by Government as a national monument;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the stones in the fort are getting weakened and pose a danger to the very existence of the fort; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to preserve and protect this national monument ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Chitradurga fort in Karnataka is a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(b) and (c) There is no such danger to the fort. The conservation work on the monument is attended regularly and it is in a good state of preservation.

Digitization of archaic artifacts and epigraphic records of ASI

771. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to digitize archaic artifacts, epigraphic records, copper plate inscriptions, ancient coins, palm leaf manuscripts and other archaeological evidences found during field explorations and field excavations conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the last two decades;

(b) if so, the circle-wise details thereof and the works done so far;

(c) whether the ASI has brought out any manuals and publication reports on the recent archaeological excavations carried out in various ancient sites in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has already initiated the work of digitization of the antiquities found during the exploration and excavation conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India.

National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was launched to prepare a National Register on Antiquities by documenting antiquities from different sources in a uniform format during XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012). NMMA has so far documented more than 11.00 Lac antiquities including registered antiquities from different sources and uploaded the data of 2.75 Lakh in the NMMA website. NMMA has been continued for another five years in the XII Five Year Plan (2012-17).

(b) The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement – I

Details showing the Circle/Branch-wise list of Digitized Artifacts /Antiquities discovered during the course of Exploration and Excavation

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Name of Site/Provenance	No. of antiquities	Status
1.	Agra Circle	1. Bir Chhabili Tila, Fatehpur Sikri, UP	863	700 digitized & rest yet to be digitized
		2. Madarpur, UP	46	Digitized
		3. Katingra, UP	98	Yet to be digitized
		4. Ahichhatra, UP	6044	Digitized
		5. Gulistanpur, UP	16	
2.	Aurangabad Circle	1. Bhandak Fort, Maharashtra	28	Photo documented and yet to be digitized
		2. Daulatabad, Maharashtra	392	
		3. Newasa, Maharashtra	12	
		4. Antiquities stored in Bibi-ka-maqbara, Maharashtra	41	
		5. Changeao temple, Maharashtra	93	
3.	Bhopal Circle	1. Sanchi, MP	855	
		2. Satdhara, MP	264	
		3. Kutwr, MP	959	
		4. Barhat, MP	50	Yet to be digitized
		5. Jahaj Mahal, MP	209	
		6. Bijamandal, MP	14	
		7. Idaogoro, MP	28	
		8. Kulharia	61	
4.	Bhubaneswar Circle	1- Lalitgiri, Odisha	239	179 digitized & rest yet to be digitized
5.	Chandigarh Circle	1- Bohar Mazra, Haryana	300 coins mould	Digitized
6.	Chennai Circle	1. Saluvankuppam, T.N.	74	
		2. Siruthavur, T.N.	56	
		3. Kambarmedu, T.N.	152	Photo documented and yet to be digitized
		4. Kanchipuram, T.N.	280	
		5. Vellyanirrupu T.N.	367	
		6. Adhichchanallur, T.N.	255	
7.	Dharwad Circle	1. Koppal, Karnataka	04	Yet to be digitized
		2. Kanganhalli, Karnataka	10	Yet to be digitized
8.	Delhi Circle	1. Purana Quila, New Delhi	1225	408 digitized & rest yet to be digitized

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Name of Site/Provenance	No. of antiquities	Status
9.	Guwahati Circle	1. Sri Suryapahar, Assam	339	Digitized
10.	Hyderabad Circle	1. Uppugunduru, A.P.	18	Photo documented and yet to be digitized
		2. Swambhu Temple Complex, A.P.	178	
		3. Alluru, A.P.	69	
		4. Gummadidurru, A.P.	05	
		5. Kotturu, A.P.	145	
		6. Kodavali, A.P.	01	
11.	Jaipur & Jodhpur Circle	1. Lachhura, Rajasthan	85	Photo documented and yet to be digitized.
		2. Ojiyana, Rajasthan	1824	
		3. Nagar Rajasthan	621	
		4. Maharaj Ki Khedi, Rajasthan	167	
12.	Kolkata Circle	1. Rajpath, W. Bengal	394	Yet to be digitized.
		2. Baisgazi Wall, W. Bengal	181	
		3. Chand Saudagar, W. Bengal	1	
		4. Chak Chandpara W. Bengal	3001	
		5. Bangarh, W. Bengal	1322	
		6. Chandrakhetugarh, W. Bengal	255	
13.	Lucknow Circle	1. Lachchhagir, UP	321	Yet to be digitized.
		2. Bhita, U.P.	522	
14.	Patna Circle	1. Raja Vishal ka Garh, Bihar	741	Digitized
		2. Nalanda, Bihar	617	
		3. Nandangarh, Bihar	468	
		4. Kushi, Bihar	249	
		5. Kolhua, Bihar	198	
		6. Chechar, Bihar	973	
		7. Kumrahar, Bihar	076	
		8. Rajgir, Bihar	026	
		9. Balirajgarh, Bihar	013	
		10. Miscellaneous	118	
		11. Ghosi, U.P.	056	
		12. Rajghat, U.P.	059	
15.	Raipur Circle	1. Sarguja, Chhattisgarh	469	Digitized
16.	Ranchi Circle	1. Benisagar, Jharkhand	109	Yet to be digitized.
		2. Gift, Jharkhand	05	Digitized data sent to NMMA
		3. Itkhor, Jharkhand	268	Yet to be digitized.
		4. Saridkel, Jharkhand	30	Digitized data sent to NMMA

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Name of Site/Provenance	No. of antiquities	Status
17.	Shimla Circle	1. Chaitru, H.P. 2. Kangra Fort Temple Complex, H.P. 3. Pomarang, H.P.	430	Yet to be digitized.
18.	Srinagar Circle	Jafar Chak, Ambaran Kiramachi, Manawal, Semthan, Guru Baba Tibba, Kanispora, Tibe Name shah, Sohlda, Noorpur, Kathua, Semthan of Jammu & Kashmir	1585	900 digitized and rest yet to be digitized.
19.	Thrissur Circle	1. Bekal Fort, Kerala 2. Malampuzha, Kerala 3. Ummichipoyil, Kerala 4. Kadanad, Kerala	809 39 20 157	Photo documented and yet to be digitized.
20.	Vadodara Circle	1. Dholavira, Gujarat	54385	Yet to be digitized
21.	Excavation Branch-I, Nagpur	1. Pauni, Maharashtra 2. Sathi Kota, A.P. 3. Kodavelli, A.P. 4. Ramapuram, A.P. 5. Peddavegu, A.P. 6. Narmada Sagar, M.P. 7. Adam, Maharashtra 8. Bhawad, Maharashtra 9. Pachkhedi, Maharashtra 10. Mansar, Maharashtra 11. Sannati, Karnataka 12. Ubharia, M.P. 13. Chichali, M.P. 14. Bhirrana, Haryana 15. Pulichintala I.P., A.P. 16. Malhar, Chhattisgarh	1191 1071 735 6171 377 89 17114 42 85 227 358 16 1778 7637 05 3422	Photo documented and yet to be digitized.

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Name of Site/Provenance	No. of antiquities	Status
22.	Excavation Branch-II New Delhi	1. Mathura, UP 2. Hulas, UP 3. Sanghol, Punjab 4. Siswania, UP 5. Sankisa, UP 6. Harnol 7. Bishokhar, UP 8. Dhalewan, Punjab 9. Naurangabad, Haryana 10. Kashipur, U.P. 11. Hansi, Haryana 12. Sanuali, UP 13. Rupnagar, Punjab 14. Karanpura, Rajashthan	3911 2011 14,629 600 320 150 45 1500 300 449 1197 181 907 2600	Yet to be digitized
23.	Excavation Branch-III, Patna	1. Sravasti, UP 2. Banarsiankalan, UP 3. Dak Bunglow, Bihar 4. Rajgir, Bihar 5. Chandimau, Bihar 6. Baror, Rajasthan 7. Jaufardih, Bihar 8. Bangarh, W.B. 9. Ghorakatora, Bihar 10. Begampur, Bihar 11. Damankhanda, Bihar 12. Lathiya, UP 13. Sakradih, UP 14. Kolhua, Bihar 15. Maner, Bihar	4351 105 30 13 64 3678 686 19 989 160 33 387 191 17 122	Yet to be digitized 60 digitized, yet to be digitized Digitized Digitized Digitized Yet to digitized 152 digitized yet to be digitized 20 digitized yet to be digitized Digitized Yet to be digitized
24.	Excavation Branch-IV, Bhubaneswar	1. Khalkhatpatna, Odisha 2. Shyamsunder Tila, Tripura 3. Barabati Fort, Odisha 4. Golabai Sasan, Odisha 5. Chadraketugarh, WB	235 75 662 264 12	Yet to be digitized Digitized Yet to be digitized 248 digitized yet to be digitized Yet to be digitized

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Name of Site/Provenance	No. of antiquities	Status
		6. Tarkhanwala, Dera, Rajasthan	432	Yet to be digitized
		7. Chak 86, Rajasthan	104	Yet to be digitized
		8. Sisupalgarh, Odisha	73	Yet to be digitized
		9. Kondapur, AP	2499	120 digitized, Yet to be digitized
		10. Udaigiri, Odisha	1559	26 digitized, Yet to be digitized
25.	Excavation Branch-V, Vadodara	1. Junagarh	18	Yet to be digitized
		2. Hathab	5913	Yet to be digitized
		3. Junikuran	1619	Yet to be digitized
		4. Diyat Patan	1	Yet to be digitized
		5. Khirsara	2766	Digitized
		6. Bharuch	152	Digitized
26.	Excavation Branch-VI, Bangalore	1. Korugodu, Karnataka	888	Yet to be digitized
27.	Prehistory Branch, Nagpur	1. Khaparkhera, MP	3214	
		2. Gufkral, J & K	670	
		3. Sekta, Manipur	356	Yet to be digitized
		4. Nawarakheri, MP	263	
		5. Eklara, MP	160	
		6. Sonara, Chhattisgarh	62	
		7. Karkhabhat, Chhattisgarh	25	
		8. Exploration in Pichhauri, Khaparkhera, Khera, Jahur Kirmohi Chandan Kheda, Kothara, Dehdia, Amlatha, Bhavira, Chikhlda, Gangli, Bhamta, Sisgaon, Jumakhera, Bhilkhera, Rajgarh, Ratwa, Lohara, Kateshwar, Utawad, Pipri, Sirari, Chhata, Segawam, Piplaj, Jangarwan, Dagarpura, Ruhana, Babulgaon, Kikrawas, Dharamrai, Palia all in Madhya Pradesh	180	Yet to be digitized

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Name of Site/Provenance	No. of antiquities	Status
28.	Epigraphy Branch Mysore	1. Gumadid urru, A.P.	Inscriptions	Yet to be digitized
		2. Guntupalli, A.P.	Stone Copper	
		3. Kottur, A.P.	2 -	
		4. Phanigiri, A.P.	3 -	
		5. Uppugunduru, A.P.	1 -	
		6. Talagunda, Karnataka	75 -	
		7. Udaigiri, Odisha	8 -	
		8. Lalitgiri, Odisha	5 2	
		9. Darasuram, T.N.	60 -	
		10. Kodumanal, T.N.	20 -	
		11. Mamllapuram, T.N.	15 -	
		12. Salavamkuppam, T.N.	7 -	
		13. Fatehpur, Sikri, UP	10 -	
			10 -	
			20 -	
29.	Epigraphy Branch (Arabic Persian), Nagpur	Year 1994 to 2014	2754	Yet to be digitized

Statement-II

Manual and Publication reports on the recent archaeological excavations carried out in various ancient sites

Indian Archaeology - A Review

(An Annual Publication on Archaeological Research)

1. 1989-90, ed., S.K. Mahapatra (1994)
2. 1990-91, ed., S.K. Mahapatra (1995)
3. 1991-92, ed., B.P. Singh (1996)
4. 1992-93, ed., Ajai Shankar (1997)
5. 1993-94, ed., R.S. Bisht, C. Dorji and Arundhati Banerji (2000)
6. 1994-95, ed., Hari Manjhi, C. Dorji and Arundhati Banerji (2000)
7. 1995-96, (2002)
8. 1996-97 (2002)
9. 1997-98 (2003)

10. 1998-99 (2004) (Out of Stock)
11. 1999-2000 (2005) (Out of stock)
12. 2000-01 (2006)
13. 2001-02 (2008)
14. 2002-03 (2009)
15. 2003-04 (2011)
16. 2004-05 (in press)

Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India

1. Dates of the Votive Inscriptions on the Stupas at Sanchi, Ramaprasad Chanda (1919, reprint 1998)
2. Varieties of the Vishnu Image, Pandit B.B. Bidyabinod (1920, reprint 1998)
3. Talamana or Iconometry, T. A. Gopinatha Rao (1920, reprint 1998)
4. The Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Nagari, DR. Bhandarkar (1920 reprint 1998)
5. Archaeology and Vaishanava Tradition, Ramaprasad Chanda (1920, reprint 1998)
6. The Temples at Palampet, Ghulam Yazdani (1922, reprint 1998)
7. Excavations at Taxila, The Stupas and Monasteries at Jaulian, Sir John Marshall (1921, reprint 1998)
8. Six Sculptures from Mahoba, K.N. Dikshit (1921, reprint 1998)
9. Mosque of Shaikh Abdu-n Nabi, Maulvi Zafar Hasan (1921, reprint 1998)
10. A Guide to Nizamud-Din, Maulvi Zafar Hasan (1922, reprint 1998)
11. Some recently added Sculptures in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, Pandit Hirananda Shastri (1922, reprint 1998)
12. Astronomical Instruments in the Delhi Museum, G.R. Kaye (1921, reprint 1998)
13. Kannada Poets mentioned in Inscriptions, T.T. Shaman (1924, reprint 1998)
14. Antiquities of Bhimbar and Rajauri, Ram Chandra Kak (1923, reprint 1998)
15. The drawing of Geometric patterns in Saracenic Art, BH. Haukin (1925, reprint 1998)
16. The Temple of Siva at Bhumara, R.D. Banerji (1924, reprint 1998)
17. Pallava Architecture, Part-I (Early Period), A.H. Longhurst (1924, reprint 1998)

18. Hindu Astronomy, G.R. Kaye (1924, reprint 1998)
19. The Jamí Masjid at Badaun and other Buildings in the United Provinces, J.F. Blakiston (1926, reprint 1998)
20. The origin and cult of Tara, Hirananda Shastri (1925, reprint 1998)
21. The Baghela Dynasty of Rewab, Hirananda Shastri (1925, reprint 1998)
22. An Historical memoir on the Qutb: Delhi, J.A. Page (1926, reprint 1998)
23. The Haihayas of Tripuri and their monuments, R.D. Banerji (1931, reprint 1998)
24. Rock-Paintings and other Antiquities of pre-Historic and later Times, Rai Sahib Manoranjan Ghosh (1932, reprint 1998)
25. Basreliefs of Badami, R.D. Banerji (1928, reprint 1998)
26. Two statues of Pallava Kings and five Pallava Inscriptions in a Rock Temple at Mahabalipuram, Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri (1926, reprint 1998)
27. Pageant of King Mindon leaving his palace on a visit to the Kyauktawgyi Buddha image at Mandalay (1865) Chas Duroiselle (1925, reprint 1990)
28. Bhasa and the Authorship of the Thirteen Trivandurm plays, Hiranand Sastri (1926, reprint 1998)
29. Specimens of calligraphy in the Delhi Museum of Archaeology, Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan (1926, reprint 1998)
30. The Beginnings of Art in Eastern India with special reference to sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Ramaprasad Chanda (1927, reprint 1998)
31. The Indus Valley in the Vedic Period, Ramaprasad Chanda (1926, reprint 1998)
32. Fragment of a Prajnaparamita Manuscript from Central Asia, Pandit B.B. Bidyabinod (1927, reprint 1998)
33. Pallava Architecture (Part II) Intermediate or Mamalla Period by A.H. Longhurst (1928, reprint 1998)
34. A new Inscription of Darius from Hamadan, Prof. E. Herzfeld, (1928, reprint 1998)
35. Excavations in Baluchistan 1925; Sampur Mound, Mastung and Sohr Damb Nal by H. Hargreaves (1929, reprint 1998)
36. The dolmens of the Pulney Hills by A. Anglade and LV. Newton (1928, reprint 1998)

37. An Archaeological tour in Waziristan and Northern Baluchistan by Aurel Stein (1929, reprint 1998)
38. Kushano-Sasanian Coins, Ernst Herzfeld (1930, reprint 1998)
39. Lha-Lun Temple, Spyi-Ti, H.Lee Shuttleworth (1929, reprint 1998)
40. Pallava architecture, Part III (the later of Rajasimha Period) A.H. Longhurst (1930, reprint 1998)
41. Survival of the Prehistoric civilisation of the Indus Valley, Ramaprasad Chanda (1929, reprint 1998)
42. An Archaeological tour in Supper Swat and adjacent hill tracts by Sir Aurel Stein (1930, reprint 1998)
43. An Archaeological tour in Gedrosia by Sir Aurel Stein (1931, reprint 1999)
44. Exploration in Orissa, Ramaprasad Chanda (1930 reprint 1998)
45. Bibliography of Indo-Moslem History excluding provincial Monarchies, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan (1932, reprint 1998)
46. On the Iconography of the Buddha's nativity by A. Foucher (1934, reprint 1998)
47. Record of all the Quranic and Non-Historical Epigraphs on the protected Monuments in the Delhi Procince, Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf Husain (1936, reprint 1999)
48. Explorations in Sind, N.C. Mujumdar (1934, reprint 1999)
49. Bijapur Inscriptions by M. Nazim (1936, reprint 1999)
50. Sravasti in Indian Literature, B.C. Law (1935, reprint 1999)
51. Animal remain from Harappa, B. Prashad (1936, reprint 1999)
52. A Memoir on Kotla Firoz Shah, Delhi By J.A. Page and Mohammad Hamid Kuraishi (1937, reprint 1999)
53. Biruni's picture of the world, A. Zeki Validi, Togan (1934, reprint 1999)
54. The Buddhist Antiquities of Nagarjunakonda, Madras Presidency, A.H. Longhurst (1938, reprint 1999)
55. Excavations at Paharpur, Bengal, K.N. Dikshit (1938, reprint 1999)
56. The Ananda temple at Pagan, Chas. Duroiselle (1937, reprint 1999)
57. The "Numeral-Signs" of the Mohenjo-Daro Script, Alan S.C. Ross (1938, reprint 1999)

58. Rajagriha in Ancient Literature, Dr. Bímala Chaurñ Law, (1938, reprint 1999)
59. Punch-marked Coins Taxila F.H.C. Walsh, (1939, reprint 1999)
60. Kausambi in Ancient Literature, Birñala Churn Law, (1939, reprint 1999)
61. Excavations at Agroha, Punjab, H.L. Srivastava (1952, reprint 1999)
62. A hoard of Silver Punch-Market Coins from Purnea, PN. Bhattacharya (1940, reprint 1999)
63. The Historical Sculptures of the Vaikunthaperumal temple, Kanchi, C. Minakshi (1941, reprint 1999)
64. Excavations in Swat and explorations in the oxus territories of Afghanistan, Evert Barger and Philip Wright (1941, reprint 1999)
65. The Beads from Taxila, Horace C. Beck (1941, reprint 1999)
66. Nalanda and its epigraphic material, Hirananda Sastri (1942, reprint 1999)
67. Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra, B.C. Law (1942, reprint 1999)
68. The manley collection of stone age tools with topographical and other notes, A. Aiyappan and Frank P. Manley (1942, reprint 1999)
69. Central Asian Fragments of the Ashtadasahasrika prajñaparamita and of an unidentified text, Sten Konow, (1942, reprint 1999)
70. The Gupta temple at Deogarh, Madho Sarup Vats, (1952, reprint 1999)
71. Nagarjunakonda 1938 (TN. Ramachandran, (1953, reprint 1999)
72. Antiquities of Chamba State Part II Medieval and later inscriptions with 33 plates, B.Ch. Chhabra (1957, reprint 1999) .
73. Sanskrit Literature and Art Minors of Indian Culture, C. Sivaramamurty (1955, reprint 1999)
74. Excavations at Kausambi (1949-50) G.R. Shanna (1969) out of stock
75. Nagarjunakonda (1954-60) Vol. I, R. Subrahmanyam (1975)
-do- Vol. II, KV. Soundrarajan (Ed.) (2006)
76. Telkupi, D. Mitra (1969, reprint 2007)
77. The Indus Script, Texts, Concordance and Tables, I Mahadevan (1977)
78. Lothal-A Harappan Town (1955-62), S.R. Rao
Vol. I (1979)
Vol. II (1985)

79. Karandai Tamil Sangam Plates of Rajendrachola I, K.G. Krishnan (1984)
80. Ratnagiri (1958-61) Debala Mitra Vol. I (1981)
-do- Vol. II (1983)
81. Images of Nepal, Krishna Deva (1984)
82. Excavations at Satanikota (1977-80) N.C. Ghosh (1986)
83. Daimabad (1976-79), S.A. Sali (1986)
84. The Caves of Panhale-Kaji (Ancient Pranalaka), M.N. Deshpande (1986)
85. Nagda (1955-57), N.R. Banerjee (1986)
86. Excavations at Surkotada and Exploration in Kutch, J.P. Joshi (1990)
87. Excavations at Sringaverapura (1977-86), Vol. I, B.B. Lal (1993)
88. Excavations at Bhagwanpura (1975-76), J.P. Joshi (1993)
89. Kaveripattinam Excavations (1963-73), K.V. Soundara Rajan (1994)
90. Angkorvat-India's Contributions in Conservation (1986-93), B. Narsimhaiah (1994)
91. Excavations at Malvan, F.R. Allchin and J.P. Joshi (1995)
92. Excavations at Sannathi (1986-89), James Howell (1995)
93. Excavations at Piprahwa and Ganwaría, KM. Srivastava (1996)
94. Excavations at Tuljapur Garhi (1984-85) B.P. Bopardikar (1996)
95. Further Ex-cavation at Pauni (1994) Amarendra Nath (1998)
96. Excavations at Kalibangan—The Early Harappans (1961-69) B.B. Lal et. all., (2003)
97. Excavation at Tarkhanewala Dera and Chak 86 (2003-04) Rajasthan, Dr. P.K. Trivedi
98. Excavation at Udayagiri-2 (1997-2000) Dr. B. Bandyopadhyay (2007)
99. Bekal Excavation (1997-2001) M. Nambirajan, (2009)
100. Antichak Excavation-2 (1971-81) B.S. Verma (2011)
102. Excavations at Bharadvaja Asrama (1978-79 & 1982-83) (with a note on the explorations at Chitrakuta) B.B. Lal (2011)
103. Further Excavations at Udayagiri-2, Odisha (2001-03) P.K. Trivedi (2011)

104. Excavations at Siruthavur (2008) Satyabhama Badhreenath (2011)
105. Excavations at Kanaganhalli, K.P. Poonacha (2011)
106. Saluvankuppam Excavations (2005-07) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2012)
107. Catalogue of Terracotta figurines from Rajghat Excavations (1940) Mani and Arundhati Banerji (2012)
- Excavations at Mahabalipuram, (1990-2000) K.T. Narasimhan
- Excavation at Adam (1988-1992), Amarendra Nath (in press)

ANCIENT INDIA (New Series)
(Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India)

- 1 Ancient India (New Series), Vol. I, 2011

NEW IMPERIAL SERIES
(Exhaustive Research on Antiquarian Remains)

1. Report on Buddhist Cave Temples and their Inscriptions, Jas. Burgess (1883, reprint 1994)
2. Muhammadan Architecture of Bharoch, Cambay Dholka1 Champanir, and Mahmudabad in Gujarat, Jas. Burgess (1896, reprint 1994)
3. The Jain Stupa and other Antiquities of Mathura, Vincent A. Smith (1901, reprint 1994)
4. Antiquities of Indian Tibet, AH. Francke Part I (1914, reprint 1994)
5. Antiquities of Indian Tibet, A.H. Francke Part II (1926, reprint 1994)
6. Antiquities of Chamba State, J.P.H. Vogel, Part I (1911, reprint 1994)
7. Antiquities of Chamba State, B.Ch. Chhabra Part II (1957, reprint 1994)
8. Akbar's Tomb, Sikandarah near Agra, Edmund W. Smith (1909, reprint 1994)
9. Report on the Elura Cave Temples and the Brahmanical and Jaina Cave in Western Indian, Jas Burgess (1883, reprint 1994)
10. The Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur, with notes on Zafarabad, Sahet-Mahet and other Places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, A. Fuhrer (1889, reprint 1994)
11. Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras, Alexander Rea (1897, reprint 1995)
12. List of Architectural and Archaeological Remains in Coorg, Alexander Rea (1894, reprint 1995)

13. The Chalukyan Architecture, including examples from the Bellari District, Madras Presidency, Alexander Rea (1896, reprint 1995)
14. The Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts, Henry Cousens (1926, reprint 1996)
15. Bijapur and its Architectural Remains with an Historical outline of the Adil Shahi Dynasty, Cousens (1916, reprint 1996)
16. The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta in the Krishna District, Madras Presidency, Surveyed in 1882, J. Burgess with translations of the Asokan Inscriptions at Jaugada and Dhauli, G. Buhler (1886, reprint 1996)
17. The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmadabad, Jas. Burgess, Part I (1900, reprint 1997)
18. The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmadabad, Jas. Burgess, Part II (1905, reprint 1997)
19. South Indian Buddhist Antiquities; including the Stupas of Bhattiprolu, Gudivada and Ghantasala and other Ancient Sites in the Krishna District, Madras Presidency, Alexander Rea (1894, reprint 1997)
20. Eastern Indian School of Medieval-Sculpture, R.D. Banerji (1933 reprint 1998)
21. The Antiquarian Remains (in the Presidency of Madras, Robert Sewell) 1882 reprint 1998)
22. Reports of the First season's operation in the Belgam and Kaladgi, James Burgess (1874 reprint 1997)
23. Medieval Temples of the Dakhan, Henry Cousens (1931 reprint 1998)
24. Antiquities Remains in the central provinces of Berar, H. Cousens, (1897 reprint 1998)
25. The Antiquarian of Sind, Henry cousins (1929 reprint 1998)
26. Report of Antiquities Bidar and Aurangabad J. Burgess (1878 reprint 1998)
27. Report on the Antiquities of Kathiawad and Kachh, J. Burgess (1876 reprint 1998)
28. Som Natha and other Medieval Temples Kathiawad, Henry Cousens (1931 reprint 1998)
29. Sketch of the Dynasties of Southern Indian, R. Sewell (1884 reprint 1998)
30. Revised lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency Vol. VIII, (2000)

Annual Reports of Archaeological Survey of India

1. 1902-03 (1904 reprint 2002)
2. 1903-04 (1906 reprint 2002)
3. 1904-05 (1908 reprint 2003)
4. 1905-06 (1909 reprint 2002)
5. 1906-07 (1909 reprint 2002)
6. 1907-08 (1911 reprint 2002)
7. 1908-09 (1912 reprint 2002)
8. 1909-10 (1914 reprint 2002)
9. 1910-11 (1914 reprint 2002)
10. 1910-11 Pt. I (1911 reprint 2003)
11. 1911-12 (1915 reprint 2002)
12. 1912-13 (1916 reprint 2002)
13. 1912-13- Pt. I (1915 reprint 2002)
14. 1913-14 (1917 reprint 2002)
15. 1914-15 (1920 reprint 2002)
16. 1914-15 Pt. 1 (1916 reprint 2003)
17. 1915-16 (1911 reprint 2002)
18. 1916-17 Pt. 1 (1918 reprint 2002)
19. 1917-18 (1920 reprint 2002)
20. 1918-19 (1921 reprint 2002)
21. 1919-20 (1922 reprint 2002)
22. 1920-21 (1923 reprint 2003)
23. 1921-22 (1924 reprint 2002)
24. 1922-23 (1924 reprint 2003)
25. 1923-24 (1926 reprint 2002)
26. 1924-25 (1927 reprint 2002)
27. 1925-26 (1923 reprint 2002)
28. 1926-27 (1930 reprint 2002)

29. 1927-28 (1931 reprint 2002)
30. 1928-29 (1933 reprint 2002)
31. 1929-30 (1933 reprint 2002)
32. 1930-34 Pt. I (1936 reprint 2003)
33. 1930-34 Pt. II (1936 reprint 2002)
34. 1934-35 Pt. II (1937 reprint 2002)
35. 1935-36 (1938 reprint 2002)
36. 1935-36 Appendix- III (1937 reprint 2003)
37. 1936-37 (1940 reprint 2003)
38. 1936-37 Appendix-III (1938 reprint 2002)
39. 1937-38 Pt. I (1942 reprint 2003)
40. 1938-39 Appendix-III (1941 reprint 2003)
41. Index to the Annual Report of ASI 1902-16 (1924 reprint 2003)
42. Index to the Annual Reports for 1919-29 and Pt.I-1902-18 (1940 reprint 2002)

Special Publications

1. Excavation at Harappa, being an account of Archaeological Excavation at Harappa carried out between the years 1920-21 and 1933-34 Vol. I and II by Madho Sarup Vats (1940 reprint, 1999)
2. Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro Vol. I and II, E.J.H. Mackay (1938 reprint 2000)
3. Ajanta Murals, ed, A. Ghosh (1967, reprint 1996)
4. A Copper-Plate Hoard from Gupta Period from Bagh, Madhya Pradesh, ed. K.V. Ramesh and S.P. Tewari (1990) (out of stock)
5. The Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh, G.R. Kaye (1918, reprint 1982) (out of stock)
6. Sir Mortimer and Indian Archaeology, Grahame Clark (1979)
7. Archaeological Works Code, (English) (1937, reprint 1979)
8. -do- (Hindi) (1937, reprint 1980)
9. Map of Delhi Monuments
10. Archaeological Remains, Monuments and Museums Part I and II (1964) In press

11. The Story of Indian Archaeology 1784-1947 S.N. Roy (1961, reprint 1996)
12. The Story of Indian Archaeology 1784-1947 (Hindi) (In press)
13. Index to the Annual Reports' of the 1930-1936, R.S. Dwivedi (1997)
14. Indian Miniature Painting An Album (1961, reprint 1997)
15. National Culture Fund and Archaeological Survey of India Brochure (Eng.) (2000)
16. Bamiyan - Challenge to World Heritage (2002)
17. National Culture Fund and Archaeological Survey of India Brochure (Hindi) (2000)
18. The Residency Lucknow (2003)
19. Ta-Prohm Temple : A Conservation Strategy (2006)
20. Treasures of Ancient China (2011)
21. To Cherish and Conserve- The early years of The Archaeological Survey of India, John Keay (2011)
22. Bibliography of India Archaeology, V.N. Misra and A.K. Kanungo (2011)
23. Catalogue of Exhibition Rediscovering India 1961-2011 (2012)

Epigraphical Publications

Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy

1887-1905	(reprint 1986)
1906-1910	(reprint 1986)
1911-1914	(reprint 1986)
1915-1917	(reprint 1986)
1918-1921	(reprint 1986)
1922-1925	(reprint 1986)
1926-1929	(reprint 1986)
1930-1934	(reprint 1986)
1935-1938	(reprint 1986)
1939-1944	(reprint 1986)
1945-1952	(reprint 1986)
1953-1956	(reprint 1986)

1957-1959	(reprint 1986)
1960-1961	(reprint 1986)
1962-1963	(reprint 1986)
1964-1965	(reprint 1986)
1965-1967	(reprint 1989)
1967-1968	(1979) Out of Stock
1969-1970	(1979)
1970-1971	(1980) Out of Stock
1971-1972	(1981)
1972-1973	(1983)
1973-1974	(1986)
1974-1975	(1990)
1975-1976	(1986)
1976-1977	(1987)
1977-1978	(1986)
1978-1979	(1987)
1979-1980	(1992)
1980-1981	(1988)
1981-1982	(2003)
1982-1983	(2005)
1983-1984	(1991)
1984-1985	(1996)
1985-1986	(1993)
1986-1987	(1998)
1987-1988	(1999)
1988-1989	(2002)
1989-1990	(2004)
1990-1991	(2006)
1992-1993	(1998)
1993-1994	(1999)

1994-1995 (2001)

1995-1996 (2005)

1996-1997 (2006)

1997-1998 (2011)

1. Dynastic list of copper Plate Inscriptions, Noticed in Annual reports on Indian Epigraphy from 1887 to 1969 (1986)
2. Dynastic list of copper Plate Inscriptions, Noticed in Annual reports on Indian Epigraphy from 1969-70 to 1996-97
3. Topographical List of Inscriptions copied from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu (1939-72) (1986)
4. Subject-Index to the Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy from 1887 to 1936 (1988)
5. -do- 1936 to 1972 (1988)
6. List of Inscriptions copied by the Epigraphy Branch (compiled up to 31st March 1938) 1988
7. Topographical List of South Indian inscriptions from 1973 to 1994 (2001)
8. Topographical List of North Indian inscriptions from 1945 to 1994 (2001)
9. Epigraphs of Madhya Pradesh (2001)

Epigraphia Indica

1. Vol. I (1882), ed., Jas Burgess (reprint 1983)
2. Vol. II (1894), ed., Jas Burgess (reprint 1983)
3. Vol. III (1894-95), ed., Jas Burgess (reprint 1979)
4. Vol. IV (1896-97), ed., E. Hultzsch (reprint 1979)
5. Vol. V (1898-99), ed., E. Hultzsch (reprint 1984)
6. Vol. VI (1900-01), ed., E. Hultzsch (reprint 1981)
7. Vol. VII (1902-03), ed., C. Hultzsch (reprint 1981)
8. Vol. VIII (1905-06), ed., E. Hultzsch (reprint 1981)
9. Vol. IX (1907-08), ed., E. Hultzsch (reprint 1981)
10. Vol. X (1909-10), ed., Sten Konow (reprint 1984)
11. Vol. XI (1911-12), ed., Sten Konow (reprint 1981)

12. Vol. XII (1913-14), ed., Sten Konow (reprint 1982)
13. Vol. XIII (1915-16), ed., Sten Konow (reprint 1982)
14. Vol. XIV (1917-18), ed., F.W. Thomas (reprint 1982)
15. Vol. XV (1919-20), ed., F.W. Thomas (reprint 1982)
16. Vol. XVI (1921-22), ed., F.W. Thomas (reprint 1983)
17. Vol. XVII (1923-24), ed., Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri (reprint 1983)
18. Vol. XVIII (1925-26), ed., Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri (reprint 1983)
19. Vol. XIX (1927-28), ed., Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri (reprint 1983)
20. Vol. XX (1929-30), ed., Hirananda Sastri (reprint 1983)
21. Vol. XXI (1931-32), ed., Hirananda Sastri (reprint 1984)
22. Vol. XXII (1933-34), ed., N.P. Chakravarti (reprint 1984)
23. Vol. XXIII (1935-36), ed., N.P. Chakravarti (reprint 1984)
24. Vol. XXIV (1937-38), ed., N.P. Chakravarti (reprint 1984)
25. Vol. XXV (1939-40), ed., N.P. Chakravarti (reprint 1985)
26. Vol. XXVI (1941-42), ed., N.P. Chakravarti (reprint 1985)
27. Vol. XXVII (1947-48), ed., B.Ch. Chhabra and N. Lakshminarayan Rao (reprint 1985)
28. Vol. XXVIII (1949-50), ed., B. Ch. Chhabra and D.C. Sircar (reprint 1985)
29. Vol. XXIX (1951-52), ed., B.Ch. Chhabra (reprint 1987)
30. Vol. XXX (1953-54), ed., N. Lakshminarayan Rao and D.C. Sircar (reprint 1987)
31. Vol. XXXI (1955-56), ed., D.C. Sircar (reprint 1987)
32. Vol. XXXII (1957-58), ed., D.C. Sircar and B. Ch. Chhabra (reprint 1987)
33. Vol. XXXIII (1959-60), ed., D.C. Sircar (reprint 1987)
34. Vol. XXXIV (1960-61), ed., D.C. Sircar (reprint 1987)
35. Vol. XLI (1975-76), ed., K.V. Ramesh (reprint 1989)
36. Vol. XLII (1977-78), ed., K.V. Ramesh (reprint 1992)
37. Appendix to Epigraphia Indica Vol. XIX to XXIII ed. D.R. Bhandarkar
38. Article Index- Epigraphia Indica Vol. I XXXIV (1888-1962), ed. D.C. Sircar
39. Vol. XLIII, Part I (2011-12), ed., K.V. Ramesh and MD. Sampath (2011)

Vol. IV	Miscellaneous Inscriptions in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada ed. by Rao Bahadur, H. Krishna Shastri (1986)
Vol. V	Miscellaneous Inscriptions in Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada ed. by Rao Bahadur, H. Krishna Sastri (1968)
Vol. VI	Miscellaneous Inscriptions in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada ed. by K.V. Subrahmanya Aiyer (1968)
Vol. VII	Miscellaneous Inscriptions in Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada ed. by K.V. Subrahmanya Aiyer (1968)
Vol. VIII	Miscellaneous Inscriptions in Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada Countries ed. by K.V. Subrahmanya Aiyer (1968)
Vol. IX pt I	Miscellaneous Inscriptions in Kannada ed. by R. Shama Sastry (1968)
Vol. IX pt II	-do- (1968)
Vol. X	Telugu Inscriptions from Andhra Pradesh (1968)
Vol. XI	Bombay- Karnataka Inscriptions (1968)
Vol. XII	Pallava Inscriptions (1968)
Vol. XIII	Chola Inscriptions ed. by G. V. Srinivasa Rao (1968)
Vol. XIV	Pandya Inscriptions ed. by A.S. Ramanatha Ayyar (1968)
Vol. XV	Bombay-Karnataka Inscriptions (1968)
Vol. XVI	Telugu Inscriptions of the Vijayanagara dynasty ed. by H.K. Narasimhaswami (1988)
Vol. XVII	Inscriptions collected during the year 1903-04 ed. by K.G. Krishnan (1988)
Vol. XIX	Inscriptions of Parakesarivarman ed. by G.V. Srinivasa Rao (1988)
Vol. XX	Bombay- Karnataka Inscriptions (1988)
Vol. XXII Pt.II	Inscriptions collected during 1906 ed. by G.V. Srinivasa Rao (1996)
Vol. XXII Pt. III	Inscriptions collected during 1906 (1999)
Vol. XXVI	Inscriptions collected during the year 1908-09 K.V. Ramesh and P.R. Srinivasan (1990)

Vol. XXVII	South Indian Inscriptions (2001) ed. by Dr. M.D. Sampath and Sri Madhav N. Kati
Vol. XXVIII	South Indian Inscriptions ed. by Dr. M.D. Sampath copied during the year 1913(2010)
Vol. XXX	South Indian Inscriptions collected during the year 1915 ed. by Dr. T.S. Ravishankar and others(2011)
Vol. XXXII	Inscriptions of Early Chola King upto Uttama Chola ed. by Dr. S. Swaminathan (2012)

Funds for maintenance of heritage structures in Telangana

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

(a) whether Government provides funds for maintenance of heritage structures in the country that are not under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, the heritage structure-wise details thereof in Telangana for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Karnataka for allocation of funds for protection of heritage structures and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is dealing with the Scheme of Financial Assistance to unprotected monuments less than 100 years old under which the applications for sanctioning of financial assistance for preservation of monuments, sites or remains of historical/cultural value, not protected by the Archaeological Survey of India or the State Departments of Archaeology are considered. The financial assistance is provided in the form of grants on the recommendations of the State Governments or Union Territories as the case may be, to voluntary organizations. A single monument located on a particular site qualifies for grant only once. The grant in each instance is limited to the approved estimation or Rupees 5.00 Lac, whichever is less. In special cases however, the Department of Culture may sanction a grant not exceeding Rupees 10.00 Lac. ASI has not provided funds for maintenance of heritage structures that are not under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India in Telangana during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir.

Museums in Telangana

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

(a) the location-wise details of museums in various parts of Telangana; and

(b) the allocation made and expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of such museums during the last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The location wise details of Museums in various parts of Telangana is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of allocation made and expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of various museums during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II and Statement-III.

Statement-I

Location-wise details of Museums in various part of Telangana

Sl. No	Name of Museum	Place and District
1.	A.P. Archaeological Museum (Centenary Heritage Museum)	Directorate Office, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad
2.	Dr. Y.S.R. AP State Museum	Public Garden, Nampally, Hyderabad.
3.	Dist Archaeological Museum	Behind Municipal Corporation Office, Warangal
4.	Gandhi Centenary Museum	Opp. Bus stand, Karimnagar
5.	Dist Archaeological Museum	Pillalamarri, Mahbubnagar.
6.	Dist Archaeological Museum	Tilak Gardens, Nizamabad
7.	Dist Archaeological Museum	Panagal, Nalgonda
8.	A.P. Photo Museum (K.B Museum	Golkonda, Hyderabad
9.	Qutub Shahi Site Museum	Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golkonda, Hyderabad
10.	Site Museum	Kolanpaka, Nalgonda
11.	Site Museum	Alampur, Mahbubnagar
12.	Salar Jung Museum	Afzalgunj Area, Hyderabad

Statement-II
Details of allocation made and expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of various Museums during 2014

Sl. No.	Name of Museum	Place and District	Amount allocated /Expenditure incurred during 2011-12 (Amount in ₹)	Amount allocated/ Expenditure incurred during 2012-13 (Amount in ₹)	Amount allocated/ Expenditure incurred during 2013-14 (Amount in ₹)	Budget Allocated upto September, 2014 (Vote on Account) (Amount in ₹)
1.	A.P. Archaeological Museum (Centenary Heritage Museum)	Directorate Office, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad	416600	346600	387600	12500 3800
2.	Dr. Y.S.R. AP State Museum	Public Gardens, Nampally, Hyderabad.	1111333	1107333	1105333	19000 4885
3.	District Archaeological Museum	Behind Municipal Corporation Office Warangal	56000	107142	94714	45785 2857
4.	Gandhi Centenary Museum	Opp. Bus stand, Karimnagar	56000	107142	94714	45785 2857

5. Dist Archaeological Museum	Pillalamarri, Mahbubnagar	124400	175542	163114	45785	2857
6. Dist Archaeological Museum	Tilak Gardens, Nizamabad	192800	243942	243942	45785	2857
7. Dist Archaeological Museum	Panagal, Nalgonda	124400	175542	163114	45785	2857
8. A.P. Photo Museum(K.B Museum)	Golkonda, Hyderabad	217200	217200	217200	12500	1800
9. Qutub Shahi Site Museum	Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golkonda, Hyderabad	136800	136800	136800	12500	3200
10. Site Museum	Kolanpaka, Nalgonda	192800	243942	231514	45785	2857
11. Site Museum	Alampur, Mahbubnagar	124400	175542	163114	45785	2857
12. Salar Jung Museum	Afzalgunj Area, Hyderabad	194400000	241500000	251300000	59800000*	59800000*
TOTAL		197152733	244536727	254301159	60176995	

*Upto June 2014

Statement-III
Details of Allocation made and expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of various Museums during 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the Museum	GoI Share				State Share			(Amount in ₹)	Remarks
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Utilized Amount	Balance	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Utilized Amount		
1.	A.P. Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad (Centenary Heritage Museum)	16,654,064	12,490,548	10,296,964	1,831,028	15,600,079	15,600,079	6,477,783	9,122,296	Allocation was made during 2007-08, but works were taken up during 2010-11 to 2012-13
2.	A.P. Photo Museum, Hyderabad (Khazana Building Museum)	15,074,000	11,305,500	6,319,143	4,986,357	6,335,899	6,335,899	2,877,229	3,458,670	do
3.	Dr. Y.S.R. A.P. State Museum, Hyderabad	15,800,000	11,850,000	8,158,709	3,691,291	11,554,000	11,554,000	6,093,957	5,460,043	do
TOTAL		47,528,064	35,646,048	24,774,816	10,508,676	33,489,978	33,489,978	15,448,969	18,041,009	

Funds given by Ministry to States

774. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount spent through the Ministry for various States during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise details of amount utilised, sanctioned directly or indirectly, for last three years;
- (c) how many heads are there in the Ministry for different types of financial support; and
- (d) three countries with whom we are having best cultural relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Culture does not implement Plan Schemes through direct resource allocations to the State Governments. However, allocation is made to Attached, Subordinates and Autonomous Institutions under the aegis of Ministry of Culture for financial support to various Organisations/Institutions including State Governments for Plan Schemes implementation.

(b) The Plan expenditure in the last three years are:

2011-12	—	₹ 749.01 crore
2012-13	—	₹ 803.78 crore
2013-14	—	₹ 1376.84 crore

(c) The Ministry operates 4 (four) Major Head of Accounts namely:

- (i) 2205 – Art and Culture
- (ii) 2552 – North Eastern Areas
- (iii) 3601 – Grants-in-aid to State Govts. and
- (iv) 3602 – Grants-in-aid to UTs

(d) India has entered into cultural agreement with 126 countries for promotion of International Cultural Relations (ICR).

Protected monuments in Rajasthan

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

- (a) the number of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) located in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount spent on their upkeep during the last five years along with the amount that was provided to ASI for the same;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any scheme for promoting tourism in Rajasthan; and

(d) If so, the amount allocated for the same during last year and current plan of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 162 centrally protected monuments/sites under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) located in Rajasthan.

(b) The amount allocated and expenditure incurred by ASI on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan during the last five years is as under:

₹ in lakhs	
Year	Amount
2009-10	275.55
2010-11	350.00
2011-12	445.49
2012-13	435.00
2013-14	521.48

(c) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, provides Central Financial Assistance to the project proposals identified in consultation with them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

The list of projects sanctioned for year 2013-14 by the Ministry of Tourism, GOI is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, ASI undertakes provision of tourist related amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/ signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites.

(d) In the year 2013-14 Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 11 projects and released an amount ₹ 1234.85 lacs as per Statement-I.

For the year 2014-15 Ministry of Tourism has prioritized 9 projects of total worth ₹ 97.50 Crore. The list is given in Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, the amount incurred by ASI during the last year and amount allocated for the current year for creation of tourism facilities at centrally protected monuments is as under:

₹ in lakhs	
Year	Amount
2013-14	129.93
2014-15	26.67 (allocated)

Statement-I

Year-wise physical and financial progress of developmental works under CSS carried out by the Ministry of Tourism

Year – 2013-2014

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Project Name	Sanctioned Date	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount from MOT GOI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Setting up of Food Craft Institute at Sumerpur, Pali	26.08.13	475.00	200.00
2.	Integrated Development of Godwad as a Tourist Circuit in Rajasthan	04.03.14 04.06.14	643.19	5.00 123.63
3.	Infrastructure Development for Circuit Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	04.03.14 04.06.14	434.86	5.00 81.97
4.	Integrated Development of Matsya Circuit in Rajasthan	04.03.14 04.06.14	570.67	5.00 109.13
5.	Destination Dev. of Bundi	04.03.14 05.06.14	493.09	5.00 93.56
6.	Enhancement of Tourist facilities at 7 Way-side facilities in Rajasthan	04.03.14 04.06.14	651.24	5.00 125.24
7.	Conservation, restoration and development work of Gagron – fort Jhalawar (phase II)	04.03.14 04.06.14	492.81	5.00 93.56

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Conservation , restoration and development work of Garh - palace Jhalawar	04.03.14 04.06.14	492.82	7.00 91.56
9.	Conservation, restoration and development work of Muchkund, Dholpur (phase II)	04.03.14 04.06.14	461.09	5.00 87.22
10.	Conservation , restoration and development work of Deeg fort, Bharatpur	04.03.14 04.06.14	481.76	5.00 91.35
11.	Renovation / beautification of palace on wheels	04.03.14 05.06.14	453.18	5.00 85.63
TOTAL			5,649.71	1,234.85

Statement-II

Prioritized Tourism Infrastructure Projects including fairs and festivals for the year 2014-15 to Govt. of Rajasthan

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Prioritized Projects	Estimated cost of the Projects
1.	Mega Desert Circuit- Jaisalmer-Jodhpur- Bikaner- Sambhar- Pali-Mount Abu This project is also included in NLC report as well as Mega Desert	50.00
2.	Mewar Complex Circuit	8.00
3.	Hadoti Circuit for Jhalawar-Baran-Bundi	8.00
4.	Development of Sawai Madhopur-Karauli	8.00
5.	Development of Bharatpur – Vair-Deeg	8.00
6.	Development of Dholpur as a Destination – Light & Sound show at Machkund, Development of Talab Shahi, Cruise in Chambal, Conservation of Cenotaphs etc.	5.00
7.	Development of Sahalio ki Bari, Udaipur	5.00
8.	Development of Sekhawati	5.00
9.	Organizing of fair & Festivals/events in Rajasthan	0.50
TOTAL		97.50

Cultural policy and its purview

†776. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of culture policy of Government and its purview; and
- (b) the State-wise names of national cultural heritage, sites and structures which are managed and protected by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Culture has the mandate to deal with policies for preservation, promotion and popularization of India's diverse tangible and intangible culture and ancient heritage through sustainable measure so as to ensure universal accessibility.

- (b) The list of national protected monuments, State-wise is given in Annexure.

[See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 19]

Increasing budget allocation to Chhattisgarh under MPF scheme

†777. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) scheme is continuing in Chhattisgarh as it is naxal affected State;
- (b) whether budget allocation would be increased as the amount allocated by Central Government under the scheme is meagre;
- (c) whether Central Government is going to strengthen barracks, police stations/beats along with sophisticated safety equipments, weapons to deal with the naxalites; and
- (d) whether under special separate housing scheme, houses are being constructed for police forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) which ended in 2011-12 has been extended for a further period of five years, *i.e.*, 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing assistance to all the States for police modernization, partly under 'Non-Plan' and partly under 'Plan'. However, under the re-structured MPF Scheme, the assistance to naxal affected districts has been discontinued as the Left Wing Extremism Division of the MHA is implementing separate schemes for the naxal affected districts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces upto the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). During the XIIth Five Year Plan, a sum of ₹ 3750.87 crore has been allocated for 'Plan' purposes and a sum of ₹ 8195.53 crore has been approved for 'Non-plan' purposes under MPF Scheme.

(c) and (d) The items required by the State Police, namely, modern weapons, ammunition, vehicles, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science equipment, etc. are to be funded under 'Non-Plan'. Infrastructure projects like the construction of police stations, outposts, police line buildings, houses for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under 'Plan'. However, as stated in reply to part (a) above, assistance for dealing with left wing extremists is not provided under MPF Scheme extended from 2012-13.

People declared dead

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

(a) whether Government is aware that more than one lakh people declared dead in the country are alive and they are struggling to prove themselves alive for years;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such people;

(c) whether Central Government is keen to deliver justice to these living people declared dead; and

(d) if not, whether Central Government would enact a special law to address such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. No data is available in this regard.

(c) and (d) A person is declared dead under Section 108 in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which reads as follows:

"Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years- [Provided that when] the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is [shifted to] the person who affirms it.”

This declaration is principally done through a Court of Law or by an Administrative Authority and if the person turns up subsequently, then under Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, he/she should affirm that he/she is alive before the same Court of Law or Administrative Authority. Hence, no special law is required.

Reducing overcrowding in prisons

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

- (a) whether prisons across the country are over-crowded;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any comprehensive plan so that the overcrowding in the prisons can be reduced considerably; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available data at the end of 2012, there were 3,85,135 inmates in the jails of the country out of the total capacity of 3,43,169, which constitutes overcrowding of 112.2%.

(c) and (d) “Prisons” is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to increase the number of jails and additional barracks in the country to reduce overcrowding, Government of India had launched a Non-Plan Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails and 1579 additional barracks have so far been constructed by the State Governments. This has brought down overcrowding from 122.8% in 2009 to 112.2 % in 2012.

Status of NATGRID

780. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created to use big data and analysis to track suspects;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) NATRID will automate the existing manual processes for collation of Intelligence information by connecting over 21 data sources like telecommunications, Banking, Airlines etc. to 10 User Agencies in the Horizon-I phase in order to enhance the country's counter-terrorism capabilities. NATGRID shall leverage information technology to access, collate, analyse, correlate, predict and provide speedy dissemination.

(c) On 14.06.2012, CCS approved ₹ 1002.97 crore for implementation of Foundation and Horizon-I and some elements of Horizon II of the project. In addition, on 28.11.2013, CCS approved ₹ 346.05 crore for physical infrastructure. CCS, on 13.03.2014, approved the extension of NATGRID project for a period of two years, till 30 June, 2016.

Probe on activities of NGOs

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

(a) whether Government has launched a probe on the activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);

(b) if so, whether any fraudulent activities of NGOs have been noticed by Government, if so how many NGOs have been prosecuted so far; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that foreign donors lead local NGOs to provide field reports, which are used to build a report against India and serve as tools for the strategic foreign policy interests of western Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) FCRA Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to monitor the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by the NGOs. As such scrutiny of the activities of the NGOs receiving foreign funds is an ongoing process.

(b) On the basis of the complaints received in the past and enquiries conducted, 24 cases have so far been referred to CBI and 10 cases have been referred to State Police for investigation.

(c) Some inputs have alleged that certain foreign donors are using local NGOs to provide field reports.

Plan to tackle naxal problem

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

- (a) whether Government has prepared any plan to tackle naxal problem;
- (b) whether discussion has been held on issues like lack of coordination between State police forces and Central para- military forces;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to increase special financial allowance for para-military and police forces deployed in naxal violence affected areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Government makes available Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Police Forces in counter-insurgency operations. In general, the counter-LWE operations are planned by the State Police and the CAPFs assist them in such operations. The issue of lack of coordination between the State Police Forces and the CAPFs are, *inter-alia*, discussed in the meetings with the Chief Secretaries/Director Generals of Police of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States and Director Generals of CAPFs held from time to time to review and monitor LWE situation in the affected States. Advisories are regularly issued to the State Governments and CAPFs to take possible steps to improve coordination between State Police Forces and CAPFs and within the State Police Forces.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have their own policy for financial allowances to the State Police Forces personnel deployed in LWE affected areas.

In respect of CAPF personnel deployed in LWE affected areas, a proposal for grant of enhanced rate of Detachment Allowance at the rate of 125 % higher rate than normal rate has been recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs and submitted to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Steps taken to deal with 2013 like disaster in Uttarakhand

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

(a) whether Central Government and State Government of Uttarakhand have taken all possible steps to protect from and to deal with the tragic incidents like disaster, catastrophe in 2013 in Kedarnath, Yamunotri, Gangotri and Hemkunt;

(b) whether review of the progress in works related to reconstruction, rejuvenation and security of pilgrims has been carried out since natural disaster of 2013 in Uttarakhand;

(c) whether Central Government is in constant touch with the State after the disaster and keeps track of security arrangement and the weather; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters. There have been significant improvements in the overall system and procedures in Uttarakhand.

The State Government of Uttarakhand has taken the following necessary corrective steps to protect from and to deal with such tragic incidents by enhancing their disaster preparedness and response measures:

- Strengthening of state and district disaster management systems
- Preparation of state and district disaster management plans
- Activation of state and district level Emergency Operation Centre on 24x7 basis
- Coordination with IMD, CWC, and ISRO for providing specific information
- Strengthening of communication and warning dissemination network
- Setting up of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)
- Pre-positioning of National Disaster Response Force and SDRF at vulnerable locations
- Registration of pilgrims is being resorted to. Photographs and other details of the pilgrims are being recorded for their security and information.
- Setting up of 52 helipads in vulnerable areas for effective rescue and evacuation
- Development of alternate routes for road communication
- Pre-positioning of necessary equipment at vulnerable locations for timely clearance of debris and
- Stocking of essential supplies medicines and others

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the State Government has created High Power Committee for sanctioning of post-disaster reconstruction works, core committee for monitoring and evaluation, Project Management Unit and several Project Implementation Units for reconstruction and rehabilitation works in the State.

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

The Central Government is constantly in touch with the State Government. A Cabinet Committee was constituted by the Union Government in July, 2013 to provide broad guidance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation works in Uttarakhand, with Chief Minister, Uttarakhand as a permanent invitee. An Inter-Ministerial Group was also set up in July, 2013 under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to draw up a time bound action plan for supporting the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Uttarakhand with the Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand as a member. Regular meetings of these committees were held. Apart from sanction of assistance from National Disaster Response Fund, decisions were taken on certain specific relaxations in guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), earmarking central outlays under CSS, assistance under central sector, additional assistance under Special Plan Assistance and facilitation of externally assisted programmes supported by World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Child and women trafficking from Hindi heartland States

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

(a) whether child and women trafficking from Jharkhand and other underdeveloped States of Hindi belt is continuously rising;

(b) if so, the details of cases registered in this regard during the last three years in these States;

(c) how many accused were booked and convicted for human trafficking during the last three years in these States; and

(d) the measures taken by Central Government to control human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) 589 children trafficked from Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha were rescued by Kerala Police on 24th & 25th May, 2014. As per data made available, the total number of cases registered under different provision of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 3517, 3554 and 3940, respectively. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers.

Ministry of Home Affairs has recently launched a web portal on Anti Human Trafficking (stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) as one stop IT information repository on issues relating to human Trafficking.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various advisories on Human Trafficking, which are available on MHA web site and on Web Portal of Anti Human Trafficking.

Government of India has recently enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the India Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the force removal of organs.

Ministry of Home Affairs conducts regular quarterly meeting with the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking of all States/UTs to review the progress of AHTUs established throughout the country.

Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed Under Human Trafficking During 2011-2013 (Annexure-I)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	605	542	138	1368	1284	361	506	533	221	1399	1431	308	531	472	50	1467	1385	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	165	68	1	199	81	1	154	114	1	175	129	1	149	101	4	166	116	4
4.	Bihar	218	313	22	498	553	30	99	61	20	176	117	25	267	139	21	337	252	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	33	2	85	91	9	18	21	20	40	41	10	53	33	0	70	67	0
6.	Goa	18	15	3	43	31	3	40	9	2	100	26	3	28	18	0	66	54	0
7.	Gujarat	50	51	3	209	221	11	63	43	2	150	120	3	78	91	4	170	202	13
8.	Haryana	61	57	7	256	249	37	69	69	20	303	290	77	67	72	16	354	416	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	2	4	4	13	9	7	0	22	17	0	5	4	1	29	20	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0	8	7	0	3	4	0	13	13	0	2	3	0	15	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	43	30	7	41	81	8	43	40	2	51	42	8	37	27	4	48	59	19
12.	Karnataka	372	346	120	1397	1361	364	412	290	100	1258	1188	241	412	345	58	1138	971	178
13.	Kerala	206	212	124	315	337	207	220	228	105	335	355	146	195	177	84	349	297	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94	87	22	418	420	87	45	49	10	112	117	43	53	45	12	137	129	41
15.	Maharashtra	432	346	42	1494	1703	65	403	354	20	1700	1406	44	345	337	21	1052	1103	96
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17.	Meghalaya	5	1	0	17	2	0	7	2	0	20	2	0	12	4	0	22	12	0
18.	Mizoram	8	3	1	5	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	4	5	5	4
19.	Nagaland	2	2	2	6	6	16	4	4	2	26	28	24	1	0	2	1	0	3
20.	Odisha	35	26	0	80	70	0	29	29	1	93	87	3	106	60	2	149	163	5
21.	Punjab	50	54	17	214	195	44	86	68	11	402	311	58	138	93	13	580	390	50
22.	Rajasthan	102	89	56	358	343	163	120	110	20	371	378	47	130	103	19	321	326	57
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	7	4	0	0	2	4	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	420	470	315	878	802	475	528	333	153	968	720	332	549	573	317	1055	905	446
25.	Tripura	7	27	4	31	29	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48	44	32	275	274	173	51	47	13	221	206	74	37	37	24	268	251	122
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3	14	14	8	19	12	3	65	48	15	14	16	3	72	86	8
28.	West Bengal	481	220	32	565	384	48	549	391	20	743	613	46	669	478	17	854	818	23
	TOTAL STATE	3465	3044	955	8785	8551	2145	3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518	3902	3236	676	8727	8044	1600
29.	A and N Islands	3	0	0	14	0	0	2	6	0	16	27	0	4	6	0	18	37	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	2	0	28	13	0
31.	D and N Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	14	14	0
32.	Daman and Diu	6	4	0	47	28	0	3	5	0	24	29	0	6	5	0	32	24	0
33.	Delhi UT	38	40	25	132	87	62	32	25	32	110	88	86	20	24	24	50	70	78
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	3	2	17	17	13	4	0	2	21	0	7	0	2	2	0	9	10
	TOTAL UT	52	47	27	215	132	75	43	40	34	183	161	93	38	41	26	142	167	88
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220	3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611	3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688

Shortage of IPS officers

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

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers in the country;

(b) whether there is any legal hurdle involved behind this shortfall, especially for induction of officers of armed and para-military forces and State police officers into the IPS;

(c) if so, the action being initiated by Government to clear the legal hurdle;

(d) whether some armed forces officers are facing problem in getting 'no objection certificate' from Defence Ministry in this regard; and

(e) the actions being contemplated by the Central Government to resolve the above issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of IPS officers in the country.

(b) and (c) In order to mitigate the shortage of IPS officers the Government has introduced "Limited Competitive Examination" as the third mode of recruitment to IPS officers. However, a large number of Courts Cases have been received in this Ministry, UPSC, DoP&T and MoD challenging various aspects of the scheme of this mode of recruitment. Though, most of these cases have been decided in favour of the scheme, however, some Court cases are pending before various High Courts and in one of the cases, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has granted stay over the proceedings of the examination. At present, the matter is *sub-judiced*.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since the matter is *sub-judiced*, no action can be taken by the Central Govt. to resolve these issues for the present.

NGOs operational in the country

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

(a) the total number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operational across the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of NGOs out of these receiving financial assistance from Central/ State Governments and the number of NGOs getting foreign aid;

(c) the details of NGOs which are receiving assistance from abroad and the amount of assistance they are receiving and the details of the countries from which the said assistance is coming; and

(d) the details of the rules with regard to the receipt of foreign assistance by the NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) There are various Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working across the country. Most of these are associated with schemes of various Ministries, Departments and State concerns. Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the NGOs which are getting contributions from foreign source. As on date 42529 organisations are registered under Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 2010. As per available information, during the year 2012-2013, a total sum of ₹ 11,838 crores approximately was received as foreign contribution from 164 countries the details of which are given in Statement (*See below*). Details of NGOs and foreign contributions received by them are available on this Ministry's website <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>.

(d) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. 2010 regulates the receipt of foreign contribution and its utilization. For any Association to be eligible to receive foreign contribution, it has to get registration/ prior permission under FCRA 2010. Details are available on this Ministry's website <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>.

Statement

Details of Country-wise Receipt during the year 2012-2013 including Indian Amount

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (In ₹)
1.	United States of America	37807519777.04
2.	India	23323248163.76
3.	Germany	10867250088.39
4.	United Kingdom	10617100275.22
5.	Italy	4967051157.57
6.	Netherlands	3796995273.30
7.	Switzerland	3629178036.02
8.	Spain	3374353511.10
9.	Canada	3009282486.08

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (In ₹)
10.	Australia	2244829111.93
11.	France	1757679475.23
12.	Austria	1142377074.55
13.	Belgium	1099301414.86
14.	Sweden	1032354273.10
15.	United Arab Emirates	1006777447.11
16.	Hong Kong	875313472.48
17.	Norway	676880472.70
18.	Singapore	635528125.74
19.	Kuwait	618912580.13
20.	Ireland	534013096.55
21.	Denmark	471398727.28
22.	Japan	444097938.18
23.	New Zealand	330098291.90
24.	Malaysia	290039891.18
25.	Taiwan	268052114.84
26.	Finland	265434648.67
27.	Thailand	242581327.00
28.	Philippines	215497602.15
29.	Qatar	185337400.95
30.	South Korea	166965832.80
31.	Luxembourg	165003193.94
32.	Swaziland	161236921.42
33.	Czech Republic	144185177.44
34.	South Africa	137012092.49
35.	Oman	102273405.09
36.	Yemen	92154580.19
37.	Indonesia	91879012.00
38.	Nigeria	89087551.25
39.	Liechtenstein	87223148.40

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (In ₹)
40.	Saudi Arabia	86689607.10
41.	Kenya	85584768.85
42.	Trinidad and Tobago	76814891.28
43.	Russia	69878311.24
44.	Tanzania	65674669.85
45.	China	65464932.98
46.	Botswana	58899842.93
47.	Sri Lanka	50374619.31
48.	Poland	47610173.09
49.	Reunion Island	47397227.47
50.	Others (Tibet)	43929334.63
51.	Iceland	40024801.02
52.	Malta	33568501.32
53.	Bangladesh	33382204.75
54.	Brunei	32149448.65
55.	Nepal	30643220.32
56.	Mauritius	29084004.39
57.	Bahrain	27965607.64
58.	Portugal	25887169.27
59.	Pakistan	22067049.74
60.	Fiji	21676924.38
61.	Bahamas	21608407.96
62.	Romania	21346820.74
63.	Slovakia	20812218.65
64.	Cambodia	19912426.21
65.	Jamaica	18957471.50
66.	Brazil	18712714.23
67.	Afghanistan	16564568.23
68.	Monaco	16471483.63
69.	Mongolia	15160137.67
70.	Netherlands Antilles	13509595.04

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (In ₹)
71.	Suriname	13440352.46
72.	Argentina	13343030.03
73.	Panama	12804538.07
74.	Cyprus	12706395.30
75.	Uganda	12581728.48
76.	Myanmar	10750666.90
77.	Vatican City	9192486.00
78.	Bulgaria	8492574.62
79.	Croatia	8243764.95
80.	Seychelles	7954757.23
81.	Dominica	7566364.92
82.	Chile	7301001.59
83.	Ethiopia	6699355.18
84.	Zimbabwe	6200181.16
85.	Turkey	6173918.08
86.	Vietnam	6026900.63
87.	Malagasy (Madagascar)	5641735.35
88.	Greece	5466831.26
89.	Mexico	5012464.79
90.	Lebanon	5000692.08
91.	Jordan	4660875.41
92.	Israel	4659279.06
93.	Costa Rica	3790521.14
94.	Columbia	3486902.59
95.	Slovenia	3393193.52
96.	Ghana	3171724.00
97.	Guatemala	2388881.60
98.	Bhutan	2178781.00
99.	Morocco	2136310.00
100.	Laos	2091045.43
101.	Lithuania	2016111.07

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (In ₹)
102.	Belarus	1905698.78
103.	Bosnia	1840389.36
104.	Estonia	1758615.41
105.	Hungary	1613956.70
106.	Mozambique	1611887.00
107.	Congo	1539993.00
108.	Zambia	1534734.62
109.	Rwanda	1461103.15
110.	Iran	1443728.00
111.	Kazakhstan	1374882.40
112.	Burkina Faso	1325397.00
113.	Ukraine	1293616.94
114.	Malawi	1147274.00
115.	Djibouti	1016206.00
116.	Guyana	909858.01
117.	Venezuela	790911.64
118.	Barbados	724116.20
119.	Egypt	644575.00
120.	Gambia	639998.86
121.	Belize	632229.00
122.	Maldives	628388.00
123.	Peru	589474.30
124.	Latvia	552224.33
125.	Ivory Coast	551261.23
126.	Libya	488809.00
127.	Uruguay	467251.75
128.	Herzegovina	367450.00
129.	Cape Verde Islands	359700.00
130.	Cayman Islands	330176.00
131.	Mali	281400.00
132.	Togo	272750.00
133.	Vanuatu	256715.00

Sl. No.	Country	Amount (In ₹)
134.	Iraq	248200.00
135.	Azerbaijan	227868.98
136.	New Caledonia	203160.00
137.	Papua New Guinea	180544.00
138.	Paraguay	169933.60
139.	Macau	162525.00
140.	Sudan	154592.00
141.	North Korea	117088.00
142.	Uzbekistan	114871.38
143.	Grenada	109500.00
144.	Turks and Caicos Islands	108581.00
145.	Chad	72240.00
146.	Antigua and Barbuda	67375.00
147.	Guinea	64723.40
148.	Cuba	56710.00
149.	Senegal	38124.00
150.	St. Lucia	32000.00
151.	Ecuador	20390.40
152.	Burundi	18046.00
153.	Liberia	15000.00
154.	Solomon Islands	11598.00
155.	Tunisia	11200.00
156.	Benin	11027.00
157.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10907.00
158.	Kyrgyzstan	10632.02
159.	Western Samoa	8268.00
160.	El Salvador	7012.10
161.	Central African Republic	3890.00
162.	Tajikistan	2875.80
163.	Lesotho	2450.00
164.	Palestine	1000.00
TOTAL		₹ 118380517791.36

Review of previous policy to tackle Maoist menace

787. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to review the policy of the previous Government in order to tackle Maoist menace in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a National Policy to tackle the Maoist menace is in the offing; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Central Government regularly reviews the existing policy in the LWE theatre in consultation with the stakeholders concerned and brings suitable improvements in the existing policy as per the ground requirements prevailing in the LWE affected areas.

Presently, the Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency — Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights & Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

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

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

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

forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

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

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

Communal riots in the country

788. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of communal riots which occurred after 1st May 2014, State-wise;
- (b) the number of people killed and the number of people injured;
- (c) whether Government intends to bring the law to prevent communal riots;
- (d) the measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such communal riots; and
- (e) whether victims were paid compensation and if so, the amount of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, the State-wise details of communal riots occurred during 1st May, 2014 to 30th June, 2014, persons killed and injured therein are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Constitution of India. The responsibility of dealing with communal violence as per the provisions of extant laws and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Governments. Details like compensation paid to the affected families by the State Governments are not maintained centrally.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the

composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Statement

*Details of State-wise number of communal incidents, number of persons killed/
injured therein during the Period May To June, 2014*

Name of the State	2014 (May to June) #		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
A and N Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0
Bihar	10	1	44
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	11	2	23
Haryana	2	0	16
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
J and K	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2	0	8
Karnataka	11	0	24
Kerala	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	3	31
Maharashtra	20	1	30
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0
Rajasthan	10	2	29
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7	0	31
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	27	6	78
West Bengal	2	0	4
TOTAL	113	15	318

#Tentative

Safety measures for pilgrims visiting Kedarnath and Badrinath

789. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority has studied indepth the disaster that took place in Kedarnath last year and the follow up action for rescue and rehabilitation and whether any report has been submitted to Government;

(b) whether road passage to Kedarnath and Badrinath has been made feasible for smooth flow of pilgrims;

(c) whether the pedestrian route to Kedarnath and Linchauli has been improved;

(d) the measures taken to ensure safety of pilgrims in case of flash floods and other natural calamities; and

(e) the action taken for restoring full normalcy for the yatra and by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) This Ministry has not received any such report from National Disaster Management Authority.

(b) and (c) As per information from the State Government of Uttarakhand, road passage to Badrinath is open for vehicular traffic while Kedarnath road has been made motorable up to Munkatiya, 4 kilometers before Gaurikund.

Similarly, pedestrian route to Kedarnath has been repaired and restored with Rambara-Kedarnath stretch being relocated along the left bank of Mandakini.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Uttarakhand has taken the following necessary safety measures for pilgrims visiting the Uttarakhand by enhancing their disaster system:

Registration of pilgrims is being resorted to Photographs and other details of the pilgrims are being recorded for their security and information. Only limited number of persons are being allowed to proceed beyond Gaurikund.

- Coordination with IMD, CWC, and ISRO for providing specific information.
- In case of likelihood of adverse weather conditions in the area, it has been directed to suspend the Yatra.
- Strengthening of communication and warning dissemination network.
- Setting up of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF).
- Pre-positioning of National Disaster Response Force and SDRF at vulnerable locations.
- Setting up of 52 helipads in vulnerable areas for effective rescue and evacuation.
- Kedarnath helipads at Linchauli, Gaurikund and Bhimbali have been made operational.
- Pre-positioning of necessary equipment at vulnerable locations for timely clearance of debris.
- Stocking of essential supplies medicines and others.
- Strengthening of State and district disaster management systems.
- Preparation of State and district disaster management plans.
- Activation of State and district level Emergency Operation Centre on 24x7 basis.

The State Government of Uttarakhand have made necessary arrangements for providing all necessary boarding, lodging, medical and other facilities to the visiting pilgrims. As a result, the Yatra is going on smoothly and people from all across the country are visiting the Kedarnath Shrine.

- Permanent restoration and reconstruction of damaged roads and other infrastructure are undertaken under World Bank and Asian Development Bank supported projects. Dedicated Project Management Unit and several Project Implementation Units have been set up for the same. Permanent restoration of damaged infrastructure as also surroundings of Kedarnath would take at least three years.

Increasing theft cases at airports

790. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CISF held a meeting with security managers of various airlines, representatives of airport operators and Delhi Police to prevent increasing cases of theft at airports;

(b) whether this is due to labour engaged by private contractors for loading and unloading of baggage;

(c) whether monthly meetings of security managers of airlines with CISF to review cases pertaining to theft has been proposed;

(d) whether proper screening of labour engaged for this purpose and monitoring and vigil will be exercised by special cell to minimize incidents of theft of costly items; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not the alternative suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Central Industrial Security Force(CISF) had organized a meeting on 23.05.2014 at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) with security heads of airlines operating at IGI Airport, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), Customs and Delhi Police to assess recent incidents of theft from registered baggage and related crimes. Further, two meetings were organized by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) on 29.05.2014 and 23.06.2014 on the issue of thefts at Delhi Airport.

Though the overall responsibility of security at IGI Airport, New Delhi, lies with the CISF; however, different private agencies provide security in certain areas like

Baggage Makeup Area (BMA), apron, baggage belt etc. Most of these theft cases have been reported from the BMA. The security in the BMA is provided by DIAL and only the ground handling personnel of respective airlines have access to this area.

In the meetings held by BCAS, it was *inter-alia* agreed that ground handling staff would be frisked while leaving airport, use of Cell phones in the airside by ground handling staff would be banned, airline security staff would be deployed in the BMA/ Baggage Breakup Area (BBA) area/ around the cargo hold area of the airlines.

It was also agreed that a committee would be constituted to identify the grey areas of Close Circuit Television(CCTV) coverage.

(c) to (e) Monthly Security meetings are convened at each and every operational airport to review the overall security scenario by the Airport Director, with representatives of BCAS, CISF, State Police, Airlines and Central Security Agencies.

CISF has taken steps for proper frisking of labour. Surveillance is also being done to minimize the incidents of theft from the baggage.

Increasing cases of smuggling of intoxicating materials

791. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of smuggling of intoxicating materials are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the police and administration is proving to be incapable in checking the smuggling of intoxicating materials taking place from across the border; and

(d) if so, the special steps to be taken by the Government to check smuggling of intoxicating materials taking place from across the border in view of the gravity of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs coordinates with other drug law enforcement agencies like Customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), Border Security Force (BSF), Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) etc. to seize various Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The efforts made by the drug law enforcement agencies

may be inferred from the seizures reported by these agencies to NCB. The details of seizures are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Police and Administration are making the best possible efforts towards curbing the drug menace. Several agencies have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 namely NCB, State Police, DRI, Customs and Central Excise.

(d) Central Board of Excise and Customs has informed that strict vigil is maintained at the International Airports, Land and Sea borders to prevent smuggling of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Increased surveillance and profiling of passengers and close coordination with other intelligence agencies are some of the measures undertaken to curb the menace of Narcotic Drugs smuggling at International Customs entry points.

In addition, Narcotics Control Bureau is taking the following measures to check the instances of smuggling at the borders and within the country:

- (i) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts are taken along known drug routes.
- (ii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iii) Improved coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (iv) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for effective enforcement.
- (v) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (vi) India has signed Bilateral Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on drug related matters with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar. Bilateral Agreement/MoUs with Nepal and Sri Lanka are under consideration.
- (vii) Training programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.
- (viii) Financial Assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (ix) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.

Statement*Seizure Statistics for various drugs during 2009-2014 (upto April)*

(In Kgs.)

(In persons)

Sl.No	Drugs		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (April)
1.	Opium	Seizure	1732	1829	2348	3625	2333	417
		Cases	899	1057	892	876	881	61
2.	Morphine	Seizure	42	25	53	263	7	9
		Cases	351	196	147	140	99	55
3.	Heroin	Seizure	1047	766	528	1033	1450	387
		Cases	3964	3181	2944	3155	4609	417
4.	Ganja	Seizure	208764	173128	122711	77149	91792	26285
		Cases	9423	7631	4174	4468	4592	828
5.	Hashish	Seizure	3549	4300	3872	3385	4407	720
		Cases	3495	3061	2263	2031	2430	595
6.	Cocaine	Seizure	12	23	14	44	47	3
		Cases	45	52	80	72	78	14
7.	Methaqualine	Seizure	5	20	72	216	3205	0
		Cases	1	1	5	14	30	2
8.	Ephidrine	Seizure	1244	2207	7208	4393	6655	503
		Cases	10	20	20	17	66	15
9.	LSD(Sq.Paper)	Seizure	0	14	6	21	2	26
		Cases	0	2	5	5	3	5
10.	Acetic Anhydride	Seizure	658	74	62	363	243	22
		Cases	8	2	3	3	7	1
11.	Amphetamine	Seizure	41	21	474	41	85	25
		Cases	2	8	4	15	23	4

Meeting of police chiefs of naxal affected States

†792. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Central Government had convened a meeting of police chiefs of naxal affected States to deal with naxal problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several suggestions have been received in this meeting for dealing with naxal problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the new measures taken/being taken to deal with naxal problem in view of these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held by the Union Home Minister on 27.06.2014 with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the 10 LWE affected States to review the LWE situation in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some of the important suggestions which emerged during the meeting relates to strengthening the security scenario and improving development efforts in the LWE affected areas. There was also discussion on improvement in tactics, training and systems of security forces deployed in LWE theatre, improvement in intelligence mechanism, putting in place a regime to counter the propaganda of the CPI(Maoist) party, strengthening the Special Forces, improving mobile connectivity through installation of mobile towers, full and speedy utilization of funds by the States under various security and development related schemes of the Government of India etc. In the light of suggestions which emerged during the meeting, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated suitable follow up action.

Collapse of building in Goa

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

(a) whether there was a disaster in Goa in the Taluka of Canacona due to collapse of building;

(b) whether officials of Central and State disaster management played any role to assist the victims, near and dear ones and also the relatives;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the loss caused due to the disaster and the causes of disaster;
- (d) the assistance given by the Central Government and also State Government in respect of this disaster; and
- (e) the number of people including officials arrested in this regard and prosecutions launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. An under construction five storied building collapsed at Chavdi, Concacona in Goa on 4th January, 2014 causing death of 31 persons and injuring 16 due to building being constructed on earth fill of loose soil especially when large water flow conditions existed within the soil mass.

The Government of Goa immediately started the search and rescue operation with the help of local volunteer and District Disaster Control Room, Fire Emergency Services, Health Services, Emergency Management Resources Institute under the guidance of the Collector and District Magistrate and SDM. NDRF at Pune was deputed as the number of workers feared to be trapped was not available. Rescue operations continued without break for twelve days with the assistance from Army, Electricity and other various Departments of the Government. The valuable items extracted from the debris were handed over to the Mamlatdar of Cancone to keep in his custody till the occupant's claimed the same. The dead bodies were identified and handed over to the relatives by 15-01-2014 after completing all formalities. The payment of *ex-gratia* relief to the dead and injured has been made by the State Government and action taken to arrest the culprits. The Government of India takes cognizance of such incidents and depending upon the gravity of the Crime, seeks reports from the concerned State Governments and take quick remedial action. The Government also supplements the efforts of State Governments by deploying additional Central Police Forces for maintaining the Law and Order. Every State/Union Territory have also developed regulations concerning the use of various Laws, which entails death or any one who are likely to cause death.

Women police stations

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish women police stations in the country;
- (b) the States in which such police stations have been established or are proposed to be established;

- (c) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the State of Goa;
- (d) if so, the quantum of assistance given; and
- (e) the manner in which the assistance is proposed to be spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject and hence establishment of Women Police Stations in the country is in the domain of the respective State Government. However, Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its advisory on crimes against women dated 4.9.2009 had requested the States/UTs to set up exclusive All Women Police Stations. While several States/UTs have set up exclusive Women Police Stations, other States have a different approach on the issue. However, all States have set up Mahila / Children Help Desk in almost all police stations in the country. As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRandD), there were a total of 502 Women Police Stations in the country as on 1.1.2013. An overwhelming majority of these, *i.e.*, about 39.04% were functioning in Tamil Nadu State alone with a total of 196 Women Police Stations. It was followed by Uttar Pradesh with 71, Bihar with 40 and Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat with 32 Women Police Stations. The State/UT-wise details of Women Police Stations, as on 1.1.2013, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (e) No financial assistance has been given to State of Goa exclusively for establishment of Women Police Station. However, under the Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme, following funds have been released as grant-in-aid to the State of Goa for construction of Police Station Buildings:

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2011-12	0.55
2012-13	1.28
2013-14	3.17

The assistance is given to supplement the efforts of the State Government to modernize their Police Stations/Buildings infrastructure. Under the XIIth Five Year Plan, Central Government provides 60% of cost of works included in the MPF Scheme to the State Government and the rest is contributed by the State Government. The State Governments utilise the Plan assistance through their construction agencies engaged for the purpose.

Statement*State/UT-wise Number of Women Police Stations – As on 1.1.2013*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Number of Women Police Stations as on 1.1.2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	40
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	32
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Jharkhand	22
10.	Karnataka	10
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9
13.	Manipur *	9
14.	Meghalaya	7
15.	Odisha	6
16.	Punjab	7
17.	Rajasthan	29
18.	Tamil Nadu	196
19.	Tripura	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	71
21.	Uttarakhand	2
22.	West Bengal	10
23.	D and N Haveli	1
24.	Puducherry	3
TOTAL		502

* Non-functional

Constitution of SDRF and DDRF

†*795. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the manner in which the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) at State Level and the District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) at district level will be constituted in compliance with the directions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Section 48 (1) (a) of Disaster Management Act 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. SDRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount based on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission. The SDRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 for general category state and 90:10 for special category states. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the State for operation of SDRF on 28th September 2010 which is also accessible on the Ministry's website: www.ndmindia.nic.in. The Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 33580.93 crore in the SDRF for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15 against ₹ 21333.33 crore recommended by XII Finance Commission for the years 2005-06 to 2009-10.

Section 48 (1) (b) of the Disaster Management Act-2005 provides for constitution of District Disaster Relief fund (DDRF). As far as constitution of District Disaster Response fund, the 13th Finance Commission, in its report had recommended that DDRF in the Disaster Management Act may be reviewed and setting up of these funds left to the discretion of the States. Keeping in view our federal Polity, it is desirable that as per the existing system, the allocation of funds to various districts in DDRF out of SDRF may be left to the discretion of the State Governments.

Pruning the list of VIP protectees

796. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to prune the list of VIP protected;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration; and
- (c) the number of VIP protected as on date, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Security provided to individuals is reviewed from time to time on the basis of latest threat perception and on the basis of which security cover may be continued/upgraded/ downgraded/withdrawn. It is an ongoing process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The number of protectees who have been provided with categorized security cover varies from time to time depending upon the reviews made in this regard. However as on date, there are 270 number of threat-based protectees in the Central List. As regards category-wise details, there are 39 'Z plus', 71 'Z', 125 'Y' and 35 'X' category protectees.

Undertrial prisoners

797. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of undertrial prisoners as on March 31, 2014;

(b) how many of them are charged under different Acts to prevent communal, terrorist violence and gender atrocities;

(c) how many of them are in jail for 5-10 years, 10-15 years and more than 15 years; and

(d) the reasons for the inordinate delay in conducting their trial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per data available at the end of 2012, the total number of undertrial prisoners in the country were 2,54,857.

(b) As per data available, the total number of undertrials at the end of 2012 by the type of offences were as follows – Arms Act (9184), Explosives and Explosive Substances Act (1082), Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (84), Riots (1811), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (692), Dowry Prohibition Act (3205), Dowry Deaths (11422), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (992), Insult to the modesty of women(469), and Cruelty by husband or relatives of husband (5591).

(c) and (d) As per data available, at the end on 2012, the total number of undertrial prisoners lodged for more than 5 years in jails were 2028. "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Foreign countries funding antinuclear organizations in the country

798. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign countries fund anti-nuclear organisations in the country;

(b) whether the Central Government has identified the organizations in India receiving such funds;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to prevent such funds being received by these organizations; and

(d) what Government proposes to do with regard to the organizations receiving such funds from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No such information is available.

(b) to (d) Does not arise due to (a).

Funds for improvement of CPM forces

799. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise total funds allocated and disbursed to States/Union Territories to improve and develop the technical and state-of-art-technology for police department during the last three years;

(b) the effective steps taken by Government to develop and improve the overall standards of NSG, SPG, CISF and CRPF in the country;

(c) the total amount spent on the development and improvisation of the NSG, SPG, CISF and CRPF in the country; and

(d) the total amount allocated and spent on certain special groups of protection forces like Special Task Force (STF) in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) “Police” and “Law and Order” are State subjects falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to modernise their police forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in tackling emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, urban policing etc. The details of funds allocated and released to the State Governments under MPF Scheme during the last three years 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of funds allocated and released to the UTs under Police Modernisation Scheme of Union Territories (PMSUT) for the last three years 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in Statement –II (*See below*).

Further, the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project of this Ministry aims to create an integrated mechanism for a state-of-the-art tracking system around investigation of crime and detection of criminals. The details of funds released to State Governments and UTs for this project are given in Statement-III.

(b) A Modernisation Plan for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) has been approved by the Government in May, 2013 at an outlay of ₹ 11009.19 crore to be implemented in a phased manner up to 2016-17. The plan envisages the 'Jawans' to be the focal point of the Modernisation scheme so that they obtain the best possible training and equipment. The approved financial outlay under this Plan for Modernisation of CISF, CRPF and NSG is as under:

Name of the CAPF	Financial Outlay (₹ in crore)
CISF	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
NSG	664.62

Further, a number of steps have been taken to develop and improve the overall standards of the SPG. However, the disclosure of details thereof will not be in the interest of the national security.

(c) The Government had approved a five year Modernisation Plan for CAPFs at a total cost of ₹ 3740.71 crore on 25.02.2002. Subsequently, it was decided to extend the Plan up to 31st March, 2011 and utilise the available funds by the year 2012. The financial progress achieved under this Plan by the CISF, CRPF and NSG is as under:—

Name of CAPF	Total outlay (₹ crore)	Financial Progress (2002-2012)
CISF	112.00	106.58
CRPF	543.00	528.85
NSG	82.00	82.57

Further, the details of funds allocated and spent during 2013-14 and allocation made during 2014-15 to CISF, CRPF and NSG for development and improvement of the capital infrastructure is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) As per available information, No fund has been released by this Ministry to special groups of protection forces like Special Task Force (STF) in the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Statement-I*Funds allocated and released under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme*

Name of State	2011-12*			2012-13*			2013-14			Funds (₹ in crore)
	Allocation	Released	3	4	Allocation	Released **	Plan		Non-plan	
							Allocation	Released**		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Andhra Pradesh	69.81	6.35	21.31	21.31	77.92	85.92	58.51	0.00		
Arunachal Pradesh	10.93	7.08	2.00	2.00	7.29	8.91	3.97	1.86		
Assam	73.53	48.02	13.41	13.41	49.03	49.03	26.73	10.90		
Bihar	45.97	28.50	14.03	15.03	51.31	51.31	27.98	4.68		
Chhattisgarh	16.17	12.48	4.93	4.93	18.05	21.38	9.85	9.50		
Goa	1.70	0.08	0.52	0.52	1.90	1.90	1.03	0.86		
Gujarat	42.57	33.23	12.99	12.99	47.51	47.51	30.92	30.92		
Haryana	19.10	5.23	5.83	6.06	21.32	21.32	11.62	0.29		
H.P.	5.38	5.91	1.78	1.78	6.51	6.51	3.55	0.59		
J and K	111.15	109.73	20.27	22.47	74.12	82.12	40.42	18.88		
Jharkhand	15.32	6.58	4.67	4.67	17.11	20.53	9.33	9.33		
Karnataka	63.85	53.37	19.49	19.49	71.27	71.27	54.96	6.23		
Kerala	26.82	27.05	8.19	8.19	29.94	29.94	16.32	18.32		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M.P.	45.12	37.54	13.78	13.78	50.37	56.77	27.47	4.60
Maharashtra	78.40	64.72	23.93	29.63	87.52	87.52	93.46	5.41
Manipur	26.60	38.76	4.85	4.85	17.74	17.74	9.67	2.90
Meghalaya	10.45	6.69	1.91	1.91	6.97	6.97	3.79	1.15
Mizoram	13.30	13.18	2.43	6.40	8.87	11.87	4.84	6.05
Nagaland	29.93	30.08	5.46	5.46	19.96	23.95	10.88	13.20
Orissa	25.96	20.28	7.92	7.92	28.98	34.75	15.80	18.96
Punjab	27.33	32.12	8.34	8.34	30.50	30.50	16.63	0.00
Rajasthan	52.01	33.17	15.88	15.88	58.06	58.06	31.65	4.77
Sikkim	4.94	5.02	0.90	0.90	3.29	3.29	1.80	1.80
Tamil Nadu	57.97	43.19	17.70	17.70	64.71	64.71	64.77	5.24
Tripura	21.85	16.35	3.00	3.99	14.57	17.81	7.95	2.38
Uttar Pradesh	105.14	61.76	32.10	32.10	117.38	117.38	64.00	58.70
Uttarakhand	5.60	5.75	1.71	3.61	6.26	8.34	3.41	4.55
West Bengal	48.10	47.78	14.68	14.68	53.69	59.69	61.19	2.55
TOTAL	1055.45	800.00	285.00	300.00	1042.15	1097.00	712.50	244.62
Contingency Reserve	-	-	15.00	-	54.85	-	37.50	-
GRAND TOTAL	1055.45	800.00	300.00	300.00	1097.00	1097.00	750.00	244.62

* Upto 2012-13, all funds under the MPF Scheme, including for construction activities were released under 'Non-Plan' heads. ** Including Contingency Reserve.

Statement-II

Funds allocated and released under Police Modernisation Scheme of Union Territories (PMSUT)

Sl. No.	Name of UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 *
		Budgetary Allocation	Amount Released	Budgetary Allocation	Amount Released	Budgetary Allocation
1.	A and N Islands	26.80	26.47	26.80	26.04	26.80
2.	Lakshadweep	3.30	1.96	3.30	3.30	3.30
3.	Chandigarh	1.40	1.17	1.40	1.46	1.40
4.	Daman and Diu	4.50	3.76	4.50	4.20	4.50
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.20	4.46	5.20	5.19	5.20
6.	Delhi	122.40	102.40	122.40	90.00	100.00
7.	Puducherry	13.20	6.60	13.20	11.52	13.20
TOTAL		176.80	146.82	176.80	141.71	154.40

* Police Modernisation Scheme for UTs has lapsed on 31.03.2013, therefore, no funds were released during FY 2013-14.

Statement-III

Funds released under CCTNS Project

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	State	Total Funds outlay as per PIM approvals	Funds released 2011-12	Funds released 2012-13	Funds Released 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	727	4.72		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10984	1788.49		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1298	89.66		
4.	Assam	3165	504.35		500.00
5.	Bihar	5966	1125.88		
6.	Chandigarh	750	2.10		
7.	Chhattisgarh	3942	521.36		

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	1.00		
9.	Daman and Diu	671	1.24		
10.	Delhi	3099	312.95		
11.	Goa	704	86.02		
12.	Gujarat	5512	688.23		3142.80
13.	Haryana	3140	451.58		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1325	339.70		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2803	329.03		
16.	Jharkhand	4280	677.01	971.09	2730.00
17.	Karnataka	6004	368.24	1649.00	1432.98
18.	Kerala	4300	872.63		
19.	Lakshadweep	531	64.37		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7031	1435.22		
21.	Maharashtra	8565	1318.51		
22.	Manipur	1069	232.52		
23.	Meghalaya	890	73.69		
24.	Mizoram	894	196.04		100.00
25.	Nagaland	1331	164.94		
26.	Odisha	4976	715.74		
27.	Puducherry	994	23.11		
28.	Punjab	3460	222.48		
29.	Rajasthan	5737	971.51		
30.	Sikkim	842	32.85	147.00	206.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	10334	2509.22		3481.80
32.	Tripura	1249	54.10		411.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11378	1334.24		
34.	Uttarakhand	1691	84.43		350.00
35.	West Bengal	5139	807.58		

Statement-IV

Fund allocated for development and improvement of the capital infrastructure during 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Name of CAPF	Budget Estimate 2014-15		Actual Expenditure in 2013-14		Budget Estimate 2014-15	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
CISF						
Revenue	0.00	4222.50	0.00	4287.80	0.00	4702.69
Capital	95.10	26.50	102.50	11.19	90.00	25.00
CRPF						
Revenue	1.00	10495.53	0.32	10862.99	4.00	11830.82
Capital	789.80	322.00	810.26	230.13	796.46	402.00
NSG						
Revenue	0.00	520.31	0.00	477.59	0.00	592.14
Capital	112.55	65.50	40.97	18.14	100.00	47.00

Terrorists using fake number on vehicles for committing offences

800. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists are using fake numbers on vehicles for committing offence;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of vehicles from cycles to trucks are lying in the police stations in the country;

(c) if so, the numbers of such vehicles lying in police stations, the State-wise data thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to make a law for the disposal of these vehicles; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) It has come to notice that vehicles with fake numbers/stolen vehicles are used by the terrorists/criminals for committing offences.

However, no such data of the vehicles that are lying in the Police Stations in the country is Centrally maintained, as 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State Subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Over-crowded and under staffed prisons in the country

801. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that most of the prisons in the country are over-crowded and understaffed;

(b) whether over-crowding of prisons result in prisoners indulging in violent activities inside the prison;

(c) the State-wise details of the allowed capacity and the current number of prisoners in the country's prisons;

(d) whether the Central Government has initiated or is giving financial assistance to any programme/schemes for prison reforms or prison infrastructure development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available, at the end of 2012, the over crowding rate was 112.2 % in the prisons of the country. The prisons have a staff strength of 50,358 to take care of 3,85,135 inmates which amounts to a ratio of 1 jail official per 8 inmates. Over crowding in association with other factors can result in violence in prisons.

(c) As per data available, at the end on 2012, the total number of inmates in the country were 3,85,135, out of total inmates capacity of 3,43,169. A State/UT wise information is given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to increase the capacity of jails and additional barracks in the country to reduce over crowding, Government of India had launched a Non-Plan Scheme in 2002-03 for Modernisation of Prisons, involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have been constructed by the State Governments.

Statement

State-wise details of the allowed capacity and current number of prisoners in the country's Prisons

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

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	2	207	236
24.	Tamil Nadu	135	21951	13195
25.	Tripura	12	1322	901
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65	47518	80311
27.	Uttarakhand	11	3562	3535
28.	West Bengal	57	20297	20431
29.	A and N Islands	5	1109	1126
30.	Chandigarh	1	1000	734
31.	D and N Haveli	1	60	37
32.	Daman and Diu	2	120	25
33.	Delhi	10	6250	12113
34.	Lakshadweep	4	16	0
35.	Puducherry	4	419	285
TOTAL		1394	343169	385135

Security at oil companies

802. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the electronic security and surveillance in strategically important remote places of oil companies like IOC, HPCL, BPCL, refineries, GAIL and ONGC;

(b) whether Government has studied and examined the possibilities of having electronic security and surveillance and centrally monitoring system in remote sites where CISF or other modes of physical security could not be deployed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the methods adopted through which the safety and security of these important sites are ensured without deploying CISF or other security agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The responsibility for security of installations of oil

companies in the country is primarily that of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, which is the nodal Ministry in respect of the Oil and Natural Gas Sector.

Oil companies are implementing Oil Sector Infrastructure Protection Plan-2010. This has increased the electronic surveillance in important remote places. The remote locations are under video surveillance and monitored at stations in close proximity.

The electronic systems used are Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Intruder Alarm System and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) to ensure security and safety in such remote locations where deployment of physical security is not considered essential.

Fabricated cases of terrorism against Muslim youth

803. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Muslim youth arrested on the charges of terrorism have been honourably exonerated by various courts as being fabricated cases;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years and the current year, so far;

(c) whether responsibility of those who implicate innocent people in false terror cases is not fixed and the sufferers are not paid any compensation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action Government proposes to take to see that erring police officials are brought to book and victims are paid adequate compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) No such data is Centrally maintained as “Public Order” and “Police” are State Subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, after the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2009 for investigating cases pertaining to terrorism, 86 cases have been assigned to NIA till date. Out of these 86 cases, 11 cases have been partially/fully decided. In these cases, 28 accused have been convicted and 13 acquitted (7 persons belong to Muslim community). However, acquittals in NIA cases have so far been for the reasons of variance in appreciation of the strength of evidence by the prosecution and the Presiding Officer of the Hon’ble court and, therefore, these acquittals cannot be termed as “honourable acquittals”.

(c) to (e) There are adequate constitutional and statutory provisions available to all persons including those who are accused of any offence including terrorism to seek legal remedies. Further, every action of the investigating agency is subject to court/legal scrutiny— including the issue of bail, conviction and sentencing. Acquittal by Courts is also an outcome of a free and fair trial. The law enables the Courts at the conclusion of trial, if it results in an acquittal, to pass strictures on the nature and quality of the investigation and evidence collected. However, in every case, acquittal from charges cannot be considered to prove that innocent civilians are being wrongly framed. The acquittal by the Courts may also be because of lack of sufficient evidence, which could establish/prove charges beyond all reasonable doubt. As far as the compensation package to the youth is concerned, it is for the Courts to pronounce compensation on prayer by the accused if he establishes that he was a victim of false and malicious prosecution. Persons guilty of false and malicious prosecution can also be charged under section 211 of IPC.

Incidents of gangrape and murders

804. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of gangrape and murders have of late increased manifold in the country particularly in the National Capital and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details thereof for the last two years;

(c) whether this is attributed to very low rate of convictions and no fear of rape laws amongst the perpetrators; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Specific data on the incidents of gangrape and murders are not maintained. However, the State-wise details on total number of cases registered (CR), chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of rape and murder of women separately during the years 2011-2013 are given in Annexure-I and II respectively. [See Appendix 232 Annuxre No. 17and 20].

(c) and (d) There are myriad reasons for committing crimes and motive differs every case wise. Hence it is difficult to ascertain any set of factors as common denominator to every case.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also taken a series of measures to strengthen the legislation and implementing agencies to contain incidents of crimes against women. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, have come to force since 3rd Feb, 2013 on crimes against women. The government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

The Government of India has specifically formulated a comprehensive legislation 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' (POCSO Act) in order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

It defines different forms of sexual abuse, and deems a sexual assault to be "aggravated" under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority *vis-a-vis* the child. Child trafficking for sexual purposes has also been made punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act. The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Government of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was allotted ₹ 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

Debate on article 370

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

(a) whether the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had given a statement with regard to organizing debate on Article 370 imposed in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the reasons for the repeal of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir ?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of above.

Vacant posts in para military forces

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

(a) the total number of posts lying vacant at present in para military forces like Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force, National Security Guard, etc.;

(b) the steps Government is taking to fill these vacancies and the time likely to be taken for the same;

(c) the number of posts likely to fall vacant in the para-military forces in the next two years; and

(d) by when Government will take steps to fill these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Number of Force-wise vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) at present is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Force	Total
1.	CRPF	18868
2.	BSF	8370
3.	ITBP	13462
4.	SSB	13222
5.	CISF	15295
6.	NSG	1573
7.	AR	730
	TOTAL	71520

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Direct recruitments/Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations (LDCE) are being conducted to fill up current vacancies as well as backlog vacancies as per the time schedule fixed. In addition Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) are being convened timely to fill up the vacancies by promotion. Therefore, all necessary steps are being taken to fill the vacancies by direct recruitment/promotion/deputation.

(c) Number of posts likely to fall vacant in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) in next two years is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Force	Total
1.	CRPF	35052
2.	BSF	26171
3.	ITBP	1501
4.	SSB	12344
5.	CISF	9464
6.	NSG	4595
7.	AR	1374
	TOTAL	90501

(d) Filling up of the vacancies is an ongoing administrative process. Timely and prompt actions are being taken to fill the same by all methods prescribed *i.e.* recruitment, deputation and promotion.

NGOs registered under FCRA and receiving foreign aid

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

(a) the State-wise number of Indian Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) registered under Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) along with the names of such organizations; and

(b) the quantum of foreign aid these organizations have received in the last three years with specific details of organizations who have received the aid and names of donor agencies who have given grants of more than one lakh US dollars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As on date a total number of 42529 organizations have been registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. State-wise details of the organizations and the quantum of foreign funds received (in Rupees) during the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 as per available information is given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, details of these organizations and names of donors are available on this Ministry's website <http://mha.nic.in/fcra.htm>.

Statement

Statement-wise details of organizations Statement and the quantum of foreign funds received during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(A) FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block Year:2010-2011

(in ₹)

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount in INR	Total Amount in INR
Delhi	1462	20183602543.43	21322424081.27
Tamil Nadu	3423	15587039932.12	16369461109.53
Andhra Pradesh	2717	11790276861.61	12473301884.12
Karnataka	1640	10020096972.34	10522868980.92
Maharashtra	2104	9154053856.78	10005577991.80
Kerala	1676	8814476926.80	9600727122.03
West Bengal	2038	6520492200.02	6778996110.94
Gujarat	1150	3638218255.15	4045311815.60
Uttar Pradesh	1240	2574085731.69	2810726568.17
Orissa	1324	2123693779.60	2190519632.60
Madhya Pradesh	468	1456495900.11	1657895749.99
Bihar	840	1445952411.72	1642449598.09
Rajasthan	437	1421131908.03	1462310017.77
Jharkhand	454	1346298948.52	1534261992.23
Himachal Pradesh	106	1287461006.70	1376483060.32
Uttarakhand	282	1167189949.35	1253434562.57
Punjab	125	872365819.62	1108016883.62
Assam	255	862707218.50	885001665.48
Chhattisgarh	230	572454881.60	606199186.93
Manipur	324	468343514.67	474544459.69

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount in INR	Total Amount in INR
Meghalaya	126	407067498.00	430018634.88
Jammu and Kashmir	94	385663066.33	393827581.68
Pondicherry	80	305260537.43	330209798.69
Nagaland	97	238167723.61	251346117.87
Haryana	119	223019790.20	230645048.49
Goa	101	187495646.10	205038411.58
Chandigarh	47	127863892.38	131617767.47
Arunachal Pradesh	21	99654850.20	102583108.82
Tripura	24	74912841.64	77597488.80
Sikkim	10	64160788.00	65379364.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	62791088.24	69743621.22
Mizoram	30	50044472.63	50326082.22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	16533876.00	18399289.00
Daman and Diu	1	294153.00	294153.00
TOTAL	23068	103549368842.12	110477538941.39

(B) FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block Year:2011-2012

(in ₹)

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount in INR	Total Amount in INR
Delhi	1482	22857549759.55	24110927415.14
Tamil Nadu	3341	17047614536.85	18182541030.52
Andhra Pradesh	2528	12585226171.93	14018985921.37
Maharashtra	2060	11073931179.66	12197511493.79
Karnataka	1657	11042804835.38	11587650167.67
Kerala	1650	10295170852.75	11509978541.77
West Bengal	2065	7266616719.61	7489170819.17
Gujarat	1075	3843249535.58	4347759628.96

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount in INR	Total Amount in INR
Uttar Pradesh	1234	2650107463.45	2991856829.18
Orissa	1323	2402319412.16	2458278189.66
Bihar	840	1813679652.75	2163015756.66
Madhya Pradesh	474	1547493703.80	1722794348.55
Rajasthan	441	1451429543.89	1507579124.41
Jharkhand	456	1438156809.29	1550207181.16
Himachal Pradesh	112	1251812839.24	1368078416.75
Assam	259	1203745688.24	1257228164.31
Uttarakhand	284	1195623656.67	1326292455.99
Punjab	139	1025725793.89	1089344247.97
Chhattisgarh	233	626915457.54	670651066.34
Meghalaya	134	527808370.93	560113883.70
Manipur	284	462437772.05	466563629.62
Pondicherry	84	357661816.48	395312598.12
Jammu and Kashmir	102	341516269.06	350179116.96
Nagaland	86	282647426.21	304525641.37
Haryana	116	249503501.25	267288825.25
Goa	85	190400533.20	205100635.45
Chandigarh	51	128086723.17	132700508.25
Sikkim	15	95724355.00	97281629.00
Arunachal Pradesh	27	91117442.49	93034214.91
Tripura	28	79580347.23	82680939.25
Mizoram	31	58644648.57	58895176.37
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	49857830.33	57694840.16
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13268346.00	15123925.00
Daman and Diu	1	110000.55	110000.55
TOTAL	22719	115547538994.75	124636456363.33

(C) FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block Year: 2012-2013

(in ₹)

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount in INR	Total Amount in INR
Delhi	1137	22501207949.28	23912671083.94
Tamil Nadu	2649	16270135910.34	17186894203.86
Andhra Pradesh	1939	11538561821.47	12378138375.48
Karnataka	1411	11285082549.82	11800178922.19
Maharashtra	1556	10403466832.46	11469689572.06
Kerala	1516	8496261704.74	9860938693.98
West Bengal	1624	7059246039.71	7360299049.02
Gujarat	837	4060596040.93	4626297803.50
Uttar Pradesh	827	2209542124.67	2344355342.81
Orissa	1022	2058035680.74	2143515357.01
Himachal Pradesh	82	1729327113.28	1863163752.08
Madhya Pradesh	366	1686461613.66	2083427068.79
Bihar	566	1399726533.59	1592850664.31
Rajasthan	330	1378506864.62	1435942367.31
Jharkhand	393	1364047850.63	1495510712.38
Assam	210	1087784425.71	1148861356.88
Punjab	113	1055534383.17	1127984413.20
Uttarakhand	221	1048902522.05	1170398422.65
Chhattisgarh	193	539937610.70	590270129.45
Meghalaya	100	485423847.01	507613855.51
Manipur	212	435031134.13	459590457.13
Nagaland	54	420135192.50	437633294.46
Jammu and Kashmir	79	304114891.80	310334897.98
Pondicherry	68	251709675.76	291422411.27
Goa	58	180662585.85	186530513.36
Chandigarh	32	143401129.26	150335032.15
Haryana	89	133124549.08	146890884.78
Tripura	18	83692542.32	87423190.64
Arunachal Pradesh	16	74002397.10	75330961.10
Mizoram	22	42843790.31	43081922.31

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount in INR	Total Amount in INR
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	40352379.78	48777375.29
Sikkim	10	34858494.16	36662131.16
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6905671.32	7493573.32
Daman and Diu	1	10000.00	10000.00
TOTAL	17758	109808633851.95	118380517791.36

Disaster preparedness in Uttarakhand

808. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the disaster management preparation is in place for this year's monsoons as now it is one year since the Uttarakhand flood disaster;

(b) the steps put in place by Government to augment its preparedness;

(c) the manner in which the existing institutions have been strengthened in this aspect; and

(d) whether compensation has been paid to all those who were affected by the disaster last year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters including any likely events in the current monsoon period. There have been significant improvements in the overall system and procedures in Uttarakhand.

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

- Strengthening of State and district disaster management systems
- Preparation of State and district disaster management plans
- Activation of State and district level Emergency Operation Centre on 24x7 basis
- Coordination with IMD, CWC, and ISRO for providing specific information
- Strengthening of communication and warning dissemination network
- Setting up of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

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

(c) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. Improvement of disaster preparedness system is a continuous and evolving process of governance. Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, which includes coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation in the country and requires holistic measures by various wings of Government for prevention, mitigation and for minimising the effects of disasters. As a part of this process, the IMD is setting up Doppler weather radars to strengthen their advance warning capabilities.

(d) With regard to the compensation it is mentioned that the financial assistance in the wake of natural disaster, from State Disaster Response Fund / National Disaster Response Fund is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. As on 16th February 2014, the Government of Uttarakhand has paid an amount of ₹ 219.59 crore, as gratuitous relief to the affected people.

Centralised surveillance and interception system

809. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a centralized surveillance and interception system across communication platforms to address national security concerns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up a world class surveillance system with the latest intelligence techniques and biometrics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating its effectiveness to control any kind of incident such as 26/11 Mumbai attack ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) to automate the process of Lawful Interception and Monitoring of telecommunications. A project with an estimated cost of ₹ 400 crores for CMS has been approved by the Government. The execution of the CMS project has been entrusted with Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT). The envisaged salient features of CMS are as follows:

- (i) Electronic provision of target number by a Government agency without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on a secured network, thus enhancing the secrecy level and quick provisioning of target.
- (ii) Central and Regional Centres which will help Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies in Interception and Monitoring.
- (iii) Research and Development (RandD) in related fields for continuous up-gradation of the CMS.
- (c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Unabated rape cases in the country

810. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is an unabated increase in rape cases especially of minors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases during the current year and the last two years;
- (c) whether any court of law has asked Government to call for suggestions from the public to control this menace;
- (d) if so, the details along with feed-back thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to work out an action plan afresh to control such crimes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per data available, the total number of cases registered on account of rape of children for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are 7,112, 8,541 and 12,363 respectively. The total number of cases registered on account of rape of women for 2012 and 2013 are 24,923 and 33,707 respectively. The State-wise details on

total number of cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of rape registered against children and women during 2011–2013 are given in Annexure-I and II respectively.

[See Appendix 232 Annexure No.21 and 17]

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such direction.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has specifically formulated a comprehensive legislation ‘The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012’ (POCSO Act) in order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

It defines different forms of sexual abuse, and deems a sexual assault to be “aggravated” under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority *vis-a-vis* the child. Child trafficking for sexual purposes has also been made punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act. The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also taken several steps to strengthen the legislative framework to enable the implementing agencies to prevent incidents of crimes against women. The President of India on 2nd April 2013, has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013, on crimes against women. The Government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures, words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including giving upto life-term and even death sentence in certain circumstances, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Government of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was allotted ₹ 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Modernization of prisons

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

(a) whether it is a fact that first phase of modernization of prisons was launched in the year 2002-03 which had to be completed in five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that second phase of modernization could not be taken up due to various reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India, however launched a Non-Plan Scheme of Modernization of Prisons from 2002 to 2007 and with further extension upto 2009, involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernization of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have been constructed by the State Governments which has resulted in reducing the overcrowding in prisons from 122.8% in 2009 to 112.2 % in 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. No new scheme could be introduced before the completion of mid-term review of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Naxal activities

†812. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to curb naxal activities in the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and whether Government has carried any study to find the reasons for growth of naxal activities in the country;

(b) the issues that were discussed in the meeting with the State representatives held in June on the naxalite problems and the steps taken to implement them;

(c) the number of soldiers, police personnel, and civilians killed by naxals during last three years;

(d) the number of naxals captured or killed in encounters during last three years;

(e) the quantum of damage caused to Government property; and

(f) whether number of naxal incidents has been rising every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

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

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

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

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

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

The Central Government has not conducted any study into the reasons of growth of LWE activities. However, the Government is aware of the issue. The vacuum created by absence of administrative and political institutions has resulted in growth of Maoists. The Maoists operate in this vacuum and seek to offer an alternative system of governance and promises emancipation of tribals/ locals from the clutches of 'exploiter class'.

(b) During the meeting held by the Union Home Minister on 27.06.2014 with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the 10 LWE affected states, the LWE situation in the Country was reviewed and a number of decisions relating to security and development of the LWE affected areas were taken. The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated follow up action on the decisions taken during the meeting.

(c) and (d) The number of civilians killed, security forces personnel killed, naxals killed and naxals arrested during the last three years and in the current year (upto 9th July) are given below:

Year	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
2011	142	469	99	2030
2012	114	301	74	1901
2013	115	282	100	1397
2014 (upto 9th July)	61	125	38	751

(e) The exact quantum of damage to Government property is not centrally maintained. However, the State-wise details of damage caused to economic infrastructure in the current year (up to 30th June) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) There has been no rise in the incidents of LWE violence from 2010 onwards, as may be seen from the data given below:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014 (upto 9th July)	613	186

Statement

Incidents of Economic Targets by Left Wing Extremists

			2014 (upto 30.06.14)	TOTAL
Economic Targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0 (0)	11 (12)
		Essar Steel	0 (0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	1 (5)	
		Essar Pipe Lines	2 (0)	
		BRO	0 (0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0 (0)	
	Odisha	Essar Pipe Lines	0 (0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3 (0)	
	Maharashtra	BRO	0 (0)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0 (1)	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	0 (0)	
		Solar Plate	0 (0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1 (5)	
	Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3 (0)	
Railways		Essar Pipe lines	0 (0)	5 (9)
	Telangana	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1 (1)	
	Andhra Pradesh		0 (0)	
	Bihar		3 (3)	
	Chhattisgarh		1 (5)	
	Jharkhand		1 (1)	
	Maharashtra		0 (0)	
	Odisha		0 (0)	
	West Bengal		0 (0)	
	Uttar Pradesh		0 (0)	

		2014 (upto 30.06.14)	TOTAL
Telephone exchange/ tower	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Bihar	4 (2)	
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	1 (0)	
	Jharkhand	0 (0)	8 (5)
	Odisha	0 (3)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	
	Madhya Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Telangana	3 (0)	
Power Plant	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	0 (1)
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	Bihar	0 (1)	
Mining	Odisha	0 (0)	
	Jharkhand	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	
Pole/transmission	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	
	Odisha	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Jharkhand	0 (0)	
Panchayat Bhawan	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	
	Jharkhand	2 (2)	
	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Maharashtra	0 (2)	2 (6)
	Bihar	0 (1)	
	Odisha	0 (1)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	

	Chhattisgarh	0 (1)	
	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
School Building	Jharkhand	1 (1)	5 (3)
	Bihar	4 (1)	
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	Odisha	0 (0)	
Forest road, culverts etc.		19 (76)	19 (76)
TOTAL		50 (112)	50 (112)

Figures in brackets indicate data for the corresponding period of 2013.

Smuggling of drugs along Indo Pak border

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

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought Central Government's intervention on plugging the supply of drugs across the border;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that many narco smugglers are involved across the Indo-Pak border in the illicit drug trafficking through new innovative ways due to which it is becoming impossible to trap the culprits;

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

(e) the details of stringent steps taken or proposed to be taken against the drug traffickers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government has *vide* letter dated 06.11.2012 urged that Border Security Force (BSF) authorities should step up the vigil along the borders and make earnest efforts to check the flow of Drugs across the International Border.

The matter was taken up with the BSF. BSF has informed that the following measures have been taken:

1. One additional unit *hitherto* earmarked for raising and deployment in the Eastern sector has now been relocated to Punjab Frontier and is in the process of deployment in Gurdaspur sector to strengthen the Border guarding operations in this sensitive sector.

2. Close coordination and liaison is being maintained with local police for synergizing the efforts in intercepting and checking the smuggling activities in hinterland.
3. In the absence of crucial technical back up in the form of powers to intercept telephone calls, the BSF seeks help of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and local police to follow up the important leads.
4. For effectively checking the leaks through roads and rail networks, the agencies like Customs, Railway Protection Force(RPF),NCB are being regularly briefed and sensitized during Lead Intelligence Agencies(LIA) meetings as well as sharing of information on ground.
5. Efforts are in hand to provide more teeth to surveillance grid in Punjab by procuring Force multipliers in the form of latest gadgets under modernization.

(c) As reported by Narcotics Control Bureau, the general *modus-operandi* of Drug Traffickers along the border are as follows:

1. Inserting pipe through fence to smuggle the contraband parcels across the border.
2. Throwing contrabands over the fence to be retrieved later by traffickers on Indian side.
3. Floating of parcels in bordering water bodies, later recovered by traffickers on Indian side.
4. Contraband concealed in vehicles like trucks coming into the Indian Territory through Transit Check Points along International borders.
5. Concealing the Contraband in Rail Cargo Wagon.

Details of Seizures of various drugs reported from the States bordering Pakistan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Border Security Force (BSF) has also been successful in countering and checking the above *modus operandi* in an effective manner. However, the smugglers do continue to innovate in their attempts to further their activities. BSF makes conscious efforts to update and upgrade in commensuration to latest *modus operandi* adopted by smugglers by educating the troops and reviewing the domination strategies at cutting edge level to curb such attempts. Central Board of Excise and Customs and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance have stated that narcotic smugglers are active in the border region of the State and they are constantly on the lookout for new *modus operandi* as well as new area of operation to hoodwink the enforcement agencies.

- (d) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) which is the coordinating agency shares and

sensitizes all drug enforcement agencies whenever a new *modus operandi* is noticed. NCB Headquarters and its Zonal Units are imparting training to all stake holders to enhance their enforcement capacity against the new *modus operandi*.

The Customs Department and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have made several cases against smuggling of narcotic drugs including cross border smuggling of drugs across the Indo Pak border in the State of Punjab. The Department has in the process neutralized many major syndicates operating in this area.

(e) The measures taken by NCB to check instances of smuggling at the borders and within the country are furnished hereunder:

1. Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts are taken along known drug routes.
2. Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
3. Improved coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
4. Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
5. Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
6. India has signed Bilateral Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on drug related matter with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar. Bilateral Agreement/MOUs with Nepal and Sri Lanka are under consideration.
7. Training programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.
8. Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
9. Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.

Border Security Force has taken the following measures to augment domination and surveillance along the Indo-Pak border:

1. Effective surveillance of the border.
2. Erection of fencing on the international border.
3. Floodlighting of the border to enhance observation during night hours.

4. Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-tech Surveillance equipments.
5. Raising the issues of smuggling from across the border during various meetings.
6. Review and strengthening of Border Operation Posts with additional manpower, special surveillance equipments, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
7. Upgradation of Intelligence (Int.) network and coordination with sister agencies.
8. Conduct of special operations along the border.
9. Frequent visits to border by senior officers to supervise effective domination of the border.
10. Two additional Battalions have been deployed on Jammu International Border for effective domination of the International Border.

Central Board of Excise and Customs and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have informed that the drug traffickers are booked under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act, 1985 which provides for stringent punishments. Major offenders and drug traffickers are also detained under the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS) Act, 1988. Detailed financial investigations are also conducted for attachment of illegal proceeds from drug trafficking including attachment of properties procured from such illicit funds.

Statement

Seizures of drugs Reported from the Indian States bordering Pakistan

A. (Jan. to Dec. 2013)

Narcotic Item	(In Kgs.)			
	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Punjab	Jammu and Kashmir
Ganja	1499.50	1214.87	737.03	452.89
Cocaine	--	--	--	9.393
Heroin	0.770	9.50	737.34	34.27
Hashish	111.40	3196.58	177.10	124.29
Acetic Anhydride	--	20.40	--	--
Amphetamine	--	28.10	3.00	--
Ephedrine	--	--	9.28	--
Morphine	--	17.535	--	--
Opium	1.60	490.69	964.22	5.09
Poppy Straw	--	56239.90	236638.10	1723.28

B. (Upto May 2014)

(In Kgs.)

Narcotic Item	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Punjab	Jammu and Kashmir
Ganja	344.94	133.75	--	106.21
Cocaine	2.28	--	--	--
Heroin	0.32	1.91	275.78	116.84
Hashish	31.39	22.00	--	188.72
Amphetamine	17.69	--	--	--
Ephedrine	4.68	--	--	--
Codeine	1.14	--	--	--
Morphine	3.41	--	--	--
Opium	--	387.03	0.75	--
Poppy Straw	57.38	692.96	--	1230.90

Note: No. of persons arrested in 2013 : 26,658, No. of persons arrested in 2014 : 5167 upto May, 2014.

Plan for safe return of Kashmiri Pandits

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for the safe return of Kashmiri Pandits, who have been displaced from the Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of families rehabilitated in the valley along with the details of the assistance provided to them by Government during the last three years; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the Kashmiri Pandits' safe return to the valley while taking into confidence their security and rehabilitation in the Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) At present there are about 60452 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country. About 38,119 registered Kashmiri migrant families are residing in Jammu; about 19,338 registered Kashmiri migrant families are living in Delhi and about 1995 families are settled in other states.

The Government has been providing cash relief of ₹ 1650/- per head per month (maximum ₹ 6600/- per family per month) plus dry ration (9 Kg. Rice, 2 Kg. Atta per person per month and 1 Kg. Sugar per family per month) to eligible 17,248 families living in Jammu. Expenditure in this respect (approx. ₹ 136 crore per annum) is being

reimbursed by Ministry of Home Affairs under Security Related Expenditure (Return and Rehabilitation) – SRE (R and R).

The Government of NCT of Delhi is also providing cash relief of ₹ 1650/- per head per month (maximum ₹ 6600/- per family per month) to eligible 3,385 families from their own budget. Other States are providing relief as per scales fixed by them from their own budget. The Government has advised these states also to provide relief at the rate of JandK State. It has been the Government's stated Policy to provide various rehabilitation facilities to the Kashmiri migrants and to create an environment conducive enough to make them return to the Valley. The Government has announced various Packages from time to time for return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants.

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

The Government have announced a Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹ 1618.40 crore in the year 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provides for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants *e.g.* financial assistance for purchase/ construction of houses, repair/ renovation of damaged houses and dilapidated/ unused houses, construction of transit accommodation, Continuations of Cash relief to migrants, students scholarship, Employment, Assistance to the Agriculturists and the Horticulturist and Waiver of interest on unpaid loan etc. The Prime Minister's Package – 2008 is being implemented by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. During last three years, one family has returned to the Valley availing the benefit of ₹ 7.5 Lakh for construction of house under the Package. Further, State Government jobs have been provided to 1474 migrant youths. 505 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley [Vessu (Kulgam) – 250, Khanpur (Baramulla) – 130, Hawal (Pulwama) – 65, Kupwara -60] and allotted to newly appointed migrant employees under the Package.

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

In the Budget of 2014-15, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 10th July 2014, ₹ 500 crore have been earmarked for rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants.

Strategy to curb Naxal activities

815. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the strategy to curb the Naxal activities in the Naxal affected areas of various States;

(b) the number of security personnel killed by Naxals since April, 2014 till date; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to rehabilitate their families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

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

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc. To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing

the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

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

(b) 36 security forces personnel were killed in LWE violence from 1st April 2014 to 7th July 2014.

(c) Under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, *ex-gratia* payment of ₹ 3 lakh to the family of each security personnel killed due to LWE violence is reimbursed by the Central Government. In addition, *ex-gratia* compensation of ₹ 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces killed in action. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policies for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks and compassionate appointment of children of the killed policemen in Government services.

Steps taken to accord Statehood to Delhi

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

(a) the details of the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government to accord the status of a full fledged State to Delhi along with the constraints in this regard;

(b) the manner in which the Central Government proposes to modernize Delhi Police along with the details of the budget provided for this purpose last time; and

(c) the extent to which crimes have increased in Delhi during the last five years along with the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) At present, no proposal is under consideration of the Union Government to accord statehood to Delhi.

(b) Police Modernization Scheme under Annual Action Plan was introduced in the year 2006 and funds were earmarked in following 06 different Heads : (1) Communication, (2) Equipment, (3) Vehicles, (4) Police Stations/Buildings/ Housing, (5) Forensic Laboratory, (6) Weaponry for the financial years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The details of allocation of funds and expenditure under Police Modernization Scheme for the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 are as under:-

Years	Police Modernization Schemes	
	Allocation of Funds	Expenditure
2009-10	122.40	74.37
2010-11	122.40	97.00
2011-12	102.40	96.78
2012-13	100.00	63.48
2013-14	100.00	0

The allocation was re-assessed at the time of allocation in revised estimates and a token provision of ₹ 1 lakh only was kept. Therefore, the total budget allocation remained unutilized against budget estimates in the financial year 2013-14.

(c) The details of crime cases (crime head-wise) registered/worked out, by Delhi Police and percentage of solved cases during the last four years *i.e.* 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 30.06.2014) is given in Statement (*See* below). Delhi, being the capital of the country, has been developing at a rapid pace. This rapid urbanization has also led to certain factors which have a bearing on the crime rate in the city. The large expansion of new colonies like Dwarka, Rohini etc. and thousands of unplanned colonies is an important crimogenic factor particularly in respect of street crimes like robberies and snatching

Other factors responsible for increase in registration of crime are as follows :-

- A very large floating population (approx. 20 lacs),
- Socio-economic imbalances,
- Proximity in location of colonies of the affluent and the under-privileged,
- Urban anonymity encouraging deviant behaviour,
- Loosening of social structures and family control,
- Adverse sex ratio (866 females/1000 males),
- Easy accessibility/means of escape available to criminal elements from across the borders,
- Increased awareness of general public and the special measures taken by Delhi Police and the Government to encourage people to come forward and lodge their complaints freely.

Crime in Delhi

Crime Head	Cases Reported					Worked Out					Solved %				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Dacoity	32	33	28	33	44	29	32	27	26	35	90.63%	96.97%	96.43%	78.79%	79.55%
Murder	565	543	521	517	277	430	446	426	391	207	76.11%	82.14%	81.77%	75.63%	74.73%
Att. to Murder	311	386	439	585	328	285	363	419	531	271	91.64%	94.04%	95.44%	90.77%	82.62%
Robbery	599	562	608	1245	2678	533	525	537	927	1329	88.98%	93.42%	88.32%	74.46%	49.63%
Riot	53	50	79	113	68	46	49	63	88	44	86.79%	98.00%	79.75%	77.88%	64.71%
Kid. For Ransom	18	25	21	30	15	17	24	17	27	10	94.44%	96.00%	80.95%	90.00%	66.67%
Rape	507	572	706	1636	984	471	558	660	1483	759	92.90%	97.55%	93.48%	90.65%	77.13%
Total Heinous	2085	2171	2402	4159	4394	1811	1997	2149	3473	2655	86.86%	91.99%	89.47%	83.51%	60.42%
Snatching	1671	1476	1440	3638	3623	1023	1123	1022	1965	1050	61.22%	76.08%	70.97%	54.01%	28.98%
Hurt	1925	1946	1747	1768	959	1631	1732	1581	1494	638	84.73%	89.00%	90.50%	84.50%	66.53%
Burglary	1502	1419	1715	2835	4688	542	695	787	791	646	36.09%	48.98%	45.89%	27.90%	13.78%
M.O.Women	601	657	727	3515	1980	563	627	686	3089	1360	93.68%	95.43%	94.36%	87.88%	68.69%
M.V.Theft	14966	14668	14391	14916	10357	2196	2984	2847	2274	1174	14.67%	20.34%	19.78%	15.25%	11.34%
Other Theft	8122	8231	7641	15208	25401	2770	3358	2897	3581	3100	34.10%	40.80%	37.91%	23.55%	12.20%
Other IPC	20420	22785	24224	34145	20121	13147	16289	16885	22392	9774	64.38%	71.49%	69.70%	65.58%	48.58%
TOTAL NON-HEINOUS	49207	51182	51885	76025	67129	21872	26808	26705	35586	17742	44.45%	52.38%	51.47%	46.81%	26.43%
TOTAL IPC	51292	53353	54287	80184	71523	23683	28805	28854	39059	20397	46.17%	53.99%	53.15%	48.71%	28.52%

*Up to 30th June

Maharashtra Karnataka border issue

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

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the reasons behind the delay taking place in addressing Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue and the measures taken by Government to expedite its redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government constituted one-man Mahajan Commission had submitted its report in August, 1967. The dispute still persists since the Government of Karnataka insists on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission *in toto*, while the Government of Maharashtra does not accept the Commission's recommendations. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending in the Apex Court. Since the matter is *sub-judice*, no further action can be taken.

Rise in crimes in the country

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

(a) whether the cases of murders, riots, arson, crimes against women and other types of criminal offences have increased in various States, including Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the crime-wise, year-wise and State-wise details of crimes that came to light during the last year as compared to previous three years; and

(c) the reasons for rise in the number of crimes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) A total of 23,25,575, 23,87,188 and 26,47,722 cases were registered under total cognizable crimes including cases on crime against women under the IPC were reported during 2011-13, which shows an increasing trend.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The number of cases reported for Delhi under all cognizable crimes inclusive of crime against women for 2011-2013 is 53,353, 54,287 and 80,184 cases respectively.

The figures for the last 3 years on murder, rape, riot, arson and dacoity are give in the Statement (*See* below). No data is available for the year 2014.

The Government of India takes cognizance of various incidents of murders, riots, rapes etc. and depending upon the gravity of the crime, seeks reports from the concerned State Governments and take quick remedial action. The Government also supplements the efforts of State Governments by deploying additional Central Police Forces for maintaining the Law and Order. Further, there are various constitutional bodies acting under the purview of the judiciary/Parliament like the various Commissions *viz.* NHRC and other Commissions, which enshrine and overviews such incidences. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. Besides, Government also issues Advisories to the State Governments from time to time to prevent such incidents and take remedial action and for tackling such issues to investigate such matters which involves heinous activities and other law breaking groups/citizens unless and until it is decided by the judiciary of the country or under special circumstances, which evince warranting of such parameters, the Government has urged the States to tackle more effectively taking into consideration of the ground realities.

Statement

(A) Number of Cases Registered (CR), Percentage Change Over Previous Year (PC), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) And Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape (Total) during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011							2012							2013						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PC	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PC	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157	1341	-7.0	1276	108	1664	1608	178	1635	21.9	1149	105	1960	1679	190	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	38	4	47	41	4	46	9.5	24	3	47	24	3	75	63.0	62	1	106	61	1	
3.	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	1716	0.9	1110	97	1626	1156	153	1937	12.9	1366	123	1745	1313	123	
4.	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	927	-0.7	902	119	1327	1398	161	1128	21.7	840	180	1156	1039	271	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	1034	-1.8	988	223	1214	1201	259	1380	33.5	1366	364	1637	1591	485	
6.	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4	55	89.7	26	1	61	35	1	86	56.4	60	2	103	72	2	
7.	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46	473	7.7	438	31	647	631	56	732	54.8	662	43	1027	998	54	
8.	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175	668	-8.9	635	133	940	997	180	971	45.4	792	287	1398	1386	420	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168	143	29	187	183	46	183	8.9	149	29	259	240	41	250	36.6	199	56	299	307	81	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	277	231	14	349	346	18	303	9.4	257	19	388	387	28	378	24.8	241	22	404	401	36	
11.	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220	812	3.6	602	161	780	706	196	1204	48.3	884	264	1135	1058	308	
12.	Karnataka	636	533	74	837	812	84	621	-2.4	587	65	842	795	97	1030	65.9	856	90	1263	1156	101	
13.	Kerala	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	1019	-10.0	961	57	1259	1186	62	1221	19.8	977	92	1358	1151	103	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898	3425	0.6	3483	547	4822	4842	758	4335	26.6	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456	
15.	Maharashtra	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268	1839	8.1	1616	164	2591	2479	215	3063	66.6	2591	181	4243	3814	249	
16.	Manipur	53	5	1	24	5	2	63	18.9	9	0	46	12	0	72	14.3	15	2	37	16	6	
17.	Meghalaya	130	81	0	128	83	0	164	26.2	93	7	182	100	7	183	11.6	198	7	190	215	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18.	Mizoram	77	68	46	74	70	40	103	33.8	95	61	122	96	59	89	-13.6	69	39	89	83	47
19.	Nagaland	23	20	16	27	19	29	21	-8.7	15	8	26	21	19	31	47.6	22	18	41	26	10
20.	Odisha	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204	1458	31.1	1336	154	1666	1631	184	1832	25.7	1660	108	2080	2047	131
21.	Punjab	479	426	155	598	571	208	680	42.0	512	151	895	696	201	888	30.6	812	382	1048	978	464
22.	Rajasthan	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358	2049	13.8	1225	230	1807	1778	408	3285	60.3	1947	270	2783	2771	434
23.	Sikkim	16	12	11	25	12	11	34	112.5	24	1	29	20	18	43	26.5	48	59	43	44	59
24.	Tamil Nadu	677	478	72	837	611	110	737	8.9	558	60	962	862	104	923	25.2	1076	133	1193	1247	186
25.	Tripura	205	238	24	258	248	28	229	11.7	206	16	202	215	19	233	1.7	252	21	356	298	21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325	1963	-3.9	1513	619	3593	2508	809	3050	55.4	2302	663	5587	3664	939
27.	Uttarakhand	129	98	48	149	143	73	148	14.7	128	75	184	187	93	228	54.1	179	111	289	291	189
28.	West Bengal	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121	2046	-13.4	2165	112	1963	2165	124	1685	-17.6	2577	151	2674	2642	181
TOTAL (STATES)		23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470	24157	2.4	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433	31967	32.3	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554
29.	A and N Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0	12	-7.7	7	3	17	15	3	27	125.0	35	3	36	44	3
30.	Chandigarh	27	21	9	27	31	10	27	0.0	34	9	34	41	11	45	66.7	29	18	49	31	21
31.	D and N Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0	3	-25.0	6	1	5	8	2	5	66.7	3	0	9	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	400.0	4	1	10	9	1	8	60.0	9	0	10	10	0
33.	Delhi	572	477	186	707	647	243	706	23.4	568	297	892	862	368	1636	131.7	1386	227	1851	1608	314
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	0	0	4	0	0
35.	Puducherry	7	4	0	29	20	0	13	85.7	13	1	15	14	3	17	30.8	6	0	33	8	0
TOTAL (UTIs)		624	527	196	795	749	254	766	22.8	632	312	973	949	388	1740	127.2	1468	248	1992	1708	338
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724	24923	3.0	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821	33707	35.2	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892

(B) Number of Cases Registered (CR), Percentage Change Over Previous year (PC), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Murder during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011							2012							2013						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PC	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PC	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2808	2250	450	5584	4878	942	2717	-3.2	2272	428	5509	5634	754	2484	-8.6	1908	293	5033	4419	679	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	58	16	62	62	16	73	12.3	52	2	113	61	2	69	-5.5	58	5	86	59	5	
3.	Assam	1303	702	191	1666	1241	293	1368	5.0	806	157	1650	1056	308	1354	-1.0	842	213	1590	1090	283	
4.	Bihar	3198	3189	706	8898	6445	1489	3566	11.5	3781	516	7198	7207	1450	3441	-3.5	2727	465	6439	7296	1216	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1110	942	361	1683	1698	583	998	-10.1	875	392	1490	1520	590	945	-5.3	918	491	1453	1406	732	
6.	Goa	48	33	7	87	62	12	45	-6.3	31	7	47	50	9	36	-20.0	31	9	74	58	11	
7.	Gujarat	1126	944	136	2408	2327	285	1126	0.0	888	102	2085	2124	211	1118	-0.7	945	92	2197	2199	227	
8.	Haryana	1062	786	221	1999	1980	548	991	-6.7	803	279	2183	2261	868	982	-0.9	791	340	1966	2017	681	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	81	30	186	161	57	113	-13.1	96	30	206	191	65	104	-8.0	73	39	148	177	86	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	169	127	20	328	328	50	124	-26.6	116	45	328	325	78	150	21.0	105	35	252	251	65	
11.	Jharkhand	1747	1288	344	2038	2026	545	1694	-3.0	1130	344	1790	1758	474	1630	-3.8	1125	331	1833	1670	430	
12.	Karnataka	1820	1501	259	3404	3333	491	1860	2.2	1552	254	3487	3516	470	1601	-13.9	1403	176	3141	3023	353	
13.	Kerala	365	355	73	733	593	132	374	2.5	350	82	886	997	148	372	-0.5	292	108	703	676	197	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2511	2187	1324	5317	5245	2690	2373	-5.5	2223	886	5505	5518	1920	2112	-11.0	2001	921	4704	4796	2015	
15.	Maharashtra	2818	2427	449	6193	6551	846	2712	-3.8	2278	501	6119	5899	944	2512	-7.4	2158	484	5433	5441	1027	
16.	Manipur	78	8	0	94	11	0	83	6.4	13	2	49	13	2	93	12.0	19	6	82	23	7	
17.	Meghalaya	170	70	8	156	74	12	137	-19.4	46	4	97	61	5	166	21.2	53	6	166	71	11	
18.	Mizoram	26	20	16	28	22	16	30	15.4	23	20	26	20	23	27	-10.0	36	10	32	36	6	
19.	Nagaland	46	59	56	27	26	72	75	63.0	29	15	31	27	23	78	4.0	41	57	51	24	21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20.	Odisha	1477	1342	184	2340	2288	321	1548	4.8	1330	189	2450	2409	337	1454	-6.1	1389	155	2200	2222	235
21.	Punjab	842	635	355	1550	1283	722	855	1.5	680	302	1553	1316	596	711	-16.8	626	373	1243	1076	626
22.	Rajasthan	1461	952	351	2378	2360	1003	1461	0.0	968	343	2175	2182	772	1573	7.7	972	438	2026	2024	626
23.	Sikkim	14	10	7	7	13	7	7	-50.0	6	4	7	5	24	15	114.3	18	38	18	18	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	1877	1583	433	4128	3406	1180	1949	3.8	1763	355	4420	4415	1032	1936	-0.7	1786	347	4456	4093	767
25.	Tripura	163	173	19	306	213	38	124	-23.9	80	35	167	151	46	142	14.5	125	30	209	179	35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4951	3893	2339	14093	10492	6901	4966	0.3	4048	1675	13983	11127	3891	5047	1.6	4126	1716	14784	11324	4237
27.	Uttarakhand	178	136	50	311	315	132	217	21.9	171	214	347	349	376	197	-9.2	147	184	225	170	170
28.	West Bengal	2109	1653	109	3363	3369	275	2252	6.8	1972	221	3534	3341	592	2264	0.5	1851	245	3278	3338	495
TOTAL (STATES)		33672	27404	8514	69367	60802	19658	33838	0.5	28382	7404	67435	63533	16010	32613	-3.6	26566	7607	63822	59176	15281
29.	A and N Islands	14	10	1	18	13	1	15	7.1	18	3	21	30	3	6	-60.0	10	4	9	14	9
30.	Chandigarh	24	24	13	65	65	32	21	-12.5	20	9	66	65	22	22	4.8	18	11	34	41	25
31.	Dandn Haveli	14	4	2	24	10	2	7	-50.0	7	0	13	22	0	3	-57.1	4	1	4	5	2
32.	Daman And Diu	6	6	1	7	7	1	3	-50.0	2	4	11	11	8	9	200.0	6	0	9	8	0
33.	Delhi	543	506	185	974	918	310	521	-4.1	423	293	987	1043	394	517	-0.8	400	142	842	881	326
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	32	25	2	138	116	4	29	-9.4	19	1	143	146	1	31	6.9	36	3	93	87	4
TOTAL (UTIS)		633	575	204	1226	1129	350	596	-5.8	489	310	1241	1317	428	588	-1.3	474	161	991	1036	366
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		34305	27979	8718	70593	61931	20008	34434	0.4	28871	7714	68676	64850	16438	33201	-3.6	27040	7768	64813	60212	15647

(C) Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Riots during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/Ut	2011						2012						2013					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2210	1637	203	11590	11535	1339	1878	1486	130	9441	9528	726	1944	1564	79	12530	11005	736
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	26	0	45	60	0	28	19	1	66	36	2	36	24	0	120	63	0
3.	Assam	2328	1534	201	10123	5331	253	5077	1095	68	11426	6484	218	2429	1221	54	8317	4339	165
4.	Bihar	9768	11176	714	63532	63799	2462	10871	10460	773	45647	51085	2530	11931	9386	873	63108	58141	2694
5.	Chhattisgarh	934	884	217	5064	5246	1053	910	899	222	5720	5712	1283	786	813	206	4847	4895	1339
6.	Goa	74	42	1	323	195	21	122	56	5	462	279	46	127	62	8	406	342	50
7.	Gujarat	1615	1607	70	12280	12049	390	1758	1704	83	13040	13131	227	1715	1634	70	12107	12003	370
8.	Haryana	1466	1128	114	4073	4085	830	1424	1340	139	5551	5626	783	1560	1420	185	6383	6405	810
9.	Himachal Pradesh	530	489	23	2613	2776	126	494	434	33	2388	2159	178	487	474	20	2311	2465	96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1405	1727	14	9765	9763	130	1400	1424	67	7461	7457	225	1714	1244	38	7362	7357	176
11.	Jharkhand	2133	1980	487	7546	7092	1349	2331	1815	389	8046	7341	961	2465	1811	339	7214	6273	986
12.	Karnataka	7265	6544	149	29898	28942	522	7502	6352	94	28577	28169	683	7237	6305	115	30719	29572	581
13.	Kerala	10754	9023	1940	40519	39883	9053	10938	10223	1379	46126	47047	6569	10042	9867	1469	47017	47742	5942
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2080	1977	902	14075	14087	4202	1951	1813	526	13290	13394	3556	1779	1653	554	12511	12377	3083
15.	Maharashtra	8556	7775	242	54706	53607	1233	8860	8245	277	57218	56401	1207	9610	8421	373	58471	57891	1934
16.	Manipur	70	0	0	70	0	0	72	1	0	21	1	0	67	1	1	36	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	8	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	0	13	11	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Niagaland	1	6	9	0	15	18	3	1	0	30	28	0	11	4	0	21	6	0
20.	Odisha	1556	1718	94	9438	9490	620	2205	1980	71	12336	12051	335	1937	1634	121	9688	9584	274
21.	Punjab	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	751	602	1213	3556	3556	7009	573	497	877	3030	3030	5394	542	304	807	1968	1968	4381
23.	Sikkim	25	11	2	89	58	10	22	15	1	95	27	15	32	26	12	48	57	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	3009	1630	296	16552	13437	4006	3136	2757	335	16725	17892	2285	2701	2086	730	15002	13617	3509
25.	Tripura	175	156	2	601	329	25	128	100	17	297	373	34	123	112	8	486	412	19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5022	3757	2096	37854	27294	14031	5676	4625	1522	43526	34641	10222	6089	4423	1460	47979	33710	10297
27.	Uttarakhand	401	295	34	1736	1498	297	369	280	164	1440	1540	1184	334	220	115	1050	1065	977
28.	West Bengal	6019	6387	32	16291	13549	210	6611	6111	38	14448	15150	229	6142	5472	85	14916	14037	224
TOTAL (STATES)		68204	62111	9058	352352	327676	49192	74341	63732	7213	346407	338582	38899	71854	60186	7722	364630	335338	38665
29.	A and N Islands	11	7	1	42	53	8	8	9	0	52	58	0	0	5	5	0	23	31
30.	Chandigarh	66	51	6	165	176	23	49	84	8	200	370	23	54	35	21	168	161	98
31.	D and N Haveli	20	29	1	125	191	5	11	16	2	85	94	12	7	15	1	50	88	7
32.	Daman and Diu	19	11	1	119	96	1	9	18	1	95	131	5	11	7	0	62	36	0
33.	Delhi	50	40	18	278	203	84	79	52	29	388	377	193	113	61	18	715	326	132
34.	Lakshadweep	5	24	15	47	10	30	10	6	10	0	2	14	2	5	0	11	39	0
35.	Puducherry	125	121	39	858	760	234	126	85	18	1005	765	159	85	106	48	562	814	316
TOTAL (UTs)		296	283	81	1634	1489	385	292	270	68	1825	1797	406	272	234	93	1568	1487	584
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		68500	62394	9139	353986	329165	49577	74633	64002	7281	348232	340379	39305	72126	60420	7815	366198	336825	39249

Source: CRIME IN INDIA DATA
"-" Indicates division by zero
Conviction Rate = % of Cases convicted out of cases in which trail were completed.

(D) Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Arson during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1021	664	53	1186	1149	125	980	614	40	1042	980	55	932	580	36	820	814	63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	12	0	31	18	0	33	10	1	23	10	1	23	9	0	17	11	0
3.	Assam	506	209	42	831	370	34	2830	166	11	825	453	13	793	239	18	771	375	29
4.	Bihar	705	503	50	1206	1182	80	799	679	40	1736	1683	78	660	485	57	1342	1407	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	289	160	38	278	284	53	330	175	50	264	292	104	328	199	31	252	252	49
6.	Goa	24	10	0	27	18	0	34	9	1	38	22	2	39	9	1	25	22	2
7.	Gujarat	263	221	4	585	588	12	282	204	11	484	459	22	304	230	5	663	546	14
8.	Haryana	166	131	15	189	226	44	191	123	17	251	260	28	189	125	15	209	217	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	58	2	89	88	3	131	57	5	91	94	10	138	75	1	96	106	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	205	81	0	361	360	0	190	92	4	278	277	10	221	59	2	239	239	12
11.	Jharkhand	138	84	25	168	151	38	136	68	20	151	146	48	185	80	22	202	216	36
12.	Karnataka	231	150	1	174	174	2	416	162	9	236	221	11	332	173	6	359	344	25
13.	Kerala	450	190	11	286	291	49	568	249	11	466	410	23	479	224	8	372	332	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	784	630	153	1337	1339	281	814	682	133	1205	1191	254	671	549	167	961	972	285
15.	Maharashtra	1255	823	26	1490	1465	40	1246	780	29	1625	1453	38	1197	756	18	1572	1484	26
16.	Manipur	99	0	0	6	0	0	74	0	0	9	0	0	38	0	0	3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	34	8	1	12	14	3	61	10	0	42	27	0	127	47	1	155	89	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram		19	9	7	10	9	7	12	10	8	11	12	9	27	14	11	18	9	13
19. Nagaland		2	3	2	3	3	1	7	2	1	3	1	1	9	5	1	8	1	1
20. Odisha		423	345	21	691	677	33	469	333	17	680	701	41	416	285	25	514	511	37
21. Punjab		83	42	15	139	130	40	74	38	12	101	70	38	65	38	12	93	63	26
22. Rajasthan		473	267	115	767	767	279	475	239	106	603	605	248	484	222	105	579	579	225
23. Sikkim		4	1	0	4	2	0	20	3	0	5	3	0	19	9	3	19	18	5
24. Tamil Nadu		706	269	66	700	516	99	726	343	35	785	658	120	645	376	46	791	681	77
25. Tripura		58	23	3	31	37	3	59	32	3	46	40	3	83	40	2	84	67	2
26. Uttar Pradesh		477	260	188	1323	733	407	327	245	102	856	684	226	291	185	108	967	451	263
27. Uttarakhand		17	9	3	9	9	9	17	7	4	12	11	3	17	10	6	9	8	15
28. West Bengal		413	232	3	409	401	11	396	266	3	597	499	8	495	340	2	501	462	2
TOTAL (STATES)		8989	5394	844	12342	11001	1653	11697	5598	673	12465	11262	1394	9207	5363	709	11641	10276	1344
29. A and N Islands		6	4	0	4	3	0	4	6	0	6	6	0	2	1	0	1	5	0
30. Chandigarh		9	4	0	4	5	0	9	5	0	5	5	0	8	2	0	4	6	0
31. D and N Haveli		5	2	0	5	5	0	12	1	0	2	2	0	18	1	0	0	2	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	7	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		42	27	12	22	18	6	79	23	1	47	33	1	97	30	3	44	36	6
34. Lakshadweep		3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		10	2	0	3	1	0	21	7	1	40	8	4	16	13	1	9	26	1
TOTAL (UTs)		75	39	12	38	32	6	139	43	2	107	61	5	150	47	4	58	75	7
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		9064	5433	856	12380	11033	1659	11836	5641	675	12572	11323	1399	9357	5410	713	11699	10351	1351

(E) Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Dacoity during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011					2012					2013							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	106	11	674	549	101	131	118	8	591	666	28	125	102	11	542	437	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1	7	22	3	7	20	9	0	29	36	0	24	8	1	31	22	1
3.	Assam	305	184	70	820	519	98	266	151	21	485	334	56	246	135	13	540	436	24
4.	Bihar	556	388	118	1510	1497	234	540	469	64	2610	1732	176	579	441	58	2047	1774	154
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	72	29	235	229	95	64	37	31	161	169	102	47	84	27	254	282	92
6.	Goa	2	4	0	5	21	0	6	2	0	27	6	0	11	2	1	48	12	1
7.	Gujarat	221	169	5	1137	1115	28	287	195	7	1403	1300	23	288	230	1	1275	1426	1
8.	Haryana	167	104	30	511	474	149	204	148	31	491	513	149	154	135	33	632	673	143
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	5	12	6	1	0	1	1	0	5	14	6	1	59	30	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	7	0	29	29	0	6	6	0	23	23	0	6	3	0	15	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	309	208	81	703	617	180	284	162	59	586	501	187	232	178	58	551	585	278
12.	Karnataka	214	153	12	775	891	62	211	187	25	769	755	58	280	151	17	824	756	80
13.	Kerala	71	60	2	348	284	5	72	76	6	365	459	35	67	54	6	262	236	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	118	87	38	497	482	213	107	107	28	725	727	189	98	80	37	607	636	217
15.	Maharashtra	773	570	35	3777	3589	201	793	631	39	4008	3753	167	833	574	24	3944	3603	92
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	49	15	2	70	40	4	52	14	0	74	53	0	51	14	0	96	33	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18.	Mizoram	1	2	0	6	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	10	1	0
19.	Nagaland	7	6	11	10	10	28	1	2	0	0	3	0	3	2	4	1	2	13
20.	Odisha	417	339	23	1966	1905	101	402	350	33	1830	1835	122	436	331	21	1892	1909	136
21.	Punjab	28	33	12	99	128	45	48	41	8	146	126	29	18	19	6	71	62	26
22.	Rajasthan	28	22	14	145	154	72	31	27	20	145	128	74	59	37	10	193	188	51
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	101	56	12	436	264	55	97	97	16	533	529	63	83	92	15	476	454	58
25.	Tripura	11	9	1	28	15	1	7	7	0	39	39	0	9	6	1	9	6	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	379	197	201	2154	1365	1232	322	205	128	1941	1385	676	596	191	126	6101	1437	668
27.	Uttarakhand	13	10	8	55	63	67	29	17	13	107	91	43	17	11	9	68	70	57
28.	West Bengal	236	154	10	696	668	86	279	222	16	1086	953	81	206	188	19	695	747	54
TOTAL (STATES)		4229	2958	733	16713	14929	3070	4270	3280	554	18177	16116	2263	4486	3075	500	21243	15832	2224
29.	A and N Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	0
30.	Chandigarh	6	5	1	23	23	4	3	5	0	18	19	0	11	4	0	34	12	0
31.	D and N Haveli	7	3	0	18	4	0	2	1	0	7	3	0	1	2	0	9	15	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4	6	0	24	45	0	1	2	0	5	11	0	6	5	0	28	33	0
33.	Delhi	33	36	6	183	182	54	28	33	11	166	182	52	33	14	15	132	85	55
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	2	0	47	24	0	5	6	0	44	51	0	1	3	0	6	22	0
TOTAL (UTs)		56	52	7	295	278	58	44	47	11	245	266	52	53	30	15	209	172	55
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		4285	3010	740	17008	15207	3128	4314	3327	565	18422	16382	2315	4539	3105	515	21452	16004	2279

(F) Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (Pcs) and Persons Convicted (Pcv) under Total Cognizable Crimes under Ipc during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011					2012					2013							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189780	144007	36911	238564	232746	50447	192522	145056	34043	246395	242948	48564	218015	159540	34211	281437	261584	53548
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	1249	227	2312	1479	255	2420	1283	213	2483	1453	236	2776	1417	160	2981	1631	168
3.	Assam	66714	27920	4744	67146	35286	4648	77682	31237	2154	72795	39549	3829	87186	40229	2512	83475	45042	3219
4.	Bihar	135896	114979	8792	252349	256242	17367	146614	132576	9116	264570	280947	16944	167455	123530	9433	285851	277204	20344
5.	Chhattisgarh	57218	47451	13364	74017	74182	18963	54598	45663	17437	73321	73183	27696	56870	46356	15510	75622	74884	25254
6.	Goa	3449	1769	320	3319	2644	401	3608	1649	312	3354	2359	380	4312	1949	361	3653	2841	505
7.	Gujarat	123371	101903	25301	167251	166350	29071	130121	110014	23811	182284	180392	28648	157435	135346	32020	214048	213638	38062
8.	Haryana	60741	35812	10685	62708	61002	18005	62480	38566	13800	65108	67360	21375	72098	45500	13678	73601	76766	20536
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14312	9984	1326	17488	17717	2129	12557	10308	1461	16726	15640	2114	13750	11063	1348	18095	19371	1856
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24504	20086	5140	43576	43545	6209	24608	19654	5890	40358	40325	7978	25390	18622	6002	39791	39708	7530
11.	Jharkhand	35838	25080	6517	51069	46028	10904	40946	26743	5739	53770	49705	9802	48208	29861	6709	54730	49327	10973
12.	Karnataka	137600	110297	28294	166786	162445	28231	134021	104762	34069	164835	160394	30010	136689	100415	31700	166081	162087	31837
13.	Kerala	172137	149817	63500	211771	206199	79976	158989	145288	60381	209344	210179	75926	176334	164468	67749	225446	223284	74703
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217094	183768	62260	335644	335211	107604	220335	189285	58645	343857	344289	100616	227453	188777	58040	344326	344438	109643
15.	Maharashtra	204902	139104	8168	309756	306270	12775	202700	139126	9807	309672	300500	15043	234385	152883	14487	345516	324763	20720
16.	Manipur	3218	116	28	1449	125	40	3737	95	49	1797	100	52	3178	143	30	1409	150	38
17.	Meghalaya	2755	1150	289	2135	1355	312	2557	1153	91	1984	1440	109	3259	1517	118	3152	1797	152
18.	Mizoram	1821	1431	1054	1601	1579	1141	1766	1370	1248	1721	1495	1337	1709	1538	1046	1898	1671	1222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	1083	879	1050	1067	849	1424	1090	748	455	1010	1040	900	1216	649	715	1070	637	456
20.	Odisha	61277	52574	3544	87129	86961	6529	67957	53480	3922	96249	93657	5908	71718	57488	2983	101281	101997	4756
21.	Punjab	34883	23887	8729	45423	42713	15539	35790	24392	8304	46632	37288	13835	36667	24455	8909	45979	37472	14299
22.	Rajasthan	165622	93079	46825	181407	180553	80945	170948	92502	46382	177833	177775	86172	196224	97293	43872	182992	181847	77891
23.	Sikkim	596	331	142	718	512	208	528	392	111	637	417	236	851	666	567	1097	1074	635
24.	Tamil Nadu	192879	132725	68222	222124	189521	95761	200474	160233	72675	232414	218681	94690	203579	172029	98376	245879	237572	117263
25.	Tripura	5803	5163	401	10062	7340	446	6264	4972	923	7260	7412	1100	6210	4982	637	8969	7399	746
26.	Uttar Pradesh	195135	121688	72480	384605	275299	147376	198093	125695	43531	412811	300437	85893	226445	138462	44017	467679	331475	90418
27.	Uttarakhand	8774	5641	1983	10666	10381	3848	8882	6047	5260	11110	10834	8504	9546	6157	4174	9732	9630	6967
28.	West Bengal	143197	103139	3298	143608	121231	4862	161427	130327	4160	177722	158023	5553	169535	138425	4512	175734	164240	6076
TOTAL (STATES)		2262885	1655029	483594	3095750	2865765	745416	2323714	1742616	463989	3218052	3017822	693450	2558493	1863760	503876	3461524	3193529	739817
29.	A and N Islands	793	672	55	828	917	135	683	494	206	683	723	297	612	762	233	720	886	361
30.	Chandigarh	3542	2151	664	2690	2986	937	3606	2504	819	3702	4306	1252	4077	2179	1175	3864	3301	1740
31.	Dadra and Diu	372	266	12	568	597	23	318	276	23	529	591	43	314	253	11	525	551	22
32.	Daman and Diu	224	133	30	330	305	32	239	159	13	387	405	23	246	140	0	337	276	0
33.	Delhi	53353	28492	12177	40014	35704	16615	54287	24906	15565	40775	36842	20598	80184	29014	11214	51628	40905	17208
34.	Lakshadweep	44	63	37	76	64	82	60	32	24	30	8	32	40	41	4	30	147	8
35.	Puducherry	4362	3075	1427	5589	4714	1723	4281	3163	1621	5858	4957	2086	3756	3427	1613	4949	5528	2212
TOTAL (UTIs)		62690	34852	14402	50095	45287	19547	63474	31534	18271	51964	47832	24331	89229	35816	14250	62053	51594	21551
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		2325575	1689881	497996	3145845	2911052	764963	2387188	1774150	482260	3270016	3065654	717781	2647722	1899576	518126	3523577	3245123	761368

Proposal for implementation of Sixth Schedule

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

(a) whether Government proposes to implement the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in the areas adjacent to the tribal dominated areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States from which the Central Government has received proposals till date for implementing the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) At present, there is no proposal to implement the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India in the areas adjacent to the tribal dominated areas.

(b) In view of the (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) In the year 2004, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh had proposed for inclusion of Tawang and West Kameng and Tirap and Changlang Districts under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The proposal was examined and found not feasible as Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State of Arunachal Pradesh were functioning effectively. In June, 2013, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh had informed that a number of developmental activities have been taken up in the Tirap and Changlang districts; hence creation of separate council might not be very useful at that stage. In December, 2013, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has requested to reconsider the proposal for creation of two Autonomous District Councils (ADCs), namely, Mon Autonomous Council (MAC) for West Kameng and Tawang Districts and Patkai Autonomous Council (PAC) for Tirap, Changlang and Longding Districts of Arunachal Pradesh. In order to examine the proposal of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, a Committee has been constituted on 31.1.2014, to look into the need for setting up of the two autonomous district councils, functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State of Arunachal Pradesh including in the area proposed for ADCs and infrastructural development in the region etc. The Committee visited Arunachal Pradesh in February, 2014 for interaction with the State Government officials and also general public in this regard.

NGOs targeting development projects in the country

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

(a) whether the Central intelligence agencies have warned Government that NGOs funded generously by overseas donors under the provisions of the FCRA are sabotaging nation's developmental projects thereby causing a loss of 2 to 3 per cent on the nation's GDP or roughly ₹ 2 to 3 lakh crores;

(b) whether these NGOs/activities target nuclear power, coal fired power plants and GM seeds and also work against iron ore/bauxite mining by large corporations like POSCO and Vedanta; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Inputs have been received alleging that certain foreign funded NGOs were running campaigns against nuclear power, coal fired power plants and GM seeds.

Special forces for dealing with Left Wing Extremists

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

(a) whether the Centre is firm in dealing with the Left Wing Extremists in ten Naxal hit States and has it proposed raising special forces by States modelled on Andhra Pradesh's Grey-hounds;

(b) whether Chhattisgarh has already offered employment to retired army personnel on contractual basis for counter-insurgency operations in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Government is fully committed to eradicate Left Wing Extremism from the country. In this regard, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States through various security and development related schemes and measures.

The LWE affected States have their own Special Forces to combat Left Wing Extremism. Since Greyhounds has been very effective in combating LWE in Andhra Pradesh, it has been taken as a model for the raising of Special Forces of other LWE affected States. Accordingly, from the 12th Plan period, the Central Government is providing financial assistance to the worst LWE affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand and Odisha for upgradation/critical gap filling of special forces under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS). Lesser quantum of funding under this scheme is also provided to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for upgradation/critical gap filling of special forces.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Chhattisgarh has employed retired army officers with experience in counter-insurgency as instructors in the Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) School and other training institutions on contractual basis.

Setting up of national career centres

†822. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present functioning of the employment exchanges of the country is no longer useful and it needs to be improved if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to set up a national career centre, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide employment to the youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per statistics collected from the States, the placement effected through the employment exchanges during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Registration (in lakh)	Placement (in lakh)
2010	61.86	5.10
2011	62.06	4.72
2012	97.22	4.28

The data shows an increase in registration but the placement of job seekers has not been increasing. Government has decided to convert the employment exchanges into career centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing counselling services to the job seekers along with other employment related assistance.

(c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. The 12th Five Year Plan projects five crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To provide employment to the unemployed youth in the country, Government of India is implementing various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Swarana Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been replaced as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

In addition to that public employment generation scheme, the Government is promoting labour intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro based industries.

In view the requirements of various sectors and in order to improve the employability of youth, various Central Government Ministries run skill development schemes across different sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

Amendment in labour laws

823. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to make amendments to major labour laws; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amendments in the Child Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 and the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 are under consideration of the Government. The Inter-Ministerial/Public/Tripartite consultation is in progress.

New ITIs and skill development centres under ppp scheme

†824. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals pending before Government which were received from Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up new ITIs, Skill Development Centres and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Multi-Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) under Public-Private-Partnership scheme and since when these proposals are pending and the status of action taken so far in this regard and approval given; and

(b) Government's policy for employment generation in rural and urban areas and action plan for implementation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT: (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) DGE and T received proposals from Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2011 for setting up of 110 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 303 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in un-serviced blocks under PPP mode. The Scheme "Setting up of 1500 ITIs and 5000 SDCs in PPP mode under Kaushal Vikas Yojana" itself has not been approved.

Proposal to set up 4 Multi-Skill Development Centres (MSDCs) at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore and Gwalior under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment of Multi Skill Development Centres" was received on 31.10.2012. In the SFC meeting held on 23.02.2013, it was decided that the scheme would be implemented as a pilot project at Bangalore and Gulbarga which may be replicated in other States based on its experience. No decision has been taken yet for replication of the scheme to other States.

(b) Government has taken a variety of steps such as schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shram Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has decided to enhance sources of funding of Skill development programmes. It has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA- TCP), Special Central Assistance to Schedule Castes Sub Plan (SCA-SCP), Multisectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

Employment to labourers

†825. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers who have been provided employment in various States of the country during the year 2013-14;

(b) the names of the top ten States which have provided employment to maximum number of labourers; and

(c) the number of labourers who have been provided employment in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12, according to which the total workforce is estimated at 47.41 crore. Out of which 33.69 crore were rural workers and 13.72 crore were urban workers. In the rural areas 35.3% of the workers are employed as casual labour while it is 14.6% for the urban areas. As per the NSSO survey results of 2011-12, the State-wise proportion of workforce employed as casual labour as per usual status is given in statement.

Statement

States/UT-wise casual labour employed on usual status basis during 2011-12

State/UT	Casual Labour (in percent)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	45.2	15.9
Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	11.2
Assam	18.4	9.7
Bihar	44.0	17.4
Chhattisgarh	37.9	28.7
Delhi	0.9	3.6
Goa	16.1	6.8
Gujarat	32.7	8.9
Haryana	24.4	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.6	9.1
Jammu and Kashmir	21.7	10.4
Jharkhand	27.3	18.3
Karnataka	36.2	16.0
Kerala	44.0	27.8
Madhya Pradesh	35.1	16.9
Maharashtra	37.4	9.3
Manipur	22.4	5.0
Meghalaya	18.7	14.1

1	2	3
Mizoram	8.3	7.6
Nagaland	1.5	2.8
Odisha	30.9	14.2
Punjab	28.3	7.6
Rajasthan	25.5	15.6
Sikkim	4.9	3.8
Tamil Nadu	55.9	22.4
Tripura	50.7	16.3
Uttarakhand	14.7	8.9
Uttar Pradesh	26.9	17.0
West Bengal	44.6	16.8
A and N Islands	14.8	23.3
Chandigarh	20.3	7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.9	2.2
Daman and Diu	1.4	10.7
Lakshadweep	40.7	22.2
Puducherry	42.7	21.1
All India	35.3	14.6

Unemployed persons in the country

†826. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed persons in the country has been increasing continuously;

(b) if so, whether Government is formulating a special programme to control this; and

(c) if so, by when and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment in India are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the last 3 surveys of NSS, the estimated number

of unemployed persons as per usual status varied from 1.08 crore during 2004-05, 0.95 crore during 2009-10 and 1.06 crore during 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes to create additional job opportunities both for men and women in the country. Some of the important schemes are, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Women workers in the country

827. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of women workers in the country, rural and urban area-wise;

(b) whether there is a reduction in the work participation rate of female workers in the 2011 Census, as compared to 2001 Census, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government would take to improve work participation of female workers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Total number of women workers and their workforce participation rate as per Population Census 2001 and 2011 is given below :

Residence	Number (in crore)		Workforce Participation Rate (%)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Rural	11.1	12.2	30.8	30.0
Urban	1.6	2.8	11.9	15.4
TOTAL	12.7	15.0	25.6	25.5

(c) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes to create additional job opportunities both for men and women in the country. Some of the important ones are, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), 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. There are provisions in these schemes to give adequate coverage to women.

ESI hospitals in Thanjavur and Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu

828. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees covered under Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether farmers are also enrolled under the scheme at present, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the long pending request to set up hospitals in Thanjavur and Ariyalur districts, Government would consider establishing the hospitals at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As on 31.03.2014 a total number of approx. 23,43,001 employees are covered under Employees State Insurance Scheme in Tamil Nadu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No request has been received from State Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of hospitals in Thanjavur and Ariyalur district, Tamil Nadu.

Amendment to labour laws

829. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government has made some proposals to amend certain sections of the Factories Act, Contract Labour Act and Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has so far not received any formal specific proposal from Rajasthan Government for amendment in the sections of the Factories Act, 1948, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1977 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Interest rate on PF

830. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has a proposal under consideration to increase the interest rate on Provident Fund (PF) deposits from the present rate of 8.75 per cent to 9 per cent in the year 2014-15; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Employment opportunities for youth

831. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has planned to increase employment opportunities for the youth in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether sectors which have got employment potential have been identified, if so, the details of these sectors; and

(c) how Government proposes to generate employment from these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12 and the sector-wise employment is given below:-

(in crore persons)			
Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL	45.91	46.55	47.41

In addition to the existing public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth.

NCPCR recommendation to change Child Labour Act

832. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has recommended for changes in the Child Labour Act;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed changes by NCPCR;

(c) whether it is also a fact that NCPCR wanted to include adolescents under the Child Labour Act; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government on the above recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the NCPCR are (i) to change the title of the Act as "Child Labour Prohibition Act, 1986", (ii) complete prohibition of employment of children below 18 years except working of adolescent in the age group of 15 to 18 years in prescribed vacations in certain occupations, (iii) regulation of working conditions of adolescent working during vacations, where they are not prohibited from working, (iv) to make the offence as cognizable and non-bailable etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The NCPCR suggested that adolescent may be included in the definition of child labour as it would be in consonance with the definition of "child" under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) ratified by India on 11.12.1992.

The recommendation of NCPCR was duly considered by the Government. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012 has been introduced in the Parliament.

Employed persons in the country

833. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of people employed in the country during last three years;
- (b) the number of such people who worked in Government and Public Sector Institutions and in private sector separately;
- (c) how many of them have regular and temporary employment separately; and
- (d) whether minimum wages have been prescribed and enforced for all of them and if not, the percentage of people not getting or having a minimum wage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the NSSO survey result for 2009-10 and 2011-12 the total workforce in the country was estimated at 46.5 crore and 47.41 crore respectively.

(b) As per the information collected from State Governments under Employment Market Information Programme the details of persons employed in the organised sector during 2009-11 are given below:

Sector	(figures in crore)		
	Employment in organised sector (as on 31st March)		
	2009	2010	2011
Public Sector	1.78	1.79	1.75
Private sector	1.04	1.08	1.15
TOTAL	2.82	2.87	2.90

(c) This information is not maintained centrally. Further, according to the Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12 brought out by Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, there were 11.25 lakh permanent workmen and 2.63 lakh contract labours in 234 Central Public Sector Enterprises during 2011-12.

(d) Under the provision of Minimum Wage Act, 1948, the implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as States in their respective jurisdictions. Minimum

wages have been notified in the central sphere for 45 Schedule Employment as given in the Statement (*See* below). In the central sphere, enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers under the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), while the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State enforcement machinery. Regular inspections are conducted and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under payment of Minimum Wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Statement

Scheduled Employments for which Central Government has fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations.
3.	Maintenance of buildings
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways.
5.	Gypsum mines.
6.	Barites mines.
7.	Bauxite mines.
8.	Manganese mines.
9.	China Clay mines.
10.	Kyanite mines.
11.	Copper mines.
12.	Clay mines.
13.	Stone mines.
14.	White Clay mines.
15.	Orchire mines.
16.	Fire Clay mines.
17.	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) Mines.
18.	Asbestos mines.

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
19.	Chromite mines.
20.	Quartzite Mines
21.	Quartz mines
22.	Silica mines.
23.	Magnesite Mines
24.	Graphite mines.
25.	Felspar mines.
26.	Red oxide mines.
27.	Laterite mines.
28.	Dolomite mines.
29.	Iron Ore mines.
30.	Granite mines.
31.	Wolfram mines.
32.	Magnetite mines.
33.	Rock phosphate mines.
34.	Hematite mines.
35.	Marble and Calcite Mines.
36.	Uranium mines.
37.	Mica mines.
38.	Employment in Lignite Mines
39.	Employment in Gravel Mines
40.	Employment in the Slate Mines
41.	Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines
42.	Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
43.	Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
44.	Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
45.	Watch and Ward

Increasing minimum pension under PF pension optees

834. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to increase the minimum pension of Provident Fund (PF) pension optees and if so, by what amount;
- (b) whether it would be retrospective;
- (c) by when the proposal would be implemented; and
- (d) the number of subscribers going to be benefited as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The minimum pension shall be of ₹ 1000/- per month to member and widow(er) pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 for the financial year 2014-15.

(b) and (c) The details are being worked out.

(d) The number of persons expected to be benefited under Employees' Pension Scheme, 95 from this notification is 28 lakh (approximately).

Controlling jobless growth

835. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has certain economic blueprint to control the jobless growth of the past few years and generate employment; and
- (b) if so, the details of the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per the estimates of employment and unemployment from the labour force surveys of National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the workforce grew from 46.55 crore during 2009-10 to 47.41 crore during 2011-12 registering a growth of 0.5% per annum. The GDP during the corresponding period registered a growth of 7.8%. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. In addition to the various public employment generation schemes, Government of India is implementing schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been

replaced as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the Government is promoting labour intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

In order to improve the employability of youth, various Central Government Ministries run skill development schemes across different sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

Welfare scheme for construction workers

836. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments have formulated any welfare scheme for labourers engaged in construction work so that Construction Workers' Cess Fund can be spent on those welfare schemes meant for construction workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken/already taken by Government in this regard, in case State Governments have not formulated any scheme and have failed to spend the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Every State except Telangana has constituted the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. Various welfare schemes have been formulated by the Boards for the welfare of building and other construction workers in all States except Manipur, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The State-wise details of cess collection and amount spent on welfare of construction workers is given in the Statement (*See below*). (c) The Central Government has been issuing instructions to the State governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards for taking steps to accelerate registration of construction workers, collection and utilization of cess. The Central Government has also issued directions under Section 60 of the Act asking, *inter-alia*, the States to mandatorily provide welfare schemes for the workers covering death benefits, accident benefits, funeral assistance, education assistance, pension for persons not able to work due to old age/disability, medical insurance, assistance for purchase of tools, skill upgradation, maternity benefits and grant for repairs and construction of houses.

Statement

The State-wise detail of cess collection and amount spent on welfare of construction workers as on 31.03.2014

(In crores)			
Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount of Cess collected	Amount spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	993.94	73.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.96	4.56
3.	Assam	205.09	1.82
4.	Bihar	374.33	4.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	324.45	177.94
6.	Goa	27.62	0
7.	Gujarat	190.22	0.41
8.	Haryana	1047.16	32.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	514.22	0
10.	J and K	282.44	93.6
11.	Jharkhand	21.09	0.11
12.	Karnataka	1741.13	34.49
13.	Kerala	954.5	888.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	931.53	370.01
15.	Maharashtra	2092.15	62.93
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	34.12	0.11
18.	Mizoram	16.14	8.93
19.	Nagaland	3.49	0.05
20.	Odisha	312.32	0.34
21.	Punjab	455.56	10.24
22.	Rajasthan	203.4	22.3

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount of Cess collected	Amount spent
23.	Sikkim	18.64	2.44
24.	Tamilnadu	755.68	330.99
25.	Tripura	69.24	3.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1169.08	99.52
27.	Uttarakhand	39.17	0.16
28.	West Bengal	290.62	4.59
29.	Delhi	1362.95	149.1
30.	A and N Island	20.91	0.35
31.	Chandigarh	45.94	1.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16.63	0.02
34.	Lakshadweep	1.71	0
35.	Puducherry	20.65	4.62
TOTAL		14099.16	2382.15

Housing and medical facilities for labourers in unorganised sector

837. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the data and various reports available with Government about various surveys and studies conducted regarding labourers in the unorganized sector in the country State/ Union Territory-wise during last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has any plans to provide housing and/or medical facility to the labourers in the unorganised sector, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the estimated number of labourers in the unorganised sector likely to be benefited from the said schemes every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The following studies are undertaken during last three years and the current year are:

1. National Labour Institute Studies Series No. 093/2011 – Labour, Employment and Social Security Issues of Security Guards Engaged by Private Security Agencies: A case Study of Okhla and Noida.
2. National Labour Institute Studies Series No. 105/2013 – Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Informal Economy in India: Trends, Initiatives and Challenges.
3. National Labour Institute Research Studies Series No. 110/2014- A study of Welfare Measures for Beedi Workers in Bangalore and Hyderabad Regions.
4. National Labour Institute Research Studies Series No. 111/2014 – Marine Fishery Industry and Marine Fish Workers in India: A Study with Special Reference to Exploring Employment Potentials in the Sector.

(b) to (d) Government has already taken various initiatives to provide medical facilities as well as housing to the unorganised workers/labourers and persons living below the poverty line. Some of these initiatives are listed in the statement.

Statement

Details of the schemes to provide medical facilities as well as housing to the unorganized workers' labourers and persons living below the poverty line.

1. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana:

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 28 States/ Union Territories and more than 3.7 crore smart cards have been issued as on 31.03.2014. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to other categories of unorganised workers viz. Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year, Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers.

The total number of beneficiary is 3.70 crore.

2. Aam Admi Bima Yojana:

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of

rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years. Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of ₹ 30,000/- in case of natural death, ₹ 75,000/- accidental death, ₹ 75000/- for total permanent disability (loss of two eyes or two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb in accident) and ₹ 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb in accident). More than 4.54 crore lives have been covered as on 31.03.2014 under AABY.

The total number of beneficiary is 4.54 crore.

3. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles):

The Health Insurance Scheme aims at financially enabling the Weaver community to access the best of health care facilities in the country. The scheme is to cover not only the weaver but his wife and two children, to cover all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision for OPD. The ancillary Handlooms workers like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. are also eligible to be covered.

1. The weaver should be earning at least 50% of his income handloom weaving.
2. The scheme will cover the Weaver's family of four *i.e.* self, spouse and two children. The scheme is to cover people between age group of 1 day to 80 years.
3. The weavers belonging to the State Handloom Development Corporations/Apex/ Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies will be covered under the Scheme. Weavers outside cooperatives can also be covered under the scheme on a certificate from the State Directorate of Handlooms that they are fulfilling the eligibility conditions.

The total number of Beneficiary is 113.24 crore.

4. National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

The Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' envisaging to provide financial assistance to fishers for construction of house, community hall for recreation and common working place and installation of tube-wells for drinking water and assistance during lean period through saving cum relief component was in operation till the terminal year of the Ninth Plan. This welfare scheme has been continued during the Tenth Plan. The Plan Outlay approved for the scheme for the entire period of the Tenth Plan is ₹ 120 crore.

Components of the Schemes: The scheme is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States/UT's/FISHCOPFED (Insurance component only) and has the following three broad components:

1. Development of Model Fishermen Villages.
2. Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen and
3. Saving-cum-Relief.

The number of beneficiaries covered under various components of the said scheme during 2013-14 are as below:

Item	Achievement
Number of houses approved	7050
Coverage of fishermen under Group Accident Insurance (as on 31.03.2014)	43,25,692
Coverage of fishermen under Saving cum Relief	35,708
Training of fishermen	3100

5. Ministry of Labour and Employment is operating health schemes under five Welfare Funds

1. Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (BEEDI)
2. The Cine Workers Welfare Fund (CINE)
3. The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (LSDM)
4. The Iron Ore Mines Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (IOMC)
5. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds (MICA)

Health Schemes

Purpose	Nature of Assistance	Name of the Fund
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of ₹ 300/- for purchase of spectacles	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance ₹ 750/- p.m. to ₹ 1000/- is paid to workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 1, 30,000/- to workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica

Purpose	Nature of Assistance	Name of the Fund
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 2, 00,000/- to workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents. Sanction of expenditure for treatment of cancer beyond 2 lakhs.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendec-tomy ulcer	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Gynaeco-logical and diseases and prostrate diseases	Female Beedi workers	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Mental Diseases	Financial Assistance for treatment of mental diseases, diet, railway fare and subsistence allowance to workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Leprosy	Financial Assistance for ₹ 30/ per patient per day for indoor treatment and ₹ 6/- per patient per day for outdoor treatment to workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 300/- per month with dependents and ₹ 200/- per month without dependents for workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Maternity Benefits	Grant of ₹ 1000/- per delivery to a female worker (for first two deliveries)	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm
Family Welfare	Monetary incentive ₹ 500/- per head to the workers for undergoing sterilization.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Marriage of the daughter of widow/widower	Financial Assistance of ₹ 5000/- each is given for the marriage of the two daughters of the widow/widower workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Funeral Expenses	₹ 1500/- for funeral expenses of the deceased workers.	Beedi/Cine/Iomc/Lsdm/Mica
Group Insurance Scheme (LIC)	₹ 10,000/- for natural death and ₹ 25,000/- on accidental death Construction of Hospital/Dispensary	Beedi Beedi/Iomc/Mica/Lsdm/ Cine

6. The Housing Schemes implemented under the welfare Acts are:

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme 2007

A uniform subsidy of ₹ 40,000/- per tenement per worker is granted to Beedi Workers or a Ghar Khatta Workers engaged in Beedi-making, who has, at least, completed one year of service and who has a piece of land with land area of 60 Sq. Yard or 50.16 Sq. Mts. or more in his or spouse's name or on plot allotted by the State Govt. or Gram Sabha and whose family monthly income does not exceed ₹ 6,500/-. The scheme is implemented by the Director General Labour Welfare (DGLW) through the Welfare Commissioners of Labour Welfare Organization *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2007. The first installment of ₹ 20,000/- is released, in advance, on grant of administration approval, after deposit of worker contribution of ₹ 5000/- per worker. The second installment of ₹ 20,000/- is disbursed, along with worker contribution, when 50% progress (up to roof-level) is reported, to enable the worker to complete construction in all respect. The subsidy is released to the concerned State Government who constructs houses for Beedi Workers on land provided by it under Economically Weaker Section component of the scheme and to the Co-op. Society of workers for construction of houses under Group Housing Scheme (GHS) component of the scheme. A dwelling unit costing up to ₹ 1.00 Lakh would be admissible for construction under the scheme.

TYPE-I And Type-II Housing Schemes

Mine managements are granted Financial assistance of ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 50,000 per tenements or 50% of the cost of construction, including development charges, for the construction of Type -I and Type-II tenements respectively for providing accommodation to mine workers. A nominal rent of ₹ 10 per month is charged from the beneficiaries under IOMC and LSDM Welfare Funds.

Exploitation by Placement Agencies

838. DR. T.N. SEEMA: will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a large number of complaints against fraudulent activities by many private placement agencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details for the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of various laws/guidelines which regulate the functioning of these private placement agencies;

(d) whether Government has evaluated the effectiveness of these laws/guidelines in regulating/monitoring the activities of private placement agencies, if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) whether Government proposes to review existing laws/guidelines to check exploitation by placement agencies and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) This Ministry issued guidelines to all State Governments on 30.10.2003 for operation of Private Placement Agencies. Complaints against fraudulent activities by private placement agencies are dealt with by the State Governments. As per the information received from State Governments. As per the information received from state Governments, around 257 complaints have been received as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry has entrusted a Study on ILO convention 181 regarding Private Placement Agencies to V.V. Giri National Labour Institute. The scope of study includes a gap analysis of existing legal frame work at both National and State level.

Statement

Information with respect to complaints received against fraudulent activities as reported by various States

State	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Andhra Pradesh	24	17	17	22	80
Andamanand Nicobar Administration	Not Received	Not Received	01	Not Received	01
Chhattisgarh	Information received in consolidated form				12
Delhi	3	4	4	3	14
Kerala	3	2	2	3	10
Maharashtra	Not Received	27	20	21	68
Rajasthan	Not Received	16	16	32	64
Uttarakhand	Information received in consolidated form				08
TOTAL					257

Generation of employment opportunities

839. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in job offers in the country during the last five years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken and being taken by Government to generate more employment opportunities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformation. As per information collected from the State Governments, details of number of vacancies notified through employment exchanges for the last five years has varied and is given below:-

Years	Vacancies Notified (in Lakh)
2009	4.20
2010	7.07
2011	8.20
2012	6.83
2013	5.61

(c) In addition to the existing public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing counseling services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance.

New ESIC hospitals in Tamil Nadu

840. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in the process of establishing three new Employees’ State Insurance Corporation hospitals in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) By when these hospitals would be ready for public use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Madam. Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved establishment of 100 bedded ESIC Hospitals each at Tirupur, Tuticorin, Kanyakumari and Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Establishment of hospital is subject to allotment of land from State Government, fulfillment of regulatory requirement of physical infrastructure, equipment, etc., hence no definite time frame can be given.

Amendment of Minimum Wages Act

841. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government intends to amend the Minimum Wages Act;
- (b) whether Government would announce the national minimum wage, occupation-wise; and
- (c) the number of industries Government intends to exempt from the purview of Minimum Wages Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Minimum wages are fixed both in the Central and State sphere by the appropriate Government for the scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. There is a National Floor Level Minimum Wage which has been fixed since 1996 and is revised from time to time based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and is presently fixed at ₹ 137 per day with effect from 01.07.2013.

(c) Minimum wages are applicable to all employments specified in Part-I and Part-II of the schedule in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Licences for mining of garnet and ilmenite

842. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Manavalakurichi in Southern Tamil Nadu is home to world's 30 per cent Thorium deposits;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that 96 out of 111 licenses for mining garnet have been given to one company/person;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has issued 44 licenses for mining ilmenite and all 44 have been given to one individual/firm;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for giving licenses to one individual or firm; and
- (f) the procedure followed in issuing each of the above Licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI):

(a) No, Sir. The Manavalakurichi area in southern Tamil Nadu does not hold 30% of world's thorium resources.

(b) No, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, there are 81 mining leases granted for garnet in the State. Ministry of Mines does not separately maintain the details of mining lease granted by the State Government. Therefore, lessee wise details provided by the State Government are given below:-

Name of the lessee	District	Total
Tvl. Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Kanyakumari	03
Tvl. V.V Mineral	Madurai	02
	Tirunelveli	27
Tvl. V.V Mineral	Kanyakumari	06
	Thoothukudi	01
Tvl. Trans world Garnet India Pvt. Ltd.	Tirunelveli	14
	Thoothukudi	02
Tvl. Beach Mineral Company	Tirunelveli	09
	Thoothukudi	01
Tvl. Tamil Nadu Minerals	Tirunelveli	01
Thiru M. Ramesh	Tirunelveli	01
Thiru K. Thangaraj	Tirunelveli	01
Tvl. Southern Enterprises	Trichy	03
Tvl. Indian Garnet Sand Company	Trichy	03
	Thoothukudi	01
Tvl. S.S. Minerals	Trichy	01
Tvl. Riverways Mines and Minerals	Trichy	01
Tvl. Cauvery Garnet Pvt. Ltd.	Trichy	01
Tvl. Nexus Corporate	Trichy	01
Tvl. Industrial Mineral India Pvt. Ltd.	Thoothukudi	01
Tvl. Maruthi Minerals	Trichy	01
TOTAL		81

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, there are 42 mining leases granted for ilmenite in the State. Ministry of Mines does not separately maintain the details of mining lease granted by the State Government. Therefore, lessee-wise details provided by the State Government are given below:-

Name of the lessee	District	Total
Tvl. Beach Minerals Company.	Tirunelveli	09
	Thoothukudi	01
Tvl. V.V. Mineral	Tirunelveli	23
	Kanyakumari	04
	Thoothukudi	01
Tvl. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Kanyakumari	03
Tvl. Industrial Mineral Pvt. Ltd.	Thoothukudi	01
TOTAL		42

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The applications seeking mineral concessions (reconnaissance licence/prospective licence/mining lease) in case of beach sand minerals, submitted to the respective State Government, is forwarded by the State Government to the Ministry of Mines, which in turn sends the same to Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) for comments/NOC. Such applications are referred to Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) for comments by DAE. Subsequently, DAE conveys its decision on issue of NOC. Based on such NOC, the Ministry of Mines grants prior approval under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act and the Rules and guidelines framed thereunder. Before allowing grant of mining licence, the State Governments ensure compliance of other applicable Acts and Rules including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Environmental Impact Assessment Notification dated 14.9.2006 as issued and amended by the Ministry of Environment and Forests from time-to-time.

M.P. Shah Commission Report

843. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has deliberated on the report of Justice M.B. Shah Commission on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has deliberated on the following reports of Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (Commission) constituted to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country information in respect of which is as follows:

- (i) First Interim Report submitted by the Commission, alongwith the Action Taken Report (ATR), was laid in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011 and in the Rajya Sabha on 30.04.2012. Further, an 'Updated Memorandum of Action Taken' on this Report was laid in the Lok Sabha on 07.2.2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 10.2.2014;
- (ii) Reports on the State of Goa (Part I and II) submitted by the Commission, alongwith ATR were laid before both the Houses of Parliament on 07.09.2012. Further, 'Updated Memorandum of Action Taken' on these Reports was laid in the Lok Sabha on 07.2.2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 10.2.2014; and
- (iii) First Report on the State of Odisha submitted by the Commission, alongwith ATR thereon was laid in the Lok Sabha on 11.2.2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 10.2.2014 (English version) and 12.2.2014 (Hindi version).

New legislation for mining clearance

844. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is considering a legislative proposal to cut red tape in mining project clearance;
- (b) whether the legislation envisages strict time line or official machinery to process files;
- (c) if so, whether analysis shows that prospecting applications have to pass through hundred officials at the State and Centre levels and there were instances when even after prior approval had been granted by the Centre, States take as many as four years to clear applications; and
- (d) if so, to what extent this new legislation would help to avoid such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) As per the proviso to Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development

and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957, State Governments are required to obtain previous approval of the Central Government for grant of mineral concessions for minerals specified in the First schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957.

State Governments are empowered to grant mineral concessions for rest of the minerals (other major minerals not specified in the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957 and minor minerals) without requiring to obtain the previous approval of the Central Government. Details of time taken by State Governments to process grant of mineral concession are not maintained Centrally.

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

New legislation on mines and minerals

†845. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mineral rich areas in Chhattisgarh are mostly located in forest areas where the Central Government has strictly prohibited its diversion;

(b) whether a new legislation to replace the Act of 1735 on mines and minerals pending before the Parliament is proposed to be passed soon;

(c) whether Government has issued guidelines to the States on Samdha Judgment passed by Supreme Court; and

(d) whether appropriate provisions have been incorporated in Section 43 of the Bill of 2011 in Parliament and whether it can be given a legal status ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Most of the mineral rich areas in Chhattisgarh are located in forest areas. As per Section 2(ii) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose, which includes mining.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has advised Chief Secretaries of all States / UTs to adhere to the judgment of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4601-02 of 1996 filed by 'SAMATHA' (a voluntary organization).

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

Accidental insurance cover for mine workers

846. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to bear the health costs of mine workers due to the health hazards associated;

(b) if so, the details of such a plan;

(c) whether Government will provide an accidental insurance to cover mine workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Under the Mines Rules, 1955 provisions for medical facilities in the form of first aid stations and first aid rooms for the benefit of persons employed in mines are statutorily mandated. Provisions for facilities to conduct elaborate initial medical examination prior to employment and thereafter periodical medical examination once in every five years irrespective of working status/position of the employee are also available in most of the mines.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is administering five Welfare Funds for beedi, cine and certain categories of non-coal mine workers. The Funds are used to provide financial assistance to these workers for medical treatment and construction of houses.

(c) and (d) 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008.

It is the endeavor of the Government to extend RSBY to all unorganised workers in a phased manner. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended various categories of unorganised workers including Mine Workers. The decision to extend RSBY to Mine Workers was taken by the Union Cabinet on 04.06.2013.

Export of ores and minerals

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

(a) the details of quantity of different ores and minerals exported from India during

last three years;

(b) the share of Jharkhand to such exports;

(c) which ores and minerals available from Jharkhand were exported during this period; and

(d) the export earning of the country during last three years from export of ores minerals and the share of Jharkhand in these export earning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Export earnings of the country from export of ores and minerals during last three years is as per Statement annexed. The export data published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI and S) does not contain separate information on value and share of ores and minerals exported from Jharkhand.

Statement

Details Export of Ores and Minerals during the last three years

Ores and Minerals	Unit of Qty	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Qty	Val (Inr)	Qty	Val (Inr)	Qty	Val (Inr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron Ores and Concentrates	TON	47153196	221841645231	18120038	89845733669	16498194	95616358607
Mn Ores and Concentrates	KGS	75183013	442305 927	72199296	269610986	66030000	189342469
Copper Ores and Concentrates	KGS	20180	79736	30078	3354821	38912705	3349916506
Nickel Ores and Concentrates	KGS	45000	128257765	86000	1478173	32000	540641
Cobalt Ores and Concentrates	KGS			12000	7661156	253001	47732951
Aluminium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	401026637	922325800	4159332531	6752046995	3185302004	6736456947
Lead Ores and Concentrates	KGS	10225620	1390485306	14457	335936	6551	200825
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	KGS	5591000	14156273	75870136	2957887252	45660000	1620063346
Tin Ores and Concentrates	KGS	1700	453802			8000	1124936

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chromium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	225084508	4888204963	196435647	3107576497	195125000	3468439680
Tungsten Ores and Concentrates	KGS	320913	63393322	93300	9197588	323496	64205461
Uranium or Thorium Ores and Concentrates	KGS					2000	194394
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	KGS	4477822	52487821	107300	1026074	322977	306353306
Titanium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	912980724	12442284728	800729874	14571901541	687923248	10412481131
Niobium Tantalum, Vanadium or Zirconium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	45306040	1868443411	31808765	1004961695	18060910	687663328
Precious Metal Ores and Concentrates	KGS	1512154	5417948214	78190	802697821	36361	181906043
Other Ores and Concentrates	KGS	2517163	21215729	1050	20811	122845	10295742

Privatization of mines

848. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- whether Government intends to privatize the mines;
- the norms at present to lease the mines of various minerals;
- the number of cases of violations of lease agreement by the leasors after May, 2014;
- the names of the companies who violated the conditions of the agreement; and
- the actions taken against the violators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) The norms to grant mining lease are governed by the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957; the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960; and the instructions/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Mines from time-to-time.

(c) to (e) As per Rule 31 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 where a mining lease is granted in respect of land in which the minerals vest in the Government, a mining lease deed is executed between the State Government and the lessee; compliance by the lessee of the covenants and agreements of such a lease deed is monitored by the

State Government. Details of breach of any of the covenants or agreements of the lease deed as also the action taken against the lessee are available with State Governments and are not maintained Centrally.

Conversion of oil well in Cambay region into heritage site

849. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that first well dug for oil in Cambay region in Gujarat has been termed as National Heritage/ Monument but still oil is seeping out of the well; and

(b) if so, why oil exploration was stopped and this well turned into a 'homage' site, although oil and gas is still found there in abundance and ONGC has sold out/ leased the area to a private company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The first well Lunej-1(Cambay-1) was spudded on 25.07.1958. The discovery of hydrocarbon at Lunej in Cambay region laid the foundation for the growth of Exploration and Production (E&P) in the country in general and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in particular. ONGC has been given the well Lunej-1 (Cambay-1) for developing it as an archival memorial. Only the area around the well is part of the memorial. There is no oil seepage.

The Cambay field was discovered by ONGC in 1958 and 58 wells were drilled to develop it. The field was offered under development bidding by Government of India in 1992 along with 30 other small sized oil and gas fields in Onland and Offshore areas. ONGC has continued exploration and development activities in the other acreages operated by it in the Cambay Basin.

Government of India, signed a Production Sharing Contract with a consortium of Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (later renamed as Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited) and M/s Niko Resources on 23.09.1994. The said Cambay field, measuring 161 sq. km, was handed over to the consortium on 01.02.1996.

Consumption of indigenously produced and imported gas

850. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of gas in the country during last three years and how much of it is indigenously produced and how much is imported;

- (b) on what basis are these two types of gas priced;
- (c) the reasons for a common price not being fixed for them and whether Government is aware that industries in different States are provided with gas at widely different prices; and
- (d) whether Government receives a part of the income from production and sale of indigenous gas, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total supply of gas to various sectors in the country indicating the share of domestic and imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under:

Year	Domestic gas supply (in MMSCMD)	Imported RLNG supply (in MMSCMD)	Total supply (in MMSCMD)
2011-12	114.90	39.32	154.22
2012-13	94.20	40.07	134.28
2013-14	80.02	41.11	121.13

* MMSCMD – Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day.

(b) and (c): The price of gas imported in the country from the international market is not administered by the Government. These prices are market determined. The price of indigenously produced gas is determined by the Government, in accordance with the pricing mechanism applicable to the regime under which the gas is produced. Broadly, there are two pricing regimes for indigenously produced gas: (i) gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOC) from the blocks awarded to them on nomination basis, and (ii) gas produced by the Companies (NOC and Private Companies) under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). Since the pricing mechanism for indigenously produced gas and imported gas are quite different, the extant gas prices in the country vary widely. The variation across States and Union Territories is also on account of different rates of taxes, levies and transportation charges.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government receives royalty from the indigenously produced gas under the nomination regime and receives royalty and profit petroleum from the indigenously produced gas under the PSC regime.

Repository of data on oil assets by DGH

851. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has prepared any repository of data on the state of oil assets across the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether Government has any proposal to start a new round of bidding for oil and gas exploration in the country's exclusive economic zone; and

(d) if not, the time-frame within which the next round of bidding would take place keeping the energy requirements of the country in mind ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) To validate, store, maintain and reproduce high quality and reliable geo-scientific data, a National Data Repository (NDR) is being established at DGH premises in NOIDA by engaging an internationally reputed firm. Site planning and resurfacing works have been started.

(c) and (d) Exploration blocks in onland and offshore areas have been identified for offer under future bidding round. Government is working on a suitable licensing policy and contract regime before the launch of the next bidding round.

Deregulation of petroleum prices

852. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deregulation of the petroleum and natural gas prices has led to a sharp and continuous price-rise;

(b) whether Government has promised to control price-rise;

(c) if so, how is it possible to control prices in the backdrop of deregulated fuel prices; and

(d) the details of Government's plans for this regulation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the

pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Also, in order to reduce under-recovery on sale of Diesel and in pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, the Government on 17.01.2013 has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price. Also effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which was subsequently increased to 9 and to 12 cylinders on 17th January 2013 and 30th January, 2014 respectively.

However, there has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011. Further, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1st July, 2014, the Government is providing a total subsidy of ₹ 33.89/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 471.75/ cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

At present, there is also no proposal before the Government for deregulation of Natural Gas Price.

Cost of production of crude oil

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

- (a) the cost of production of crude oil in the country;
- (b) the cost of processing crude oil; and
- (c) the sale price of diesel, petrol, LPG and kerosene and the tax portion in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The average cost of production of crude oil by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) (excluding JVs) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) during last three years is as under:

Cost of Production (USD/bbl)

Year	ONGC	OIL
2011-12	38.37	29.18
2012-13	40.10	28.62
2013-14	35.68#	27.03

Cost data for FY 2013-14 is provisional and under finalization and cost audit.

Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the total cost of production of crude oil *vis-à-vis* operating cost (including processing cost) in major oil producing fields during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13), based on the annual audited accounts, are as under:

Field /Block Name	(in US\$/bbl including levies)		
	Total Cost of Production		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Ravva	11.12	12.47	11.91
Panna-Mukta	18.84	16.64	17.23
RJ-ON-90/1	33.28	37.58	41.20

Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Lube Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC), Hydrocracker, Coker unit, Lube unit etc. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams and hence, production cost is not assigned to individual refined products.

(c) The sale price of diesel, petrol, LPG and kerosene and the tax portion in each case are given in the Statement.

Statement

Breakup of Tax included in retail Selling Prices of Major Petroleum Products, at Delhi as on 1.7.2014

Elements of RSP	Effective Date/ Product 1.7.2014
	Petrol (₹/Litre)
1	2
Price excluding taxes	50.90
Customs duty	0.95
Excise duty	9.48
VAT and Other local levies	12.27
TOTAL TAXES	22.70
RSP at Delhi	73.60
	Diesel (₹/Litre)
Price excluding taxes	46.64
Customs duty	0.96
Excise duty	3.56
VAT and Other local levies	6.68
TOTAL TAXES	11.20
RSP at Delhi	57.84
	PDS Kerosene (₹/Litre)
Price excluding taxes	14.25
Customs duty	-
Excise duty	-
VAT and Other local levies	0.71
TOTAL TAXES	0.71
RSP at Delhi	14.96

1	2
	Subsidized Domestic LPG (₹/Cylinder)
Price excluding taxes	414.00
Customs duty	-
Excise duty	-
VAT and Other local levies	-
TOTAL TAXES	-
RSP at Delhi	414.00

Damage caused by blast in gas pipeline in A.P.

854. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many people were killed and injured in a fire following a blast in a gas pipeline belonging to Gas Authority of India Limited in Nagaram village of Andhra Pradesh's East Godavari district recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that in a radius of almost half a kilometer in Nagaram, the gigantic flames scorched everything including houses and plantations; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future and to ensure replacement of the damaged and rusted pipelines passing through the village and other areas in the district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 21 persons were killed and 18 others were injured in the fire and blast that took place in GAIL's Tatipaka-Kondapalli gas pipeline near Tatipaka terminal in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh on 27.6.2014.

(c) The maximum impact of fire was towards North side of the accident spot where trees, crops and properties in the range of 250-300 meters were damaged. In other directions the range of damage was 30-100 meters from the accident spot.

(d) In order to ensure safety and security of gas pipelines, various measures are already in place which are being carried out regularly. These include periodical internal

cleaning, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations and maintenance by authorities such as PNGRB and OISD. Further, after the incident, the following actions are being taken by GAIL to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future:

- (i) Gas sampling and analysis at source point.
- (ii) Undertaking review and benchmarking of standard operating processes with respect to global pipeline operators.
- (iii) Creation of pipeline health monitoring group to monitor pipeline integrity and safety.
- (iv) Increased frequency of internal cleaning of pipelines.
- (v) Intense technical audit of pipeline operations and maintenance by statutory authorities.
- (vi) Increased frequency of various pipeline monitoring activities.

Investments by ONGC for oil explorations

855. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC proposes to spend 9 billion dollars for developing new oil discoveries; and

(b) if so, the area-wise details and the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) proposes to spend US \$ 9 Billion for development of discoveries in Block KG-DWN-98/2 in KG offshore deep water. However, these estimates are likely to undergo refinement during preparation of the Field Development Plan (FDP).

In NELP block KG-DWN-98/2 in Krishna-Godavari Basin, there are eleven oil and gas discoveries, namely, Kanakdurga (G2-P1), Annapurna (R-1), Padmavati (M1), D1/KT-1, U1, N1, A1, W1, A2 and M-3 falling in northern discovery area and the ultra-deep gas discovery UD-1 falling in southern discovery area. Declaration of Commerciality (DOC) for Block KG-DWN-98/2 along with a gas discovery in the adjacent nomination block G-4 has been submitted to Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) on 26.12.2013.

Increase in price of domestic LPG

†856. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to increase the price of domestic LPG;

(b) whether a decision has been taken to increase the per unit price of the gas produced in India from 4-2 dollar to 8.4 dollar per unit (MMBTU);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely new rate per gas cylinder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) There has been no increase in basic price of Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011. In order to cushion the common man from the impact of high international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on its sale to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1st July, 2014, the Government is providing a total subsidy of ₹ 3.40/litre on Diesel (for retail consumers), ₹ 33.89/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 471.75/ cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

(b) and (c) Domestic Natural Gas pricing Guidelines, 2014 applicable from 1st April, 2014 have been kept in abeyance upto 30th September, 2014, and till that time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at rates prevailing on 31st March, 2014.

(d) The price of Domestic LPG is determined based on Import Parity Price (IPP) of LPG in the international market and is not related to the price of natural gas produced in India.

Impact of natural gas prices on revenue of producers

857. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the global ratings agency Moody's has warned that Government's decision to hold steady natural gas prices for three more months could halve the increase in revenues for this year for both private sector and public sector upstream producers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the earlier Government had notified gas price hike from Rupees 4.20 per mmbtu to \$ 8.4 per mmbtu; and

(c) whether in the event of notified hike coming into effect from 1st April, 2014, ONGC's revenues for the year ending 2015 would have risen by \$ 3.7 billion and of Reliance by 450 million ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) MOODY's Investors Services announcement 'Global Credit Research – 26 June, 2014', *inter-alia* states that it is estimated that the Indian Government's (Baa3 stable) decision to delay, by a further three (3) months, the increase in domestic natural gas prices will halve the increase in revenues for fiscal year ending 31st March, 2015 that upstream producers would have achieved if the price hikes were implemented from 1st April, 2014.

(b) The Government had notified the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 on 10.1.2014, which envisaged revised gas prices to become applicable from 1st April, 2014. However, there was no price notification based on these new guidelines.

(c) MOODY's Investors Services announcement 'Global Credit Research – 26 June, 2014' further states that if prices had risen from 1st April, 2014, ONGC's revenues for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 2015 would have increased by about \$ 3.3 - \$ 3.7 billion. Similarly, Reliance Industries revenues would have grown \$ 400 - \$ 450 million over the same period.

Steps taken for stability of petrol and diesel prices

858. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any steps so far to minimize the impact of continued rising international crude prices on domestic oil prices;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken till date to ensure stability of petrol and diesel prices in the country;

(c) whether Government has so far taken any action to modify present duty structure on oil, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are also contemplating any long-term supply contract with oil producing countries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Price of Petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with international oil prices and market condition. Also, in order to reduce under-recovery being incurred on the sale of Diesel to OMCs, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories), and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Besides, effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which has been subsequently increased to 9 and 12 cylinders effective 18th January 2013 and 30th January, 2014 respectively.

However, there has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011. In order to cushion the common man from the impact of high international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on the sale of these products to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1st July 2014, the Government is providing a total subsidy of ₹ 3.40/litre on Diesel (for retail consumers), ₹ 33.89/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 471.75/ cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

(c) The Government has taken various steps in the past to rationalize the taxes on petroleum products such as gradual reduction in Customs and Excise duty rates on Petrol and Diesel; making the Excise duty on Petrol and Diesel specific and eliminating Customs and Excise duty on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. At present, the rate of Customs Duty levied on Petrol and Diesel is 2.5%. The rate of Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is ₹ 9.48 per litre and ₹ 3.56 per litre (including Education Cess) respectively. Excise Duty on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG is NIL.

(d) and (e) The OMCs are importing crude oil from the National Oil Companies of the crude producing countries on term contract basis. These contracts are generally for one year and renewed every year as per preference of various types of crude based on parameters like refinery processing requirements, crude oil yield pattern, etc.

Blasts in oil and gas establishments

859. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of incidents of blasts/fire/accidents occurred in various establishments of IOCL, BPCL, GAIL, HPCL, etc. during last three years;

(b) the details of the loss of lives and property suffered due to blasts in gas pipeline of GAIL in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh recently;

(c) the reasons identified for blasts; and

(d) the compensation announced and paid to kin of victims of blast so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of major incidents that have occurred during the last three years in the entire Petroleum and Natural gas Industry in India are as under:

Year	Number of Incidents				
	Refinery and Gas Processing Plants	Pipelines	Mktg. (POL/LPG)	Exploration and Production	Total
2011-12	15	06	13	38	72
2012-13	22	06	21	25	74
2013-14	19	11	11	21	62

(b) As per the information provided by M/s. Gail (India) Limited (GAIL), 21 persons have lost their lives and property worth ₹ 30 crore was damaged in the unfortunate incident of fire/blast in 18" Natural Gas Pipeline of GAIL near Tatipaka Gas Terminal in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. In addition to the above, 18 persons received burn injuries.

(c) As per preliminary investigation the blast in the pipeline has occurred primarily due to inadequate maintenance and upkeep of the pipeline.

(d) As per the information available, the following compensation has been pronounced/paid to the kin of victims of blast so far:-

	₹ in lakh		
Compensation	Deceased	Permanent disabled	Injured
Gail	20.00	5.00	0.50
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	2.00	--	0.50
Government of Andhra Pradesh	3.00	--	--

Blast in gas pipeline at Tatipaka, A.P.

860. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major blast and fire broke out in a pipeline operated by State-owned energy company GAIL at Tatipaka in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh and disrupted supplies to a power station and closed two gas fields on 27 June, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of people injured/killed and still missing after the incident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for the safety and security of oil and gas installations by avoiding such incidents in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to an incident of fire and blast in GAIL's Tatipaka-Kondapalli gas pipeline near Tatipaka terminal in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh on 27.6.2014, gas supplies to Lanco power plant in Kondalpalli (Vijaywada) were disrupted. 21 persons were killed in the incident and 18 others were injured. No missing persons were reported.

(c) and (d) A Committee comprising of representatives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been constituted for carrying out an inquiry into the incident. The Committee is yet to submit its final report.

(e) In order to ensure safety and security of gas pipelines, various measures are already in place which are being carried out regularly. These include periodical internal cleaning, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations and maintenance by authorities such

as PNGRB and OISD. Further, after the incident, the following actions are being taken by GAIL to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future:

- (i) Gas sampling and analysis at source point.
- (ii) Undertaking review and benchmarking of standard operating processes with respect to global pipeline operators.
- (iii) Creation of pipeline health monitoring group to monitor pipeline integrity and safety.
- (iv) Increased frequency of internal cleaning of pipelines.
- (v) Intense technical audit of pipeline operations and maintenance by statutory authorities.
- (vi) Increased frequency of various pipeline monitoring activities.

Import of petroleum products

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

- (a) the proportion of domestic production and import of petroleum products during the last three years ending 31 March, 2014;
- (b) the amount of expenditure on imports of petroleum products during the last three years ending 31 March, 2014;
- (c) the factors that constrained the increase in the domestic production of petroleum products; and
- (d) the steps Ministry proposes to undertake to overcome these constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The proportion of domestic production and imports of petroleum products during the last three years ending 31st March, 2014 is given in Table-1 below:

Table-I: Details of Domestic Production and imports during 2011-12 to 2013-14 (P)			
Year	Production of Petroleum Products Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)	Import of Petroleum Products MMT	Ratio of Import to Production of Petroleum Products
2011-12	203.99	15.85	1 : 13
2012-13	217.82	15.77	1 : 14
2013-14 (P)	220.2	16.72	1 : 13

The value of import of petroleum products is given in Table-II below:

Table-II: Details of expenditure on import of petroleum products during 2011-12 to 2013-14 (P)

Year	Import Value (₹ in Crore)
2011-12	68091
2012-13	68363
2013-14 (P)	74827

P: Provisional.

(c) and (d) The domestic production of petroleum products is much higher than the domestic demand leaving a significant exportable surplus. Decision on addition of fresh refining capacity is taken based on techno commercial parameters and no constraints have been reported for the same.

Exploration of unconventional Hydrocarbons

862. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to explore unconventional Hydrocarbons like Shale Gas, Basin Centred Gas considering the high presence of such gas in South Eastern parts of Bengal Basin, as assessed by experts; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the likely/proposed role of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) in such exploration; and

(c) if no, such plan is envisaged, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SH. DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to explore the potential of unconventional hydrocarbon resources in Bengal Basin, ONGC has drilled 4 Research and Development wells in Damodar valley in Raniganj area and established the presence of Shale Gas. The available geo-scientific data in the Bengal Basin, does not indicate significant presence of basin centered gas in the region.

(b) The Government has, on 14.10.2013, notified the policy guidelines for exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) in their onland PEL (Petroleum Exploration Lease) /PML (Petroleum Mining Lease) blocks awarded under the nomination regimes.

As per the policy, the NOCs will undertake a mandatory minimum work programme in a fixed time frame for shale gas and oil exploration and exploitation, so that there is optimum accretion and development of shale gas and oil resources.

(c) Does not arise.

Joint venture for Barmer refinery

†863. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) by when the Ministry would authorize/designate a Joint venture company which is to be created for establishing Rajasthan Refinery, in case of shortage in process of produced crude and crude production from Barmer to get supply of imported crude oil through Barmer-Salaya pipeline; and

(b) the manner of help which the Central Government would provide to Rajasthan refinery project in series of relaxation especially in Excise Duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has accorded its approval on 20.9.2013 to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd to set up 9 MMTPA Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex in Barmer District of Rajasthan in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan. HPCL has incorporated a Joint Venture Company namely, HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL) to implement the project. HRRL will be required to import necessary crude only after the construction of the project is completed and at the time of commencement of commercial production. At present, the mechanical construction of the project has not started.

(b) No exemption in Excise Duty has been provided by Central Government for the proposed Rajasthan Refinery.

Reduction of quarterly quota of Kerosene oil of States

†864. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the quarterly quota of Kerosene oil has been reduced in some States of the country;

(b) if so, the quantum-wise and State-wise details of quota reduced;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that due to non-availability of Kerosene oil in the distant rural areas of the State of Uttarakhand, people are forced to live in darkness; and

(d) if so, whether the Minister would restore the previous quota of Uttarakhand and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Quota of PDS Kerosene is rationalized based on various factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG/ PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs in earlier years and cap on the per capita PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population.

(b) State/UT-wise detail of quota of PDS Kerosene reduced is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled and monitored by the State Government. As on 07.07.2014, there are no reported shortage of Kerosene in the country including the State of Uttarakhand.

The Government has made the SKO allocation to States/UTs after rationalization. While the requests of various State Governments including Uttarakhand for restoration of their Kerosene Quota have not been acceded to, the Government has, however, decided to allow the States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year *w.e.f.* 2012-13 for special needs.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of reduction of quarterly quota of Kerosene oil of States
(in KL)*

Name of States/UTs	Allocation for the year 2012-13	Allocation for the year 2013-14
1	2	3
A & N Islands	7236	6912
Andhra Pradesh	465996	465996
Arunachal Pradesh	11556	11479
Assam	328152	327966
Bihar	817212	814068
Chandigarh	3960	3528
Chhattisgarh	186240	180072
D & N Haveli	2280	2280
Daman and Diu	912	876
Delhi **	53904	53424

1	2	3
Goa	5460	5244
Gujarat	673584	673416
Haryana	95076	91260
Himachal Pradesh	25140	24660
Jammu and Kashmir*	94698	94698
Jharkhand	269988	268704
Karnataka	522888	522888
Kerala	125196	120192
Lakshadweep	1008	1008
Madhya Pradesh	625980	625668
Maharashtra	945720	730464
Manipur	25344	24967
Meghalaya	25944	25944
Mizoram	7836	7800
Nagaland	17100	17100
Orissa	399768	398988
Puducherry	4668	4440
Punjab	103884	90132
Rajasthan	510960	508764
Sikkim	6348	6348
Tamil Nadu	482244	348696
Tripura	39180	39180
Uttar Pradesh	1592148	1590000
Uttarakhand	37932	36168
West Bengal	964464	963528
TOTAL ALLO./ REDUCTION	9480006	9086858

* Allocation for Jammu and Kashmir include separate allocation of 4626 KL made for Laddakh Region on yearly basis.

** Allocation of Delhi is based on approved allocation. Allocation for Delhi has been reduced to 'Zero' effective 3rd Quarter of 2013-14.

Impact of crisis in Iraq on crude oil prices

865. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crude oil prices are likely to go up in view of the political crisis in Iraq in view of occupation of several major oil wells by the ISIS;

(b) if so, the alternative arrangement made by Government to procure crude oil to meet the domestic needs; and

(c) the details of crude oil imported from Iraq and its percentage of total crude imported from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Currently, there is no impact on import of crude oil from Iraq due to the prevailing political crisis in that country.

(c) Import of Crude Oil from Iraq *vis-a-vis* the percentage with respect to total import of crude oil during 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-14 (Provisional) is as under:

(Figures in MMT)			
Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Import from Iraq	24.12	24.04	24.63
Total Import	171.73	184.79	189.24
Percentage	14.04%	13.01%	13.02%

Domestic extraction of oil and gas

†866. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) the State from where petroleum and natural gas are extracted;
- (b) the production thereof by States during 2013-14; and
- (c) the amount of royalty to be paid to Gujarat upto the year 2013-14 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of production of crude oil and natural gas from the States during 2013-14 are as under:

State/Regions	Crude Oil (MMT)	Natural Gas (MMSCMD)
Offshore	18.204	72.3
Andhra Pradesh	0.297	3.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.111	0.1
Assam	4.709	7.9

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Gujarat	5.061	4.5
Rajasthan	9.180	2.7
Tamil Nadu	0.226	3.6
Tripura	--	2.3
West Bengal	--	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	--	0.02
Jharkhand	--	0.01
TOTAL	37.788	97.0

MMT: Million Metric Tonne. MMSCMD: Million Standard Cubic Metre per Day.

(c) Details of royalty paid by ONGC to the State of Gujarat are as under:

			Royalty (₹ in crore)
	Crude oil	Natural Gas	Total
2009-10	1420.51	55.15	1475.66
2010-11	822.03	95.28	917.31
2011-12	1477.40	106.77	1584.17
2012-13	856.65	119.00	975.65
2013-14*	229.58	107.32	336.90

* In addition to above, differential royalty of ₹ 450 crore (royalty on pre-discount price minus royalty on post-discount price) was deposited for February and March, 2014 in terms of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order.

Under the Production Sharing Contract regime, the amount of royalty paid to Gujarat Government since inception of oil/gas production in 1994-95 upto the year 2013-14 is the tune of ₹ 738 crore.

Growth in production of crude oil

867. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the decade-wise details of growth in the production of crude oil in the country during the last four decades;

(b) whether the growth is sufficient keeping in view the increase in consumption of petroleum products in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to enhance indigenous production of crude oil, and

(d) what has been the success achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in the production of indigenous crude oil in the country was 4.13% against a CAGR of 4.89% in consumption of petroleum products during 1973-2014. Decadal CAGR during 1973-2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The country had self-sufficiency of 22.4% during 2013-14 based on domestic consumption. The details of self-sufficiency during 1973-2014 are also given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas, the Government has been offering exploration acreages through International Competitive Bidding. So far, a total of 282 exploration blocks have been awarded comprising of 28 blocks under Pre-NELP and 254 blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds in onland and offshore areas. As a result of exploration in the awarded blocks the following benefits have been realized in terms of accretion and production of crude oil reserves:

- (i) So far, a total of 90 oil discoveries have been made in the awarded blocks, including major oil discoveries in RJ-ON-90/1 block in Rajasthan.
- (ii) An In-Place oil reserve accretion of 376.22 Million Metric Tonnes of oil has been realized as on 01.04.2014.
- (iii) Crude oil production under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) Regime has increased from 10.53 MMT in 2011-12 to 12.08 MMT in 2013-14, mainly due to contribution from increasing oil production in RJ-ON-90/1 block in Rajasthan.

Further, following policy measures have been undertaken by the Government to increase oil and gas exploration and production activities in the country:

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

Statement

Table: Indigenous crude oil production, domestic consumption, self-sufficiency during 1973-2014 (Financial Year-wise) and decadal CAGR

Year	Indigenous Crude oil Production in MMT	Domestic Consumption in MMT	Percentage self- sufficiency (%)
1	2	3	4
1973-74	7.20	22.35	30.05
1974-75	7.49	22.11	31.61
1975-76	8.28	22.45	34.43
1976-77	8.66	24.10	33.52
1977-78	10.19	25.54	37.21
1978-79	11.27	28.24	37.24
1979-80	12.84	29.50	40.61
1980-81	9.40	30.90	28.38
1981-82	14.89	32.52	42.72
1982-83	19.73	34.66	53.13
CAGR	10.61%	4.49%	
1983-84	26.02	35.84	67.74
1984-85	28.99	38.80	69.71
1985-86	30.17	40.87	68.87
1986-87	30.48	43.66	65.13
1987-88	30.36	46.42	61.02
1988-89	32.04	50.09	59.68
1989-90	34.09	54.10	58.79
1990-91	33.02	55.04	55.97
1991-92	30.35	56.97	49.70
1992-93	26.95	58.90	42.69
CAGR	0.35%	5.09%	
1993-94	27.02	61.54	40.96
1994-95	32.23	67.45	44.58
1995-96	35.14	74.67	43.91
1996-97	32.87	79.17	38.74
1997-98	33.82	84.29	37.44

1	2	3	4
1998-99	32.72	90.56	33.71
1999-2000	31.95	97.09	30.70
2000-01	32.43	100.08	30.23
2001-02	32.03	100.43	29.76
2002-03	33.04	104.13	29.60
CAGR	2.03%	5.04%	
2003-04	33.37	107.75	29.4
2004-05	33.98	111.63	28.6
2005-06	32.19	113.21	27.2
2006-07	33.99	120.75	26.8
2007-08	34.12	128.95	25.1
2008-09	33.51	133.60	23.3
2009-10	33.69	137.81	22.7
2010-11	37.68	141.04	25.0
2011-12	38.08	148.13	24.1
2012-13	37.93	157.06	22.9
2013-14(P)	37.80	158.20	22.4
Cagr	0.22%	3.92%	
Cagr During (1973-2014)	4.13%	4.89%	

Black marketing of LPG cylinders

†868. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of illegal business of domestic LPG cylinders in Delhi;

(b) whether Central Government conducts regular drives to check the illegal business of domestic LPG taking place all over the country including Delhi;

(c) whether higher officers of the Department are also involved in above-said illegal business;

(d) whether consumers lodge complaints to curb this illegal practice but such complaints are ignored;

(e) whether gas agencies are also continuously violating the rules; and

(f) whether Government will take any concrete measures to curb black marketing of gas to solve problems of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (f) The possibility of malpractices/irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis-a-vis* the market price for commercial LPG.

To prevent such malpractices, OMCs carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Whenever OMCs notice/receive complaints of illegal business in domestic LPG by any person/agency in the country, including Delhi, the same are forwarded to State Government for further action in accordance with the law.

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government such as cap on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, introduction of Transparency Portal, KYC exercise etc. which have reduced the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

Losses of petroleum companies due to rise in crude oil prices

†869. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the wake of Iraq crisis, the prices of crude oil has gone up sharply and inspite of this, the prices of petrol has not been increased in the country while petro-companies are free to increase the prices;

(b) whether these companies are incurring loss due to petrol prices not being increased;

(c) if so, how and from where the losses of these companies are being recompensed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for frequent revision of price of petrol in a month by these very companies earlier ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Currently, there is no impact on import of crude oil from Iraq due to the prevailing political crisis in that country. However, the political situation in Iraq led to an increase in crude price from \$106.43 per barrel to \$109.75 per barrel in the period between 5th June, 2014 to 30th June, 2014, resulting an increase in Petrol price by 2.09/litre on 01.07.2014.

As the price of Petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June 2010, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

Deferring revision of natural gas price

870. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has deferred its decision to fix price for natural gas till September, 2014; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government considered the gas price issue in the CCEA meeting held on 25th June, 2014 and has decided that the whole issue of domestic natural gas pricing needs comprehensive re-examination and that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 be kept in abeyance upto 30.09.2014.

Inquiry into blast in GAIL pipeline

871. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent disaster at the GAIL pipeline in Nagaram Village in Andhra Pradesh, causing 15 deaths by explosion, has prompted Government to revisit the pending proposal for a statutory safety regulator for the Hydrocarbons sector;

(b) whether even with the hindsight provided by a ghastly fire at the IOC storage installation near Jaipur few years back, causing huge losses, Government could not put in place a safety mechanism to prevent the GAIL Nagaram disaster; and

(c) whether Government has ordered a departmental enquiry and if so, whether any time-frame has been set for submission of its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Gas pipelines are built as per international standards/regulations and the operation and maintenance of the pipelines is also carried out at par with global practices. Gas pipelines are subject to periodic audits by PNGRB/OISD. Safety audits are carried out at regular intervals and the observations during audit are complied with. A separate proposal for setting up of Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Safety Board (PNGISB) is under consideration in this Ministry.

In order to ensure safety and security of gas pipelines, various measures are already in place which are being carried out regularly. These include periodical internal cleaning, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations and maintenance by authorities such as PNGRB and OISD. Further, after the incident, the following actions are being taken by GAIL to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future:

- (i) Gas sampling and analysis at source point.
- (ii) Undertaking review and benchmarking of standard operating processes with respect to global pipeline operators.
- (iii) Creation of pipeline health monitoring group to monitor pipeline integrity and safety.
- (iv) Increased frequency of internal cleaning of pipelines.
- (v) Intense technical audit of pipeline operations and maintenance by statutory authorities.
- (vi) Increased frequency of various pipeline monitoring activities.

Recommendations of the Committee constituted to look into the causes of the fire at IOCL's terminal at Sanganer, Jaipur are being followed by the Oil Marketing Companies. Almost 80% of the recommendations aimed at preventing recurrence of fire accidents in oil and gas installations have been complied with.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Committee comprising representatives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been constituted for carrying out investigations. The Committee is to submit its report within two weeks.

Number of archaeological sites

†872. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sites of archaeological importance under the control of Central Government in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of funds disbursed by the Central Government for maintenance of these sites during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to develop these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 3680 monuments/sites of archaeological importance under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India in the country.

(b) The State-wise expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years is at Annexure.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of monuments, archaeological sites and remains in the country which have been declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. In addition to conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs in and around of centrally protected monuments/sites, providing basic facilities/amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to the tourists visiting centrally protected temples and monuments are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per need and resources. Further, improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process. Basic tourist facilities depending upon the need have been provided at the ticketed monuments.

Statement

State/UT-wise expenditure for conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites under ASI for the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2011-2012	Expenditure 2012-2013	Expenditure 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	544.49	737.49	957.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1208.00	1047.49	944.99
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	310.70	494.00	493.00
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	359.00	414.99	415.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1041.00	1131.00	1253.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	943.98	793.00	993.79
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	607.90	708.50	716.99
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	289.98	455.22	280.00
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	433.08	378.75	448.18
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	500.03	845.00
11.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	529.99	685.92	795.92
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	62.81	105.00	155.86
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	927.39	1100.98	1300.19
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	107.99	144.50
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	213.32	207.25	147.24
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	445.49	435.00	521.48
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	640.00	890.00	1068.43
18.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	383.96	275.04	263.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	270.00	243.80	260.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mini Circle Leh	85.00	67.00	116.83
21.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	301.50	406.00	455.00
22.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	574.97	459.99	655.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	139.99	107.49	210.49
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	303.58	405.00	468.40
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	62.58	53.57	69.00
	Chemical Preservation (All India)	556.39	527.67	510.85	
	Horticultural Activity (All India)	1514.78	2122.85	2446.05	
TOTAL		13389.88	14861.02	16936.16	

Steps taken to imbibe spirit of sports among children

873. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the View that there is a need for very urgent and drastic efforts to be made by all concerned *i.e.* National Sports Federations (NSFs), Sports Authority of India (SAI) and other stakeholders, to imbibe the spirit of sports in the young minds who are in the age group of 3 to 13 years as in the chase of China; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (d) The Government of India is implementing a number of schemes, *inter-alia*, aiming at inculcating spirit of sports among young children and youth of the country. Under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) which has now been replaced by Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, assistance of ₹ 1 lakh each was available for development of playfields in Village Panchayats and ₹ 5 lakh each in Block Panchayats. Under this Scheme, 65,943 Village Panchayats and 1988 Block Panchayats had been covered upto 31st March, 2014. Most of the play fields under PYKKA have been developed in schools and have benefited young children. Under this Scheme, assistance is also provided for organizing competitions from block level to national level. Most of the participants in these competitions have been young school-going children. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, ₹ 2 lakh is provided to NSFs of Priority and General discipline to conduct national championships at sub-junior level.

Further, for indentifying the talent and nurturing and training of the identified talent, the Sports Authority of India is running the following schemes:

- (i) **National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC):** The main objective of the scheme is to identify gifted and talented sportspersons among school children in the age group of 8-14 years. Under this Scheme, adopted schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Indigenous Games and Martial Arts Centres are covered.
- (ii) **Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC):** is implemented in collaboration with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-16 -years are imparted with scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army.
- (iii) **Special Area Games (SAG):** This Scheme follows an area-specific approach to scout and nurture talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal,

rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country. The main objective of the scheme is to train talented and meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years.

- (iv) **SAI Training Centres (STC):** Under this scheme, talented youth in the age group of 14-21 years are given the option to join the scheme on residential or non-residential basis.
- (v) **Centres of Excellence (COE):** The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons in the age group of 12-25 years and above who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

Trainees under the above-mentioned schemes are provided with stipend, sports kit, accidental insurance as well as competition exposure.

Besides, extension centres of STC/SAG are also functioning for wider coverage of sportspersons from school and colleges.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter/alia*, provides for

- (i) a play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule, attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

These measures are aimed at inculcating the spirit of sports in young children including those in the age group of 3-13 years.

Reviving interest in football

874. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware the total absence of India from the Football World Cup scene, and whether Government proposes to revive interest of common Indian youth in football; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating plans to prepare Indian youngsters with a mission to get into the next Football World Cup and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL, DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, the primary responsibility for the development and promotion of a sports discipline rests with the concerned recognized National Sports Federation (NSF), which in the case of Football is the All India Football Federation (AIFF). The Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society for organizing National Championships at the School level.

School Games Federation India (SGFI) has been recognized as an NSFs Football has been included as a discipline in the school games organized by SGFI and played in the categories under-14, under-17 and under-19 for boys and girls. Also, football is included in the University games, conducted by the Association of Indian Universities which has been recognized as a National Sports Promotion Organisation (NSPO) and is entitled to assistance at par with an NSF.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has also been extending support for improving the level of sports including Football through its various other Schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under RGKA, financial assistance of ₹ 1.75 crore will be provided for construction of a sports complex in each rural block of the country to cater to various sports disciplines including Football.

The Scheme of USIS provides for giving grants, *inter-alia*, for creation of sports infrastructure projects such as football/hockey turf/multi- purpose halls/ athletic tracks, etc. Under the scheme. State Governments, local civic bodies, Schools, Colleges, Universities and Sports Control Boards are eligible for assistance.

Apart from this, the Sports Authority India is running the following promotional schemes in which football is one the disciplines and training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to players to achieve excellence at national/international level:

- (1) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC)
- (2) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)

- (3) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (4) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (5) Centre of Excellence (COE)

Government India has noticed with concern that the performance of the Indian team in football at the international level is not encouraging. With a view to generate interest among the Indian youngsters to play football, Government of India considered the proposal of AIFF and furnished the Declaration and Guarantees of the Government, sought by AIFF for their bid to host Under-17 FIFA World Cup in India in 2017.

In addition, the AIFF has set up 5 National Academics located one each at Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai and two in Goa to impart training to the children born in or after 1997. The players in these Academics come from all over India, selected from the various competitions including the National Championships conducted by AIFF. These AIFF Academies are full-time residential academies where the players undergo training under the supervision of Asian Football Confederation (AFC) accredited coaches.

Further, AIFF in conjunction with FIFA, has started a nation-wide Grassroots program aimed at boys and girls aged between 6-12 years of age. Currently the program is in operation in the States of Maharashtra, Manipur, Goa, Kerala, West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The aim of the program is to get more boys and girls playing football and having fun in a safe, non-Competitive environment.

Sending students to North East to forge National unity

875. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to send young students to the North East States from rest of India to forge national unity and to help younger generation get familiarised with each others special qualities and virtues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to forge national unity and to help younger generation get familiarized with each other's special qualities and virtues, the Government launched a pilot Scheme "Youth-To-the-Edge" on 30th January, 2012, to showcase the paradise of North Eastern Region to the student youth of rest of the country. Under the Scheme, three adventure trails were identified for student youth enrolled as National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers to participate (2 in Arunachal Pradesh and 1 in Nagaland). Each trial was of 10 days' duration. The details regarding participation of

student youth in the Pilot Project are given in the Statement (*See below*). The impact and success of the Pilot Project is being assessed for launch of next phase of this Scheme.

In addition to the above, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) organize various activities in North Eastern States like NSS Mega Camps, Cultural activities, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes and Home Stay Programmes in which student youth from other States also participate. The objective is to imbibe in the student youth, the values of National Integration and unity of the country to share and appreciate each other's tradition and cultural heritage.

Statement

Details of Camps Organized under Pilot Scheme "Youth to the Edge"

Sl.No.	Camp	No. of Batches	No. of students participated from NE States	No. of students participated from other States
1.	Roing Camp, Arunachal Pradesh	10	70	299
2.	Hayuliang Camp, Arunachal Pradesh	10	102	269
3.	Dzukou Valley Camp, Nagaland	10	50	278

Employment oriented programmes for youth

†876. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister Of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared employment oriented programmes for the youth of the country;

(b) if so, the details of those programmes; and

(c) if not, by when such programmes are likely to be prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stopping Central assistance to States for sports infrastructure

†877. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stopped the Central assistance provided to the States for building sports infrastructure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development of sports infrastructure in different cities of all States, especially in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government is implementing a scheme namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) on a pilot basis with effect from the year 2010-11. Under this scheme, 100% financial assistance, subject to prescribed ceiling is provided for development of the (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

The entities eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme are (a) State Governments; (b) Local Civic Bodies; (c) School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Government; and (d) Sports Control Boards. The details of projects/works under taken by the Government under the Urban Sports infrastructure Scheme for developing of basic infrastructure for sports in urban areas of the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/upgradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and 2013-14

(The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11).

2010-11					(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant released	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira stadium, Una	5.00% (17.03.2011)	3.50	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00* (24.03.2011)	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98 (17.03.2011)	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilm, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00 (17.03.2011)	3.00
TOTAL			19.98	12.50

% Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 29.04.2014.

* Balance amount of ₹ 1 Crore released on 25.07.2012.

2011-12

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.000
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Muni-purpose indoor hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00 (20.10.2011)	4.500
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00# (29.08.2011)	3.000
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00@ (19.10.2011)	4.500
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50 (01.03.2012)	4.300
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.200
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50 (28.03.2012)	4.465
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00 (23.03.2012)	3.540
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose indoor hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.875
TOTAL			54.81	40.00

Balance amount of ₹ 2 crore released on 20.01.2014.

@ Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 16.01.2014.

2012-13

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00 (22.06.2012)	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	5.9999 (22.06.2012)	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50 (03.10.2012)	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	5.9779 (16.10.2012)	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hail at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex. Bhubaneswar	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District.	6.00 (03.01.2013)	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpur, Itanagar.	5.00 (14.02.2013)	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00 (22.03.2013)	1.00
TOTAL			54.9778	22.00

2013-14

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.7.2013)	1.80

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00
4.	Mizoram	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a multi-purpose indoor hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur Dehradun, Uttarakhand,	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a multi-purpose indoor hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80
11.	Nagaland	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpur, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00
14.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani, Haryana	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00
TOTAL			76.00	32.85

National programme for youth and adolescent development in West Bengal

878. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of activities conducted under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) in West Bengal, for the last three years;
- (b) the number of programme implementing agencies in West Bengal for the Programme and the funds released to them in 2013-14;
- (c) whether a monitoring and evaluation study was undertaken on the performance of the program implementing agencies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Under the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme, activities have been conducted in West Bengal in the components viz. Youth Leadership and Personality Development; Promotion of National Integration; Promotion of Adventure and Development and Empowerment of Adolescents.

(b) 17 Programme Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in West Bengal have been provided financial assistance of ₹ 65,40,578/- for implementing various activities under NPYA During 2013-14.

(c) and (d) The monitoring mechanism is inherent in the scheme of NPYAD, as the grantee organization, on completion of programme, is required to submit the details of the activities done under the programme along with performance report, list of participants indicating their age, gender, caste, funds utilization certificate and accounts statement duly signed by a Chartered Accountant, and an Inspection Report signed by either a State Govt. Officer or by a District Youth Coordinator of NYKS. The grants to PIAs are sanctioned every year after evaluation of their performance.

Unorganised workers in the country

879. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the state-wise approximate number of unorganized workers in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to strengthen social sector security for the unorganized sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the efforts for expanding National Health Insurance Scheme;

(d) the action/steps being taken by the Ministry to identify and register unorganized workers to reach all entitled benefits;

(e) the steps being taken by the Ministry to implement International Labour Laws; and

(f) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has started providing a universal account to unorganized and organized workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2009-2010, the total employment in unorganized sector is 43.7 crore. State-wise data of unorganized workers is not maintained.

(b) Government has already taken various initiatives to strengthen social sector security for the unorganized sector. Some of these initiatives are listed as under:

The details of the schemes in as under:

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
2. National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
5. Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
6. Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
7. National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
8. Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)
9. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Labour and Employment)

(c) As a social security measure for workers in the unorganised sector, 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The premium is shared between Centre and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In case

of States of North East Region and Jammu and Kashmir, the premium is shared in the ratio of 90:10. The definition of BPL is the one prescribed by the Planning Commission. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is currently active in 26 States and Union Territories covering 3,85,15,411 families.

It is the endeavour of the Government to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all unorganised workers in a phased manner. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to various other categories of unorganised workers *viz.* Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA Workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers.

(d) At present there is no scheme to register all workers in the unorganised sector.

(e) International Labour Organization is the specialized agency of UN mandated to formulate international labour standards. These labour standards are prescribed in the form of binding and non-binding instruments known as Conventions and Recommendations. ILO Conventions are international labour instruments or treaties, which on ratification create legally binding obligations upon the States to ensure that the national legal framework is in conformity with the provisions of the convention.

Ratification of an ILO Convention is a voluntary process. In India, we follow an elaborate process of ratification. We ratify an ILO Convention only when the national laws and practices are brought fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention in question. After adoption of an ILO instrument in International Labour Conference, the member country has to place it before the competent authority for information as required under Article 19 of ILO Constitution. Thereafter, a detailed examination of the possibility and feasibility of ratifying an ILO convention in the context of our existing legal framework is undertaken through consultation with concerned ministries and other stakeholders. Once Concurrence is obtained on the ratification issue, a Cabinet Note on the Convention in question is prepared by MOLE. On approval of the cabinet note, a statement is placed before the parliament and the same is communicated to ILO for information. Once an ILO Convention is ratified, we are obliged to provide periodic report regarding the application of the conventions under Article 22 of ILO Constitution.

India has so far ratified 43 conventions of ILO includes four core or fundamental human rights Conventions like Forced Labour Convention (C-29), Equal Remuneration Convention (C-100), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (C-105) and Discrimination

(Employment and Occupation) Convention (C-111). Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts regular meeting of Committee on Convention (CoC), a tripartite working body to explore the possibility of ratification of ILO Conventions. We are also in regular consultation with other social partners and stake holders to obtain a consensus for enacting new laws or bringing about changes in the existing laws to bring it in conformity with ILO convention.

India has also actively supported the adoption of Social Protection Floors Recommendation (R-202) in 101st Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 2012 adopted to protect the rights and welfare of all workers including unorganised sector.

(f) EPFO is in the process of initiating allotment of Universal Account Number to the contributing members covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

Conversion of employment exchanges into career promotion centres

880. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is working on a scheme for converting the Employment Exchanges into Career Promotion Centres;

(b) if so, the action/steps being taken by Government to promote skill of the youth of the country; and

(c) whether the Directorate of Employment and Training proposes to revise and upgrade ITI syllabus and courses and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Government has decided to transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centres, connecting our youth with job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling and training.

(b) The twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. In order to improve the employability of youth, various Central Government Ministries run skill development schemes across different sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75 Lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

(c) A network of over 10,000 ITIs exists in the country offering 133 different courses. Revision of courses is a ongoing process and recently, the Government has revamped syllabus of 63 ITI courses with participation of industry and academia through Mentor Councils under Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Formulating new labour laws

†881. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the present labour laws need to be amended;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to formulate new labour laws very soon;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to provide more and more employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amendments in the Child Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 and the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 are under active consideration of the Government.

(c) At present there is no proposal to formulate new labour laws.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In addition to the existing public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

The twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multi-Sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth.

Impact of FTA on import of steel

882. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether signing of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries like South Korea and Japan has made import of steel cheaper from those countries than producing steel within the country because of which not much interest is being shown by steel production entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Signing of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with South Korea and Japan has resulted in making import of steel products cheaper from these countries in comparison to others and shifting of sourcing of imports in favour of these countries. However, this has not resulted in decrease in capacity addition or domestic production of steel. The details of capacity addition and production of crude steel for the last four years are given below :

Year	Capacity (MT)	Production (MT)
2010-11	80.36	70.67
2011-12	90.87	74.29
2012-13	97.02	78.42
2013-14	99.57	81.54

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

Accidents in steel plants

883. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of accidents that took place in various steel plants in the country during the last three years and the current year till 20 June 2014, plant-wise;

(b) the number of persons injured/died and total loss of property in these accidents during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the injured persons and families of deceased in such cases;

(d) the average annual expenditure on the maintenance of these plants and maintenance of equipment during the said period; and

(e) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the relevant period is given in the Statement (*See below*). The accidents at these plants have occurred due to reasons such as fall from height, gas poisoning, electrocution, burn injury, fire/explosion etc. There has been no significant loss of property on account of these accidents in steel plants of SAIL. In RINL, in one major accident on 13.06.2012, damage of property is estimated at about ₹ 8.71 crores.

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore, in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per the Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately ₹ 18,27,75,048/- as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased from 2011 till date.

(d) The average annual expenditure on maintenance of different plants (including expenditure incurred on repairs, change in pipelines, electric repairs and mechanical maintenance) of SAIL and RINL during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14 was about ₹ 6165 crore and ₹ 868.54 crore respectively.

(e) Measures taken by SAIL Plants/Units to avoid occurrence of accidents in identified areas of concern are as follows:-

- (i) Inclusion of safety in design in new projects for implementation.
- (ii) Thrust on systematic approach for safety management (OHSAS-18001 implementation, internal and external safety audits etc.).
- (iii) Enforcing usage of job specific Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) by all concerned, mandatory use of full body harness in place of safety belts.
- (iv) Adoption of latest state of art technologies to minimise human exposure to process hazards.

- (v) Campaign and training on rail and road safety.
- (vi) Provision/usage of fixed and portable CO detectors in gas prone areas and periodic Gas safety training to spread awareness.
- (vii) Development and adherence to Standard Operating and Maintenance Procedures, Safe Commissioning procedure etc.
- (viii) Conducting periodic mock drills as per emergency plan.
- (ix) Enforcement of safety induction training.
- (x) Strict adherence to safety procedures, medical fitness and height pass.

As regards RINL, enquiry committees are set up to probe into the incident of each fatal accident, the cause of each accident is identified and necessary measures are taken as per details given below:-

- (i) Review of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Training programme has been conducted by Director Safety, Regional Labor Institute, Chennai, DGFASLI in October 2012.
- (ii) Comprehensive safety audit has been conducted by Regional Labour Institute, Chennai, DGFASLI (Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes) in July 2012.
- (iii) Mock-drills as per the emergency plan conducted periodically.
- (iv) Automatic gas leak detection alarm in critical and gas prone areas provided.
- (v) Spreading safety awareness through training programs and workshops.
- (vi) Enforcing usage of job specific personal protective equipment.
- (vii) Conducting special training programmes on Behavioral Based Safety and Legal awareness.
- (viii) Training programme conducted on 'Prevention of Fire in Oxygen enriched systems'.

Statement

Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years and the current year (plant-wise).

Plants/Units	Fatal accidents (fatality)				Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)			
Period	2011	2012	2013	2014 (till 20.06.2014)	2011	2012	2013	2014 (till June 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Steel Authority of India Limited								
Bhilai Steel Plant	1	1	5	7	8	6	10	6
Durgapur Steel Plant	0	7	7	1	0	0	3	0
Rourkela Steel Plant	3	5	2	1	12	4	4	0
Bokaro Steel Plant	3	9	6	0	5	6	5	4
IISCO Steel Plant	6	3	3	1	12	8	7	5
Alloy Steel Plant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Salem Steel Plant	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	3	0	0	0	6	8	3	0
Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2
Stock yard	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	0
Raw Material Division (Mines)	0	0	3	0	1	2	5	3
Bhilai Mines	1	1	0	0	17	17	19	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collieries	1	0	2	0	5	1	1	0
SAIL	1	0	0	0	8	20	16	7
Refractory Unit								
TOTAL (SAIL)	21	27	28	10	86	78	75	40
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	8	25	3	4	46	33	20	11
GRAND TOTAL	29	52	31	14	132	111	95	51

Steel processing units set up by SAIL

884. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has set up steel processing units in various parts of the country in the last few years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up more such units in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is setting up Steel Processing Units (SPUs) including those being set up by the private companies in Joint Venture (JV) with SAIL at the following places:

(i) Bettiah in Bihar;

(ii) Hoshangabad, Ujjain and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh (by private partner in JV with SAIL);

(iii) Kangra in Himachal Pradesh;

(iv) Lakhimpur and Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh (by private partner in JV with SAIL).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration for setting up of more such units in the near future.

Proposal of SAIL to double its capital expenditure

885. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) proposes to double its capital expenditure during 2014-15;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the sources from which the funds are likely to be arranged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has planned a capital expenditure of ₹ 9000 crore during 2014-15 against actual expenditure of ₹ 9890 crore during 2013-14.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Impact of prohibition on mining of iron ore on steel production

886. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether imposing of prohibition on mining of iron ore in Western Ghats and other sensitive environmental zones by the apex court has severely affected steel production in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any policy/plan to overcome this situation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. Crude Steel production in India has increased from 78.42 Million Tonne in 2012-13 to 81.54 Million Tonne in 2013-14. There is sufficient availability of iron ore to meet the domestic requirement at present.

- (b) to (d): Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Areas of convergence of tourism and culture

887. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Ministries of Tourism and Culture have identified areas of convergence; and
- (b) if so, the details of the areas of convergence identified by these two Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism and Culture has identified certain areas of convergence under joint action plan for both the Ministries.

The major areas of convergence as identified by both the Ministries are given below:

1. Joint Publicity wherever Festivals of India/Food Festivals/Road Shows are organized.
2. Tourism projects related to heritage sites.
3. Clean India Campaign at ASI monuments.
4. Joint Promotion of "Incredible India".
5. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture and State Governments for improvement of visitor amenities at monuments and heritage sites.
6. Development of Tourist Circuits.
7. Joint action plan for tourist guide training.

Development of religious tourism

888. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has proposed to develop religious tourism in the country, particularly in Haridwar, Rishikesh and Varanasi;

(b) if so, the project-wise and State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is also encouraging the tourism industry for their participation in floating hotels and river cruises on Ganga river and if so, the details thereof ?

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

The list of tourism projects sanctioned for Haridwar, Rishikesh and Varanasi during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No financial assistance is given to the private tourism industry stakeholders for floating hotels or for operating river cruises. The Ministry of Tourism has given financial assistance to Government of West Bengal for Development of Ganga Heritage River Cruise for ₹ 2042.35 lakh in 2008-09.

Statement

(A) List of Tourism Projects Sanctioned for Haridwar, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand during the last three years

(₹ in Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	International Yoga Festival, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand in March, 2011	17.50	17.50
2.	Development of Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti-Swargashram as Mega Circuit in Uttarakhand	541.21	270.60
2012-13			
	Nil	Nil	Nil
2013-14			
3.	Development of Eco-Tourism around Holy Darga of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed AlSabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar in Uttarakhand	798.92	159.78

(B) List of Tourism Projects Sanctioned for Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	Nil	Nil	Nil
2012-13			
2.	Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi, 2012, Uttar Pradesh	15.00	15.00
3.	Celebration of Ganga Water Rally to Varanasi 2012-13, Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4
4.	CFA for construction of Garwa Ghat on left bank of river Ganga at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	401.32	321.06
5.	Supply and Fixing of signages for various historical places and roads in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh	389.35	311.48
2013-14			
6.	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	59.37	11.87
7.	Provisions of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	1800.23	5.00

Restoration of national monuments

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

(a) whether of late the expertise and capabilities of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have come in for much acclaim after the restorations of national monuments like Humayun's Tomb in Delhi;

(b) whether to overcome the fund crunch for conservation and restoration of heritage structures and monuments in the country, Government would solicit contributions from the corporate sector against tax incentives or under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and

(c) whether presently international agencies and donors like Aga Khan Foundation are extending support to Government for conservation and restoration of heritage sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes Sir. The conservation works of protected monuments including that of Humayun's Tomb in Delhi has been widely acclaimed.

(b) Yes Sir. Under the aegis of National Culture Fund (NCF), a Trust under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India encourages Public Private Partnership (PPP) with Corporate sector, NGOs, individual donors etc. for conservation, preservation and environmental development of protected monuments and sites. All contributions to NCF are given 100% tax exemption under Section 80 G (2) of the Income Tax Act of 1961.

(c) Yes Sir. At present, international agencies like World Monument Fund and Aga Khan Foundation are providing financial and technical assistance and collaborating with ASI for conservation and restoration of heritage sites.

Development of tourism in Maharashtra, U.P. and Bihar

890. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the potential of developing tourism in the State of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to increase tourist activities in these States;

(c) whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out in this regard; and

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

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

Details of tourism projects sanctioned for Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three financial years and the current financial year upto 30.06.2014 are given in Statements—I, II, III respectively (*See below*).

The project time line for completion of each such project is decided in consultation with the concerned State/UT Government at the time of sanction of the project, which generally does not exceed 36 months and varies from project to project.

Statement-I

List of projects sanctioned during last three financial years and current financial year upto 30.06.2014 for maharashtra

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	Development of Public Amenities at Elephanta in Maharashtra	500.00	400.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit at Mahur –Nanded-Vishnupuri Back water-Kandhar (Fort Circuit) (Nanded-Kaleshwar-Mahur-Kandhar-Hottal) in Maharashtra	4510.99	2547.32
3.	Beach and Resort Development at Harihareshwar district Raigad in Maharashtra	221.75	177.40
4.	Convention Centre at Nashik	500.00	400.00
5.	Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Kalagram at Govardhan, Gondeshwar) in Nashik District as a Mega Project	2489.51	959.27
6.	Celebration of Balgandharv Sangeet Mahotsav 2011	12.00	12.00
7.	Celebration of Elephanta Festival 2012	25.00	25.00
2012-13			
1.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for organizing Kalidas Festival 2012 at Ramtek and Nagpur in Maharashtra	25.00	25.00
2.	Development of Satara Circuit (Mahabaleshwar-Kas Plateu-Aga Shiv Caves-Bamnoli) in Satara District, Maharashtra	800.00	160.00
3.	Destination Development at Panshet, Tal, Velha, District Pune in Maharashtra	359.59	71.92
4.	Development of Aurangabad as a Mega Circuit in Maharashtra.	2343.20	468.64
5.	Development of Solapur Mega Circuit (Akkalkot-Pandharpur-Solapur-Tuljapur) in Maharashtra	4387.00	877.40
2013-14			
1.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for celebration of the Elephanta festival in Maharashtra.	25.00	25.00
2.	Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur	780.17	156.03
3.	Development of Grape/Wine Tourism	500.00	100.00
4.	Architectural Theme Lighting at Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminus in Mumbai, in the State of Maharashtra	500.00	100.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Infrastructure development of Amravati in Maharashtra as a tourist destination in Maharashtra.	457.35	91.47
6.	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	4532.66	25.00
2014-15			
	Nil	Nil	Nil

Statement II

List of projects sanctioned during last three financial years and current financial year upto 30.06.2014 for Uttar Pradesh

(Rupees. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit	3178.66	1589.33
2.	Development of Tourist places at Shanidev Mandir, Baba Belkar Nath Dham Chauharjan Devi Dham and Shabana Baba Majar Parisar in Distt. Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	642.84	206.00
3.	Dev. and Beautification of Tameshwar Nath Dham in Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar	177.96	142.37
4.	Development of Tourist "Kalikan Dham" Amethi, Distt. Sultanpur Uttar Pradesh	114.05	91.24
5.	Development of Tourist Place Janwari Dham in Village-Sitapur, Vikas Khand, Lambuha-District-Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh	116.93	93.54
6.	Development of Theme Park at Kapil Vastu Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	323.48	258.78
7.	Beautification and Development of Namisharanya-Kshetra at Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh	262.49	209.99
8.	Development and Beautification of Shiv Dham and Eco-tourism at Shahpur Sultanpur in U.P.	226.65	181.32

1	2	3	4
9.	Celebration of (i) Kajri Mahotsav (₹ 5.00 lakh), (ii) Ganga Water Rally (₹ 5.00 lakh) and (iii) Kapilvastu Budh Mahotsav (₹ 2.50 lakh) in U.P.	12.50	12.50
10.	Celebration of Ganga Mahotsav (6th - 10th November 2011) in UP.	15.00	15.00
11.	CFA for Organizing Noida Shopping Festival (Shilpotsav)-2011 to be held from 14th October to 24th October, 2010, at Noida in Uttar Pradesh.	30.00	30.00

2012-13

1.	Construction of Garwa Ghat on left bank of the Ganga River, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	401.32	321.06
2.	Beautification and Development of Mahil Talab-Orai, District Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh	145.93	116.74
3.	Supply and fixing of signages for various historical places and roads in Varanasi in UP	389.35	311.48
4.	Development of Maa Chandrika Devi Dham, Distt. Laucknow	302.22	241.77
5.	Development of Shiv Temple at Kopia, Sant Kabir Nagar, UP	183.72	146.97
6.	Construction and Beautification work and Paryatan Vikas in Ghuisharnath Dham (Phase-III), Distt. Pratapgarh	437.67	350.14
7.	Development of Maghar in Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar	268.52	214.82
8.	Development of Faizabad-Ayodhya as a special tourist circuit in Uttar Pradesh	656.60	131.32
9.	Development of Tourist Circuit Garhmau Lake, Kashua Lake and Pahunj Dam in District Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh.	586.23	117.25
10.	Development of Ghats and Allied works at Palta Devi Mandir, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	64.59	12.92
11.	Various Fairs and Festivals	35.00	32.50
12.	Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi, 2012	15.00	15.00

2013-14

1.	Development of Kampil region in Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh	483.48	48.35
2.	Construction of Night Shelter and Toilet Block Mazar Hazrat Nizammudin Najmul Aulia Rahmatullah Aleh Rampur in District in Rampur Uttar Pradesh	37.66	7.53
3.	Developement of Bareli Circuit District Badaun and Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh	796.29	39.81
4.	Construction of Bathing Ghat on Right Bank of Ganga River at Mandu Ashram in District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.	334.52	66.90
5.	CFA for Mega Destination Development of Tajganj around the World Heritage Site Taj Mahal (East gate and West gate), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	2495.51	499.10
6.	Development and beautification of Siddeshwar Nath Dham, Sant Kabir Nagar (Phase-II) in Uttar Pradesh	181.79	36.35
7.	Dev. of Unnao Circuit including Janki Kund, Safipur, Chandra sekhar Azads Birth Place in Badarka, Bird Sanctuary in Nawabganj, Gadhakola Village and Raja Ram Baksh Fort in Uttar Pradesh	416.08	83.21
8.	Const. of Maharishi Jamdagni Parashuram Rishi Ghat at right back of Ganga river in Zamania, Dist. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	419.73	83.94
9.	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Dist. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	59.37	11.87
10.	Const. of Main Narwa Ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Gahmar, Dist. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	465.39	93.07
11.	Beautification work of Ramghat in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	309.88	5.00
12.	Dev. of Night Bazar as an International Tourist Centre, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	244.40	5.00
13.	Beautification of Dughheswar Nath Temple, Ruddrapur in District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	402.91	5.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Tourism Dev. of Bateswar, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	420.81	5.00
15.	Dev. of Ayodhya as Tourist Destination, District Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh	125.09	5.00
16.	Contraction of Panchvati, Hanuman Chabutara and Gahmari Park in District Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	641.29	5.00
17.	Toursim Dev. of Various places, District Raebareilly in Uttar Pradesh	642.91	5.00
18.	Dev. of Eco-Tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	168.36	5.00
19.	Provisions of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	1800.23	5.00
20.	Dev. of Mathura- Vrindavan, District Mathura as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	790.03	1.00
21.	Dev. of Bharat Bhari Tourist Destination near Dumariyaganj, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	467.48	1.00
22.	Beautification works of Kamad Giri Parikrama Path in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	361.61	5.00
23.	Joint Dev. of Tourist Amenities at Agra Cantt. Rly. Station in association with Ministry of Railway.	505.00	200.00
24.	Raebareli Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railway	443.50	194.00

2014-15

Nil	Nil	Nil
-----	-----	-----

Statement-III

List of projects sanctioned during last three financial years and current financial year upto 30.06.2014 for Bihar

(Rupees. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
	Nil	Nil	Nil
2012-13			
1	Development of Antichak, Vikramshila in Bihar	500.00	100.00
2013-14			
1.	Development of Kesaria, Stupa –Lauria Nandan Garhas as a tourist circuit in Bihar (Wayside Amenities)	689.45	137.89
2.	Development of Shakti Circuit (Aami- Thawe-Uchchaith- Mahishi- Viratpur)	800.00	160.00
3.	Development of tourist infrastructure Pattherkatti	500.00	100.00
4.	Dev. of Mega Destination – Installation of Ropeway at Vishwa Shanti Stupa, Phase-I Rajgir, Bihar	722.41	144.48
5.	Patna Sahib Mahotsav, Bihar	17.50	17.50
6.	Development and beautification at Mahendranath Temple in Siwan District	500.00	100.00
7.	Development of basic tourist facilities and site development at Sujata Kuti, Bakrour, Bodhgaya	283.48	56.69
8.	Development of basic tourist facilities and site development at Maner Sharif, Patna	800.00	160.00
9.	Development of basic tourist facilities and site development at Pragbodhi Bodhgaya, Bihar	306.02	61.20
10.	Dev. of Mega Project in Rajgir-Rejuvenation of Pond and Dev. of Infrastructure and Tourist Amenities at Pandu Pokhar, Rajgir in Bihar	1111.22	222.24
11.	Celebration of Rajgir Festival (Mahotsav) in Bihar	10.00	10.00
12.	Celebration of Bodh Mahotsav at Bodh Gaya in Bihar	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4
13.	Integrated Dev. of Ghora Katora (Rajgir-Jalmandir- Pawarpuri) as Mega Circuit in Bihar	4841.77	10.00
14.	Joint Development of tourist Amenities at Gaya Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railway	518.00	200.00

2014-15

Nil	Nil	Nil
-----	-----	-----

Contribution of tourism sector to GDP

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

(a) whether Government is going to take any particular steps in order to enhance the contribution of tourism sector in Gross Domestic Product;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is going to take any special steps in order to enhance the contribution of tourism sector in employment generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Tourism sector plays a major role in promoting faster, sustainable and more inclusive economic growth in the country.

As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India – 2009-10 and subsequent estimation, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and total Employment of the country is given below:

Year	Contribution to GDP (%)			Contribution to Employment (%)		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
2009-10	3.68%	3.09%	6.77%	4.37%	5.80%	10.17%
2010-11	3.63%	3.05%	6.68%	4.63%	6.15%	10.78%
2011-12	3.66%	3.08%	6.74%	4.94%	6.55%	11.49%

The steps taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country is given in the statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Steps Taken by the government to boost tourism in the country***1. Visa:**

- (a) The Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. At present, it provides Tourist Visa on Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea. South Korea was added to this list on 15.04.2014.
- (b) The facility of TVoA was initially available at the international airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. However, with effect from 15 August, 2013 this facility has been extended through Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.
- (c) The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted.
- (d) Ministry of Tourism organised a two day training program covering 450 officials of Bureau of Immigration handling Tourist Visa on arrival at Kochi, Chennai, Goa, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad Airports.
- (e) Tourist Visa on Arrival fee payment can now be made by credit cards. Earlier it was only to be paid in rupees.

2. Low Cost Airlines:

The Ministry of Tourism regularly interacts with the Ministry of Civil Aviation in matters pertaining to air connectivity to the tourist destinations and development and upgradation of airports. Government has identified development of low cost airports in the Tier II and Tier III cities as one of the thrust areas.

3. Safety for Women Tourists:

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travelers are:

- (a) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (b) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

- (c) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/ prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (d) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (e) Safety and Security of Tourists was discussed in the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013.

4. Cleanliness and Hygiene:

To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

5. Highway Facilities en route to tourist places:

Development of tourism infrastructure including wayside amenities is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Ministry of Tourism accords high priority to the sanctioning of wayside amenities to the states/ UTs during the prioritization of tourism infrastructure projects.

6. Trained Language Speaking Guides:

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes through the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) periodically based on the demand of guides and foreign tourist arrivals from a particular country to the respective region.

7. Rationalisation of Taxes:

- (a) The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has made an arrangement whereby taxes would be collected

centrally at each of the four starting nodes at Delhi, Gurgaon, Jaipur and Agra in such a way that the taxes thus collected are apportioned and the tourist coach/ car would be allowed unhindered movement in the Golden Triangle.

- (b) Empowered Committee of officers on the 'Issue of National permit System' for tourist buses and goods vehicles (below 7.5 tons) has been constituted.
- (c) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and FDI up to 100% under the automatic route Enhancement of FAR in Delhi from 150 to 225 for hotels excluding Lutyens Zone.
- (e) An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act had also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-2011 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.
- (f) In a Notification dated October 7, 2013 the Ministry of Finance expended its "Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to include such hotels and Convention centres for benefit of Hospitality Industry. Hotels with a project cost of ₹ 200 crore and above each at any place in India and of any star rating, and Convention Centre with a project cost of more than ₹ 300 crores has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors. This is equivalent to granting infrastructure status to the hospitality industry.

Tourism potential of Sindhudurg in Maharashtra

892. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the potential of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra in developing tourism;
- (b) the details of measures proposed to be taken to increase tourist activities in this district;
- (c) whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations

and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The details of CFA sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State Government of Maharashtra for developing tourism in Sindhudurg District are given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the project	₹ in lakhs)	
			Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	2002-03	Development of Sindhudurg	102.51	102.51
2.	2005-06	Konkan Riviera Part III Circuit comprising of Ganaptipule-Valneswar-Sindhudurg- Tarkarli	594.17	475.33

A project "Sea-World, India - Infrastructure and other amenities" in Sindhudurg District has been prioritized for the grant of CFA during the financial year 2014-15 under Large Revenue Generating Scheme.

New Tourism Policy

893. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to draft new tourism policy, State-wise, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to promote religious tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of States from which Government has received tourism promotion projects and their status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESO NAIK): (a) The current Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interaction with industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring out a new tourism policy. Preparation of tourism policy for States/Union Territories (UTs) is the responsibility of the States/UTs. However, Ministry of Tourism offers comments on the draft tourism policies of States/UTs, if referred to it.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism, including promotion of religious tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs for various tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. The details of number of projects and amount sanctioned to the States during 2013-14 are given in the statement.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during 2013-14
(till 31st March, 2014).*

		(₹ In Crore)	
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	
		No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	181.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	74.74
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	14	111.10
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	57.69
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	14.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.71

1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	85.47
16.	Jharkhand	1	5.00
17.	Kerala	10	46.68
18.	Karnataka	8	32.29
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	67.95
21.	Manipur	11	214.38
22.	Meghalaya	1	0.47
23.	Mizoram	10	47.11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	100.21
25.	Nagaland	9	52.22
26.	Odisha	12	65.43
27.	Puducherry	1	48.48
28.	Punjab	2	10.39
29.	Rajasthan	10	51.75
30.	Sikkim	11	104.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	24	130.13
34.	Uttarakhand	30	265.33
35.	West Bengal	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		261	1801.54

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

Visa-on-Arrival facility for SAARC countries

894. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is extending Tourist Visa-on Arrival (VoA) facility to all the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the tourists from SAARC countries during the last five years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of tourist arrivals from SAARC countries during the last five years is as follows:

<i>Tourist from SAARC countries during last five years</i>					
Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Afghanistan	50446	73389	89605	95231	111370
Bangladesh	468899	431962	463543	487397	524923
Bhutan	10328	12048	15489	15266	15016
Maldives	55159	58152	53999	50428	45270
Nepal	88785	104374	119131	125375	113790
Pakistan	53137	51739	48640	59846	111794
Sri Lanka	239995	266515	305853	296983	262345

Status of Girnar Ropeway project in Gujarat

895. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a stone laying foundation was held in Junagadh, Gujarat for starting Girnar Ropeways in the year 2007;

(b) the present status of the project and the time schedule for commissioning of the project; and

(c) the reasons behind non-commissioning/delaying of the project ?

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

The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for starting Girnar Ropeways.

According to the facts furnished by the State Government of Gujarat it has been informed that a foundation stone was laid for starting the Girnar Ropeways in Junagadh, Gujarat on 1st May, 2007 and that M/s. Usha Breco, Ghaziabad on behalf of Government of Gujarat has filed an application in August, 2011, being IA No. 3118-31120 of 2011 in W.P. (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 against the objection raised by the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The case is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Tourist-Visa-on Arrival

896. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) how strategically his Ministry is planning to move at a time when China has been increasing its grip over travel markets in Asia;

(b) to what extent Tourist Visa-on-Arrival helps in containing China at the same time stopping the entry of unlawful elements; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to go ahead at a time when the Ministry of External Affairs has refused to extend Visa-on-Arrival (VoA) to any other country recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), as part of its ongoing activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are being undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting

tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

Road Shows are being organised in important source markets overseas in collaboration with trade associations to promote tourism to the country. Such Road Shows have been organised in USA, Eastern Europe and China during the current financial year.

MoT is organising the International Buddhist Conclave in Bodhgaya, with a visit to Sarnath, in September 2014 with the objective of attracting Buddhist tourists from all over the world especially from Asian countries.

MoT is also organising the third annual International Travel Mart at Shillong, Meghalaya in October 2014 with the objective of promoting tourism from the world over, to the North Eastern region.

(b) Tourist Visa-on-Arrival (TVoA) significantly influences the decision to travel to India. The majority of tourists availing Visa-on-Arrival (VoA) visit India for purposes of holidaying and are independent tourists. The benefits that accrue when VoA is implemented by any country are as follows:

- (i) Reduction in planning time for the international tourist intending to travel to an overseas destination.
- (ii) Attract repeat and weekend visitors.
- (iii) Enhance the image of the country as being “tourist friendly”.

(c) The decision to extend Visa on Arrival to other countries rests with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Ministry of Tourism has taken up the matter with MHA in various forums including Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee for Tourism Sector and this year VoA was extended to South Korea.

Indias share in international tourist arrivals

897. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) India's share in the international tourist arrivals in the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's share in the international tourist arrivals is not even one per cent;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the impact of the recent incidents against women on international tourist arrival to the country; and

(e) the efforts the Ministry is making to increase the share to two per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) during 2004 to 2013 are given below:

Year	India's share in international tourist arrivals
2004	0.45 %
2005	0.49%
2006	0.53%
2007	0.57%
2008	0.58%
2009	0.58%
2010	0.61%
2011	0.63%
2012	0.64%
2013	0.64%

Some of the factors responsible for International Tourist Arrivals and outbound tourists from any country, including India, are economic conditions of the source and destination countries, air connectivity, extent of awareness amongst the source countries, availability of trained guides, reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

(d) No such impact on Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India has been recorded since a positive growth in FTAs has been registered during each of the last three years as revealed from the table below:

Year	FTAs (in million)	Growth over previous year (%)
2011	6.31	9.2
2012	6.58	4.3
2013	6.97	5.9

(e) The action taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country is given in the statement

[Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to SQ/USQ No. 891 Part (a) to (d)]

Encouraging tourism in Gujarat

†898. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to encourage tourism in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing to take steps to encourage tourism in Gujarat also; and

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

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

Further, to boost tourism in the country including the State of Gujarat, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising

road shows, Know India seminars and Workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programmer of the Ministry.

Deterrent punishment for crimes against foreign tourists

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

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a legislation for providing deterrent punishment including capital punishment for crimes against foreign tourists visiting the country in view of the serious concerns expressed by the Prime Minister; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Simplification of procedure for growth of trade

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

(a) whether the existing trade procedure and infrastructure are working as barriers so far as growth of trade is concerned; and

(b) the details of measures proposed to be adopted to simplify procedures and strengthen infrastructure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) It is the endeavor of the Government to remove barriers, augment and improve the infrastructure at ports and simplify the procedures for growth of trade. The ongoing trade procedures and infrastructure are reviewed regularly. The Government is engaged in negotiating a WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation in terms of the modalities contained in the Ministerial Decision on 7th December 2013. The ongoing WTO negotiations on Trade Facilitation (TF) seek to develop a set of multilateral trade rules that aim to simplify, modernize and harmonize trade procedure with a view to ensure smooth movement of import, export and transit of goods across the international borders.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the Government of India should be consistent with the set policy on the question of Palestine. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let the papers be laid. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

खान मंत्री; इस्पात मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—

- (1) G.S.R. 158 (E), dated the 6th March, 2014, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R.159 (E), dated the 6th March, 2014, specifying the State Councils for Technical Education for the purposes of Trade Test for craftsmen.
- (3) G.S.R. 912 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, rescinding reconstitution of Central Apprenticeship Council for a period of three years from the date of publication of this Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 67/16/14]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2014-15. ...(*Interruptions*)...

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 65/16/14]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: From Mahatma Gandhi's time till this day, India has wanted a peaceful negotiated settlement on the question of Palestine. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the papers be laid. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Report and Accounts (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) of various libraries, museums, memorial, centres, institutes, universities and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library...
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 78/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 79/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Memorial.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 77/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 79/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 87/16/14]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 82/16/14]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 84/16/14]

(viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 86/16/14]

(ix) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library Foundation.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 76/16/14]

(x) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar, for the year 2012-13.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 85/16/14]

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 82/12/14]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 81/16/14]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report (2011-12) of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

- (1) G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 209 (E), dated the 25th March, 2014, publishing the Indo - Tibetan Border Police Force, Combatant Accounts Cadre, Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 97/16/14]

- (3) G.S.R. 359 (E), dated the 27th May, 2014, publishing the Indo - Tibetan Border Police Force, Animal Transport Cadre (Non-gazetted) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 95/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-third Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, for the year 2011-12, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 21/16/14]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

I. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2014

II. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2014

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th July, 2014.

1. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th July, 2014.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: India has wanted a dignified life for Palestinians, as a sovereign State. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, bombing on unarmed Palestinians is something that should be opposed but this Government remains a silent spectator. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a breach of the set policy of India. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COFFEE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move the following motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Coffee Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**RE. LIST OF BUSINESS AND DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON CURRENT
CONFLICT IN WEST ASIA**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हम लोगों ने जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दिया है।
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am taking up Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Yasar Arafat has been one of the greatest friends of India and Palestinians have been grateful to India for support
...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, you are not taking up Palestine issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Government did not agree. Now, I have called Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is a good message to international community.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ansari, you don't want to say anything. ...(Interruptions)... I have called you.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर यह है कि आज सुबह जब सभी दलों के ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज सुबह जब यह चर्चा हो रही थी, चूंकि उस वक्त का मेशन नहीं करना चाहिए, तो यह कहा गया था कि गाज़ा में जो इजरायल द्वारा ज्यादाती की जा रही है, जीरो ऑवर के स्थान पर इस मुद्दे को उठाया जाएगा और जीरो ऑवर नहीं लिया जाएगा। जब यह तय हुआ, इसी कारण जीरो ऑवर के बारे में नहीं बताया गया कि यह लिया जाएगा? लेकिन उसके बाद बिना कॉन्फिडेंस में लिए इसमें परिवर्तन कर दिया जाए, क्या यह उचित है, मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give a ruling on what he has said. Let me give a ruling. See, in the List of Business, after the Motion for Election to the Coffee Board, it is Short Duration Discussion. Fine.

Number two. But the practice of this House is, before taking up such discussions, we take up Zero Hour. That is the practice of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. Then, further, to take up Short Duration Discussion, the Minister should be available. It is for the Government to say whether the Minister is available or not. Anyhow, I go according to the List of Business and the practice. The practice is that after formal business, we take up Zero Hour. Therefore, I am taking up Zero Hour. That does not mean that I am ruling out a discussion which is already stated in the List of Business. I am not ruling out anything. I am only going by practice and convention, i.e., Zero Hour. I am only going by that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, जब दलीय नेताओं के बीच यह तय हुआ कि जीरो ऑवर नहीं लिया जाएगा और गाज़ा वाला इश्यू हाउस में उठाया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, you have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : विदेश मंत्री जी भी हाउस में आ गयी हैं, तो या तो सुबह जीरो ऑवर का निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता, लेकिन जब दलीय नेताओं के बीच निर्णय लिया गया, अब अगर उसके बाद आप जीरो ऑवर शुरू करा दें, तो यह तो निर्णय बदलने की बात हो गयी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : महोदय, चर्चा के दौरान यह तय हुआ था और आज के लिए लिस्टेड बिजनेस के अनुसार क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के तहत आज फिलिस्तीनियों के मसले पर चर्चा करनी थी। अब विदेश मंत्री जी भी सदन में आ गयी हैं और यह भी समस्या नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि 2 बजे से रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा होनी है और हमारे पास उपलब्ध समय अभी से लेकर डेढ़ बजे तक का है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. मैं आपकी बात समझ गया।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इस दौरान अगर आपने जीरो ऑवर लिया, तो फिर यह चर्चा नहीं हो सकती।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. I will come back to you. Let me take the view of the Government. ...(Interruptions)... Let me take the view of the

Government. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me solve this problem. ...(Interruptions)... Tyagiji, let me solve this problem. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, I have a problem before me. Let me solve that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; no point of order. Let me solve this. I am already addressing a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, there is a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, let me solve one point of order. You can't do like that. ...(Interruptions)... I am already on a point of order on a listed business issue. Let me complete that ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete that. ...(Interruptions)... No, please let me complete.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, नियमानुसार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, नियम मुझे भी मालूम है । आप बैठिए, आप सुनिए । See, I would request all of you to listen to the procedure. The procedure we follow every day is that after formal business, we take up the Zero Hour and then we go to the next item. That is there. But what Mr. Nareshji said is also correct. In the morning, there was a discussion on that. I agree. There was a discussion, informal discussion. I will not divulge the details of the informal discussion here. But my position is that to take up the Short Duration Discussion, certainly, the Minister should be there and the Government should give the consent. So, I am ready to take it up, even by forgoing Zero Hour, provided the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. You know the rules. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... So, it is for the Government to say because the Government is to respond. The Minister is to respond. See, every Member can speak but I have to take the convenience of the Minister also. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please. The Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me to have my say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I want to make a very limited point. ...(Interruptions)... I have not even said anything. Please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I did not complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But before I complete it, you are standing up and saying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please hear me out. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you allow me to complete? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please hear me out on this very matter. ...(Interruptions)...

Please, hear me out. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, they can't do it. ...(Interruptions).. Sir, Zero Hour.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this House is transacting business as per the rule book. ...(Interruptions)... Members have a right. Members give notice, whether it is for Short Duration Discussion, Calling Attention or Suspension of Rules. Accordingly, they are admitted or refused. Here, there is a listed discussion in the Revised List of Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not rule out that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. It is not a question of Government. It is the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)... It is listed. Otherwise, it has no relevance, no sanctity.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Now this is a property of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a property of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: It is not merely Government's consent which is(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, take the sense of the House then. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sense of the House means ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, sit down. I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I am on this issue. I want to solve this. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, let us solve the issue. ...(Interruptions)... Let us resolve the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us resolve the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...
 Let us resolve the issue, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me resolve this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...
 Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Government is also included when you say sense
 of the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have nothing to say but that the Minister of
 External Affairs is here. She has something to place before the House. Let her speak.
 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have to raise ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, why do you do this? I will allow you, but
 let me solve this first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Zero Hour is meant for raising matters of public
 importance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me solve this problem first. ...*(Interruptions)*...
 Mr. Siva, I will allow you to speak, but let me solve this problem first. I cannot solve
 two problems at the same time. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, let me
 solve this problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा इसी से संबंधित है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व करना है, उसके बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए, बैठिए।
 ...*(व्यवधान)*...

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, सवाल
 जीरो ऑवर और शॉर्ट ज्युरेशन डिस्कशन का नहीं है, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह बताना
 चाहती हूँ कि कल जब इस चर्चा के बारे में बात हुई होगी, मुझ से कोई मंत्रणा नहीं हुई थी, लेकिन
 आज मैंने जब यह देखा कि लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में यह लगा हुआ है, रात को मुझे कुछ पता चला
 था कि शायद आज यह लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में लगेगा, तो मैं यहा चेयरमैन साहब का सम्मान करते
 हुए आई हूँ, क्योंकि लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में कोई भी आइटम आज्ञा से लगता है। मैं उनके सम्मान
 के कारण यहा आई हूँ, लेकिन मैंने सुबह चेयरमैन साहब को एक पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें मैंने यह कहा
 है कि यह चर्चा न तो रूल्स के तहत एडमिसबल है और न डेजायरेबल है। वह पत्र उनके ज़ेरे-गौरे
 है, वह पत्र उनके ध्यान में है। उस पर उनको निर्णय ले लेने दीजिए और तब तक आप जीरो-ऑवर
 चलाना चाहते हैं तो जीरो ऑवर चलाइए। मैं उनके उत्तर का इंतजार कर रही हूँ। उसमें मैंने रूल
 को भी कोट किया है, जहां यह लिखा है कि कोई भी डिसकर्टइश रेफरेन्स किसी फ्रेंडली कंट्री के
 लिए नहीं होगा। यह जो विषय है, इसमें दोनों देश ऐसे हैं, जिनके साथ हमारे डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशंस
 हैं। कोई भी चर्चा...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): We do not agree with the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other House discussed that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इस सदन में कोई भी चर्चा उन देशों के साथ हमारे रिश्तों को प्रभावित कर सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सवाल इनके मानने या न मानने का नहीं है, चेयरमैन साहब, जिन्होंने आज्ञा दी है, मैंने उन्हें पत्र लिखा है। इसलिए चेयरमैन साहब के निर्णय का हम इंतजार करें। उस बीच मैं आप जीरो आवर लेना चाहें, तो जीरो ऑवर ले लें ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो उनका निर्णय होगा, वह मैं मानूंगी। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जो निर्णय था, जिसके तहत यह चर्चा लिस्ट में लगी है ...*(व्यवधान)*... लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में तो यह चेयरमैन साहब की आज्ञा से ही लगी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने उनसे निवेदन किया है। मैंने उनके पास पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें रूल का भी हवाला दिया है और यह भी कहा है कि यह चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए वे जो भी आज्ञा देंगे उसके बाद आप इसको ले सकेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो उनके ज़ेरे-गौर है, यह तो उनके ध्यान में है, मेरा पत्र उनके पास है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तब हम यह चर्चा कैसे शुरू कर सकते हैं? मैं उनका सम्मान करते हुए यहां आई हूं। वक्त का यह तकाजा है कि हम उनके निर्णय का इंतजार करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, the decision of the Chair cannot be challenged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, पहली बात तो यह है कि जब भी लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में कोई भी आइटम आता है, वह इस सदन की प्रॉपर्टी बन जाता है और अगर उस आइटम को परिवर्तित करना है, तो केवल सेंस ऑफ द हाउस के द्वारा ही उसको बदला जा सकता है। दूसरी बात, आपको कल का याद होगा, आज के लिए एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन मूव किया गया था, जो कल लिस्टेड था, आज लिया जाना चाहिए था। कल हम लोगों ने चूंकि विभिन्न कारणों से वे सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रहे थे, इसलिए उसे परिवर्तित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। उस पर आपने यहां पर मौजूद वैकेया नायडु जी, जो हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हैं, उनको बुलाया था। उनसे कल चर्चा करने के बाद परिवर्तित करके, वैकेया नायडु जी की सहमति से यह विषय आज की चर्चा के लिए लिया गया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I was not present at all. I was not even talked to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आप नहीं थे, जावडेकर जी थे, एमओएस साहब वहां गए थे। इसको सहमति से लिया गया था। श्रीमान, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि जब लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस बनती है, तो यह लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस सरकार की मर्जी से जब चाहे तब बदल दिया जाए, ऐसा प्रिसिडेंट करना एक बहुत डेंजरस परंपरा होगी। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस के अनुसार इस पर चर्चा कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर त्यागी, आप बोलिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, चतुर्वेदी जी की बात से मैं सहमति रखते हुए माननीय मंत्री नायडु जी का ध्यान और आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। कल इन्होंने दूसरे सदन में, लोक सभा

में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसकी एक लाइन पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। जब यह प्रस्ताव आया कि लोक सभा से इजराइल के हमलों के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए, तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा- "There is no precedent of Parliament passing any such Resolution." On record, I am saying that there are many occasions including the time of NDA Government, जिसके ये भी पार्ट थे और हम भी पार्ट थे, तब इराक को लेकर हमने प्रस्ताव पास किया था। इन्होंने उस सदन को मिसगाइड किया है। He should say sorry for it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is none of our concern. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : यह कोई बात है? *...(व्यवधान)...* ये गलतबयानी लेकर आए हैं क्या? *...(व्यवधान)...* यह गलतबयानी है। It is his statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति : उस हाउस की बात वहां देखी जाएगी, यह हमारा काम नहीं है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One friend says I was present; but I was not present. *...(Interruptions)...* Another friend says something about the other House and he quoted something. *...(Interruptions)...* Be fair to yourself and to the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : सर, यह जीरो ऑवर है। जीरो ऑवर को शुरू कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, सुषमा जी ने जो बात कही, मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसा कई मौकों पर हो जाता है, लेकिन यह जो आज का कॉलिंग अटेंशन है, यह हमारे देश की आजादी से लेकर अभी तक की जो परंपराएं हैं और जो हमारे देश की विदेश नीति का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है, जिस तरह से दुनिया भर में तबाही हो रही है, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी जाकर ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में बोले हैं, सारा का सारा एरिया उन्होंने दिखाया है कि यहां से वहां तक आतंकवाद का संपूर्ण खेल हो रहा है। यानी इंसानियत जो है, ह्यूमैनिटी जो है, आज जिस हालत में वह कराह रही है, उसमें कोई तैयारी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह तो निरंतर तरीके से हमारी पॉलिसी है। *...(समय की घंटी)...* इसको रोकना ठीक नहीं है और जब यह आज के बिजनेस में आ गया और इसके बाद इसको रोकेंगे, तो देश में हमारे बारे में बहुत गलतफहमिया फैलेंगी। दुनिया भर में हमारी जो साख है, उस साख को, चूंकि नई सरकार आई है *...(समय की घंटी)...* वह जो निरंतरता है *...(व्यवधान)...* उपसभापति जी, यह मामला मामूली नहीं है। आप खुद ही इसको गहराई से जानते हैं, यानी इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन के आने के बाद इसको टालना *...(व्यवधान)...* इसका जवाब मंत्री बाद में दें, पर इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। इस पर बहस नहीं होगी, तो बहुत गलत संदेश जाएगा।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, I am rising to associate myself with the opinion of this House. There should be a proper discussion and that would be helpful even for the Government. The point is that there are very many contradictory statements coming from various quarters. I don't want to enter into that discussion now. The question is, the policy of the Government of India *vis-à-vis* the current conflict in West Asia is very important. It is being listed in the business; it has come out in the business as the Short Duration Discussion to be initiated by the Leader of the Opposition.

Now this is something we should take up for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me give my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Let me give my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... आप बोल चुके, बोल चुके ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, I see it that it is listed in the business. There is no doubt about it. But hon. External Affairs Minister has said that she has taken up this matter with the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete my ruling. You can disagree with the ruling, but you allow me to complete it. Now, the point is that the hon. External Affairs Minister has said that she has taken up this issue with the hon. Chairman for his decision. She has some points which she has spoken to the hon. Chairman. I have verified from the Office also, the Secretariat also, that there is such a letter that is under consideration of the Chairman now as I understand. That is the fact of the position. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. You speak about consensus. I agree with you. For consensus, both sides should agree. Then only there can be a consensus. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Chaturvedi, I have not completed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sense of the House is important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After hearing only half the ruling, you cannot say something. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... See, there are two points. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before you give your ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Before you give your ruling, I would like to say something because then it will be difficult for me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Once you give your ruling, it will be difficult for me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After my ruling also, you can speak.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I don't think it will be possible. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let me complete. You are hon. LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There are questions from hon. Members from all the sides. It will be awkward for me to speak after you give your ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you presume what my ruling will be? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If you don't mind...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : एलओपी को सुन लेना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, LoP can speak ...(Interruptions)... Only LoP can speak; nobody else... (Interruptions)... Allow me to give the ruling. Not allowing me to give the ruling is unfair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please clarify one point. You said that after your ruling, we can disagree with your ruling. Please allow us to disagree. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह बहुत गलत परम्परा है । ...(व्यवधान)... अगर एलओपी को नहीं बोलने देंगे तो फिर लीडर ऑफ द हाउस को भी नहीं बोलने दिया जाएगा, यह बता रहे हैं । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me to give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you allow? ...(Interruptions)..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : एलओपी को बोलने दीजिए ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन को नहीं बोलने दिया जाएगा तो फिर लीडर ऑफ द हाउस भी नहीं बोल पाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order ?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point of order should be allowed first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, because an objection was raised by the hon. Minister on the Short Duration Discussion, I am raising this point of order under Rule 258.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a general Rule.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, Rule 177 clearly stipulates that the Chairman decides the admissibility of Short Duration Discussion and Rule 169 enumerates the conditions of admissibility.

Sir, it is well taken that after going through the conditions of admissibility, hon. Chairman has decided to admit the Short Duration Discussion, and, consequent upon that decision of the hon. Chairman, it has appeared in today's Revised List of Business. Therefore, no other objection should be entertained. This is my humble submission and I am asking for a ruling on that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I also agree with him. Once it has appeared here, it is presumed that all the Rules, etc., have been taken into consideration, and, the Chair has come to that decision. On that basis, in the meeting with all the leaders, it was decided that this will be a Short Duration Discussion, and, so, you cannot now change it.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Exactly.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Changing it would tantamount to actually showing disrespect to the House. Sir, in your earlier submission, when you were giving a ruling, you said that there is no consensus. The point is not between 'agreement' and 'consensus'. The consensus was on the procedure. We can entirely disagree on the issue, but as far as procedure is concerned, we have all agreed that it would be discussed. That cannot be changed. Changing that is impermissible as far as the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House is concerned. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दोनों माननीय सदस्यों के प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर से सहमत हूँ और इस विषय पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है। इस लिस्ट ऑफ बिज़नेस में बिज़नेस छापने का सारा काम आपने सौंपा है। आप मुझे कोई भी ऐसा समय बता दीजिए जब ऐसा बदलाव हुआ हो ? जब कभी हाउस डिस्टर्ब हो जाए और हाउस न चल पाए, तो उस समय की हालत कुछ अलग होती है, लेकिन जो बात विदेश मंत्री ने कही है, मैं उसको सुनकर हैरान रह गया। आज पूरा वैस्टर्न एशिया तबाही के कगार पर है और यह जो फिलिस्तीन और इज़राइल का झगड़ा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not go to the merit. That is not the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : यह ऐसी चीज है कि सुबह-शाम पूरी दुनिया में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subjective discussion later. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : इस विषय को छोड़ना नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आप से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस मामले में कहते हैं कि इज़राइल और फिलिस्तीन बराबर हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की हमारी सदियों पुरानी नीतियों को पलटने का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

इसमें बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss that later. ...(*Interruptions*)... The limited question is about the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... The limited question is about the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप प्रोसिजर के बारे में बोलिए ।

श्री शरद यादव : इसको बदल नहीं सकते हैं । ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह बी.ए.सी. ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक, ठीक है, हो गया ।

श्री शरद यादव : आप इसको नहीं मान सकते। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह सदन नहीं मानता है । ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह सदन नहीं मानेगा । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह बिज़नेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसमें आ गया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : यह कानूनी नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)... बिज़नेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस हाउस में सशर्त रखिए । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I know that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : जो है, इसमें इसके हिसाब से ...(*व्यवधान*)... बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... देश के बहुत सारे लोग इकट्ठे हुए हैं, ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस पर तत्काल चर्चा होनी चाहिए । ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसको चेंज करने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : बिज़नेस का चयन कौन करता है, सैक्रेटेरिएट, चेयरमैन या सरकार? इसको कौन चेंज करता है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार बदल सकती है, अपने स्टैंड से ...(*व्यवधान*)... लेकिन जो बिज़नेस आपने एक बार एडवाइज कर दिया, उसको आप कैसे बदल लेंगे ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Let me listen to this side also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, the last evening, when we were here and a lot of Members were not here, you had given an assurance to this House that we would not have the Railway Budget discussion till 7 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will have it first thing in the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the assurance that you gave. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why we did not have it till 7 o'clock in the evening. ...(*Interruptions*)... We were sitting here till 7 o'clock in the evening. ...(*Interruptions*)... You, from the Chair, said that we would start it in the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, the discussion has to take place. After we discussed ...(*Interruptions*)... You gave ten hours. ...(*Interruptions*)... When are we going to do it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I want a ruling. I have raised a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the ...(Interruptions)... In the morning meeting with the Chairman, every party agreed to have a discussion on the Railway Budget. Having said that, all parties expressed their opinion. ...(Interruptions)...

DR.V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Many parties, not all parties. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay, many parties. ...(Interruptions)... Those parties who were ...(Interruptions)... No, no, let me answer. ...(Interruptions)... Let me answer. ...(Interruptions)... Even the Government did not oppose for a Short Duration Discussion. The question of timing is what the Government was raising. But now, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... No, no, I am not confusing. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, what I submit is, by this time the Chair must be very clear as to what is the sense of the House. Unless you admit the Short Duration Discussion, as it has been listed in the List of Business, I do not think the House can be in order.

Sir, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I am not entering into a debate. ...(Interruptions)... The situation is very serious. ...(Interruptions)... The Indian Parliament cannot remain silent on what is happening in West Asia. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... It is Rule 23. ...(Interruptions)... It says, "Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Chairman is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation." ...(Interruptions)... The Chairman is not satisfied. ...(Interruptions)... The Chairman himself clearly indicated ...(Interruptions)... One more point is that this is an attempt to dilute the dignity of the House and the dignity of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jatiya now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, रूल 177 के अंतर्गत ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you...(Interruptions)... I have called him. ...(Interruptions)... After that I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you never listen to this side. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to this side also. ...(Interruptions)... You are not even permitting me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear this side also. ...(Interruptions)... I told you I would give you time. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, चूँकि रेलवे बजट परसों से प्रतीक्षित

था और कल भी नहीं लिया जा सका था, इसिलए कल शाम को, जब हम सदन की कार्यवाही समाप्त करने जा रहे थे, हमने हाउस में यह डिसाइड किया था कि कोई भी अल्प सूचना चर्चा या ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा न कराकर रेलवे बजट को लिया जाएगा और इसको पूरा करेंगे। पूरे हाउस ने यह फैसला लिया था और पूरे हाउस का जो फैसला था ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, what do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I don't stand to dispute whether to take up the business that has been listed or not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then what do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the general procedure is that Zero Hour is never listed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Zero Hour is meant to raise matters of urgent public importance with the permission of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, today, there are only five notices. ...(Interruptions)... You could have spent fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)... But we have spent forty-five minutes to decide whether to take up the listed business or not. ...(Interruptions)... What about the urgent issues that we want to discuss? ...(Interruptions)... And you never listen to us. ...(Interruptions)... It is only a matter of five notices. ...(Interruptions)... It would have taken only fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)... And we have been spending a lot of time on whether to take it up or not. ...(Interruptions)... The issues which are related to this nation are not taken up at all. ...(Interruptions)... It is a matter of fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Just three minutes for everybody. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... You never listen to us. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपसभापति जी, पूरे हाउस ने यह फैसला लिया था ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, इस तरह से नहीं किया जा सकता है ...(व्यवधान)... अभी मैंने अपनी मुख्य बात नहीं रखी है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down (Interruptions)... I heard it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उनकी बात सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I heard him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपसभापति जी, जब आप पूरी रूलिंग दे रहे थे, तब भी आपको नहीं सुना गया ...(व्यवधान)... आपने रूलिंग दी नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हम आपसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप कोई रूलिंग दें ...(व्यवधान)... कल जब चर्चा हो रही थी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called him. ...(Interruptions)... I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... मुझे मालूम है ...(व्यवधान)... I know it. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : आपकी रूलिंग ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी रूलिंग अभी आई नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हम आपसे सुनना चाहते हैं कि आप रूलिंग पूरी कर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, बोलिए आपका क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, नियम 177 में बहुत क्लियर लिखा है कि सभापित जी सूचना देने वाले सदस्य और मंत्री जी से जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद सैटिस्फाइड हो जाएंगे। यहां पर मंत्री जी आई, उन्होंने कह दिया कि यह इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं है, जबकि सभापित जी ने मंत्री जी से सूचना लेने के बाद यह निर्णय दिया था। ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट की कोई वैल्यू नहीं रह जाती है, क्योंकि सभापति जी ने दोनों पक्षों से पूछने के बाद उसको बिजनेस लिस्ट में लिस्टेड किया था, तो फिर मंत्री और सरकार कहां चली गई अगर कोई चीज लिस्टेड हो गई तो आप उसे सदन की कार्यवाही में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a new point of order. ...(Interruptions)... This is in addition to all that has been said regarding Rule 177. Mr. Roy has raised it. Mr. Naresh Agrawal has raised it. Mr. Sharad Pawar has been suggesting it. There is also rule no. 29. I request you to please have a look at it. It is on page 12, listed under the heading of 'List of Business'. Clause 1 says that a list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every Member. Clause 2 says that save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Chairman. But business that is listed in the List of Business cannot be removed from the List of Business. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you also do not have the authority. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me give my ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Chair does not have the authority. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Chair does not have the authority. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let me give my reply. ...(Interruptions)... I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... I understood your point. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, I got your point. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I heard every Member who spoke

quoting the rules and the precedents. I am also aware that the subject is listed in the List of Business. I heard the view of the Government also. Now, I need time to decide on the ruling. I reserve the ruling for a later time and I adjourn the House to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. I only want to say this that this power is drawn from article 118 of the Constitution, the rules that have been cited. It is a Constitutional power which has to be exercised by the Chair within the parameters of that rule. Rule 177 envisages that every thing that is sought to be done, as also Rule 23, has to be in consultation with the Leader of the Council. Now the satisfaction of the Chairman that exceptional circumstances exist, number one, can't be reached without consulting the Leader of the Council, the Leader of the Opposition and the Member who has given the notice; number two, which is an exceptionally important point, that the power conferred by the statute once exercised is exhaustive. It can't be recalled. That decision can't be recalled unless there is a specific provision, and the specific provision cited in Rule 23 postulates the existence of exceptional circumstances. Between yesterday and today, what are the exceptional circumstances that have been cited? Therefore, you please take these into consideration. You are the custodian of the Constitutional power. That can't be diluted or eroded at the will of the Government of the day. Otherwise, you will be setting an exceptionally dangerous precedent not valid in a parliamentary democracy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me again recount what has happened yesterday in the House. When you called for starting the discussion on the Railway Budget, 2014, you asked the Leader of the Opposition to initiate the discussion. At that time, from the Congress Party side it was said, "Today, now it is 5.30 p.m., we can take it up tomorrow." Okay, I immediately told the House that we have a Short Duration Discussion notice, and then there will be a Calling Attention notice. We must finish the Railway Budget. Therefore, those two issues have to be deferred till the Railway Budget is over. They have accepted it. They said, "next week". Then all have listened to these things. After that now suddenly we find this situation you have to draw really what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I quote from yesterday's verbatim debate the last sentence which is the ruling and decision of the House:

"MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. See, I find that the sense of the House is to adjourn and not to continue. So, the House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m. "

There is no ruling from the Chair that the discussion on the Railway Budget will be taken up after the Question Hour. Nothing is there. That is the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अभी राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा, उसको करेक्ट कर लेना जरूरी है ।

सर, आपको याद होगा, कल कम्युनल वॉयलेंस के ऊपर हमारी तरफ से एक नोटिस दिया गया था, जिस पर आज चर्चा होनी निर्धारित थी । लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से उसके बारे में कल हमने चेंबर से अनुरोध किया था कि इसे किसी अन्य दिवस में ले लिया जाए और इसकी जगह आप पैलेस्टीनियन सिचुएशन के ऊपर दिए गए डिस्कशन के मोशन को ले लें । आपने कहा कि हमें इसके बारे में सबसे कंसल्ट करना होगा । इसके लिए आपने मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट फॉर पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स को बुलाया, उनसे चर्चा की, फिर आपने हमसे चर्चा की, अन्य लीडर्स से भी आपने चर्चा की और सबकी सहमति के बाद आपने आज की लिस्ट में इस विषय को इन्क्लूड करने का निर्णय लिया है । सरकार जब इस विषय के ऊपर कल उस हाउस में चर्चा कर सकती है और रिस्पांड भी कर सकती है, तो आज उसी विषय के ऊपर इस हाउस के अन्दर चर्चा करने के लिए कल सहमत होने के पश्चात् आज फिर से असहमत होने का कोई कारण हमारी समझ में नहीं आता । दूसरी बात, अगर लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में दिए गए आइटम को परिवर्तित करना है, तो केवल एक ही उपाय है और वह है- सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस। पूरे हाउस का सेंस लेना होगा, तभी इसको परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है, वरना नियमों के अनुसार उसे बदला नहीं जा सकता । चेंबर को भी अधिकार नहीं है कि वह युनिलैटरली इसको बदल सके।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : उपसभापति जी, अभी-अभी जो बात भाई सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी ने कही और उनसे पहले अश्विनी जी ने कही, तो पहले मैं यह बात दूँ कि दूसरे हाउस में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई है। दूसरे हाउस में एक नोटिस दिया गया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, फिर बोलिए ।

सर, दूसरे हाउस में एक नोटिस दिया गया था। वह नोटिस एक्सेप्ट क्यों किया जाए, इसके लिए लोग दो-दो मिनट बोले और वह नोटिस डिसअलाउ हो गया । इसलिए, दूसरे हाउस में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई, बल्कि चर्चा का नोटिस डिसअलाउ हुआ । अपने यहां भी यह प्रथा है कि जब हम नोटिस देते हैं तो बहुत बार कहा जाता है कि अच्छा, क्यों यह नोटिस एक्सेप्ट किया जाए, इस पर बोलिए । तो दो-चार लोग बोले कि उनका नोटिस क्यों एक्सेप्ट किया जाए, लेकिन वह नोटिस डिसअलाउ हो गया और लोक सभा में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई । तो पहले मैं यह रिकॉर्ड स्ट्रेट कर दूँ ।

दूसरा, जो अश्विनी जी ने 'at the will of the Government' कहा, तो बिल्कुल 'at the will of the Government' नहीं, यहां सारी की सारी शाक्तियाँ पीठासीन अधिकारी के पास होती हैं और चेंबरमैन तो हमारे वाइस प्रेजिडेंट भी हैं। जब मुझे यह बात पता चली कि यहां नोटिस एडमिट हो गया है और लग गया है, तो मैंने निवेदन का एक पत्र चेंबरमैन साहब को लिखा । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद ?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : हां, क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : हां, क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रही हूँ । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज। नैचुरली जब मैं आज देखूंगी तो आज ही लिखूंगी । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार सोती रही । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaturvediji, let her complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह सरकार सोती रही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : जी नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaturvediji, let her complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let her complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं वही बता रही हूँ । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, वहां आज 11 बजे मेरा प्रश्नकाल था। जब मुझे यह पता चला कि यह 2 बजे नहीं, बल्कि अभी के लिए लगा दिया गया है, तभी के तभी वह पत्र बनवाया और मैंने वह पत्र उनको दिया । चर्चा शुरू होने से पहले वह पत्र उनको मिल गया । मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप इसके ऊपर निर्णय करें, मैं यह आपके विचाराधीन दे रही हूँ । मैंने रूल क्वोट किया कि इस-इस रूल के तहत यह चर्चा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो सकती । वहां यह नोटिस डिस्अलाउ हो ही चुका है और वहां चर्चा नहीं हुई है। वह पत्र अभी भी चेयरमैन साहब के विचाराधीन है। मैं सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करने के लिए आई हूँ कि जब तक वह पत्र चेयरमैन साहब के विचाराधीन है, उस पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए अभी का जो समय है, वह खराब करने के बजाय हम रेल बजट शुरू कर लें और जब चेयरमैन साहब का जवाब आ जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब चेयरमैन साहब का जवाब आ जाएगा, तो जो उनका निर्णय होगा, उसके अनुसार हम करेंगे । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, don't they want to discuss the Railway Budget? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी की बात हमने ग्रहण की । आपको माननीय चेयरमैन साहब को चिट्ठी लिखने का और उनको उत्तर देने का पूरा का पूरा अधिकार है, लेकिन, सर, मेरा प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, जैसा

मैंने पहले भी रेज किया था। आप जरा रूल नम्बर 29 देखिए। इस रूल में लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस के बारे में लिखा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already clear.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : इसमें लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस के बारे में लिखा गया है। मैंने सुबह क्वोट किया था, फिर दोबारा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप चाहें तो मैं करूँगा। Rule 29 (1) says, “A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every Member.” Rule 29 (2) says, “Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Chairman.” This is already decided, printed and circulated. My submission and my point of order is, even the Chairman cannot give a ruling that he will disallow this discussion. This rule is very clear. There is no ruling possible. The List of Business is the property of the House. It has been listed here. Therefore, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs has a right to give a letter to the Chairman, which she has given. But my submission on which I want your ruling or of the Chairman is, according to our rules, once listed, it is a property of the House and it cannot be changed. And, therefore, that has to be discussed first.

SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, for the last 127 minutes, we have been debating as to whether this should come up or not, after it has been listed in the List of Business in the morning. Let me report to you, with all responsibility, that there are demonstrations taking place in certain parts of the country as a result of this. We, at this stage, need to be speaking in one voice. I can only urge upon the Government that this is not a *quid pro quo* of Railways versus the other issue. They are two separate issues. I can only urge upon the Government to reflect the mood of the nation and to take this issue up now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय संसदीय कार्यराज्य मंत्री जी ने कल की प्रोसीडिंग का नियम बताते हुए यहां पर बात कही...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके पास कोई न्यू प्वाइंट है, तो बताइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हां सर, न्यू प्वाइंट है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जब सुबह साढ़े दस बजे चेयरमैन के कक्ष में नेताओं की बैठक हुई, वह करीब-करीब पूरे हाउस की राय होती है, जब वहां पर बैठकर यह बात तय हुई, वैसे तो कक्ष में जो बात होती है। उसको क्वोट नहीं करना चाहिए, लेकिन इस टिपिकल पोजिशन में मैं कह रहा हूँ, जब वहां बैठकर तय हुआ कि 12 बजे से इस डिस्कशन को लेंगे और 01.15 तक समाप्त कर देंगे तथा 2.00 बजे से रेल बजट लेंगे।...(व्यवधान).... उसके बाद इसको बदला क्यों जा रहा है ? क्या चेयर उसको बदल सकती है ?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government did not agree. ...(Interruptions)...
गवर्नमेंट का सपोर्ट नहीं था।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is anything new, you say.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, under Rule 177, Chairman to decide admissibility, “if the Chairman is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary...” It says, “as he may consider necessary.” It is a mandatory provision. After considering all these things, the Chairman has decided. Now this is an attack on the dignity of the Chairman, attack on the dignity of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Law Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD). Sir, since you have to take a decision, I have to make a very limited point. Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, Rule 23, to be exact, states that on days fixed for Government business, Government business gets priority. My respectful submission is this. The hon. External Affairs Minister has already explained the position. The matter is pending before the hon. Chairman. Now, if under the rules, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give the ruling. You don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow him to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister should complete what he has to say. Why don't you listen to him?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If a decision is to be taken upon the letter of the hon. External Affairs Minister and if under the Rules of Procedure, the Government Business should get priority in the order of business, as Shri Venkaiaji has stated, the Railway Budget needs to be debated. It is important. It has to be done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now let me give my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Just a minute, Sir. Under Rule 23, which the hon. Law Minister has quoted, may I read it out to refresh his memory as well. The Rule says, in para 2, *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, I will read the entire rule. It says: “On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, that business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that business in such order as the Chairman after consultation with the Leader of the Council may determine.” Then, the second para says, — please underline these words — “Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Chairman is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.” *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That is the point. That is what we have been saying.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let me complete. Mr. Law Minister, it is only under this provision that the hon. External Affairs Minister has given a letter. Otherwise, she can't have given a letter. The letter is provided for by this Rule. But the earlier Rule that I read to you, on page 12 of the same rules, is there. One is the list of business prepared by the Secretary-General. The copy is made available by the Secretariat for the use of all Members. "Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business..." which means the business that is included in the business cannot be varied. That is not varied.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, the Railway Budget...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Rail Budget is also there. Short Duration Discussion is also there. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please... ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. Now let me have my say. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, सीताराम येचुरी जी बहुत ही अनुभवी सांसद हैं और नियम के बहुत जानकार हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो नियम आप पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको आप क्लब करके पढ़िए, अलग-अलग करके पीस में मत पढ़िए । ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक बिजनेस के क्रम को बदलने का सवाल है, आपके अपने कार्यकाल में सौ बार बिजनेस बदला गया होगा । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further discussions. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप जो यह कह रहे हैं कि आज जो लिस्ट ऑफ बिजनेस में है, वह होना चाहिए, तो रेलवे बजट आज के बिजनेस में है । ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: First we will have the Short Duration Discussion. Afterwards we will have the discussion on the Railway Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, I heard you. That's enough. I heard both of you. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इसलिए जो आप पढ़ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... रेलवे बजट आज के बिजनेस में है। ...(व्यवधान)... जहा तक चेयरमैन साहब का सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने उसी रूल के तहत चेयरमैन साहब को पत्र लिखा ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक उनका निर्णय नहीं आ जाता, तब तक आप रेल बजट पर चर्चा करिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Yechury, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : मैं माननीया मंत्री जी की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन इस शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के बाद आप रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा कराइए, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, are you going to say anything new? Do you have any new point? Don't repeat what has already been said.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, there is only one point I have to say. The hon. Minister of External Affairs has written a letter to the hon. Chairman. We are not aware of that. What is the content of that letter? But now it appears that she has referred something under Rule 23. Rule 23 says that the Chairman can....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is very clear.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, please, please... ..(*Interruptions*)... There should be sufficient grounds for such variation. What are those sufficient grounds? We want to know. This House wants to know what are the sufficient grounds for such variations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give my view now. *...(Interruptions)...*
Please allow me to speak. I want the House to help the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want the Chair to help the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. The problem is this. I would request you to patiently listen to what I say. I am not disagreeing with all what has been spoken here. I am not disagreeing. It is true that this item is listed in the Business. It is true that the necessary formalities have been completed. Nobody is disputing. It is also true what Mr. Yechury has said. It cannot be changed unilaterally. I agree to that also. But the Chair is in an exceptionally peculiar situation. You know a discussion has to be completed. It cannot be one sided. There should be a Government to respond and a Government to hear. The Government has written disagreeing with some decision, and also, the contents of the letter says, which she very well said, she was not aware of. She spoke in Hindi; if I understood correctly, she knew it only very late, clearly expressing that she is unable to respond to the clarification or discussion which the House is making. That is the meaning of what she said. So such a situation, I know, has no precedent. But Chair cannot ignore it. She has also said that she has written a letter to the Chairman. Yes, I verified it. There is such a letter and that letter has certain important points to be looked into. Therefore, I am saying these are matters to be looked into on the basis of rules or the Rule Book, and also on the basis of the Constitution and also on the precedence of the House. Therefore, I said, the Chair needs a little more time to give a ruling. I said that I need more time. The Chair needs more time for ruling. And, therefore, ruling is reserved. It will be given later. So, I go to the next item. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next item is general discussion on the Railway Budget...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in the larger interest of the country, please take up discussion on the Railway Budget ...(Interruptions)...I urge upon the Opposition to understand that the people are awaiting for discussion on the Railway Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up discussion on the Railway Budget. I have kept the ruling reserved. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, hon. Minister's letter cannot become ground for obstructing the listed Business. ...(Interruptions)...The listed Business is Short Duration Discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What do I do then? ...(Interruptions)... I have no way...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Pendency of a letter cannot become the ground to obstruct the Business of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, till the ruling is given, adjourn the House ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want me to do? ...(Interruptions)... I am not objecting anybody ...(Interruptions)... Now, we will take up discussion on Railway Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Till the ruling is given, you adjourn the House ...(Interruptions)... Let the ruling come first and then we will speak ...(Interruptions)... Till then you adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you want to take up discussion on the Railway Budget? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a listed Business...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking on Railways? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, I am not speaking on Railways. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying that we cannot take up discussion on Railways unless the first item is disposed of. The first item has not been disposed of. So, we cannot go to the second item. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For which I have given a ruling. ...(Interruptions)...I thought that it will be taken up later. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No...(Interruptions)...You dispose off the first item and then go to the second item...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up later...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Why? Sir, why? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this cannot be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhat Jha...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Chair said that there is no such precedence and if there is no such precedence why are you making it a new precedent ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, resume to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have discussion...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing?...*(Interruptions)*... The ruling is reserved. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn the House. I have no other go. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called Shri Prabhat Jh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I read out the proceedings of yesterday...*(Interruptions)*...The Deputy Chairman says and I quote,

"MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am taking up the General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2014-15. Those who want to speak can do so.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I will speak tomorrow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you will speak tomorrow. Shri Prabhat Jha."

Sir, these are the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot leave the debate in between ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; these are the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह प्रोसीडिंग्स है हाऊस का ।

श्री मैत्रेयन ने कहा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled, after lunch, at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have already started the Budget (Railways) discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I have already started. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय रेलवे बजट पर आपने जो अनुमति दी, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

महोदय, मैं सदानन्द गौड़ा जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले 10 साल में रेलवे को यदि किसी ने बदहाल किया है ...(व्यवधान)... उसे 10 सालों में यूपीए ने पूरी तरह बरबाद किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आज 2014-15 के रेल बजट पर अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ ।

महोदय, अभी तक भारतीय रेल की परिभाषा बदल दी गयी थी । ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय रेल क्या है ? ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय रेल किस के लिए है ? भारतीय रेल लोकतंत्र की सबसे बड़ी रक्षक है । ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय रेल परिवार है, भारतीय रेल संस्कृति है । भारतीय रेल हम सभी को एकता का ...(व्यवधान)... संदेश देती है । भारतीय रेल, आज से नहीं 171 साल से लगातार चल रही है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी व एनडीए के सदानन्द गौड़ा जी ने 10 साल की यूपीए सरकार का ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : इसलिए पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि जब रेल बजट प्रस्तुत हो रहा था ...(व्यवधान)... सारे लोग तालियां बजा रहे थे और कांग्रेस के लोग टकटकी लगाकर देख रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने भारतीय रेल को अपने घोषणा पत्र का अंग बनाया । ...(व्यवधान)... और घोषणा पत्र का अंग बनाकर उसे अपने-अपने राज्यों में वोट बैंक की तरह इस्तेमाल किया । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 17th July, 2014.*

