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Wednesday
10 December, 2014
19 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 10th December, 2014/19th Agradhayana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and a renowned legal luminary, on the 4th of December, 2014.

Born in May, 1915, at Palakkad in Kerala, Shri Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer was educated at the Victoria College, Palakkad, Kerala; Annamalai University and the Madras Law College.

An advocate by profession, he started his legal practice in 1937 in the District Court of Thalassery, Kerala. He was also a humanitarian, a social reformer and a defender of public interest.

Shri Justice Krishna Iyer started his legislative career as a Member of the First Madras Legislative Assembly in 1952 and was a Member of that Assembly from 1952 to 1957. He was also a Member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly for two terms, from 1957 to 1959 and again from 1961 to 1964. He held several portfolios in the Government of Kerala from 1957 to 1959. He was instrumental in the passage of several people-oriented legislations.

Shri Justice Iyer served as a Judge of the Kerala High Court from 1968 to 1973 and as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India from 1973 to 1980. He also served as a Member of the Law Commission from 1971 to 1973 and was Chairman of the Kerala Law Reform Commission in 2009. He is known for his judgments upholding human rights, civil liberties and the rule of law.

Shri Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer was honoured with several awards, including the Padma Vibhushan in 1999. He also had several publications to his credit.

In the passing away of Shri Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, the country has lost a legal luminary and a dedicated social reformer. I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 10th of December, 2014 marks the Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the year 1948. This was the first universal statement on the basic principles of inalienable human rights for all peoples and all nations.

This year, the focus is on the theme "Celebrating 20 years of Changing Lives through Human Rights". The Anniversary of the Declaration thus beckons us to re-dedicate ourselves to the values of equality, non-discrimination, fairness and universality for everyone, everywhere and always.

The Constitution of India enshrines respect for human dignity and fundamental rights. We have always reinforced our commitment towards protection and promotion of human rights. On this occasion, we re-dedicate ourselves to the ideals and principles of the Declaration of Human Rights.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पेपर्स ले हो जाने दीजिए ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1021/16/14]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

I. Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Central Board of Workers Education Nagpur and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2014, publishing the Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1022/16/14]

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

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE), Nagpur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1223/16/14]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of ONGC, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of OIL, Assam and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of BLI, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1023/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Assam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1024/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited (BLI), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1025/16/14]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Sports Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), 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 Authority.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1234/16/14]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Companies/Corporations/Undertakings and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1225/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 981/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1206/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 988/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 985/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 986/16/14]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 987/16/14]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Haribhai
Parthibhai Chaudhary, 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 398 of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1994:—
- (i) S.O. 2238 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, regarding dissolution of New Delhi Municipal Council with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and vesting of powers, duties of the Council in Shri Jalaj Srivastava, IAS during dissolution period until further orders or reconstitution of the Council.
 - (ii) S.O. 2239 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, regarding reconstitution of New Delhi Municipal Council with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the official gazette.
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-fourth Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, 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, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1056/16/14]

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1054/16/14]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 21st August, 2014, publishing the National Institute of Disaster Management Employees (Recruitment and other Conditions of Service) Rules, 2014, under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 639 (E), dated the 9th September, 2014, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Pioneer Cadre (Group B Combatised Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 725 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 108 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1055/16/14]

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1057/16/14]

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1059/16/14]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2648 (E), dated the 16th October, 2014 exempting the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) an international organization from the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, not to be treated as foreign source for the purposes of the said Act, under Section 49 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1058/16/14]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Companies Undertakings and related papers

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1030/16/14]
 - (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1029/16/14]
 - (iii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of MECON Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1031/16/14]
 - (iv) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Nagpur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1032/16/14]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1034/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Nagpur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1035/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar, Karnataka, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1033/16/14]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE RAJYA SABHA ON THE INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I present the Report (in English and Hindi) of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and

- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

STATEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :—

- (i) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-2010) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Credit Facilities for Women by Public Sector Banks and NABARD';
- (ii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2011-2012) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Working of National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women'; and
- (iii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2013-2014) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Victims of Sexual Abuse and Trafficking and their Rehabilitation'.

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2014-15):

- (i) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and V of the Thirty-eight Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Functioning of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission' pertaining to the Ministry of Power;

- (ii) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter – I of the Thirty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (iii) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter – I of the Fortieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on ‘Demands for Grants (2013-14)’ of the Ministry of Power; and
- (iv) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter – I of the Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on ‘Development of National Grid’ pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of recommendations Contained in the One Hundred and Tenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on 'FDI in Pharmaceutical Sector'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called Shrimati Kanimozhi ...(Interruptions)... Okay.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): वे कुछ कहना चाहती हैं ।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप सुन लीजिए ।

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. I will call you after this.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Religious conversion in Uttar Pradesh**

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरा सदन इस बात से अवगत है और सरकार भी इस बात से अवगत है कि हमारा जो देश है, वह भारतीय संविधान के मुताबिक चलता है। भारतीय संविधान में धर्मनिरपेक्षता का प्रावधान है। परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने जब देश का संविधान बनाया, तो देश में जो विभिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखकर भारतीय संविधान बनाया था। हमारे देश में विभिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं, केंद्र में या राज्य में जिस भी पार्टी की सरकार बनती है, उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि उनकी जान-माल और मजहब की पूरी हिफाजत की जाए। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी व्यवस्था भारतीय संविधान में है कि जो विभिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग हैं, उनके साथ किसी तरह की ज्यादाती नहीं होनी चाहिए और उनका जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं कराना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और हमें मीडिया के माध्यम से यह जानकारी मिली है तथा यह जानकारी सही है कि आगरा के अन्दर * का जो सहयोगी संगठन * है, ...(व्यवधान)... उस * ने वहां पर जो मुस्लिम समाज के लोग थे, उनको जबरन हिन्दू धर्म स्वीकार कराया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे भी ज्यादा गंभीर बात यह है कि उनको किस्म-किस्म का लालच दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... सबसे ज्यादा गंभीर बात यह है कि उनको लालच देकर, एक तो होता है स्वेच्छा से, अपनी मर्जी से धर्म परिवर्तन करना, उनको किस्म-किस्म का लालच देकर, उनकी गरीबी का नाजायज़ फायदा उठाते हुए ...(व्यवधान)... उनको किस्म-किस्म का लालच देकर धर्म परिवर्तन कराया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके साथ-साथ अति गंभीर बात यह है कि हमें यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि अलीगढ़ के अंदर भी ये लोग इसी किस्म का प्रयास, इसी महीने के आखिर में करने वाले हैं। वहां पर जो क्रिश्चियन्स लोग हैं, ईसाई लोग हैं, उनका भी ये धर्म परिवर्तन कराना चाहते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि इस मामले को सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। हालांकि सरकार यही कहेगी कि यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहती हूं कि यह जो जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन की मुहिम छेड़ी गई है, खासतौर से * और उनके सहयोगी संगठनों ने ...(व्यवधान)... यदि इसको नहीं रोका गया तो पूरे देश के अंदर सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा हो जाएगा और देश के अंदर हाहाकार मच जाएगा। यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट नहीं है, यह सेंटर का भी सब्जेक्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)... स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि जो लोग इस तरह का काम करा रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ-साथ यह सेंटर की भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... I have a list of ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: सांप्रदायिक तनाव की लपटें पूरे देश के अंदर फैल जाएंगी। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि जो जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन कराया है ...(व्यवधान)... जिसके पीछे * का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है, इसको रोका जाए वरना पूरे देश के अंदर सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा हो जाएगा। इसके लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहती हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have the list of admitted Zero Hour notices. Let me proceed with this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती : इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और मैं अपनी बात रखने के साथ-साथ सरकार के जो मंत्री हैं, मैं उनसे भी जबाव चाहूंगी । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Kumari Mayawatiji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है, इस बारे में सरकार की ओर से मंत्री जी को जबाव देना चाहिए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please resume your seat. अभी आप बैठ जाइए । ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठ जाइए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)..

सुश्री मायावती : उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार को इस बारे में जबाव देना चाहिए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mayawatiji, now you please resume your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do I do with this list?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): सर, सरकार की ओर से सदन में बयान दिया जाए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, सरकार खामोश क्यों है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह सरकार खामोश क्यों बैठी है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, सरकार की ओर से जबाव दिलवाइए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इसके बारे में सरकार को जबाव देना चाहिए । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I too associate myself with this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We associate ourselves with this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do with the admitted Zero Hour notices? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman has admitted 15 Zero Hour notices. What do I do with this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do if all of you stand up and shout? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, why don't you go to your seat? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you stand up ...*(Interruptions)*... There are Zero Hour notices with me. What do I do with these notices? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please don't do that. Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you stand up, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती : सरकार को इस मामले में जवाब देना चाहिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want, I have no problem.*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती : यह अति गंभीर मामला है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Government wants to react, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती : यह संवैधानिक मामला है, यह जनहित का मामला है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): It is a very serious matter. The Government has to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : महोदय, सदन की भावना को देखते हुए, देश के संविधान को देखते हुए, सरकार को निर्देश दिया जाए कि वह इस पर अपनी सफाई दे । ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार स्पष्ट करे । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Why don't you hear the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, we should hear the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, the Minister is going to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please listen to the Minister. Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi ; Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... देरेक ओब्राइन जी, आप बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Naqvi, please.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, आदरणीय मायावती जी ने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने

अभी सदन में यह मुद्दा उठाया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम उनको स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि सदन में चाहे उधर बैठे हुए लोग हैं, चाहे इधर बैठे हुए लोग हैं, हम देश के सम्मान, देश के स्वाभिमान और देश के सौहार्द के प्रति उतने ही प्रतिबद्ध हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उतने ही जिम्मेदार हैं जितना कोई और है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो सेकुलरिज्म के सियासी सूरमा हैं, उनको यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि सेकुलरिज्म किसी की मोनोपली नहीं है। सेकुलरिज्म के प्रति हमारी भी उतनी ही रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, जितनी उनकी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है। जहां तक particular उस घटना का प्रश्न है, तो वह घटना आगरा में हुई है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार उसमें FIR भी दर्ज हुई है और उसमें राजनीतिक कारणों से particular किसी संगठन का नाम लेना, बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। महोदय, मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि जिस भी संगठन का नाम लिया गया है, विशेष तौर पर* के नाम को हटाया जाए, expunge किया जाए और जो भी कार्यवाही की जानी है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले मायावती जी सरकार में थीं और अब वहां पर मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार है, तो जो कार्यवाही करनी है, वह उनको करनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह राज्य की कानून व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है, केंद्र से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the point is, आप उधर के लोगों को बोलते हो और बीच वालों को भूल जाते हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, हमारा यह कहना है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आप बीच में नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप फ्री हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आपने* से यह कहा कि 90 साल के बाद उनको केंद्र सरकार का अधिकार मिला है, तो ये हिन्दू राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत को बदलेंगे। यह उनका कहना है, उनका यह मानना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is their view only.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : अगर यह करना है, क्रिसमस के आगे गुमराह करके, जो इस तरह की बातें हुई, लोगों को गलत बातें बताकर उनके धर्म परिवर्तन करवाने का काम हुआ, इसका पूरा खंडन इस हाउस में होना चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री जी को यहां आकर जवाब देना होगा, आप यह निर्देश दें। आपको चेयर पर बैठकर यह निर्देश देना होगा कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आकर जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह नहीं चल सकता। हिन्दुस्तान, भारत एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष जनतंत्र का गणतंत्र है और यह रहेगा। यह संविधान है और अगर आप इसको बदलने की आप कोशिश करेंगे, तो आप नहीं रहोगे, लेकिन भारत रहेगा। आप इसको समझ लीजिए।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the issue is simple. Let us forget which organization has done it. कौन-से दल ने किया, उसकी बात भूल जाइए, लेकिन प्रश्न इस बात का है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को प्रलोभन देकर धर्म परिवर्तन कराना आपराधिक जुर्म है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस आपराधिक जुर्म का भागीदार कोई भी हो, किसी दल के व्यक्ति क्यों न हों, अगर ऐसा हुआ है, तो उस पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बोलना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य

मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उनको बयान देना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या मत है ...(व्यवधान)... उसको बताना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उनसे यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि उनके खिलाफ तत्काल कार्यवाही करें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. Now we can stop it. Now we can take up...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do with this? ...(Interruptions)... Now, please, I think we can now stop it. ...(Interruptions)... क्या है, बोलिए?

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति (उत्तर प्रदेश): ज़ीरो ऑवर लेना है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): ये सब लोग हल्ला मचा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... एफआरआई हो गई है ...(व्यवधान)... कार्रवाई की जा रही है ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर कार्रवाई हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): अगर जवाब देना है तो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think now we can take up Zero Hour. Please cooperate. Let us take up Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : आप इनको बिठा लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, they are ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Government has also reacted on it. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; Sharadji, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... शरद यादव जी, क्या है?

श्री शरद यादव : मैं कह रहा हूं कि ये जो लोग खड़े हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कैसे बोलूं, क्या करूं ?

श्री उपसभापति : सभी लोग बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... They too want to speak. Let us take up Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... I think that is okay. Now, we will take up Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... शरद जी, बोलिए क्या है?

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति जी, क्या ऐसे सदन चलेगा? मिनिस्टर वहां बैठे हों ...(व्यवधान)... और ये यहां खड़े हों ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to say, let us now take up Zero Hour. I would request the cooperation of all. Now, let us take up Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... शरद जी, ज़ीरो ऑवर लेने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... बोल दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

बोल चुके हैं ...(व्यवधान)... The Government has also responded to it. I think hon. Minister ने रिस्पोंड कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... बोल दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government should be directed ...(Interruptions)... We take note of what has been said. It doesn't mean that we are satisfied. ...(Interruptions)... This House and the country needs reassurance that the Constitution of India will not be violated. There is a diabolic agenda of the* and the*. ...(Interruptions)... The country knows. They want to convert ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: However, I will go through the statements made. If anybody has made any baseless allegation or if anything is said spreading hatred, that would be expunged; that would be expunged. This is ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, let us now take up ...(Interruptions)... Now, this issue has been raised. Government is also now aware of it. I think proper steps will be taken. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): हर समय बहस शुरू करा देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): ये हाउस नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... कोई न कोई बहाना करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, just one point. ...(Interruptions)... You will agree with me that the Government is not giving an assurance. ...(Interruptions)... The Government is not giving an assurance. We want you, as the Chair, to at least assure the House that such a serious matter will not go unattended and any attempt to distort the Indian Constitution will not be allowed, like this sort of wrongful conversions ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know that the Government has also come into existence by taking oath on the Constitution. So, they will abide by the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is a violation of the Constitution, you have ample ways of raising it here through proper means. Then do that. Now, let me ...(Interruptions)... See, I agree with you. The Government which has taken oath on the Constitution is bound to abide by the Constitution principles. And, if there is any violation, there are rules in the Rule Book through which you may take it up. Do it like that. Now, let me take up the Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I will do that. Before that, all the Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want further discussion, give separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would give a separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मिनिस्टर हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : नोटिस दें ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप accept करें ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नोटिस के बाद ही आएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप हमारी बात भी तो सुनें ...*(व्यवधान)*... यूपी में हमारी गवर्नमेंट है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी भी तो सुनेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : सुन लिया, सबकी सुन ली ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं सुनी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want, give separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a separate notice if you want further discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I will give a separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप दूसरा नोटिस दे दीजिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका क्या करना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने सुन लिया । ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने सबको सुन लिया कि उनका क्या कहना है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, आप हमारी पार्टी को मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद जी खड़े होकर बैठ गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will give a separate notice. I am asking the Chair to give an assurance that the Constitution of India will be protected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... गवर्नमेंट को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसकी निंदा करनी चाहिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They are also speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : नफरत के आधार पर राजनीति मत करिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... संविधान का सम्मान कीजिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, उनको तो शान्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कितने एजिटेड हो रहे हैं ! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : उनका कोई दोष नहीं है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका कोई दोष नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. Members, I know some of you are agitated over the issue and ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: We respect the law and the Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: तरुण जी, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† --- (مداخلت) --- انکے پردھان منتری کہتے ہیں کہ --- (مداخلت) سر، --- : محمد علی خان

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप उनको नहीं बिठा रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... तरुण जी, बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† --- (مداخلت) سر، --- : محمد علی خان

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Some of the hon. Members have already raised this issue. They have expressed their sentiments and Government should take note of it. That is all what I have to say. If Members want any discussion, there is a way. You can give notice. But now without notice, we have already spent half-an-hour. I have already told you that Government has come into existence by taking oath of the Constitution. So, the Government is bound by the Constitution and the Government should uphold and adhere to the principles of the Constitution. If there is any violation of the principles of Constitution, it is for the Government to take note of it and take action. And if there is any such violation, I hope the Government will take note of it and take action. For you, Members on this side, if you want to raise it, there are means of raising it. There are provisions in the Rule Book. You go through the Rule Book and find out the proper provision and give notice. Hon. Chairman will consider it. So, now, I am calling it a day for this subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, we will take up Zero Hour; Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Language policy in educational institutions

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the changes to the language policy in educational institutions. In July, the Government issued a circular to celebrate 'Sanskrit Week' in CBSE schools. Following this, the Government issued an order regarding the Teachers' Day. In Tamil Nadu it is called 'Aasiriyar Dinam' but the Government generalized it and said that it has to be renamed as 'Guru Utsav'. A lot of parties in Tamil Nadu and many other States opposed this move. When questioned about these moves, the Government came up with half-hearted excuses.

Now, finally, we have the recent decision to replace German with Sanskrit as a third language taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas, which has been taken in the middle of an academic year. While these decisions are clear attempts to impose a language over the entire country, they also reveal a shocking insensitivity towards 70,000 students. When confronted about these actions by the Supreme Court, the Government has conceded that no exam would be conducted for Sanskrit this year and it would allow the students, who wish to learn German, to continue to learn it as an additional language. This means that if a child wants to learn a language other than Sanskrit, he or she can pursue that as an extra burden apart from the curriculum, which makes learning Sanskrit mandatory. Many schools, which have accepted this move, are forcing many students to learn Sanskrit and, in a way, are taking away the right of students to learn their own mother-tongues because another language is being enforced on them. Forcing a particular language on students also threatens the secular fabric of this country.

The hon. Minister tried to justify her decision by quoting the three-language formula under the National Policy on Education, 1986, and the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. However, the three-language formula aimed at promoting multi-linguism and national harmony. It originally called for teaching a Southern language in Hindi-speaking States as a third language.

Sir, I would like to ask the Government and Members here if they do know of any schools in North India which teach South Indian languages, like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam. But most of the South Indian States have been forced to learn Hindi. I don't think there has been any effort made in the past 30 years, as the Government had promised, to learn any language other than Hindi. Now, of course, we are being forced to learn Sanskrit. The Government has recently agreed to.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, time is over. Names of all the Members, who associate, will be added.

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

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

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

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

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

**Passing of rights to forest dwellers and tribals by
States under Forest Rights Act**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on this matter. In 2006, the Government of India had passed the Forest Rights Act. As a result, nearly 8 crore people, who are living in the forest areas comprising of tribals and forest dwellers both, who have a community right over the forest as well as those who are cultivating the forest, should be granted that land and they should be recognised as cultivators. Sir, very unfortunate part is that many States have hardly paid any attention to it despite the fact that the Tribal

Affairs Ministry, I think the Tribal Affairs Minister is here, if I am not wrong, is the nodal agency to see to it that this gets implemented by the States. We did not put the Forest Department as the nodal agency because we knew the mind of the Forest Department that it would not part with the forest land as well as the community forest. However, many officers of the Forest Department have been transferred by the States to the Tribal Affairs Ministry, who have a completely different attitude of not granting the land to the tribals as well as the forest dwellers.

Sir, many States have not even constituted a Committee, as far as the forest dwellers are concerned, because there is a condition put forth before the forest dwellers that they have to prove that they are living there since past three generations. The Tribal Affairs Ministry has interpreted this provision as if they have to prove that for the last 72 years, they are staying there. As a result, none of the forest dwellers, in a State like Gujarat or Rajasthan, is given a forest land despite the fact that they have been cultivating the land for years. I would also like to bring to the notice of the House another fact. Sir, Kaka Kalelkar Commission was appointed in 1952. Many of the people originally belonging to tribal community, were enumerated in the 1931 Census of the British as non-tribal because the princely State at that time told them that if they would write or tell the Commission that they were tribal, then, they would be required to marry their girls in still lower community, and, hence, they, in fact, are all in OBC community at present. So, they being original tribal people, enumerated as OBC, now have become the forest dwellers. The Government has ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Now, Shri Naresh Agarwal. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the associations may be added.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

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

Members of Parliament Adarsh Gram Yojana

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सरकार ने सारे सांसदों को एक पत्र लिखा, जिसमें कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि हर सांसद एक-एक गांव गोद ले । श्रीमन्, इसमें पहले तो शब्द ही बड़ा टिपिकल टाइप का था । करीब-करीब सभी

सांसदों ने एक-एक गांव छांटा, लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक यह नहीं बताया कि जो गांव हम गोद ले रहे हैं, जिसको हम चूज कर रहे हैं, उसका क्या डेवलपमेंट होगा, उसके लिए क्या नियम होंगे, उसके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा? श्रीमन्, एक प्रॉब्लम और पैदा हो गई है, हम तो राज्य सभा के हैं, लेकिन जो लोक सभा के एमपीज हैं, उनके सामने यह प्रॉब्लम पैदा हुई कि उनके पांच-पांच, सात-सात विधान सभा क्षेत्रों में अगर वे एक ही गांव गोद लेते हैं, तो फिर और गांव वाले कहते हैं, दूसरी विधान सभा के गांव वाले कहते हैं कि फिर वोट क्या उन्हीं से लगे, हमसे नहीं लगे? राज्य सरकार पहले ही इस तरह की योजना चला रही है, ऐसा नहीं है कि इस तरह की योजना नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में "लोहिया ग्राम योजना" और "जनेश्वर मिश्र ग्राम योजना" चल रही है, जिसमें एक-एक एमएलए एक कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के दस-दस गांव ले रहे हैं, जिसमें गाइडलाइन भी है कि इसके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा, लेकिन इस सरकार ने अभी तक इसके लिए कोई गाइडलाइन नहीं इश्यू की है। मैं तो संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप ही बता दें। आप ज्यादा योग्य हैं, इसलिए आप यह बता दें कि आखिर इस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है? आप गांव में क्या-क्या काम कराएंगे और उस काम के लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा और उसको आप कब तक रिलीज करेंगे? सर, आज मीडिया ने इसको बहुत हाईलाइट कर दिया कि फलां एमपी ने यह गांव गोद ले लिया, जिन्होंने नहीं लिया, उनकी आलोचना शुरू हो गई, तो लोगों ने और गांव गोद लेना शुरू कर दिया, शायद ही कुछ लोग छूटे हैं, लेकिन जब तक आप स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं यह भी आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि इतना पैसा केंद्र सरकार के पास है और आप गांव के विकास की बात करते हैं, इसलिए आप पूरे देश के गांव को गोद क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? यह मान कर चलिए कि जब तक गांव का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक केंद्री का विकास नहीं होगा। आज जिस तरह गांव की आबादी शहर की तरफ भाग रही है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। हमें और आपको इस पर बहुत चिंतित होना पड़ेगा और सोचना पड़ेगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्पष्ट करे कि उन गांवों का स्वरूप क्या होगा, विकास के मानक क्या-क्या होंगे, पैसा कहां-कहां से आएगा और उस क्षेत्र के और गांव का डेवलपमेंट इस सरकार में होगा या नहीं होगा? अगर नहीं होगा, तो स्पष्ट बताया जाए, जिससे कंप्यूजन की स्थिति न रहे और लोगों को पता लग सके कि केंद्र जो योजना चला रहा है, वह वाकई में जनता से जुड़ी योजना है या खाली हवाई योजना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही बात सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

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

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all are supporting.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, इस संबंध में सरकार ने सांसदों से विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : भुंडर साहब, आप बोलिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, इस संबंध में सरकार ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : भुंडर साहब, आप बोलिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't encroach upon his time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): मुझे अपनी बात तो कह लेने दीजिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो देश की सही प्रॉब्लम है, उसको तो सुन लीजिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Balwinder ji, please start.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : अंसारी जी, आप नाराज मत होइए, कृपया आप बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : भुंडर साहब, आप बोलिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Low price for Basmati Rice in Western India

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, मैं आपके जरिए देश की एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या, जो किसानों की है, उसे सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । इस साल बासमती की जो क्रॉप 1509 और 1121 है, उसके रेट पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल तकरीबन 25 परसेंट डाउन हो गए हैं । पिछले साल इसका रेट 4,000 से 4,500 तक था, लेकिन इस साल यह 2,000 से 2500 तक है । इतना रेट डाउन होने के कारण किसान बहुत निराश है । लास्ट ईयर क्रॉप अच्छी थी । पंजाब-हरियाणा में तकरीबन 10 परसेंट क्रॉप का एरिया बढ़ गया था । उससे वहां पानी की बचत थी, फर्टिलाइजर्स की बचत थी, टाइम की बचत थी और किसानों को फायदा था । इस दफा इस त्रासदी से नेक्स्ट ईयर क्रॉप फिर डाउन आ जाएगी, फिर पैडी पर किसान चला जाएगा । गवर्नमेंट का जो फॉरेन एक्सचेंज है, इससे उसका लॉस होगा, पैडी को उठाने की प्रॉब्लम भी आएगी । मैंने पढ़ा है कि पाकिस्तान के पीएम ने भी कहा है कि रेट डाउन होने के कारणों की पूरी रिपोर्ट मुझे दो, ताकि किसानों की फाइनेंशियल हेल्प की जा सके । इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की मदद के लिए उसकी रिपोर्ट मँगवाई जाए और फिर किसान की हेल्प की जाए ।

सर, मैं एक और बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के क्वेश्चन में गवर्नमेंट का जो आंसर आया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि मार्जिनल प्राइस डाउन हुआ है, लेकिन वह मार्जिनल नहीं है । हम किसान हैं और यहां सभी किसान बैठे हैं । यह लास्ट ईयर 4,500 पर था, वह मिनिमम 4,000 था, लेकिन इस साल यह 2,500 पर आ गया है । इस प्रकार, इतना रेट डाउन आ गया है । कभी नैचुरल आपदा आ जाती है और कभी रेट डाउन हो जाता है, इसलिए किसान आज खुश नहीं है । जो किसान देश की रक्षा करने वाला था, उसके बारे में कभी कोई सोच नहीं सकता था कि वह सुसाइड कर लेगा । आज उस किसान की हालत यह है कि जब वह सुसाइड करता है, तो उस समय उसके पास कोई और चारा नहीं होता है । इसलिए मैं अपने पीएम साहब और गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन किसानों की मदद करें, क्योंकि ये देश के किसान हैं, बाहर के किसान नहीं हैं । ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

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

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

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

Blatant violation of reservation policy in AIIMS

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मुझे बहुत खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि "ऑल इंडिया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज" में वर्ष 1983 में एससीज और एसटीज के लिए रिजर्वेशन लागू हुआ था और वर्ष 1994 में ओबीसीज के लिए रिजर्वेशन लागू हुआ था । लेकिन, वहां की फैकल्टीज में लगातार एससीज, एसटीज और ओबीसीज के कैंडिडेट्स को रिजर्वेशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के निर्देश और यहां तक कि पिछली सरकार में पीएमओ द्वारा दिए गए इंस्ट्रक्शंस के बाद भी लगातार इसका उल्लंघन हो रहा है और ओबीसीज, एससीज और एसटीज के पदों को जनरल कैंडिडेट्स से भर दिया जाता है । मनमानी करने के लिए वहां फ्लोटिंग रोस्टर की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, जबकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट तथा एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी कमीशन का यह स्पष्ट निर्देश है कि फिक्स्ड रोस्टर होना चाहिए ।

वहां वर्ष 2003 में 10 सालों के बाद 164 फैकल्टीज की जगहें निकलीं, जिनमें से ज्यादातर पर अनरिजर्व्ड कैंडिडेट्स को अप्वाइंट कर दिया गया । वर्ष 2005 में फिर यही किया गया । वर्ष 2008 में, जब बैकलॉग बहुत हो गया तो असिस्टेंट/एसोसिएट/अडिशनल प्रोफेसर्स की 92 पोस्ट्स क्रिएट की गईं, लेकिन सात सालों में आज तक उस ऐडवर्टिजमेंट के बाद भी उनमें से एक पर भी अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं हुई । यही नहीं, वर्ष 2010 में असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर्स की पोस्ट्स ऐडवर्टाइज हुईं, प्रोफेसर्स की पोस्ट्स भी ऐडवर्टाइज हुईं, लेकिन प्रोफेसर्स की पोस्ट्स पर एक भी अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं की गई । अब स्थिति यह है कि ऐसी लगभग 40 परसेंट सीटें हैं, जो एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी की हैं और वे वैकेंट हैं । क्राबिल उम्मीदवारों के होते हुए भी यह कह दिया जाता है कि वे इस लायक नहीं हैं और उनको जनरल उम्मीदवारों के जरिए भर दिया जाता है ।

वहां के जो मौजूदा डायरेक्टर हैं, उनसे पहले के जो डायरेक्टर थे, वे एसटी थे, उनके जमाने में जरूर नियम के हिसाब से काम हुआ, लेकिन अब फिर लोगों का वही माइंडसेट है कि वे काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं । वे किसी भी तरह से एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के उम्मीदवारों को सेलेक्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं । मैं आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट से यह कहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो सेलेक्शन होने जा रहा है, इसको तत्काल रोका जाए । इसके अलावा, जो लोग एससीज, एसटीज तथा ओबीसीज के हक को न देने के दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ जांच हो, उन पर कार्रवाई हो और लोगों को न्याय मिले ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लगातार आपके आने के बाद भी और आने से पहले भी यानी एक डॉयरेक्टर थे जो सब तरह पोस्टों को ठीक भरते थे । यह जो नए डॉयरेक्टर आए हैं, इन्होंने पिछली बार भी बड़े पैमाने पर नॉट सूटेबल चालीस लोग ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप अपने सब्जेक्ट पर भी बोलिए । Continuation of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur.

श्री शरद यादव : अभी वही बोलूंगा । लेकिन मेरी आपसे विनती है कि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है । नक़वी साहब, इस मामले में अभी जो इंटरव्यू होने वाले हैं, जो भर्ती होने वाली है, अगर उसको नहीं रोका गया तो दस साल तक के लिए एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. वाले लोगों को कोई जगह नहीं मिलेगी । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : हां, ये बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं ।

श्री शरद यादव : इसलिए इस बात को, यह बहुत छोटी बात नहीं है, यह ठीक बात उन्होंने उठाई है । आप तत्काल इसको बंद करिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इसको देखिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : जीरो ऑवर में ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई मंत्री अपनी बात ही नहीं कहेगा । यह अजीब बात है, यह ग़ज़ब बात हो गई । इसलिए आप फिर से पुराना सिस्टम वापस

लाइए। यह नहीं चल सकता। इतने बड़े गंभीर मामले पर सारे देश में यानी इन लोगों को क्यों दे रहे हो? आप इसको स्क्रेप कर दो या फिर इसके बारे में संविधान में जो कहा है, उसको पूरा करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...**(Interruptions)**... One second. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वैष्णव परिडा (ओडिशा) : माननीय मंत्री जी को इस पर एक स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, हमने इसी विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री जी को और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को लिखा है, लेकिन वे जवाब तक नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : आदरणीय राम गोपाल जी ने, आदरणीय शरद जी ने जो AIIMS से जुड़ा हुआ और उसमें नियुक्तियों से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा उठाया है, निश्चित तौर पर वह बहुत संवेदनशील है। इस संबंध में उन्होंने जो बात कही है, उसके बारे में हम हैल्थ मिनिस्टर से बात करेंगे, ताकि उसका समाधान हो सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi. I think you have understood the feeling of the Members. Kindly report to the concerned Minister for proper action.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : सरकार की तरफ से इस पर बयान आए। अभी बयान नहीं आया है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे इस पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से बात करेंगे। माननीय मंत्री जी, बात करके आप सदन को अवगत कराएं, सूचित करें। सिर्फ अवगत ही नहीं कि उधर न बताएं उसके बाद आए और तब तक इंटरव्यू को रोका जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक सरकार सदन में वापस नहीं आ जाती। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ऐसा विषय नहीं है कि एक तरफ तो इंटरव्यू होता रहे, फिर सरकार आकर सदन को बताएगी कि यह तो हो चुका सब कुछ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शरद जी ने जो बात उठाई है, उसको गंभीरता से लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You raised it. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, the matter is raised. I hope the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister will take it up with the concerned Minister, i.e., Home Minister and come back to the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... It should be done. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is why I directed. I have directed the Government to come back to the House with the latest position on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Sharad Yadavji.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: In this Session? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार मानता हूं कि आपने जो सरकार को डॉयरेक्शन दिया है, आदेश दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Continuation of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मणिपुर में, नॉर्थ ईस्ट में "AFSPA" नाम का कानून एक साल के लिए फिर बढ़ाया गया है। नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लोगों के साथ सारे देश में जिस तरह से व्यवहार होता है और हम सारे लोग वहां जाते हैं और कई तरह की फैंसी ड्रेस पहन करके वहां लोग जाते हैं। कई तरह की ड्रेस पहन करके हम लोग वहां जाते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर जाते हैं, और जाते हैं, एक नहीं सारे लोग जाते हैं। आप यह बताइए कि वहां की महिलाओं ने निर्वस्त्र होकर के इस कानून के खिलाफ डिमांडस्ट्रेशन किया। यह जो शर्मिला है, इसको भूख हड़ताल करते हुए दस वर्ष हो गए। इस देश में इतनी लम्बी भूख हड़ताल करने के बाद उसको नहीं रोका गया। तेलंगाना के लिए एक भूख हड़ताल हुई, तो आपने तेलंगाना बना दिया। क्या वह देश का हिस्सा नहीं है? इस तरह की बात वहां क्यों हो रही है? आखिर यह क्या है? आप इसको जितना वहां लागू कर रहे हैं, उतना ही नॉर्थ ईस्ट में चीजें बढ़ रही हैं, क्योंकि उनके मन में उनको यह महसूस होता है कि उनके साथ भेदभाव होता है। वहां के लोग बहुत ही भले और सज्जन लोग हैं। हमारी पार्टी ने वहां बहुत दिनों तक काम किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो AFSPA है, इसको आप क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं और यह देश इस लड़की शर्मिला की कितने दिन तक उपेक्षा करेगा? यह देश हर तरह से एक रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा? दिल्ली, जो देश का मुख्य हिस्सा है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इस तरह से लोगों की भावनाओं को तोड़ने का काम न करे। आप बताइए, हिंदुस्तान में कभी महिलाओं ने निर्वस्त्र होकर डेमोन्स्ट्रेशन किया है? वे महिलाएं कितनी पीड़ित और कितनी दुखी होंगी? इस लड़की शर्मिला को मांग करते हुए कितने दिन हो गए हैं? दस साल से जेल में है। जेल से निकलती है, फिर जेल जाती है। यह कैसा कानून है और यह बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस कानून को लेकर आप न किसी अदालत में जा सकते हो, न किसी जगह जा सकते हो, वहां यह तानाशाही लगाकर आपने रखी है। यह ठीक बात नहीं है। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले में नॉर्थ ईस्ट में जितनी जगह यह लगा हुआ है, वहां से लोगों को बुलाकर उनसे बात करनी चाहिए और खासकर के शर्मिला को, जो इतने दिन से दुखी और पीड़ित है, जवान लड़की है, उसकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है, उससे बात करनी चाहिए। आप दस दिन की भूख-हड़ताल पर चले जाने से तेलंगाना दे देते हैं और इस लड़की को दस-बारह साल हो गए, कोई सुनने को, देखने को तैयार नहीं।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, टाइम हो गया।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want to associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who are associating themselves with the mention, may be added.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, कश्मीर में 80 प्रतिशत मतदान हुआ है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... उधर से लेकर सभी पार्टी के नेता मानते हैं कि माइनस टेम्परेचर के बाद भी इतना मतदान हुआ है । इसलिए इसे कश्मीर से भी हटाया जाना चाहिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Revival of two sick production units of M/s INCAB Ltd.

डा. सी. पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, झारखंड में जमशेदपुर शहर में एक बहुत ही रेप्टेटेड इलेक्ट्रिक केबल बनाने वाली कंपनी सिक हो गई है और सिक होने से उसके हजारों एम्पलाइज, उनके बच्चे, उनके घर वाले सभी परेशान और बीमार हैं । सभी लोग चाहते हैं और गवर्नमेंट के यहां उसके रिजुविनेशन के लिए दरखास्त दी गई है । उस पर सात-आठ साल से अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । उसका जो मालिक है, वह अब तैयार हो गया है कि अगर हमें टाटा कंपनी सही रूप में बिजली दे, तो हम इसको फिर से चलाएंगे । इसलिए मेरा गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन है कि जो उस कंपनी के एम्पलाइज हैं, उन सबके परिवार ठीक से चल सकें, इसके लिए इस कंपनी को रिजुविनेट करे ।

Steep fall in prices of Rubber

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to bring this issue to the notice of the House and the Government. Millions of rubber farmers in India, particularly Kerala, Tripura and other States, are in dire straits. The price of rubber, over a few years, has come down from ₹240 per kg to ₹100 per kg. Annual production of rubber is about nine lakh tonne and the loss to farmers every year is of about

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

₹13,000 crore. The farmers are not getting even the cost of production now. Rubber is a product whose gestation period is over seven years. For that reason, they cannot shift from that crop to another crop all on a sudden. Added to this now, with the fall in price of crude oil, is a threat of synthetic rubber entering into the market in a big way. The price of oil has come down to less than 70 dollars and the market is full of oil. Every possibility is there that synthetic rubber will be made available and our tyre producers and other industries will naturally shift to synthetic rubber. This will affect the natural rubber producers in a big way and these farmers will be put to greater hardship. The Government has not been paying attention to this fact. The Government was allowing indiscriminate import to support the tyre industry and other industries. These industries, in spite of the fall in the price of natural rubber, have not brought down the price of their commodities even to a very small extent. They are making a huge profit.

And the farmers are facing a big loss. The Government has to intervene to save them from the clutches because this is not going to be a temporary affair. The demand for rubber, natural rubber, is coming down firstly because of availability of synthetic rubber and secondly because in Europe, Japan and other areas, there is recession. Because of that, there is less demand for natural rubber. So, taking all these things into consideration, the Government has to see to it that the rubber farmers are protected and the rubber production is continued. Thank you.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri C. P. Narayanan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those names may be noted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have given a Calling Attention notice. The Commerce Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)... We have submitted a Calling Attention notice. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman will examine it if you have given a Calling Attention notice. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, it is very important. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is still on rubber. Rubber is elastic. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, next week, we will come to the Well of the House and we will not allow this. ...(Interruptions)... This is a big problem not only in Kerala, but also in other places. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rajeeve has said that he has given a Calling Attention notice. If it is admitted, then you can discuss this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने भी नियम 257 के अंदर नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या आपने इसी सब्जेक्ट पर नोटिस दिया है ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, पेट्रोल प्राइसेज के बारे में नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हां, ठीक है ...(व्यवधान)... वह दूसरा सब्जेक्ट है ...(व्यवधान)... श्री एम.पी. अच्युतन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आप ही ने कन्वर्ट कर के लिखा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री एम.पी. अच्युतन ...(व्यवधान)...

**Government decision to cut plan allocations for social sectors
to meet fiscal deficit target**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the reported move of the Government to slash the social sector spending

[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

drastically. In many sectors, the Government is trying to cut short the allocations. In education, the slashing is for ₹11,000 crore; in health, it is ₹7,000 crore; and in rural development, it is ₹20,000 crore. When the hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget, he said that he is sure that he will be able to achieve the fiscal deficit target of 4.1 per cent and after that, we have seen the repeated statements of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister that the economy is growing fast; there is flooding of FDI; the Sensex is soaring like anything and creating new records; everything is fine and there is no scope for any deficit in the Budget. Now, what happened to that? Now, you are trying to cut short or slash the social sector spending. I think it is a concerted effort, a policy aim, of the Government to encourage some sectors, that is, private sector in education, health, etc. If you cut the spending in the health sector, who is going to benefit? It is the private hospitals. If you cut the spending in education, who is going to benefit? Of course, it is the self-financing colleges and the commercialised private sector. So, this is a conscious effort on the part of the Government to encourage and give more concession to the private sector. On the one side, you are cutting the social sector spending; on the other side, you are giving more concessions to the corporate sectors. There is no slashing in the corporate sector spending. You are giving them more concessions in the name of export concession and so on. So, it is a conscious effort on the part of the Government. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Vijay Goel. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: You have to take this into consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri M.P. Achuthan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijay Goel.

Changing norms for Nursery School admission in view of recent Delhi High Court Judgment

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा समय अभी समाप्त हो रहा है। दिल्ली में नर्सरी विद्यालयों में दाखिले के लिए हजारों माता-पिता लगातार धक्के खा रहे हैं। वर्ष 2007 से लेकर 2013 तक, हाई कोर्ट ने अशोक गांगुली की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जो ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Now, Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय गोयल : उसके बाद, अब दुबारा से हाई कोर्ट का ...(*व्यवधान*)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Increase in the strength of IPS officers**

*231. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that strength of IPS officers has been increased from 3889 to 4720 in 2010;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the increase in 2010, Government is not able to recruit as per the revised strength;

(c) the constraints the Ministry is facing to recruit IPS officers through Civil Services Examination;

(d) the status of the proposal of recruiting IPS officers through alternative method of recruitment; and

(e) the status of allocation of IPS officers to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) To fill up these vacancies, intake through annual Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission has been increased to 150. Second mode of recruitment to IPS by promotion of SPS officer to IPS has been accelerated. A “Limited Competitive Examination” (LCE), as the third mode of recruitment to IPS officers has also been introduced and first LCE was held in 2012. However, a large number of Court Cases have been received in this Ministry, UPSC, DoP&T and MoD challenging various aspects of the scheme of this mode of recruitment. At present, the matter is *sub-judice*.

(e) A committee under the chairmanship of Shri Pratyush Sinha has been constituted for allocation of the All India Service Officers borne in the unified Andhra Pradesh Cadre into the resultant States. The Committee has finalized the guiding Principles for the said allocation.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary relates to part (e) of the question.

Sir, it is true that Pratyush Sinha Committee has finalised the guidelines; and the DoPT has fixed the strength of 101 IPS officers for the State of Andhra Pradesh and 87 IPS officers for the State of Telangana respectively. But if you calculate it, it comes to 188 officers. The present strength is 211 out of the total sanctioned strength of 256. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister where he has distributed the remaining 23 IPS officers? Secondly, ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please. Let it be answered.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: This is part of the same question. Secondly, may I know from the Minister the details of the formula adopted to fix the strength between the Andhra Pradesh State and the Telangana State? Why is there less number of IPS officers for the Telangana State?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is a known fact to the House that there is a total shortage of 930 IPS officers throughout the country. So is the case in Andhra Pradesh State and Telangana State after bifurcation. However, the ratio of 13:10 for the total 22 districts, that is, 10 districts in Telangana and 13 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the formula has been maintained. The recommendation of the Pratyush Sinha Committee has been considered; and the shortage of IPS officers is an issue of broader one. That is a national issue which the Home Ministry is taking care of to settle the issue. But for the moment in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States the existing officers have been distributed on the basis of the recommendation. In this connection we have received 19 representations so far which is with the PMO. I want to inform the House that today evening there is a meeting to settle the issues which are pending.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Even if you look at the police-population ratio in the united Andhra Pradesh, it is 112.85 per lakh out of the sanctioned 150 per lakh population. It is less than the national average which stands at 136.42 per lakh population. Not only this, even the total police per 100 sq. km. of area, it is just 35 police, whereas the sanctioned strength is 47 and the national average is 52.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons behind this huge shortfall and what efforts his Ministry is making to bring them, at least, on a par with the national average because our State is affected by naxalism.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, as I mentioned earlier, the shortage is not only in the IPS cadre officers but across the rank within the police service. So, there is a huge shortage in the country. This is a challenge before the Government. But definitely the Home Ministry is taking various steps to fill up the vacancies as per the sanctioned

strength. Since the police is a State subject, the State Governments also will have to come up with measures to fill up those vacancies in the total strength.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, when there were several methods available like emergency recruitment that was done immediately after Independence, another emergency recruitment that took place in 1955, recruitment from the Armed Forces into the All India Services in the sixties and so on, then, why did you take recourse to the Limited Competitive Examination, bringing in only particular types of Services under it and, thereby, getting into court cases? This has been going on for several years, and this has been creating serious deficiencies in the IPS cadre in different States. What are you going to do about it? Why don't you do recruitment from the Armed Forces?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, recruitment through the process of Limited Competitive Examination was a one-time exercise, which was conducted in 2012. It is facing litigation and cases are pending in courts. But that is not the only source to fill in the vacancies in the Police. The primary source is the Civil Services Examination. Besides that, there is a promotional quota. One-third quota is for in-house adjustment, which means the promotees are from within the Police Department. So, the sourcing is not restricted only to the Limited Competitive Examination. The Kamal Kumar Committee had said that there was a huge shortage of officers in the Police. That is why a special method was adopted. Cases are pending in the court. But we are trying to bring them under one forum, and in one court, that is, the hon. Supreme Court, so that this case can be disposed of before it gets too late. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, will the hon. Minister also be pleased to state...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: As I said, Armed Forces does not mean only the Indian Army. For the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, you have the Commandant and equivalent-level officers; and in Armed Forces, you have the officers holding ranks of only Major and Captain. So, it is not only one Force.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, will the hon. Minister also be pleased to state the State-wise number of officers promoted from Provincial Police Services to the IPS cadre during the last three years?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I can provide the information separately because it is very lengthy. But I can inform the hon. Member that each State has one-third quota, which is your inner quota. And these vacancies are filled up through the process of

promotion within the State. For the remaining portion, officers are recruited from outside, through the examination and through the centralized UPSC process which we are following.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: How many officers were recruited?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I said it was difficult to give figures pertaining to every State.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I go back to the original question. Is the Minister aware that six months after the State of Telangana has been formed, this State does not have any staff? All that you gave is under a cloud of uncertainty. We do not know whether somebody is allotted to Telangana or not. It is all on *ad hoc* basis. We are very happy that we have a meeting in the evening. The supplementary question raised was entirely different. Sir, I submit to you that we had 256 people, out of which only 101 and 87 people have been given postings. What happened to the remaining? It is not a shortage in the national context. It is a shortage in the State context. What happened to them? Number two, you have calculated the number of Police personal required for so many number of citizens. This ratio existed in the united Andhra, which included Telangana. How come, all of a sudden, it has been halved? It is absolutely half of it. Will the committee tomorrow, at least, — because I do not want you to immediately tell us now — adhere to your own principles, the principles that you had given to us when we had discussed this with the Home Ministry?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I stated earlier that there is no such real effect on the ground. The position regarding number of officers is as it was earlier. There is no movement of field officers in all the 22 districts of the erstwhile united State of Andhra Pradesh, which included Telangana. There is an impression being created that the bifurcation process has affected the administration there. It is not the case. However, there are issues there and we have already said that the issues would be considered. The representations which the MHA has received have been placed before the PMO and the decision is likely to be taken soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 232.

Survey of devastation due to Hudhud in Andhra Pradesh

*232. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is conducting any survey on the volume of devastation that occurred in Andhra Pradesh due to 'Hudhud' cyclone recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the financial package announced by the Prime Minister in this regard has been implemented?

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

(a) to (c) As per the existing frame work, the concerned State Government is required to undertake necessary relief measures in case of natural disasters through the funds readily available in the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as per norms. In case of a disaster of 'severe nature', additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure.

In the instant case, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a memorandum for cyclone 'Hudhud'. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 25th to 28th November 2014 for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Hudhud'. Upon receipt of report from the central Team, it will be considered in accordance with the laid down procedure for determining additional assistance from NDRF.

The Prime Minister announced an interim assistance of ₹1,000 crore for Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of India has so far released assistance of ₹515.42 crore (₹115.42 crore from SDRF+ ₹400 cr. for NDRF) to the State for immediate relief and restoration work.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, my supplementary is regarding the Cyclone 'Hudhud' that has caused extensive damages to the city of Visakhapatnam and to the other neighbouring districts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh. The damages are estimated to be about ₹70,000 crore, and I note that the assessments are still underway. Heavy devastations occurred, like, trees were uprooted and properties, infrastructure, livestock, everything has gone. The Prime Minister has announced ₹1,000/- crores but, out of that, only ₹500/- crores have been released so far. Now, my first supplementary is this. Sir, what are the measures that the Government proposes to take to face any future cyclone like 'Hudhud', in the Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is a fact that the cyclone hit the coastal parts of Andhra Pradesh, particularly, in Visakhapatnam on 12th October, 2014. Immediately,

the hon. Home Minister visited the affected site on 13th October and, on 14th October, 2014, the hon. Prime Minister followed the visit. As per the assessments which are presented by the State Government, the Central Inter-Ministerial Team had duly visited thereafter. The assessment has come back to the Ministry and this will be placed before the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee which is headed by the Home Secretary. And as per the process, it will be placed before the High-Level Committee which is headed by the hon. Home Minister. I can assure that the damages, which were assessed by the Central Team, will be considered and adequate help will be provided.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I put my second supplementary, I would like to know something about the coastal areas. The coastal areas are more prone to natural disaster and something happens every two or three years' time. In future, if any extensive damage happens, what are your future plans? Also, is the Government conducting any survey? That is the first point. The other thing is that many contributions have been received by the State Government from various sectors, including the Telugu film industry and a lot of celebrities. I would like to know whether the Central Government is going to give any matching grant to the share collected by the State Government. As we can very well see, there are a lot of people, including celebrities, who are giving some funds. Like, some film actors are giving funds for this cause by conducting shows, etc. At the same time, I would like to know how much the Central Government is giving as matching grants so that more development can take place. Has the Government got any such idea? That is my question.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यों ही आंध्र प्रदेश में और विशेष रूप से विशाखापटनम में "हुदहुद" संकट पैदा होने के संकेत मिले थे, तो पहले ही केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार को सूचित किया गया था। आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि कुछ आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। जो भी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने आग्रह किया था, वे सारी सुविधाएं केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा इस संकट से निपटने के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराई गयी थीं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं इस "हुदहुद" संकट पैदा होने के बाद आंध्र प्रदेश गए थे, वे विशाखापटनम भी गए थे और उन्होंने एक हजार करोड़ रुपये के स्पेशल पैकेज की भी घोषणा की थी। उसमें से चार सौ करोड़ या साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये रिलीज़ किए जा चुके हैं और जो शेष धनराशि है, उसको भी रिलीज़ किए जाने का प्रोसेस चल रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, Hudhud, which hit the State on 12th October, 2014, caused damages not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in the border areas of Andhra Pradesh; that is, four districts of Orissa were also affected. Similarly, our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has asked for ₹500 crores...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the question is also about Hudhud.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine.

श्री भूपिन्दर सिंह : सर, जो हुदहुद की बात है, तो मैं इस बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हुदहुद चक्रवात से आंध्र प्रदेश में ज्यादा casualty हुई है और ओडिशा में 3 casualty हुई, लेकिन ओडिशा के चार जिलों में बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। हमारी सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने यहां आकर केंद्र सरकार से बात की थी और ओडिशा की पूरी रिपोर्ट भी दी थी तथा इसके लिए उन्होंने immediate 500 करोड़ रुपए release करने की मांग की थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप वह राशि कब रिलीज करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह बात सही है कि हुदहुद का प्रभाव ओडिशा और आंध्र दोनों में ही हुआ है। हुदहुद से मौतें आंध्र प्रदेश में ज्यादा हुई हैं और ओडिशा में कम हुई हैं, लेकिन जो affected areas का extent है, वह लगभग बराबर है। ओडिशा में 2.48 लाख हैक्टर्स जमीन पर effect हुआ है। अभी तक NDRF से ₹178.495 crores release किया जा चुका है। आपके पास वह पैसा पहुंच गया है। हमारी Inter-Ministerial Team ने विजिट किया है और वह वापस भी आ गई है और हम उसको भी कमेटी में तुरंत place करेंगे और भेदभाव बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। आपकी राज्य सरकार ने पहले भी अच्छा काम किया है, हमने उसकी सराहना की है। इस बार जो भी मदद चाहिए होगी, वह आपको तुरंत मिल जाएगी।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a very important question because it is not only limited to Hudhud, the cyclone, which affected the two States, but it also brings in a larger issue of natural calamities and India's preparedness. I would, therefore, like to know, through you, from the Government that when three major national calamities have taken place, namely, the floods in the Kashmir Valley and these two cyclones...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are widening the scope of the question. The question is about Hudhud in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a very pointed supplementary and it is relevant, Sir. When it comes to preparedness to meet with these situations, why is it that for the last six months there is no National Disaster Management Authority, no Vice-Chairman or no Members? This is my supplementary.

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यह सही नहीं है। The National Disaster Management Authority is a body that is created by Parliament. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the body, and there is a Secretary who is the official Secretary. There is a Member, an Advisor and there are four Joint Secretaries. The whole body is there. The only thing which I want to inform the hon. House is that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I don't want to divert the attention of the House. But the only statement, which I want to make on record, is that the NDMA body is very much functional. The hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman and it is effectively working. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please, Mr. Sharma, your question was off-the-mark.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is no Vice-Chairman, no Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not going into this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is not on this. Please, hon. Members, I want to draw your attention to the fact that supplementaries ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not discussing individuals. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to draw the attention of the Members to the fact that supplementaries can only be put on the question, and please do not enlarge the scope of the question to discuss general issues. Now, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am putting a supplementary on the question. The written answer provided here says that the Prime Minister announced an Interim Assistance of ₹1,000 crores for Andhra Pradesh. The next paragraph says: "The Government of India has, so far, released assistance of ₹515.42 crores", and in brackets, it explains, "₹115.42 crores from SDRF — I presume, this is the State Disaster Relief Fund — and ₹400 crores from NDRF — I presume, this is the National Disaster Relief Fund." Now the State Disaster Relief Fund is a State Disaster Relief Fund. The National Disaster Relief Fund has certain catchment areas where tranches are released in advance or when the disaster occurs to the States. This is a pre-decided amount of the Centre from which you advance. It's an advance, not relief. The Prime Minister has announced a relief of ₹1,000 crores. Has a single paisa gone from that ₹1,000 crores announced? ₹four hundred crores is an advance; ₹115 crores is of the State Fund. What is this ₹1,000 crores' announcement? Nothing has gone to the States.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: You have to understand the technical part of this division of SDRF and NDRF. SDRF is a State Disaster Relief Fund and 75 per cent of the money is provided by the Centre in advance. It's a pre-emptive step. That the disaster will definitely strike, that is why State must have readymade money in their kitty so that they can distribute relief immediately. Sir, 75 per cent is provided by the Centre.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is an advance!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: That is why I am clarifying. It is advance money provided by the Centre in terms of 75 per cent contribution. Now, when the Prime Minister

makes an announcement in excess of whatever is available in the SDRF, it will be provided by the Central Government. That is dependent on the inter-Ministerial Central team's Report.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My point is, the Prime Minister announced it with great fanfare as relief for people of Andhra Pradesh affected by the cyclone. Now all that has been released are advances. Advances, according to the tranches, are already decided by the Centre and the State. Not one paisa of the promised relief by the Prime Minister has gone to Andhra Pradesh. That is the reality.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: He is misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please... Let's... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Who is misleading, hon. Minister? You or me?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: The statement is very much clearly laid on the Table of the House and the remaining amount which is pending will be released as per the laid down norms. Whatever was required immediately was already released.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are we in a discussion?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the laid down norms are the tranches that the Government had earlier decided. You have advanced against those tranches of money that go to the State. Where is that money which the Prime Minister promised? Where is that money? That money has not gone, Sir, so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please sit down. Let it be answered. He is answering. *...(Interruptions)...* He is answering.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Prime Minister promised ₹1000 crores for Visakhapatnam. He has not answered that.

श्री सभापति : सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी, आप बैठ जाइए *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the purpose is to provide relief to the victims. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, where is that money?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, he is digressing from the main issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, any announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister has to be adjusted from the available fund which is there already. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Listen to the answer. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't agitate. Mr. Minister, do you wish to give any more information to the hon. Member?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I am saying that the hon. Member is not getting my point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is, he can take time and answer it properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, please sit down. ...(Interruption)... Please sit down. One minute. ...(Interruptions)... I think the House knows very well that if the information is incorrect, then, there is a process of moving it. That is all. If it is not correct, you know the process ...(Interruptions)... You have got a written answer. If you find fault in it, please take it up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I understand. Through you, I am only telling the hon. Minister that if he wants time, let him take time, but answer this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... If the answer is incorrect, then there is a process of approaching the Chair and the Government. That is all ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the answer is not wrong. ...(Interruptions)... The answer is not wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is not right either.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allright. Can we go to the next question? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, when the hon. Prime Minister makes an announcement, fund has to come through some scheme ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us go to the next question. Question No. 233. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए । ...(व्यवधान)... सुब्बारामी जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, यह सही उत्तर नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... आप बताइए इसका उत्तर कहाँ दिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، یہ صحیح جواب نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت) --- آپ بتائیے اس کا جواب کہاں دیا ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

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

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था ...(व्यवधान)... यह सही नहीं है ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए । ...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... आप
बैठ जाइए । ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Home Minister.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, आप बताइए, क्या यह सही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मंत्री जी सही उत्तर दें । ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، منتری جی صحیح جواب دیں --- (مداخلت)---

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

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा जिस पैकेज की घोषणा की जाती है, उस स्टेट को वह धनराशि किसी न किसी स्कीम के तहत ही प्रोवाइड की जाती है । ...(व्यवधान)... पहले आप मेरी पूरी बात तो सुन लीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, बैठ जाइए । ...(व्यवधान)... Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, सदन को इस बात की जानकारी भी है कि हमारे यहां जो National Disaster Management Authority है, उस Authority के चेयरमैन भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ही हैं । उसी के तहत NDRF के द्वारा धनराशि वितरित की जाती है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी तरफ से जो घोषणा की है, वह धनराशि इस स्कीम के माध्यम से NDRF के द्वारा उस राज्य को रिलीज की गई है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, we cannot have a discussion on this ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to make only one point ...(Interruptions)... इसका मतलब यही है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो घोषित किया है, वह National Disaster Relief Fund के माध्यम से ही है, कुछ एक्स्ट्रा नहीं है ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : पैसा कहीं से तो जाएगा न । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : होम मिनिस्टर ने मान लिया है कि उन्हें कोई एक्स्ट्रा पैसा नहीं दिया गया । जिस फंड से यह पैसा गया है, यह वही फंड है, फिर इसकी घोषणा का क्या मतलब है? सर, घोषणा का मतलब सिर्फ पब्लिसिटी है, और कुछ नहीं है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, ये जो बात बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप अपने लोगों को थोड़ा सा डिस्प्लिंड कीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

Question No. 233.

Gap between purchasing and selling price of petroleum products

*233. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which petroleum products are purchased from refineries and other sources by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) along with the selling price of these products during the last six months;

(b) whether there is a wide gap between the purchasing and selling prices of petroleum products by these OMCs;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) The detailed price build up of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG; including the prices at which petroleum products are purchased from Refinery [Refinery Gate Price (RGP)] and the selling price of these products [Retail Selling Price (RSP)] since June, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The difference between the price paid to the refinery (RGP) and final Retail Selling Price in relation to Petrol and Diesel is on account of Excise Duty, State VAT/Taxes, subsidies/ under-recoveries incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in case of Diesel (upto 18th October, 2014) and other elements such as freight, marketing cost and margin, dealer commission, etc.

The difference between the price paid to the refinery and final Retail Selling Price in case of Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene is also because of the reason that the Government, in order to protect the consumers from the impact of high international oil prices, continues to modulate the retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. Their current prices are much below the required market price resulting in huge under recoveries to OMCs on sale of these petroleum products. Also, their basic prices have not been increased since 25th June, 2011.

The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the OMCs.

Statement
Price build-up of petroleum products at Delhi

| Petrol* | 1.6.2014 | 1.7.2014 | 1.8.2014 | 1.9.2014 | 1.10.2014 | 1.11.2014 | 1.12.2014 | 3.12.2014 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | (₹/Litre) |
| Price Paid by the Oil Marketing Companies to Refineries (RGP) | 45.22 | 47.31 | 45.86 | 42.45 | 42.46 | 37.63 | 34.56 | 34.56 |
| Other cost elements ¹ | 4.81 | 4.54 | 5.09 | 5.17 | 4.62 | 6.43 | 7.19 | 4.87 |
| Excise Duty | 9.48 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 11.02 | 13.34 |
| VAT/State Taxes ² | 11.90 | 12.27 | 12.08 | 11.42 | 11.31 | 10.71 | 10.55 | 10.55 |
| RSP at Delhi | 71.41 | 73.60 | 72.51 | 68.51 | 67.86 | 64.24 | 63.33 | 63.33 |

*Price of Petrol is market determined w.e.f. 26.06.2010. This data has been provided by IOCL.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Diesel | 1.6.2014 | 1.7.2014 | 1.8.2014 | 1.9.2014 | 1.10.2014 | 1.11.14# | 1.12.2014# | 3.12.2014# |
| | | | | | | | | (₹/Litre) |
| Price Paid to refinery (RGP) | 46.29 | 47.47 | 45.92 | 45.18 | 43.10 | 39.89 | 36.57 | 36.57 |
| Other cost elements ¹ | 3.62 | 3.53 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.61 | 2.45 | 3.48 | 2.45 |
| Excise duty | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 5.11 | 6.14 |
| VAT/State taxes ² | 6.61 | 6.68 | 6.74 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 1.27 | 1.26 | 1.26 |
| TOTAL | 60.08 | 61.24 | 59.73 | 59.05 | 57.07 | 6.18 | 6.08 | 6.08 |
| Less: Under-recovery to OMCs | 2.80 | 3.40 | 1.33 | 0.08 | -1.90 | NA | NA | NA |
| RSP | 57.28 | 57.84 | 58.40 | 58.97 | 58.97 | 53.35 | 52.51 | 52.51 |

#Price of Diesel is market determined w.e.f. 19.10.2014. This data has been provided by IOCL.

| | 1.6.14 | 1.7.14 | 1.8.14 | 1.9.14 | 1.10.14 | 1.11.14 ⁴ | 1.12.14 ⁴ |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| PDS Kerosene | 1.6.14 | 1.7.14 | 1.8.14 | 1.9.14 | 1.10.14 | 1.11.14 ⁴ | 1.12.14 ⁴ |
| Price Paid to refinery (RGP) | 45.04 | 45.29 | 45.20 | 44.90 | 43.36 | 39.76 | 37.85 |
| Other cost elements ¹ | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.84 | 2.93 | 3.36 | 3.36 |
| Excise duty | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VAT/State taxes ² | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| TOTAL | 48.65 | 48.85 | 48.76 | 48.45 | 47.00 | 43.56 | 41.65 |
| Less: Subsidy ³ | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| Less: Under-recovery to OMCs | 32.87 | 33.07 | 32.98 | 32.67 | 31.22 | 27.60 | 25.69 |
| RSP | 14.96 | 14.96 | 14.96 | 14.96 | 14.96 | 15.14 | 15.14 |
| | (₹/cylinder) | | | | | | |
| Subsidized Domestic LPG | 1.6.14 | 1.7.14 | 1.8.14 | 1.9.14 | 1.10.14 | 1.11.14 | 1.12.14 |
| Price Paid to refinery (RGP) | 733.54 | 750.21 | 748.21 | 728.40 | 704.95 | 694.82 | 581.88 |
| Other cost elements ¹ | 135.87 | 135.66 | 136.36 | 136.12 | 136.39 | 139.00 | 138.08 |
| Excise duty | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VAT/State taxes ² | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 869.41 | 885.87 | 884.57 | 864.52 | 841.34 | 833.82 | 675.90 |
| Less: Subsidy ³ | 22.58 | 22.58 | 22.58 | 22.58 | 22.58 | 22.58 | 22.58 |
| Less: Under-recovery to OMCs | 432.71 | 449.17 | 447.87 | 427.82 | 404.64 | 393.77 | 279.91 |
| RSP (Rounded) | 414.00 | 414.00 | 414.00 | 414.00 | 414.00 | 417.00 | 417.00 |

1. Other cost elements include freight, delivery charges, marketing cost and margin, LPG bottling cost, dealer/distributor commission etc.

2. VAT/State taxes given for Delhi. Nature and rates of state taxes varies from State to State.

3. Subsidy under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'.

4. Price buildup for 1.11.2014 is at Mumbai. For earlier period the same is at Delhi.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my first supplementary is this. Sir, there is a gap between purchasing price and selling price. Whatever may be the figure hon. Minister has given in his reply, you have taken Refinery Gate Price as purchasing price. And, your Refinery Gate Price is based on the Import Parity Price of the finished product of petroleum or diesel in the international market without any reference to the cost of production in our country which also includes international price of crude which we import to the tune of 70 per cent of our requirement. Due to this faulty pricing of the finished product which you call 'Refinery Gate Price', the price that is reaching to the people becomes, at least, at the present level of pricing in Delhi, ₹20 more than what the people should pay on petrol and for diesel it is around ₹15 more than what they are supposed to pay. Will you seriously review this faulty pricing? Because, the refinery cost in the international market, or in Europe and West, is much higher than the refinery cost in Indian soil because of the big difference in the labour cost. So, that benefit of dividend must be available to the people of the country. On that premise, ...(*Interruptions*)...

So long, you were continuing with this policy. Please don't disturb me.

I would like to know whether you are going to seriously reconsider this faulty pricing mechanism. This is also not consistent with your market economy philosophy. Are you going to seriously reconsider this pricing by which people at large will be benefited? The so-called under-recovery, which is based on this faulty pricing system...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you finished your question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will you seriously reconsider the pricing to give relief to the people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have supplementaries of this length, there will be trouble.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it has come from the character of the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that. Yes, Mr. Minister.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, जैसा यह सप्लीमेंटरी है, तो इसका उत्तर भी थोड़ा लम्बा होगा। एक विषय को ऐसा होना ही चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि दादा उसको बीयर भी करेंगे।

सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इसका उत्तर देने से पहले एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले छः महीने में, जब से हम लोगों की माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी, तो पिछले छः महीने में पेट्रोल के मूल्य में हम लोगों ने 10 रुपये से ज्यादा की कमी की है और डीजल के मूल्य में हम लोगों ने 9 रुपये से ज्यादा की कमी की है। यह उसकी पृष्ठभूमि है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सप्लीमेंटरी में मूल बात जो आई है कि यह किस प्रकार की प्रैक्टिस से है, तो यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि हम इम्पोर्टेड प्राइस पैरिटी पर जाते हैं। पिछले दिनों से इसका एक लम्बा इतिहास है। 70 के दशक के मध्य से, इस देश में प्राइस मैकेनिज्म किस प्रकार से होगा,

उसका एक लम्बा इतिहास है। सैद्धांतिक रूप में दो विषयों पर डिबेट चलती है। अभी प्रैक्टिस चल रही है- इम्पोर्टेड प्राइस, एक्सपोर्टेड प्राइस की और उसके बीचोंबीच भारत में एक मैकेनिज्म पिछली सरकार के समय से ही खड़ा किया गया है। यह पिछले दशक से ही खड़ा किया गया है, जिसको ट्रेड प्राइस पैरिटी कहा गया है। इसी प्रैक्टिस को, क्योंकि विश्व में क्रूड ऑयल के प्राइस और इम्पोर्टेड प्रॉडक्ट के प्राइस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इसके ऊपर कई प्रकार की सोच, कई प्रकार की चर्चा इस सदन में लम्बे समय से हुई है। अभी इस प्रकार का एक वितर्क रखा जाता है कि कॉस्ट-प्लस होनी चाहिए। भारत में इस प्रैक्टिस को भी, जब APM थी, तब उस प्रैक्टिस को लगाया गया था और उसका अनुभव भी लिया गया था। उसमें एक बात ध्यान में आई कि यह भारत के रिफाइनरी सेक्टर की इफिशिएंसी के लिए और परफॉर्मेंस के लिए सही नहीं होगा। यह प्रैक्टिस 2002 में ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज दादा, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वे पूछ रहे हैं कि क्यों नहीं होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : इसीलिए, कि जब कॉस्ट-प्लस होगा, क्रूड ऑयल लाया जाएगा, तो किस कॉस्ट पर आप उसको कम्पनीज में प्रोज्यूस कर रहे हैं ? जैसे आईओसी के पास 10 रिफायनरीज हैं। कोई रिफाइनरी आज़ादी के पहले की बनी हुई है, तो कोई रिफाइनरी 60 के दशक में बनी हुई है और कोई रिफाइनरी अभी-अभी बनी है। सारी रिफाइनरीज की कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन अलग-अलग होती है। जो रिफाइनरी एफिशिएंट है, वह कम पैसे में, कम खर्च में बना कर ले आ पाएगी, उसकी कॉस्ट कम होगी और जो रिफाइनरी पुरानी है, उसका कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाएगा। आखिर, सभापति जी, क्या हमें इस प्रकार का मैकेनिज्म खड़ा करना चाहिए कि हम कंज्यूमर को मँहगी चीज़ पास ऑन कर दें ? इसीलिए, सरकार ने जो 2002 में और उसके आगे भी उसको लागू किया है कि जो इम्पोर्टेड प्राइस पैरिटी है और जो भारत की एक्सपोर्टेड प्राइस पैरिटी है, उसमें 80:20 फॉर्मूले में एक ट्रेड प्राइस पैरिटी को निकाला गया है, जिससे भारत की रिफाइनरी सेक्टर को लाभ भी मिले, वह सरटेनेबल हो पाए और कंज्यूमर पर बोझ भी न आये। इस विषय को इस ढंग से लेना चाहिए।

सर, यह डिबेट एक बौद्धिक डिबेट है। मैं आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इसका गहन अध्ययन किया। मैं तपन दा का व्यक्तिगत रूप में आदर करता हूँ। कई विषयों में उनसे मैं सीखता हूँ। जब ऐसे कुछ विषय वे उठाते हैं, तो मैं उनको लाइटली नहीं लेता हूँ। इस विषय को पहले से ही उन्होंने मुझे प्राइवेटली भी बताया है। उसका मैंने अध्ययन किया। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ आपकी अनुमति से कहता हूँ कि हमारा मूल विषय है— भारत के रिफाइनरी सेक्टर को मजबूत करना, कंज्यूमर को सहूलियत देना और अर्थ नीति को गति देना। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक डिबेट है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने आपकी अनुमति से इसको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... यह उत्तर उस दल का मंत्री दे रहा है, जो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Second supplementary.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, उस दल का मंत्री उत्तर दे रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, while placing my second supplementary, I am constrained to tell, still it is not analysed why the price of that material which we are processing in our country should not be based on that cost, instead of the finished product price which is prevailing abroad. This is a complete distortion or a perverted logic on which it is being priced and that is pushing on the burden on the people ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My second supplementary is that if you kindly go through your reply, as on date, for petroleum, the refinery gate price is ₹34.56, and the tax on that is around ₹24 plus. So, if that is the relationship with your refinery gate price, even if I take your refinery gate price as a Bible, the basic price, on that, you are adding a tax burden of ₹24. Similar burden is there on diesel also.

Now, the Government has decided for deregulation of petrol and diesel. In the international market the price of crude oil is falling. So, why not that benefit be passed on to the people? Why are you neutralising the positive impact of the fall of international price of crude? You are neutralising that impact to be passed on to the common people by adding excise duty burden on it. Very recently also, a statement was laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Finance Minister and that much burden that product price. Kindly note, Sir, from 2007, not only petrol and diesel, even the lubricant, which was ₹80 per kg. in 2007, has now become ₹280. From 2007 to 2014, the price of crude oil has substantially gone down, but, there is no reflection on the prices at which it is reaching the consumer. So, I draw your pointed attention to the fact that if the whole pricing system reflects so much distortion and perversion, then that can neither be beneficial for the industry nor for the common people. This must be corrected. Will the Minister please reconsider that?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, आपकी अनुमति से मैं फिर दादा से अपील करूंगा कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार की शब्दावली का यूज किया कि इस देश में perverted मंशा रही है । उन्होंने इस प्रकार की शब्दावली लगा तो दी, लेकिन चूंकि वे विद्वान व्यक्ति हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे से वे कम से कम इस प्रकार की शब्दावली न लगाएं । मैं उनसे सीखता हूँ । कृपया आप इस प्रकार का शब्द न लगाएं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, इसमें जो मूल बात है, मैंने उसी से शुरू किया था कि यह एक संघीय व्यवस्था है, उन्होंने सही कहा । मैं एक तथ्य बताता हूँ कि अभी इन दिनों जो इंटरनेशनल प्राइस है, हम भारत में ऐसे नहीं सोचते हैं, हम क्रूड आयल प्राइस के हिसाब से भारत के फिनिशड प्रॉडक्ट के साथ तुलना नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि कई प्रॉडक्ट्स की फिक्स्ड कॉस्ट समान रहती है । जैसे अभी-अभी हमने आपको तुलना बतायी कि हमने पेट्रोल की कीमत 10 रुपए 27 पैसे घटायी,

ऐसे ही हमने डीजल की कीमत 9 रुपए 15 पैसे घटायी। अगर हम उसकी तुलना इसी फेज में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में क्रूड आयल की प्राइस में जो कमी आई है, उससे करते हैं, तो वह प्रति लीटर 11 रुपए है। अगर हम उस प्रकार से भी हिसाब करते हैं, मैं उसकी डिटेल्स आपके साथ शेयर कर सकता हूँ। सर, दूसरी बात यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough; it is not off question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में क्रूड आयल की कीमत 110-115 डॉलर से घट कर 60-70 डॉलर प्रति बैरल आ गयी है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think your figure is not correct.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I can share the figures with you, I am laying on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is everybody interrupting in somebody else's question?

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उस हिसाब से कीमतें कम क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए, आपको इस वक्त बोलने का हक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मुझे बोलने का हक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; not during Question Hour. I am sorry.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, वे हाउस में खड़े होकर हमसे कहते थे कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी खत्म कर देनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not agitate here. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't agitate. Shri Digvijaya Singh.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I must compliment Tapan *da* for putting a very pertinent question. But, unfortunately, the hon. Minister has not been able to answer that. Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Would the hon. Minister consider drawing a policy for petroleum products, in a transparent manner, so that every time when there is a difference in the international prices of crude oil it is automatically known to the consumers as per the formula decided by the Government of India? Sir, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should take up this issue in the Standing Committee on Petroleum...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: Would he consider a formula in a transparent manner so that when there is any change in the prices of crude oil in the international market the consumer comes to know about it? Also, at the same time, what was the basic reason for increasing the Excise Duty in this process?

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I observe one thing? The impact of classical music is such on our minds that without *alaap* no questions can be asked. ...(Interruptions)... We could save a lot of time. Please go ahead.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is not *alaap*. It is putting a question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, then you will have to allow the *taan* also. ...(Interruptions)... You will have to allow us to ascend...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will have to change the rules of Question Hour.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you allow the *alaap*, then, allow the *taan* also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please go ahead.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहूँगा। माननीय सदस्य श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि एक ट्रांसपैरेंट मेकैनिज्म होना चाहिए। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि जो पॉलिसी है, वह बड़ी ही पारदर्शी पॉलिसी है। हम किसी से कुछ भी छिपा कर कोई चीज नहीं करने वाले हैं और न कर रहे हैं। अगर आप अपनी मैथेमेटिक्स लगाकर इसका हिसाब करेंगे तो यही निकलेगा।

उन्होंने दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछा कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी आपने क्यों लगाई? मैं बिल्कुल इसका उत्तर देना चाहूँगा। सभापति जी, हमने बार-बार यह कहा कि हमें जब भी मौका मिला हमने कंज्यूमर्स को 10 रुपये, 9 रुपये पास ऑन करने के लिए कंपनियों को कहा। हमें विरासत में जिस ढंग से एक दिवालिया अर्थनीति मिली थी, तिजोरी खाली थी ...(व्यवधान)... आपको कष्ट तो होगा ही। आप अर्थनीति को दिवालिया छोड़कर गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इस देश के गरीबों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : क्या विद्यालय में शिक्षक नहीं जाने चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या वहां बिजली नहीं लगनी चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Answer the question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, अगर उसके लिए भारत सरकार ने तिजोरी में से कुछ पैसा लिया, सरकार का पैसा लिया, तो क्या उसने कोई गुनाह किया? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is a wrong statement. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : हमने पहले कंज्यूमर्स को सहूलियत दी ...(व्यवधान)... 10 रुपये से ज्यादा पेट्रोल में दिया और 9 रुपये से ज्यादा डीज़ल में दिया, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : कुछ पैसा हमने टैक्स में रखा, गरीबों के लिए रखा, तो इनको क्या दिक्कत हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इकोनॉमिक सर्वे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ishwarlal Jain. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Government of India requires money for the development of the country and for the social sector. Has this become a business for the Government to earn the money? Actually, the international prices of crude oil have gone down by 45 per cent. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, the international prices of crude oil have gone down by 45 per cent and the rates which they have reduced are to the tune of 12 per cent. So, there is a gap of 33 per cent between the import price and the price at which the Government sells the final products. Will the Government consider passing on this to the consumers? The hon. Minister said that the Government has reduced the prices by ₹10 and ₹9. Actually, what they have reduced is not in their hands because the international prices of crude oil have gone down by 45 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Have they made it a business to earn money so that they can finance the social sector? They should reduce it as the international prices of crude oil have gone down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a suggestion or a question?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, मैं फिर से नम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 40 परसेंट की कोई कटौती नहीं हुई है। माननीय सदस्य शायद एक बड़े चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट हैं, मैं उनके साथ बैठ जाऊँगा। अगर वे मुझे 40 परसेंट का हिसाब बता दें, तो उससे बिल्कुल लाभ होगा। यह तथ्य भ्रमात्मक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरी बात, यह एक सैद्धांतिक विषय है कि क्या सरकार पैसे बचाकर गरीबों को नहीं पहुँचाएगी? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इसको धंधा कहा जाएगा? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह एक गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक कल्याणकारी राज्य में सरकार की यह जवाबदेही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a serious issue. We are not satisfied with Minister's reply. We are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are coming to that wait, wait. ...(Interruptions)... What is the point. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We are not satisfied with the answer. ...(Interruptions).. We are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : महोदय, हमारे सहयोगी इसी बात पर वाक आउट कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, एक शब्द, उन्होंने कहा है अर्थमेटिक लगा लो। मान्यवर, अगर हम अर्थमेटिक लगाएं, जब हमने सरकार छोड़ी तब 115 डॉलर में Brent Crude था। आज प्रति बैरल 65 डॉलर में Brent Crude है और अगर तीन रुपए इंडियन मार्केट में कम आता है तो उस हिसाब से 50 परसेंट दाम कम होने पर तो 72 रुपए से पेट्रोल 37 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो जाना चाहिए। हम कहते हैं टैक्स लगा लो, 43 रुपए प्रति लीटर पेट्रोल हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सवाल क्या है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : और डीजल 35 रुपए प्रति लीटर होना चाहिए। सरकार ने कोई कृपा नहीं की है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में 115 डॉलर से 65 डॉलर आ गया। तो वह कंज्यूमर को मिलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मेरा सवाल यह है कि पेट्रोल का जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार है उस हिसाब से उनको 50 परसेंट दाम करने चाहिए या नहीं करने चाहिए और राज्य लगातार वैट बढ़ाए चले जा रहे हैं, कम नहीं कर रहे हैं। तो आप उन पर क्या दबाव बना रहे हैं ?

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : माननीय सदस्य जी, थोड़ा सुनकर जाइए। अगर आपने प्रश्न पूछा है तो सुनकर जाइए।

श्री सभापति : प्लीज आंसर।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, एक तो फिर मैं कहूँ कि कोई भी तथ्य हो, यह तथ्य को छिपाकर नहीं, जैसे मैंने कहा कि यह जो चालीस परसेंट, पचास परसेंट, ये भ्रमात्मक तथ्य हैं। ऐसा सही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... बाकी इन्होंने जो कहा ...(व्यवधान)... सर, केरल में उनकी सरकार है तो उनको कहना चाहिए। क्यों वैट बढ़ाया? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the Member has left the Chamber, you need not continue. ...(Interruptions)... Next Question.

Discussion with USA on trade agreements

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

(a) whether Government has discussed about the trade agreements with US Government in the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any new clauses have been adopted or accepted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my question is whether the Government had discussed about the trade agreements with the US Government in the last six months. The reply is, no. Sir, the news agency like Bloomberg reported that there was a breakthrough in the trade agreements discussions. It was November 2013 report. Then the *Times of India*, the *Hindustan Times* and other Indian newspapers also reported about the icebreaking discussions with the US officials by the Indian Government. So, this news came. My question was specific whether the Government has discussed about the trade agreements with the US. It is very clear from the news reports that there were discussions and something had been finalized relating to the Bali Agreement and then the Trade Facilitation Agreement. So, I want to know about that. My question is not answered in that way.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with your permission, since the Member has specifically referred to whether the Government has discussed about the trade agreements, my answer is specific and pertinent to that. There is no trade agreement discussion with the USA. That is what exactly I have tried to assure the Member in the form of my answer.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I need your protection. I was not asking the trade agreements with the US. My question was about the trade agreement and whether the US facilitated some help to the Indian Government or some bilateral discussions for the Bali Agreement or any other trade agreement. Now also again the Minister is replying on the ground that my question was not about the agreement with the US. No. This is not my second supplementary, Sir. I hope she will answer it while answering my second supplementary. Sir, there were some news about the IPR discussions. A Joint Task Group was formed on IPR. Then a Trade Policy

Forum was formed and then a US team came to India for bilateral investment. So, many things happened to the IPR and other areas. I want to know about that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that connected to that question?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to just take this opportunity to reply in specific. I am not beating around the bush. I would like to tell the Member that as regards an agreement of any nature, we have not had any discussion in the last six months. But if, through this question, the Member would like to extend the debate or question an answer to matters related to Bali, even there it is not an agreement with the US. We have spoken with them as regards Bali. So, playing with the word 'agreement', I repeat, in the last six months there has not been ANY agreement or a discussion about any agreement.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister whether any talks have begun with the US Head because the Prime Minister has got very close relationship with the present President of the US. Have any talks begun to come to some agreement or any other thing to happen when the President of the United States would be visiting on the Republic Day?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: At this stage, it is an invitation for attending the Republic Day. There is nothing more that I can add to that issue.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA RANGASAYEE: Since the Minister has confined the question to the trade agreements, I would like to ask this. In the past, we have entered into agreements mostly on South-South basis. Those agreements are also found to be more beneficial to the trading partners, rather than India. In that context, will the Minister kindly put a hold on the ongoing discussions on the North-South Trade Agreements and review the agreements that have already been entered into in the South-South area?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: With due respect to the Member, I am not sure whether it pertains to the question.

CHAIRMAN: It does not. Question No. 235.

Analysis of nature of cyber crimes

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

(a) the cases of cyber crimes registered by police in different States during the last three years;

(b) whether any analysis has been made regarding the nature of these crimes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of legislative and other measures taken to prevent such crimes?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The data of State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested during the last three years under the Information Technology Act (IT Act) and the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is given in the Statement (*See* below), which indicates a rising trend in the crimes committed under the IT Act and the Indian Penal Code.

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), under the Ministry of Information Technology, the nodal Ministry, implements the Information Technology Act, through which various measures have been taken to address the menace of cyber crimes effectively. Information Technology Act, 2000 and the amended Act 2008 comprehensively address all forms of cyber crimes. The Government has formulated action plan for prevention of cyber crimes which includes series of technical, administrative, legal and capacity building measures to address cyber crimes effectively.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) and Person Arrested (PAR) under IT Act and IPC sections of cyber crime during 2011-2013

| STATE/UT | 2011 | | | | | | 2012 | | | | | | 2013 | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|--|-----|-----|--|--------|-----|--|-----|-----|--|--------|-----|--|-----|-----|--|
| | IT Act | | | IPC | | | IT Act | | | IPC | | | IT Act | | | IPC | | |
| | CR | PAR | | CR | PAR | | CR | PAR | | CR | PAR | | CR | PAR | | CR | PAR | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | | 10 | 11 | | 12 | 13 | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 349 | 242 | | 23 | 25 | | 429 | 170 | | 25 | 69 | | 635 | 296 | | 16 | 17 | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 7 | | 1 | 0 | | 12 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Assam | 31 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | 28 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | | 154 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Bihar | 25 | 6 | | 13 | 2 | | 23 | 17 | | 7 | 34 | | 23 | 22 | | 116 | 207 | |
| Chhattisgarh | 2 | 2 | | 76 | 102 | | 49 | 31 | | 10 | 5 | | 91 | 35 | | 10 | 15 | |
| Goa | 16 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | | 30 | 10 | | 2 | 3 | | 57 | 10 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Gujarat | 52 | 36 | | 15 | 19 | | 68 | 72 | | 10 | 8 | | 61 | 51 | | 16 | 14 | |
| Haryana | 42 | 15 | | 3 | 8 | | 66 | 25 | | 116 | 137 | | 112 | 58 | | 211 | 136 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | | 20 | 25 | | 0 | 0 | | 24 | 13 | | 4 | 0 | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14 | 3 | | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 17 | | 0 | 0 | | 46 | 16 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Jharkhand | 8 | 9 | | 25 | 43 | | 10 | 8 | | 25 | 3 | | 13 | 7 | | 13 | 13 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Karnataka | 151 | 34 | 9 | 5 | 412 | 66 | 25 | 14 | 513 | 94 | 20 | 10 |
| Kerala | 227 | 135 | 18 | 5 | 269 | 151 | 43 | 24 | 349 | 151 | 34 | 18 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 90 | 97 | 13 | 6 | 142 | 152 | 55 | 45 | 282 | 165 | 60 | 12 |
| Maharashtra | 306 | 226 | 87 | 85 | 471 | 324 | 90 | 83 | 681 | 426 | 226 | 177 |
| Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 65 | 41 | 39 | 21 |
| Punjab | 59 | 38 | 20 | 21 | 72 | 86 | 6 | 2 | 146 | 123 | 10 | 10 |
| Rajasthan | 122 | 110 | 24 | 22 | 147 | 90 | 7 | 4 | 239 | 135 | 58 | 16 |
| Sikkim | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 37 | 43 | 8 | 11 | 39 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 54 | 43 | 36 | 54 |
| Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 101 | 123 | 13 | 36 | 205 | 112 | 44 | 73 | 372 | 283 | 310 | 319 |
| Uttarakhand | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| West Bengal | 43 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 196 | 73 | 113 | 39 | 210 | 58 | 132 | 151 |
| TOTAL (STATES) | 1725 | 1161 | 370 | 409 | 2761 | 1486 | 593 | 548 | 4192 | 2050 | 1316 | 1194 |
| A and N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandigarh | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| D and N Haveli | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 50 | 15 | 49 | 36 | 76 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 131 | 34 | 19 | 7 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL (UTS) | 66 | 23 | 52 | 37 | 115 | 36 | 8 | 1 | 164 | 48 | 21 | 9 |
| TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) | 1791 | 1184 | 422 | 446 | 2876 | 1522 | 601 | 549 | 4356 | 2098 | 1337 | 1203 |

Source : Crime in India

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह बहुत ही संक्षेप में है, लेकिन साइबर क्राइम का मामला बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि साइबर क्राइम्स तीन गुना बढ़ गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में तो यह क्राइम 170 परसेंट बढ़ गया है। कैग के अनुसार 4.5 करोड़ मोबाइल्स अनवैरीफाइड हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके उत्तर में तो साइबर अपराधों का कोई विश्लेषण नहीं आया है, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई विश्लेषण कराया है? अगर हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the nature of cyber crimes is very wide. It is a new challenge for the Government also because it does not have any border. The persons who commit crimes in cyber space may belong to any place, any community. They may commit crime from across the border also. So, it is very difficult to define the territorial jurisdiction. But let me inform the hon. Member that the Government of India has taken series of steps to deal with this particular challenge. The Department of Information Technology is the parent department to look into the cases related to the cyber crimes.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, a study, conducted by the Boston Consultancy Group, indicates that 139 million children in India will be lodged into virtual world by 2017 and will face various cyber crimes, such as, hacking, cyber bullying, etc. This study has indicated that Indian children are the most vulnerable because of high access, but low security. What does the Government propose to do in this regard?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, as I said, the awareness, which is required to be created in the country, is scant. There is institutional mechanism as well as various agencies that are in place. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT) has been established mainly to impart specific response to any threat related to computer security incidents. At the same time, there are also other bodies to create awareness. Let me inform the hon. Member that the Department of Electronics and Information Technology has set up Cyber Forensic Training and Investigation Labs in the States of Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and in all the eight North-Eastern States. Additionally, the Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up in Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and Kolkata. These are to create awareness and for imparting training to various sections of the people. Then, we have decided to sensitise the police force also. So, a total number of 26,000 police officers and 600 judicial officers have been trained, so far, in the training labs established by the Government.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, out of 120 crore population, as per the moderate estimates, there are 12 crore net users. We are moving forward from the credit card usage, ATM utilization to the Net banking and on-line purchases. Your data is indicating that in 2011, under the IT Act, there were 1,700 and above cases registered wherein the number of persons arrested is just 1,100 or so. Whereas

under the IPC, 422 cases were registered and arrests made were 446. Likewise, in 2012, there were 2,876 cases registered but arrests made were only 1,522. Whereas under the IPC, there were 601 cases and 549 arrests were made. In 2013 also, the registered cases were 4,256 against which the arrests made were only 2,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the question? Time is running out.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Whereas under the IPC, 1,300 cases were booked and 1,200 were arrested. It shows that the IT Act is still being monitored by the Ministry of Information Technology and proper coordination between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the ground personnel of police forces is yet to be established and sensitization towards the IT Act utilization is yet to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is a fact. As the hon. Member has already mentioned that there is a substantial increase in the number of cases which were registered under either the IT Act or the IPC. The Government has, definitely, taken note of that. It is a serious matter for everybody. As the whole world is getting access to the Internet, computers and mobile phones, definitely, there is a challenge lies before the Government. For that, there is a need, which is being felt, to have a relook at the Information Technology Act which was amended once in 2008. At the same time, the provisions in the IPC as well as the Cr. PC which are there in place need to be revamped so that it can really take care of the challenges with regard to the cyber crimes.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, the specific question I am asking is this. The Government of India allocates modernization funds to the States. क्या आप गाइडलाइंस में यह इस्तेमाल करेंगे कि they must modernize all these instruments. साइबर क्राइम्स के जितने भी इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स हैं, they must procure them and they must also modernize them. All the States must do this. गाइडलाइन में यही first information रखनी चाहिए । I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government of India in this regard.

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, पुलिस मॉडर्नाइजेशन के तहत राज्यों को मदद दी जाती है और यह मामला जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि कुछ जगहों में साइबर फॉरेंसिक ट्रेनिंग, लैब्स बनाई गई हैं । इसके अलावा और बाकी राज्यों में भी इन्हें बनाने की आवश्यकता है । इस हेतु जो भी सहायता केंद्र सरकार से देनी होगी, सहायता देने के जो नियम हैं, सहायता देने के जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके तहत राज्य सरकारों को मदद दी जाएगी ।

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Sir, several obscene/derogatory posts on social media and other websites have been reported during the last few years especially leading to harassment of women. Some cases of sexual harassment have resulted into even suicidal deaths across the country. Sir, my question is: What are the proactive steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the Question Hour is over.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: I know, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to Question. Shri Dattatreya.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Contract labourers

†*236. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and industry-wise number of contract labourers working in various public and private sector industries and mines in the country;
- (b) the rate of daily wage of the contract labourers doing jobs of permanent nature at public and private sector industries and mines in the country;
- (c) whether the OBC quota in the public sector is being filled; and
- (d) if not, the action taken till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No centralized data in this regard is maintained. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Central Government is the “Appropriate Government” in respect of the establishments falling in Central Sphere. The private companies, non-Government sector and unorganised sector come in State sphere. However, in the year 2013-14 the estimated number of contract labourers engaged by licenced contractors in Central Sphere was around 21.12 lakhs.

(b) Under Rule 25 (2) (v) (a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates of minimum wages fixed by the Central Government are applicable to Central Government Offices and CPSUs. A copy of the minimum rates of wages applicable in Central Sphere *w.e.f.* 1.04.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The representation of Other Backward Classes as on 01.01.2013 in 69 Central Government Ministries/Departments was 5,23,721 which is 17.74% of 29,52,080 employees. The reasons for lower representation of Other Backward Classes in services are identified as under:

- (i) Reservation for OBCs started only from the year 1993.
- (ii) OBCs who were appointed upto 1993 that is before introduction of reservation for the OBCs are not included for counting the representation.
- (iii) There is generally a time gap between occurrences of vacancies and filling thereof as recruitment is a time consuming process.
- (iv) Some reserved posts for OBCs remain vacant due to non-availability of suitable candidates of reserved category.
- (v) Some of the selected OBC candidates do not join service or leave the service after joining because they get better opportunities elsewhere.

Instructions have been issued in June, 2013 to all concerned to make concerted efforts to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies. A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to analyse the reasons for less employability of SCs, STs, OBCs in Government sector and to suggest remedial measures. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee, various time bound measures have been identified and intimated to the concerned Ministries / Departments to fill up such backlog vacancies.

Statement

Minimum rates of wages applicable w.e.f. 1.04.2014

| Name of Scheduled Employment | Category of Worker | Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹) w.e.f. 01.04.2014 | | |
|---|--|---|--------|--------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Agriculture | Unskilled | Area A | Area B | Area C |
| | | 215.00 | 195.00 | 193.00 |
| | Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory | 235.00 | 217.00 | 198.00 |
| | Skilled/Clerical | 255.00 | 235.00 | 216.00 |
| 2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing | Highly Skilled | 283.00 | 262.00 | 235.00 |
| | 1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift: | | | |
| | (a) Soft Soil | 219.40 | | |
| | (b) Soft Soil with Rock | 331.56 | | |
| | (c) Rock | 439.85 | | |
| | 2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift | 175.13 | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size | | | |
| | (a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches | | 1364.91 |
| | (b) Above 1.5 inches to 3.0 inches | | 1166.28 |
| | (c) Above 3.0 inches to 5 inches | | 681.91 |
| | (d) Above 5.0 inches | | 559.96 |
| 3. Sweeping and Cleaning | Unskilled | 329.00 | 273.00 |
| | | | 220.00 |
| 4. Watch and Ward | Without Arms | 363.00 | 309.00 |
| | | | 256.00 |
| | With Arms | 400.00 | 309.00 |
| | | | 309.00 |
| 5. Loading and Unloading | Unskilled | 329.00 | 273.00 |
| | | | 220.00 |
| 6. Construction | Unskilled | 329.00 | 273.00 |
| | | | 220.00 |
| | Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory | 363.00 | 309.00 |
| | | | 256.00 |
| | Skilled/Clerical | 400.00 | 363.00 |
| | | | 309.00 |
| | Highly Skilled | 435.00 | 400.00 |
| | | | 363.00 |
| 7. Non-Coal Mines | | Above Ground | Below Ground |
| | Unskilled | 220.00 | 273.00 |
| | | | |
| | Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory | 273.00 | 329.00 |
| | | | |
| | Skilled/Clerical | 329.00 | 382.00 |
| | | | |
| | Highly Skilled | 382.00 | 435.00 |

| Name of Scheduled Employment | Nomenclature |
|---|--|
| 1. Agriculture | Agriculture |
| 2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing | Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing |
| 3. Sweeping and Cleaning | Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 |
| 4. Watch and Ward | Employment of Watch and Ward |
| 5. Loading and Unloading | Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goods Sheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports |
| 6. Construction | Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines |
| 7. Non-Coal Mines | Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines |

New Manufacturing Policy

*237. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any new Manufacturing Policy to bail out manufacturing industry from recession, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the new policy will boost manufacturing industry which is facing recession for a long time and employment opportunities will be created in North-Eastern States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of special measures being taken by Government to do away with obstacles in manufacturing industry like infrastructural bottlenecks, paucity of funds, land acquisition and to restart pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government has recently launched 'Make in India' programme aimed at developing, promoting and marketing India as a leading manufacturing and investment destination and as a hub for design and innovation. The programme seeks to radically improve the Ease of Doing Business, open the FDI regime, improve the quality of infrastructure and make India a globally competitive manufacturing destination. Government also intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities to provide infrastructure based on state-of-the-art technology with modern high-speed communication and integrated logistic arrangements. With a view to putting in place an institutional mechanism to track stalled projects, both in the public and private sectors and to remove implementation bottlenecks in these projects, a Cell in the nature of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been set up in the Cabinet Secretariat to proactively pursue projects involving investment of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or any other critical projects in sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing etc.

Government had earlier notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) *vide* Press Note dated 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus. The proposals in the National Manufacturing Policy are generally sector neutral and location neutral. State Governments may make a proposal for establishing a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ), which is one of the important instruments under the NMP. The Government is implementing North-East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 in the North-East for the units already registered under the policy.

**National Overseas Scholarship to ST students
from A.P. and Telangana**

*238. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only two ST students from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been given scholarship under the National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates in the last five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving scholarship to only two students in the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During the last five years, six ST students from the present States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been granted Scholarships under the National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students. The scholarship is awarded when a candidate fulfills the eligibility criteria and also applies for studies on one of the subjects listed in the scheme. The proposals of all eligible candidates are considered by a Selection Committee consisting of an academician of repute and two senior officers of the Ministry.

Incentives under the new policy for coffee growers

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

(a) whether the Coffee Board has come out with a new policy, proposing incentives if coffee growers sell their produce through auction platforms such as Indian Coffee Trade Association (ICTA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any subsidy will also be provided for export through Self-Help Groups or farmer producer organisations, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether subsidy is also proposed for small roaster and curing units to boost domestic promotion of coffee, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The 'Integrated Coffee Development Project' of the Coffee Board approved for implementation during the Twelfth (XIIth) Plan includes a component of support to small growers' collectives/ Self Help Groups(SHG)/ Cooperatives for marketing of coffee at the rate of ₹ 4.00 per kg of clean coffee. The subsidy is available to the small growers' collectives / SHGs / Cooperatives for coffee sold through public auction platforms such as that operated by Indian Coffee Trade Association (ICTA) or through a registered exporter in the name of Growers' collectives / SHGs / Cooperatives.

(c) During the Twelfth Plan, the small roasting units with a capacity of less than twenty five kg are eligible for subsidy support of thirty five per cent of the machinery cost with a ceiling of Rupees fifty lakhs. For the Self Help Groups (SHGs), women entrepreneurs and SC/ST beneficiaries, subsidy support is forty per cent of the machinery cost with a ceiling of Rupees fifty lakhs. Small commercial gourmet roasting units with less than ten kg capacity are eligible for subsidy support of thirty five per cent of the cost of the machinery with a maximum ceiling of rupees ten lakhs per unit.

Curing units are eligible for subsidy at the rate of twenty five per cent of the cost of the machinery purchased and installed subject to a ceiling of rupees fifty lakhs per Curing Unit.

Fall in prices of Basmati rice in world market

*240. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the world prices of Basmati rice have crashed in the past two months;

(b) if so, how would this impact export of Basmati rice in the current year; and

(c) whether Government has an estimate of the quantum of loss that shall be caused to the farmers due to the fall in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The data for actual exports of Basmati rice for the current year, maintained by DGCI&S, is available only for the period April to September 2014. However, as per the information from registration of export contracts by APEDA, the average FOB prices for the last two months viz. October and November 2014 are USD 1292 PMT and USD 1218 PMT respectively. As compared to average FOB value of USD 1295.14 PMT for the previous year (2013-14), the prices are marginally down by 0.24% and 5.96% for October and November 2014 respectively. The 5 year average FOB value is USD 1104.90 PMT. The prices during October and November 2014 are still higher by 17.21% and 10.24% respectively as compared to the 5 year average.

(b) and (c) The fall in export of Basmati rice cannot be attributed solely to the international prices. Export of an agricultural commodity like Basmati rice depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the domestic requirement, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the

importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness etc.

As per the information available from DGCI&S, the actual export data for Basmati rice during April-September in the current year and the same period in the previous year is as follows:

| | Quantity in lakh MT | Value in USD Million |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| April-Sept. 2014 | 16.41 | 2304.69 |
| April-Sept. 2013 | 19.31 | 2412.61 |

As can be seen from the above data the export of Basmati rice during the current year (Apr.-Sept.) has fallen by 4.46% in value terms.

Although prevailing international prices of Basmati rice have fallen in the recent months, seen in the background of 5 year average FOB value of USD 1104.90/MT, the prices have not fallen to unprecedented levels.

**Improving infrastructure for and human development
of the tribal population**

*241. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to improve the infrastructure for and human development of the tribal population, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has launched a scheme titled 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana' (VKY) in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that VKY will focus on convergence of different Central and State schemes of development with an outcome oriented approach and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. The major part of infrastructural development activities is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

With a view to ensure that funds through various sources under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are utilized in the most efficient manner towards achieving the holistic development of tribal people, the Government of India has launched a Central

Sector Scheme “Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)” during the current year. The VKY is broadly a process, which aims at achieving overall development of tribal people through convergence of available resources, with an outcome-based approach, monitored by an independent agency.

Funds for promotion of sports

*242. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and sports discipline-wise details of the funds allocated/ expenditure incurred for promoting sports in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint regarding misappropriation of the allocated funds;

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

(d) whether Government has taken any action on such complaints; and

(e) if so, the sports discipline-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Funds have been released to States mainly under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which has been replaced by Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) during the current year and under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Sportsdiscipline-wise funds are released mainly under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations.

Details of funds released to States under PYKKA from 2008-09 to 2013-14, under RGKA during 2014-15 and under USIS from 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

Details of funds released to National Sports Federations under Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations from 2007-08 to 2014-15 are given in Statement-V and VI (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Details of complaints received in the Ministry regarding misappropriation/ embezzlement of funds and financial irregularities during the last three years and current year in respect of funds released under PYKKA and action taken thereon are given below:

| Year | State | Complaints | Action taken |
|---------|---------------|--|---|
| 2012-13 | Bihar | <p>(i). A complaint dated 8.4.2012 was received from Shri Phulena Singh, President, Zila Bharat Sevak Samaj, Begusarai, Bihar regarding misappropriation of funds released to the State of Bihar under PYKKA.</p> <p>(ii). A news report was published in Patna edition of Indian Express dated 15.5.2012 regarding embezzlement of grants released to the State of Bihar under PYKKA for the year 2010-11.</p> | <p>The matter was referred to the State Government of Bihar with the request to get the matter enquired into and furnish a report to this Ministry. This was followed with a couple of reminders. However, no reply has been received from the State Government yet.</p> |
| | Uttar Pradesh | <p>(i). A RTI application dated 31.10.2012 from Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu, Unnav District, UP, regarding embezzlement / misuse of grants released to the State of UP under the PYKKA.</p> <p>A PIL No.56 MB - 2013 was filed in the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court, UP, by Shri Ashish Kumar Mishra against UOI and Ors. of other issue raised, one was misappropriation of grants received by the State Government of UP (including funds received under the PYKKA Scheme). The same was received from Central Government Counsel, Shri Asit Kumar Chaturvedi.</p> | <p>The matter was referred to the State Government of UP with the request to get the matter enquired into and furnish a report to this Ministry. However, no reply has been received from the State Government yet.</p> <p>The matter was referred to the Advocate for defending the case on behalf of the respondents in the High Court in the matter.</p> |

| Year | State | Complaints | Action taken |
|---------|---------------|--|---|
| 2013-14 | Uttar Pradesh | A complaint dated 8.4.2012 was received from Shri Pramod Kumar Mishra regarding financial irregularities in spending of grants released to the State of U.P. for the year 2012-13 | The matter was referred to the State Government of U.P. with the request to get the matter enquired into, take appropriate action and furnish a report to this Ministry. However, no reply has been received from the State Government yet. |
| 2014-15 | Tripura | An email dated 17.7.2014 was received from Shri Gopal Chandra Roy, MLA, President, Tripura State Olympic Association and Chairman, PAC, Tripura, regarding misappropriation of funds/ financial irregularities by the Secretary, Tripura Sports Council. | The matter was taken up with the State Government of Tripura with the request to look into the allegations and furnish comments to this Ministry. The State Government replied that the matter was inquired into and that the allegations are devoid of merit and these appear to be unfounded and far away from truth. |

Statement-I

State- wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, State and national level under PYKKA during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (PYKKA was introduced during 2008-09)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ UT | Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS (₹ in crore) | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2008-09 (through SAI) | 2009-10 (through SAI) | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.78 | 0.95 | 11.26 | | 11.5 | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.93 | | 2.05 | | | |
| 3. | Assam | 1.88 | | 3.34 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 4. | Bihar | | 3.42 | 6.19 | | | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | 1.17 | 2.01 | 2.23 | 2.31 | |
| 6. | Goa | | | 0.26 | | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | | | 2.69 | | | |
| 8. | Haryana | | 1.1 | 1.81 | 1.6 | 0.85 | 1.81 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | | 0.7 | 1.33 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 0.83 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 2.1 | | | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | | | 3.16 | | | |
| 12. | Karnataka | | 1.42 | 2.94 | 2.17 | 3.27 | 2.86 |
| 13. | Kerala | | | 1.32 | 0.23 | | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | | 2.64 | 4.79 | 4.91 | 4.75 | 4.65 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | | | 4.36 | | 3.44 | |
| 16. | Manipur | | 0.47 | 0 | | 1.02 | |
| 17. | Meghalaya | | | 0.79 | 0.08 | 0.67 | 0.11 |
| 18. | Mizoram | | 0.37 | 0.71 | 0.1 | 1.29 | 0.81 |
| 19. | Nagaland | | 0.56 | 0.13 | | 1.03 | |
| 20. | Odisha | | 2.11 | 4.27 | | 4.39 | |
| 21. | Punjab | 1.97 | 1.18 | 1.85 | | 0.24 | 1.58 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | | 1.93 | 0 | 1.72 | 3.88 | |
| 23. | Sikkim | | 0.32 | 0 | 1.2 | 1.12 | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | | 2.63 | 5.1 | | 1.25 | 8.89 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.92 | 0.91 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | | 2.55 | 9.47 | 8.2 | | 1.15 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | | 1.03 | 1.47 | 1.4 | 1.28 | 1.2 |
| 28. | West Bengal | | | 3.31 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 29. | A & N Islands | | | 0 | | | |
| 30. | Chandigarh | | | 0.03 | | | |
| | TOTAL | 5.93 | 24.91 | 77.52 | 25.87 | 44.47 | 24.8 |
| 31. | National level competitions : Released to SAI | | | 0 | 5.1 | | |
| 32. | Grant to NYKS to hold Rural and Inter-School competitions | | | 10.53 | | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 5.93 | 24.91 | 88.05 | 30.97 | 44.47 | 24.8 |

Statement - II

*State- wise release of funds for infrastructure under PYKKA during
2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ UT | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 12.99 | 12.99 | 25.98 | 25.98 | 10.63 | 7.27 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 4.44 | 10.51 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 3.85 | 0 | 0 | 10.28 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5.22 | 5.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 5.06 | 0 | 0 | 25.27 | 0 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0.18 | 0 | 0 | 0.18 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 7.1 | 2.55 | 13.43 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3.26 | 3.25 | 14.43 | 5.09 | 0 | 3.34 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.01 | 2.01 | 8.8 | 3.66 | 6.34 | 2.99 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.66 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.56 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | 2.39 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0 | 3.12 | 14.86 | 0 | 9.61 | 10.2 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0.8 | 0.8 | 11.17 | 0 | 10.36 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 11.82 | 0 | 0 | 39.99 | 0 | 32.55 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 8.91 | 4.86 | 41.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.87 | 0 | 0 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 1.72 | 0 | 0.44 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.85 | 0.21 | 2.27 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 4.1 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1.18 | 0.3 | 2.96 | 4.7 | 0 | 6 |
| 20. | Odisha | 3.67 | 8.05 | 5.98 | 7.34 | 19.21 | 7.53 |
| 21. | Punjab | 6.27 | 6.27 | 26.66 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 3.71 | 4.72 | 0 | 2.75 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.54 | 0.13 | 2.02 | 1.66 | 2.51 | 0.79 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 5 | 1.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.58 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1.09 | 0 | 3.24 | 4.09 | 0 | 4.3 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 10 | 16.96 | 62.27 | 18.39 | 9.03 | 4.92 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 3 | 5.9 | 19.43 | 0 | 3.38 | 22.84 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 0 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | A and N Islands | 0 | 0 | 1.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0.51 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0.69** | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | NSDF PYKKA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 83.85 | 105 | 260.84 | 134.05 | 109.01 | 113.85 |

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released under RGKA during 2014-15 for
conduct of competitions (As on 30.11.2014)

| (In rupees) | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|--|----------|
| Sl. No. | Name of State/ UTs | Competitions | | | | |
| | | Rural | Women | North East Games | Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 6800000 | | |
| 3. | Assam | | | | | |
| 4. | Bihar | | | | | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | |
| 6. | Goa | | | | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 27167832 | 6732000 | | | 33899832 |
| 8. | Haryana | 14205227 | | | | 14205227 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 8940000 | 1836000 | | | 10776000 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7958700 | 3366000 | | | 11324700 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | | | | | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 21903523 | 11170000 | | | 33073523 |
| 13. | Kerala | 27789356 | 2856000 | | | 30645356 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 15767219 | 5129437 | | | 20896656 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | | 0 |
| 16. | Manipur | 5520470 | 1836000 | 1080000 | | 8436470 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 6158875 | 1500000 | 780000 | | 8438875 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4440000 | 1088000 | 960000 | | 6488000 |
| 19. | Nagaland | | | | | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 28176000 | | | | 28176000 |
| 21. | Punjab | 16440000 | 4488000 | | | 20928000 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 26820000 | 6732000 | | | 33552000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 23. | Sikkim | 3156000 | | 480000 | | 3636000 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | | | | | 0 |
| 25. | Telangana | 29820000 | 2040000 | | 13740000 | 45600000 |
| 26. | Tripura | 5896304 | 1632000 | 960000 | | 8488304 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 7600170 | 1475000 | | | 9075170 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 85155574 | | | 1896000 | 87051574 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 26940000 | 3876000 | | | 30816000 |
| 30. | A and N Isalands | | | | | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | | | | | 0 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | | | | | 0 |
| 33. | Puducherry | | | | | 0 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | | | | | 0 |
| 35. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | | | | | 0 |
| 36. | Delhi | | | | | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 369855250 | 55756437 | 11060000 | 15636000 | 452307687 |

Note: No funds have been released for infrastructure under RGKA so far.

Statement-IV

Details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11).

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | Project | Grant Approved (Date) | Grant released |
|--------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (a) 2010-11 | | | | |
| 1. | Himachal Pradesh | Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una | 5.00% (17.03.2011) | 3.50 |
| 2. | Mizoram | Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri | 5.00* (24.03.2011) | 4.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------|---|----------------------|-------|
| 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 Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata | 6.00 (17.03.2011) | 3.00 |
| TOTAL | | | 19.98 | 12.50 |

(b) 2011-12

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Odisha | Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar | 5.00 (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 Multi-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 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-------|
| (c) 2012-13 | | | | |
| 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 Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli | 6.00 (16.10.2012) | 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, Thiruvapur 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 |

(d) 2013-14

| | | | | |
|----|--------|---|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Kerala | Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala | 5.50 (27.06.2013) | 3.00 |
|----|--------|---|----------------------|------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|---|----------------------|------|
| 2. | Uttarakhand | Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand | 6.00 (04.07.2013) | 1.80 |
| 3. | Mizoram | Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram | 4.50 (16.07.2013) | 3.00 |
| 4. | Mizoram | Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram | 6.00 (16.07.2013) | 1.80 |
| 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. | J&K | Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu & 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, Chimpu, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh | 4.50 (27.12.2013) | 2.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|----------|--|----------------------|-------|
| 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 | 5.50 (20.01.2014) | 3.00 |
| TOTAL | | | 76.00 | 32.85 |

(e) 2014-15

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Himachal Pradesh | Laying of synthetic hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una. (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 17.03.2011) | -- | 1.50 (29.04.2014) |
| 2. | Meghalaya | Laying of synthetic athletic track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shillong. (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 1st March, 2012) | -- | 1.20 (06.06.2014) |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune | 5.00 (23.07.2014) | 3.00 (23.07.2014) |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District. (2nd Instalment of the project sanctioned on 3rd January, 2013) | -- | 2.40 (21.08.2014) |
| 5. | Mizoram | Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 16th July, 2013) | -- | 1.50 (21.10.2014) |
| 6. | Arunachal Pradesh | Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 14th February, 2013) | -- | 3.74 (17.11.2014) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-----------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 7. | Karnataka | Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Belgaum | 6.00 (03.12.2014) | 1.80 (03.12.2014) |

% Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 29.04.2014.
* Balance amount of ₹ 1 crore released on 25.07.2012
Balance amount of ₹ 2 crore released on 20.01.2014.
@ Balance amount of ₹ 1.50 crore released on 16.01.2014.
& Balance amount of ₹ 1.20 crore released on 06.06.2014.

Statement-V

Grants released to National Sports Federations during
2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

| (₹ in lakhs) | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Federation | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi | 233.00 | 659.40 | 309.94 | 308.30 | 790.00 |
| 2. | Archery Association of India, New Delhi | 81.00 | 96.10 | 360.31 | 42.10 | 606.00 |
| 3. | All India Chess Federation, Chennai | 200.39 | 221.40 | 163.00 | 180.05 | 162.13 |
| 4. | National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi | 717.00 | 421.07 | 658.45 | 509.53 | 1440.00 |
| 5. | All India Tennis Association, New Delhi | 92.00 | 137.62 | 263.81 | 256.64 | 11.29 |
| 6. | Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi | 92.00 | 62.55 | 49.66 | 62.33 | 425.00 |
| 7. | Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad | 65.00 | 57.05 | 88.79 | 64.71 | 319.00 |
| 8. | Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi | 332.00 | 179.80 | 375.51 | 356.36 | 360.00 |
| 9. | Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad | 84.00 | 15.10 | 125.07 | 35.36 | 122.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 10. | Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai | 11.00 | 57.49 | 168.25 | 146.54 | 68.40 |
| 11. | Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi | 154.00 | 185.47 | 174.30 | 165.89 | 1531.00 |
| 12. | Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) and (Women) | 316.00 | 346.42 | 762.82 | 435.76 | 1809.00 |
| 13. | Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi | 0.00 | 26.17 | 101.13 | 116.53 | 567.00 |
| 14. | Badminton Association of India, | 199.00 | 265.79 | 435.48 | 150.71 | 910.00 |
| 15. | Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi | 61.00 | 86.26 | 5.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16. | All India Football Federation, Delhi | 68.00 | 52.58 | 41.90 | 610.51 | 174.99 |
| 17. | Indian Golf Union, New Delhi | 56.00 | 18.24 | 16.43 | 41.69 | 23.53 |
| 18. | Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi | 6.00 | 316.78 | 470.00 | 153.98 | 983.00 |
| 19. | Yachting Association of India, New Delhi | 117.00 | 36.71 | 147.85 | 85.95 | 255.00 |
| 20. | Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur | 25.00 | 32.08 | 11.77 | 10.00 | 121.00 |
| 21. | Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai | 104.00 | 63.51 | 73.91 | 150.53 | 84.68 |
| 22. | Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur | 39.00 | 18.54 | 87.80 | 18.43 | 636.00 |
| 23. | Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K | 18.00 | 72.38 | 13.55 | 46.44 | 78.70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 24. | Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi | 71.00 | 44.52 | 61.60 | 24.24 | 227.89 |
| 25. | Fencing Association of India, Patiala | 6.00 | 24.75 | 30.56 | 174.06 | 36.06 |
| 26. | Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi | 43.00 | 30.51 | 26.21 | 0.00 | 185.72 |
| 27. | All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi | 17.00 | 42.38 | 23.98 | 47.65 | 75.82 |
| 28. | Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore | 219.00 | 40.10 | 142.83 | 221.39 | 13.38 |
| 29. | Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi | 87.00 | 53.30 | 3.81 | 12.00 | 285.89 |
| 30. | All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi | 15.00 | 19.09 | 13.58 | 23.77 | 10.96 |
| 31. | All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.18 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.49 | 14.75 | 12.75 |
| 33. | Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur | 8.00 | 16.50 | 5.92 | 12.00 | 10.50 |
| 34. | Ball Badminton Federation of India | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi | 14.00 | 15.90 | 9.34 | 7.76 | 12.00 |
| 36. | Indian Body Building Federation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 37. | Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi | 2.00 | 4.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 38. | Indian Power lift- ing Federation, Jameshpur | 11.00 | 16.00 | 11.50 | 0.00 | 5.25 |
| 39. | Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.50 | 7.50 | 7.75 |
| 40. | Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi | 13.00 | 12.72 | 13.31 | 5.50 | 0.00 |
| 41. | Netball Federation of India, Delhi | 14.00 | 18.78 | 65.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 42. | Roller Skating Fede- ration of India, Kolkata | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 43. | Sepak Takraw Fede- ration of India, Nagpur | | 12.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 10.53 |
| 44. | Shooting Ball Fede- ration of India, New Delhi | 0.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 0.00 |
| 45. | Softball Federation of India, Indore | 9.00 | 0.00 | 12.25 | 13.75 | 0.00 |
| 46. | Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.89 | 55.10 | 39.80 |
| 47. | Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore | 9.00 | 16.50 | 9.00 | 19.75 | 3.00 |
| 48. | Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur. | 8.00 | 16.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 2.00 |
| 49. | Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi | 3.00 | 6.00 | 9.75 | 16.00 | 2.75 |
| 50. | Wushu Association of India, New Delhi | 11.00 | 31.24 | 30.91 | 0.00 | 42.84 |
| 51. | Throwball Fedn. of India, Bangalore | 19.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 52. | Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkata | 33.00 | 37.02 | 38.87 | 50.11 | 62.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 53. | Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai | | 0.00 | 2.02 | 1.41 | 0.00 |
| 54. | Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi | 0.00 | 2.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.03 |
| 55. | Cycling Federation of India, Delhi | 27.00 | 0.00 | 49.78 | 82.34 | 43.08 |
| 57. | Malkhamb Federation of India | 3.00 | 9.00 | 0.16 | 11.50 | 0.00 |
| 58. | Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad | 00 | 6.86 | 10.75 | 14.75 | 11.75 |
| 59. | Bridge Federation of India | 00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 60. | Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi | 00 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 |
| 61. | School Games Federation of India, Bhopal | 00 | 13.36 | 43.54 | 5.20 | 9.14 |
| 62. | Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi | 244.00 | 238.96 | 204.00 | 1324.60 | 1175.01 |
| 63. | Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi | 1700.00 | 1000.00 | 2000.00 | 3700.16 | |
| 64. | Association of Indian Universities (NSPO) | 00 | 0.00 | 158.45 | 381.00 | 146.57 |
| 65. | Tenpin Federation of India | 00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 55.10 | 0.00 |
| 66. | Bowling Federation of India | 00 | 1.82 | 56.86 | 64.27 | 0.00 |
| | Expenditure for National Coaching Camp* | | | | | 3789.96 |
| | Expenditure on Salary of foreign coaches* | | | | | 1063.29 |

*NSF-wise break-up is not maintained.

Statement - VI

*Details of Funds released to National Sports Federations during
2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

| (₹ in lakhs) | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Name of the Federation | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15* (upto October 2014) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi | 81.04 | 1014.37 | 37.94 |
| 2. | Archery Association of India, New Delhi | 143.27 | 1000.57 | 381.45 |
| 3. | All India Chess Federation, Chennai | 253.94 | 232.08 | 46.54 |
| 4. | National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi | 561.47 | 1960.68 | 705.33 |
| 5. | All India Tennis Association, New Delhi | 34.11 | 228.74 | 44.56 |
| 6. | Judo Federation of India | 108.52 | 250.22 | 65.51 |
| 7. | Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad | 52.25 | 361.52 | 40.69 |
| 8. | Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi | 379.51 | 331.31 | 95.53 |
| 9. | Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad | 131.28 | 167.54 | 7.22 |
| 10. | Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai | 33.12 | 177.50 | 67.09 |
| 11. | Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi | 238.71 | 1145.49 | 25.76 |
| 12. | Hockey India | 565.20 | 1268.19 | 383.54 |
| 13. | Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi | 229.35 | 530.22 | 47.53 |
| 14. | Badminton Association of India | 382.72 | 1106.35 | 241.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|--------|---------|--------|
| 15. | Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi | 23.37 | 27.46 | 12.43 |
| 16. | All India Football Federation | 288.14 | 394.70 | 42.64 |
| 17. | Indian Golf Union, New Delhi | 70.76 | 106.46 | 25.33 |
| 18. | Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi | 692.04 | 1429.12 | 388.46 |
| 19. | Yachting Association of India, New Delhi | 51.66 | 142.75 | 95.78 |
| 20. | Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur | 11.44 | 74.00 | 18.00 |
| 21. | Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai | 153.38 | 310.65 | 82.08 |
| 22. | Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur | 0.00 | 119.26 | 54.64 |
| 23. | Amateur Handball Federation, J & K | 46.33 | 146.18 | 5.50 |
| 24. | Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi | 40.23 | 227.62 | 22.15 |
| 25. | Fencing Association of India, Patiala | 9.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi | 64.64 | 182.27 | 59.94 |
| 27. | All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi | 59.07 | 87.49 | 3.02 |
| 28. | Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore | 175.46 | 143.40 | 189.34 |
| 29. | Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi | 69.28 | 274.51 | 19.16 |
| 30. | All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi | 7.83 | 30.57 | 5.33 |
| 31. | All India Karate-Do-Fede- ration, Chennai | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi | 9.75 | 11.75 | 2.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|-------|--------|-------|
| 33. | Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur | 13.50 | 14.00 | 1.25 |
| 34. | Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi | 17.55 | 27.52 | 2.85 |
| 35. | Indian Polo Association | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 36. | Indian Power lifting Federation | 3.50 | 10.25 | 5.25 |
| 37. | Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata | 16.50 | 3.00 | 7.75 |
| 38. | Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 39. | Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur | 12.00 | 64.60 | 10.53 |
| 40. | Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi | 1.50 | 14.22 | 0.00 |
| 41. | Softball Federation of India, Indore | 21.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 |
| 42. | Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore | 28.05 | 332.13 | 39.80 |
| 43. | Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore | 14.00 | 15.70 | 3.00 |
| 44. | Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur | 0.00 | 28.50 | 2.00 |
| 45. | Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi | 9.25 | 10.75 | 2.75 |
| 46. | Wushu Association of India, New Delhi | 75.28 | 158.60 | 42.84 |
| 47. | Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta | 88.98 | 164.80 | 62.46 |
| 48. | Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 49. | Cycling Federation of India | 58.34 | 309.83 | 43.08 |
| 50. | Malkhamb Federation of India | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 51. | Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India | 12.22 | 17.50 | 0.50 |
| 52. | Bridge Federation of India | 4.50 | 5.22 | 0.00 |
| 53. | Ice Hockey (NSPO) | 1.00 | 0.50 | 2.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|----------|----------|---------|
| 54. | School Games Federation of India, Bhopal | 6.14 | 61.52 | 9.14 |
| 55. | Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi | 284.44 | 0.00 | 1175.01 |
| 56. | Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi | 7387.77 | 7307.68 | 0.00 |
| 57. | Association of Indian Universities (NSPO) | 8.09 | 186.01 | 146.57 |
| 58. | Tenpin Federation of India | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 59. | Bowling Federation of India | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.44 |
| 60. | Ball Badminton Federation of India | 18.69 | 13.25 | 1.00 |
| 61. | Roll Ball Federation of India | 0.00 | 4.51 | 0.00 |
| 62. | Jump Rope Fed. of India | 8.09 | 9.50 | 3.00 |
| 63. | Winter Games Fed. of India | 0.00 | 2.97 | 6.03 |
| 64. | Indian Bodybuilders Federation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 65. | Netball Federation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 66. | Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society | 0.00 | 7.50 | 1.25 |
| 67. | Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society | 0.00 | 8.87 | 2.25 |
| | TOTAL | 13057.26 | 22276.90 | 4796.83 |
| | Expenditure for National Coaching Camp* | 9537.58 | 12513.39 | 3789.96 |
| | Expenditure on Salary of foreign coaches* | 717.73 | 1061.88 | 1063.29 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 23312.57 | 35852.17 | 9650.08 |

*NSF-wise break-up is not maintained.

Exploration activity of ONGC in Gujarat

*243. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the operative/exploration activity of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the details of production by public sector companies in Gujarat during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14; and

(c) the total number of regular employees and employees on contract basis as on the 31st March, 2013 in the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In the State of Gujarat, ONGC is carrying out exploration activities in 11 New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks and 161 Petroleum Mining Lease areas. Since inception, ONGC as on 01.10.2014 has acquired 106788 Line Kilometre (LKM) of 2D seismic data, 11647 Square Kilometre (SKM) of 3D seismic data and drilled 2580 exploratory wells. As a result of these exploratory efforts, ONGC has made 144 discoveries and established 508.31 Million Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent (MMTOE) of ultimate reserves as on 01.04.2014.

In addition to the above mentioned exploratory activities, ONGC has a natural gas processing complex at Hazira in Gujarat. ONGC also has processing plants at Ankleshwar and Gandhar which are used for processing natural gas and condensate from the Ankleshwar Asset fields to produce LPG and Naphtha.

(b) There are two PSUs *viz* ONGC and GSPC which are producing oil and gas in the State of Gujarat. Crude oil and Natural Gas production by these two companies in the state of Gujarat during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

| Year | Crude oil production (MMT) | | Natural gas production (BCM) | | Total oil and gas production (MMTOE) | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| | ONGC | GSPC | ONGC | GSPC | ONGC | GSPC |
| 2010-11 | 5.757 | 0.040 | 1.918 | 0.004 | 7.675 | 0.044 |
| 2011-12 | 5.630 | 0.050 | 1.939 | 0.003 | 7.569 | 0.053 |
| 2012-13 | 5.187 | 0.050 | 1.846 | 0.004 | 7.033 | 0.054 |
| 2013-14 | 4.917 | 0.052 | 1.545 | 0.008 | 6.462 | 0.060 |

MMT-Million Metric Tonne

BCM-Billion Cubic Metre

(c) As on 31st March, 2013 there were 10,350 regular employees posted at work centres of ONGC and 6,200 contractual workers had been deployed by contractors to perform various jobs/service contracts awarded to them by ONGC in the State of Gujarat. In so far as GSPC is concerned, they have 256 regular employees and 65 contractual employees.

Divesting powers of Gram Sabhas to clear change of forest land use

*244. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change order dated the 28th October, 2014 divesting Gram Sabhas of their powers and allowing District Collectors to clear change of forest land use;

(b) whether such an order is in violation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has taken any steps to redress the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to modify the circular.

**Development of new tourist destinations in
Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal**

*245. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified certain new tourist destinations for development across the country including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for better infrastructure, developing new tourism destinations, especially in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and bringing them on the National and International tourism map ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Development, promotion, and identification of new tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The State-wise list of projects prioritized for development of tourism infrastructure for the year 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism has identified 50 circuits/destinations for development of tourism. In order to finalise the same, the Ministry of Tourism has forwarded the list of these circuits/destinations to the respective States/Union Territories for their comments. The detailed list of the 50 circuits/destinations including that for Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal is given in Statement-II (*See below*). These circuits/destinations cover major and relevant tourist places and attractions and have a judicious mix of culture, heritage, spiritualism and ecotourism to give tourists a holistic perspective of the country.

Further, with a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced in the Union Budget 2014-15 and an amount of ₹100.00 crore has been provided for this mission. In addition, an amount of ₹500.00 crore has also been provided in the budget for the year 2014-15 for development of 5 tourism circuits around specific themes in the country. The Ministry of Tourism is formulating guidelines for implementing these schemes.

Statement-I

State-Wise List of projects prioritized for development of Tourism infrastructure for the Year 2014-15

1. Andhra Pradesh

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Kondapalli-Ibrahimpattanam and surrounding areas Mega Circuit.

Circuit:

- (a) Guttikonda Bilam Cave-Pidugurali-Kondaveedu Fort-Kotappa Konda Temple Circuit, Guntur District
- (b) Buddhist Circuit Srikakulam.

Destinations:

- (a) Development of Nagarjunasagar
- (b) Sound and Light Show and area development in Srikalahasti
- (c) Development of Perupalem Beach in West Godavari

2. Arunachal Pradesh

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang Circuit
-

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Tourist Circuit in Pasighat-Jengging-Yingkiong-Tuting Circuit
- (b) Development of Infrastructure at Tuting Gomp, Upper Siang
- (c) Construction of Tourist Lodge at Silluk, East Siang
- (d) Construction of Adventure Rafting Axis at Sinag River, Yingkiong
- (e) Development of Tourist Circuit-Ziro-Kurung Kumey circuit
- (f) Construction of Tourist Circuit at Taalo Gego in Lower Subansiri
- (g) Construction of Tourist lodge at Yaap Hogu in Kurung Kumey
- (h) Development of Tourist Circuit in Itanager-Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Pasighat circuit
- (i) Development of Tourist Resort at Deli-di-Rijo, Dimpur
- (j) Development of Integrated Tourist Centre at Tarajuli, Papumpare
- (k) River rafting at Dimpur

Destination:

- (a) Construction of Eco-Tourism Resort along the river side of Samak Korong at Lower Dibang Valley
- (b) Construction of Eco-Tourism at Huru Pahar Roing
- (c) Development of Heritage Site at Pemaziling Menchuka, West Siang District

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Development of Rural Tourism at Dolum village, Upper Subansiri District
- (b) Development of Rural Tourism at Dolum village, Lower Subansiri District

IT Project:

- (a) IT Proposal for Promotion of Arunachal Pradesh

Publicity Project:

- (a) Development and production of publicity materials including brochures, leaflets, documentaries/Films, CDs, Maps *etc.* on various topics related to Tourism

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Menchuka festival
 - (b) Nyokum Yellow festival at Bameng
 - (c) Dree festival
-

3. Assam*Mega Circuit:*

- (a) Development of Chirang-Barpeta-Nalbari-Guwahati-Morigaon-Nagaon-Sonitpur-Tawang Mega NE Circuit.

Mega Destination:

- (a) Development of tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Pilgrimage Circuit in and around Guwahati
(b) Development of infrastructures at major tourist spots of Barak Valley districts of Assam.
(c) Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I)
(d) Development of Sualkuchi-Darrang-Sonitpur-Samaguri circuit in Assam
(e) Development of tourism infrastructure at Historical and Heritage Sites in Sivasagar (Phase-I)

Destination:

- (a) Eco-Tourism project near River Brahmaputra, Tezpur
(b) Eco-Tourism project near river Champa
(c) Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland
(d) Development of infrastructures and tourist facilities at Golaghat
(e) Development of tourism facilities at Notia Khal, Karimganj

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Bahagare Deuri Village
(b) Naharkatia Village

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) International Tourism Centre at Guwahati

IT Project:

- (a) IT project for Assam Tourism

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Classical Music festival, Assam – ₹25.00 lakh
(b) Bodo National festival – ₹10.00 lakh
-

-
- (c) Dibrugarh festival – ₹5.00 lakh
 - (d) Majuli festival – ₹5.00 lakh
 - (e) Daul Utsav – ₹5.00 lakh

4. Bihar

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Development of Nalanda-Telahara-Barabar Caves as a Mega Eco Tourism Circuit

Circuits:

- (a) Development of Ram Janki Marg (Ramayan Circuit) and areas surrounds Sitamarhi (Re-prioritized)
- (b) Development of Heritage Tourism Circuits-Darbhangha, Rajnagar Madhubani
- (c) Development of Sufi Circuit-Tourism Circuits-Darbhangha, Rajnagar, Madhubani Bibi Kamaal Ka Makbara, Kako, Jehanabad; Makhdum Sayyad Hussain at Hanspura, Siwan and Saathi, Betiya
- (d) Development to Dekuli Dham (Sheohar), Sukeshwar Sthan (Sitamarhi) and Harihar Sthan (Sonpur)

Destinations:

- (a) Development of lakes in Darbhanga (Harhi, Dighi and Gangasagar) (Re-prioritized)
- (b) Up-gradation and beautification of area surrounding Bodhi Temple at Bodhgaya (including underground cabling)
- (c) Development and basic facilities at Bishnupad Temple, Gaya
- (d) Development of Mela Complex at Sonpur
- (e) Development and beautification of Kamaldah Sarovar at Vaishali

Mega-Craft Festival:

- (a) Organising Mega Craft Festival at Sonpur on the lines of Surajkund Mela - ₹30 Lakhs

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Sonpur Mela
 - (b) Rajgir Mahotsava
 - (c) Bodh Mahotsava
 - (d) Patna Saheb Mahotsava
 - (e) Manershriff Mahotsava
-

Information Technology:

- (a) Development of IT infrastructure at Department of Tourism, Govt. of Bihar.

5. Chandigarh*Mega Project:*

- (a) Development of Chandigarh under Mega destination
- (b) Tourist Complex and wayside amenities. This is an Integrated destination/circuit development project prepared by the State Level Consultant (SLC)

Destination /Circuits:

- (a) Multilevel Parking at main Shopping Centre Sector 17 Chandigarh (Reprioritized)
- (b) Multi Media Laser show on water screen with ultra fast musical fountain at Main Shopping Centre Sector 17 Chandigarh (Reprioritized)
- (c) Illumination of Rock Garden (Reprioritized)
- (d) Infrastructure development in Kalagram (Reprioritized)

Fairs/ Festivals:

- (a) Maximum of six fairs and festivals would be sanctioned for total CFA of ₹30.00 lakh against the proposals received from State Government as per scheme guidelines.

6. Chhattisgarh*Mega Destination/Circuit Projects:*

- (a) Development of Gangral Dam as Mega Eco Tourist Destination
- (b) Sirpur-Kodar-Raipur-Tandula Mega Eco Tourist Circuit

Destination/Circuit Projects:

- (a) Construction of Convention Center at Raipur
 - (b) Destination Development of Camping and Caravan and Parks - Mainpat
 - (c) Destination Development of Camping and Caravan and Parks - Chitrakote
 - (d) Destination Development of Giroudhpuri
 - (e) Development of wayside amenity along the Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur Circuit
-

Publicity and Promotion:

- (a) Producing Tourism Documentary Film and TV Commercials

Sound and Light Show project:

- (a) Sirpur (Dist. Mahasamund)
- (b) Boramdeo (Dist. Kawardha)

IT Project:

- (a) Purchasing of various latest Softwares and Hardwares for tourism related activities

Rural Tourism Projects:

- (a) District Raipur
- (b) District Mahasamund
- (c) District Durg

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Sirpur National Dance and Music Festival (January 2015)
- (b) Bastar Dussehra-Lokotsav (Oct-Nov 2014)
- (c) Barsoor Mahotsav (Feb-March 2015)

7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

- (a) Development of Silvassa haat and Daman Ganga River front
- (b) Development of Dudni river front
- (c) Wayside amenities at three places in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8. Daman and Diu*Destinations:*

- (a) Development of fixed jetties at Nagoa Beach
- (b) Eco-tourism project at Daman
- (c) Eco-tourism project at Dagachi, Diu

HRD:

- (a) Food Craft Institute at Diu

9. Delhi*Destinations:*

- (a) Development of Dilli Haat at Janak Puri
 - (b) Development of Tourist Reception Centre
 - (c) Development of Tourism destinations at Nand Prayag
-

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Maximum of six fairs and festivals would be sanctioned for total CFA of ₹50.00 lakhs against the proposals received from State Government as per scheme guidelines.

IT Application:

- (a) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System
- (b) Computerizing Tourism Activities
- (c) Replacement of old Hardwares

10. Goa*LRG Project:*

- (a) Development of Golf Course

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Candolim and Calangute Circuit Development

Destination Development:

- (a) Tourism Development in Vasco
- (b) Providing three reverse osmosis plants at three important beaches with CFA of upto ₹30.00 lakh

Circuit Development:

- (a) Colvale Tourism Circuit Development
- (b) Miramar Tourism Circuit Development
- (c) Tourism Circuit Development Heritage and Coastal areas by Helicopter connectivity

11. Gujarat*Mega Circuit:*

- (a) Dwarka-Bet Dwarka-Gopitalav-Nageshwar-Phase II

Circuit:

- (a) Chanod-Karnali Circuit
- (b) Saputara, Distt. Dang
- (c) Nagora Circuit

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Convention Centre at Vadodara
-

Rural Tourism Scheme:

Two villages will be provided under Rural Tourism CFA Scheme. The State Government will convey the details of these villages to the Ministry.

12. Haryana*Mega Circuit:*

- (a) Narnaul-Mahendragarh-Madhogarh

Circuit:

- (a) Places of historical importance in Karnal
(b) Mallah-Morni hills-Tikkar Tal

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Surajkund International Crafts Mela (1-15 Feb. 2014)
(b) Pinjore Heritage Festival (Nov/Dec. 2014)
(c) Gita Jayanti Utsav (Nov./Dec. 2014)
(d) Mango Mela (June/July 2014)
(e) Annual Kapal Mochan Fair, 2014

13. Himachal Pradesh*Circuits:*

- (a) Integrated Development of Theme Parks in Major Tourist Circuit Shimla-Kangra-Kullu-Una in HP
(b) Integrated Development of Medication Centres at Chail Manali, Palampura, Fagu and Chindi, in HP

Destinations:

- (a) Integrated Development of Sirmour-Churdhar-Chopal as a Tourist Destination in HP
(b) Integrated Development of Chamba Khajjiar- Dalhousie as Tourist Destination in HP
(c) Upgradation of Website Phase-II

14. Jammu and Kashmir*Fairs and Festivals:*

- (a) Kashmir Festival 2014 (21-28 June 2014)
-

*Kashmir Region**Mega Project:*

- (a) Development of Sufi Circuit in Kashmir under Mega Circuit Development Scheme

Destinations and Circuits :

- (a) Proposal for 3-D Projection Mapping at Nehru Park, Srinagar Kashmir
- (b) Dev. of Hokersar (Wetland) as Eco Tourism Destination
- (c) Dev. of Hygam Rakh Tourist Spot at Hygam Baramullah
- (d) Dev. of Khushal Sar and Gilsaras Tourist Spots
- (e) Water Sports Centre at Manasbal
- (f) Development of Tourist Park at Verinag
- (g) Development of Doudwagan as tourist destination at Verinag
- (h) Development of recreational park at Tangmarg
- (i) Shiv Temple Omah Verinag- Phase Ist
- (j) Dev. of Parks at Hardpanzoo Baghiali, Baghi Zainab, Basant wooder, Trajkhal Kral Pathri and Syed Sawleh Khan Park
- (k) Up-gradation of façade of two shopping arcades in Srinagar

Leh Region:

- (a) Conservation of historical Jamia Masjid at Leh

Jammu Region:

- (a) Dev. of Wayside amenities along NH from Jammu to Banihal
- (b) Upgradation of TRC Bhaderwah and Aparna Ashram Manlai, Udhampur
- (c) Dev. of Heritage/Ancient Temple at Khoon
- (d) Dev. of Border Tourism at Khour Akhnoor
- (e) Destination Dev. of Moh- Mangat- Gool, Banihal

Other Projects:

- (a) Introduction of Glass Railway Coach on the Railway Train plying between Qazigund and Baramulla in J and K

IT Project:

- (a) Development of Information Technology under IT Scheme - ₹ 50 Lakh
-

15. Jharkhand

- (a) Destination Development of Maluti (Dumka)
- (b) Destination Development of Itkhori (Chatra)
- (c) Destination Development of Barkagaon (Hazaribagh)
- (d) Destination Development of Rajmahal (Sahebganj)
- (e) Way side Amenities (Outskirts of Lohardaga)
- (f) Way side Amenities at Ramgarh, Hazaribagh Road
- (g) Way side Amenities at Hazaribagh
- (h) Way side Amenities at Dhanbad - GT Road
- (i) Way side Amenities near Chakradharpur (West Singhbhum)
- (j) Rural Tourism at Bishunpur (Gumla)
- (k) Rural Tourism at Netarhat (Latehar)
- (l) Rural Tourism at Betla (Latehar)

16. Kerala*Mega Circuit:*

- (a) Vagamon - Thekkadi Mega Circuit Plan

Circuit:

- (a) Eco Tourism Circuit in Pathanamthitta

Destination Development:

- (a) Destination Vaniampara
- (b) Thenmala Eco-Destination
- (c) Lake Front Development at Kumarakom, Kottayam District
- (d) Proposed Wild Centre at Thekkadi
- (e) Mattanchery Dutch Palace Entry

IT Project:

- (a) IT based marketing tools

Rural Tourism Projects:

Development of rural tourism in 2 villages (State Government will inform the names of the villages)

The State Government was informed that since the proposed rural tourism cluster scheme has not been approved by Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, the

State Government may take two villages under previous rural tourism scheme with a ceiling of ₹70.00 lakh (₹50.00 lakh for Hardware and ₹20.00 lakh for Software components) for each village.

17. Karnataka

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Development of Mega Cauvery Tourism Circuit

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Introduction of Tourist Train to Kukke Subrahmanya *via* Sakleshpura Circuit:

- (a) The Great Canara Trails by Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd.
(b) Development of Tourism Infrastructure along the Jog Tourism Circuit.

Destination Development:

- (a) Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Sira, Tumkur District
(b) Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Kittur, Belgaum District
(c) Development of Eco Tourism Park and Crocodile Park at Dandell, Uttarakannada District

Wayside Amenities (Maximum of ₹2.00 crore each):

- (a) Development of Wayside Facilities between Sadashivagada and Kumta, Uttarakannada District
(b) Development of Roadside Amenities near Malkhed in Gulbarga District
(c) Development of Roadside Amenities near Basavakalyan in Bidar District

Rural Tourism Projects:

- (a) Development of Molakalmuru Handicrafts Village
(b) Development of Rural Development Scheme at Bijapur Heritage Town

The State Government was informed that since the proposed rural tourism cluster scheme has not been approved by the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India the State Government may take two villages under previous rural tourism scheme with a ceiling of ₹70.00 lakh (₹50.00 lakh for Hardware and ₹20.00 lakh for Software component) for each village. Accordingly, the State Government requested for prioritization of above two villages.

18. Lakshadweep

- (a) Development of Eco Tourism at Kalpeni Island

-
- (b) Development of Eco Tourism at Androth Island
 - (c) Creation of Wayside Amenities at Kadmat
 - (d) Creation of Wayside Amenities at Bangaram
 - (e) Creation of Wayside Amenities at Minicoy
 - (f) Procurement of Water Sports Equipments, Boats, Country Crafts etc.

19. Maharashtra

LRG Project:

- (a) Sea-World, India : Infrastructure and other amenities
- (b) Bollywood City in Konkan - Infrastructure and other amenities

Mega Circuit Development :

- (a) Mega Circuit Development of Nagpur - Chandrapur - Wardha

Mega Destination Development:

- (a) Mega Destination Development for Lonar, Dist. Buldana

Circuit Development:

- (a) Mehun- Hartale-Changdev-Edlabad-Salbardi-Unapdev Circuit in Jalgaon District.
- (b) Amravati- Chikhaldara -Riddhapur-Karanja Bhiram Circuit

Destination Development:

- (a) Destination Development at Titwala
- (b) Zero Garbage at Mahabaleshwar
- (c) Destination Development of Devgad Fort, Dist. Sindhidurg
- (d) Sound and light show at Daulatabad and Ellora Dist. Aurangabad
- (e) Destination Development of Marine Park at Mumbai

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Rural Tourism Project at Aanwan, Dist.Chandrapur
- (b) Rural Tourism Project at Hemalkasa, Dist. Chandrapur
- (c) Rural Tourism Project at Aamkheda, Tal. Malegaon, Dist. Washim

HRD:

- (a) Institute of Hotel Management in Satara

20. Manipur

Mega Project:

- (a) Providing of Tourism Infrastructure in and around Imphal City, Manipur
-

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Tourist Circuit around Hiyanthang Temple, Heibokching and adjoining areas
- (b) World War-II Tourist Circuit including establishment of World War-II Museum at Imphal

Destination:

- (a) Tourist Destination at Sadu Chiru Waterfalls
- (b) Tourist Destination at Loukoipat, Bishnupur Distt.
- (c) Tourist Destination at Maibam Lokpaching and adjoining areas
- (d) Tourist Destination at Singda Dam and adjoining areas
- (e) Tourist Destination at Irong water body and adjoining hills Manitripukhri, Imphal
- (f) Tourist Destination at Andro

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Village Rhia
- (b) Village Thawai

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Development of 18- hole Golf Course and Tourist Resort at Nongmaiching, Imphal East

Human Resource Development:

- (a) Development of Food Craft Institute (FCI) in Thoubal Distt.

Information Technology:

- (a) Information Technology project for promotion of Manipur Tourism

Publicity and Marketing:

- (a) Development and production of publicity materials including Brochures, Leaflets, Documentaries/ Films, CDs, Map etc., on various topics related to Tourism

Festivals:

- (a) Manipur Sangai Festival, 2014
- (b) Youth Adventure and Water Sports Festival

21. Meghalaya*Mega Project:*

- (a) Mega Tourism Destination at Umiam, Ri Bhoi Disstt. (Barapani) (Reprioritized)
-

Destination:

- (a) Wayside amenity at Mahendragar and nearby areas (Reprioritized)
- (b) Destination Development at Mankachar, West Garo Hills (Reprioritized)
- (c) Destination heritage village at Mawmluh, East Khasi Hills (Reprioritized)
- (d) Langkawet, Pynursla, East Khasi Hills (Reprioritized)

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Cable car (Ropeway project) at Shillong view point to Sericulture farm, Madan Laban-approximate length 1.2 km (The project was prioritized under destination in 2013-14)

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Sohpetbneng
- (b) Umdel

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Behdienkhlam Festival
- (b) 100 Drums Wangla Festival
- (c) Nongkrem Dance

22. Mizoram*Mega Project:*

- (a) Peace Memorial Park

Circuit:

- (a) Tourist Circuit Rawpuichhip, Nghalchawm, etc.
- (b) Development of tourist circuit Rajiv Nagar- Marpara, etc. (Mamit distt.)

Destination:

- (a) Development of destination at Baktawng
- (b) Development of Culture/Heritage destination, Aizawl

Publicity and Marketing:

- (a) Publicity and publication - Coffee Table Book, Folder, Documentary, Brochure, etc.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Phulpui
 - (b) Luangpawm
-

Festivals:

- (a) Anthurium Festival
- (b) Thalfavang Kut
- (c) Lyuva Khutla
- (d) Food Festival/Paragliding Event

23. Madhya Pradesh*PIDDC Projects:*

- (a) Mega Circuit Development Project-Rewa
- (b) Mega Destination Development Project-Gwalior
- (c) Circuit development Datia
- (d) Facility development for renewable energy
- (e) Circuit development Shajapur-Agar
- (f) Destination development-Jhabua
- (g) Destination development -Alirajpur

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Maximum of six fairs and festivals would be sanctioned for total CFA of ₹50.00 lakhs against the proposals received from State Government as per scheme guidelines

24. Nagaland*Circuit:*

- (a) Longsa - Chare - Longkhum - Helipong - Tuensang
- (b) Naginimora-Wajcgubg-Mon-Chenmoha
- (c) New Secretariat - Sendenyu - Terogvunyu - Tesophenyu - K.Station-Asukikha
- (d) Naga United Village - Shoxuvi - Zutovi - Xekiye
- (e) Dzu - U - Chakhabama - Kekruma - Longmatra - Likhimro

Destination:

- (a) Integrated Tourist Destination at Longsa at Mokokchung
 - (b) Integrated Tourist Destination to Razhaphema Basa, Dimapur
 - (c) Integrated Tourist Destination at Jakhama, Kohima
 - (d) Integrated Tourist Destination at Chumukedima.
-

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Sangnyu village at Mon
- (b) Chuchuyimlang village at Mokokchung
- (c) Seithekima old village at Dimapur

HRD:

- (a) Food Craft Institute at Niuland

Festivals:

- (a) Aoleang Festival, Konyak
- (b) Miu Festival, Khiamuniungan
- (c) Tulunyi

Events:

- (a) Hornbill Festival
- (b) Naga Nite

25. Odisha*Mega Project:*

- (a) Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham (for Navakalebar - 2015) - Ramachandi - Dhauli

Circuit:

- (a) Koraput- Deomali- Sunabeda- Gupteswar
- (b) Patara- Harishankar- Nrusinghanath

Destination:

- (a) Theme Garden (Amusement Park) at Hirakud including River front Development in Mahanadi
- (b) Development of Taratarini Pitha, Ganjam

HRD:

- (a) Food Craft Institute in Ganjam District

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Rural Tourism Project at Dasiabauri Pitha, Puri
- (b) Rural Tourism Project at Sadeiberini, Dhenkanal

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Konark Festival, 2014 (December 1-5)
-

-
- (b) Mukteswar Dance Festival, 2015 (January 14-16)
 - (c) Rajarani Music Festival, 2015 (January 18-20)
 - (d) Parab Tribal Festival, Koraput, 2014 (November 16-18)
 - (e) Dhanu Yatra (largest open-air theatre), Bargarh

26. Puducherry

Circuit:

- (a) Water treatment plan at Nalankullam, Thirunallar, Karaikal
- (b) Parking and Pilgrim facilities at Thirunallar, Karaikal

Destination:

- (a) Development of Queue Complex at Thirunallar, Karaikal
- (b) Improvement works at Four Car Street, Thirunallar, Karaikal
- (c) Health Resort at Seagulls Restaurant, Puducherry
- (d) Construction of Toilet and Mobile Toilet facilities at the tourist spots
- (e) Development of heritage area in Puducherry
- (f) Development of Bharathi Park in Puducherry
- (g) Improvement of Streetscapes of the Heritage Precinct in Puducherry
- (h) Beautification of beach promenade in Puducherry (Phase-II)
- (i) Development of Pilgrim and Tourist facilities at Thirukameswarar Temple, Villanur, Puducherry

27. Punjab

- (a) Development of Sikh Circuit- II comprising Kartarpur, Dera Baba Nanak, Taran Taran - ₹8.00 crore
- (b) Development of Darbar Circuit comprising Nabha, Sangrur, Patiala - ₹8.00 crore
- (c) Destination Development of Maler Kotla - ₹5.00 crore
- (d) Development of Wayside Amenities at (1) Amritsar District (2) NH1 (Shambhu barrier upto Attari) (3) NH1A (Jalandhar to Pathankot) (4) Amritsar to Pathankot along the highway - ₹4.00 crore

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Bahadurpur, Distt. Ropar
 - (b) Tibba Taparian, Distt. Ropar
-

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Sufi Festival, Amritsar ₹20.00 lacs
- (b) Kila Raipur, Sports Mela, Ludhiana : ₹10.00 lacs
- (c) Cultural / Craft Mela, Chappar Chiri, Mohaili : ₹10.00 lacs
- (d) Harvallabh Sangeet Sammelan : ₹10.00 lacs

28. Rajasthan*Mega Project:*

- (a) Mega Desert Circuit- Jaisalmer-Jodhpur-Bikaner-Sambhar-Pali - Mount Abu. This project is also included in NLC report as well as Mega Desert circuit prioritised in 2010-11

Circuit:

- (a) Mewar Complex Circuit
- (b) Hadoti Circuit for Jhalawar-Baran-Bundis
- (c) Development of Sawai Madhopur-Karauli
- (d) Development of Bharatpur-Vair-Deeg

Destinations:

- (a) Development of Dholpur as a Destination - Light and Sound show at Machkund, Development of Talab Shahi, Cruise in Chambal, Conservation of Cenotaphs etc. - ₹5 crore.
- (b) Development of Sahalio Ki Bari, Udaipur
- (c) Development of Sekhawati

Scheme for Organizing Fair and Festival and tourism related events (DPPH):

- (a) Organizing of Fair and Festival/events in Rajasthan - ₹50 lacs.

29. Sikkim*Mega Project:*

- (a) Development of Mega Tourist Circuit Linking-Rangpo (Entry)-Rorathang-Rhenock-Rongli-Phadamchen-Zuluk-Kupuk-Baba Mandir-Sherathang-Gangtok-Kabi-Phodong-Labrang-Mangan-Toong-Chungthang-Lachen-Lachung-Gangtok(Exit).

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Tourist Circuit-Chungthang-Lachung-Yumthang in North Sikkim (Reprioritized)
-

-
- (b) Development of Tourist Circuit - Chiyadara-Phalidara-Phongla-Mellidara-Yangang in South Sikkim. (reprioritized)
 - (c) Development of Tourist Circuit along the Penlong-Rankdong Tintek-Tumin-Khamdong-Samdong-Sang-Ranka-Sichey-Ranipool-Pakyong-Rorathang in East Sikkim.
 - (d) Development of Tourist Circuit along Magley-Sripatam-Lingmoo-Lingee-Makha in South Sikkim

Destination:

- (a) Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Majhitar in South Sikkim.
- (b) Development of Tourist Destination at Lingdem Hot Spring, Seven Sister fall and Roksok in North Sikkim.
- (c) Development of Tourist Destination at Mangley, South Sikkim.
- (d) Development of Tourist Destination at Pelling in West Sikkim.

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) International Theme Project/park at Lingmoo-Lingee in South Sikkim.

Information Technology:

- (a) IT proposal for promotion of tourism facilities in Sikkim.

Publicity and Marketing:

- (a) Wide publicity to showcase tourist potential of the State among the tourist through media, TV channels, road shows and publications (Broachers, Flyers, Posters, Directories, CDs) etc. at national/international level.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Ribdi Barang in West Sikkim.
- (b) Kamrang Poklok in South Sikkim.

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Maghey Mela 13-14 Jan. 2015
- (b) Pang Lhabsol 9th Sept. 2014
- (c) Ethnic Festival (Date shall be furnished later.)
- (d) World Tourism Day 27th Sept. 2014

30. Tamil Nadu*Mega Circuit:*

- (a) Development of Trichy-Thanjavur-Kumbhakonam-Mayiladuthurai-
-

Vaitheeswarankoil-Sirkazhi-Chidambaram-Virudhachalam-Thozhuthur,
Mega Circuit

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Nava-Tirupathigal and Naval Kailayam in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli Districts under Destination Development Scheme

Destinations:

- (a) Infrastructure development facilities at Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi District under Destination Development Scheme
- (b) Tourism Infrastructure Development at Courtallam in Tirunelveli District under Destination Development Scheme
- (c) Construction of Convention Centre at Mamallapuram, a UNESCO identified World Heritage Monument
- (d) Development of Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar District under Destination Development Scheme

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Construction of Convention Centre with Health Centre at Madurai under LRG Scheme

Wayside Amenities:

- (a) Wayside amenities at Sathur in Virudhunagar District

Rural Tourism Scheme:

Two villages clusters by the State Government, will be provided CFA under Rural Tourism Scheme. The State Government will provide the Ministry with the names of the villages.

31. **Telangana**

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Warangal - Karimnagar Mega Circuit

Circuit:

- (a) Rachakonda Fort - Arutla (Temple) - Rangapur Observatory - Galishahid Darga - Allapuram Village (Temples) - Narayanpur (Temples) - Sivanna Gudem Rock Formations - Valley of Banzaras Circuit.

Destinations:

- (a) Development of Durgam Cheruvu Lake Hyderabad
- (b) Development of Heritage Theme Park in Hyderabad
-

- (c) Development of Khammam Fort and surrounding areas in Khammam District.
- (d) Development of tourist places in Karimnagar District.
- (e) Development of Tourist Facilities in Temples of Panagal and Udayasamudram in Panagal, Nalagonda.

32. Tripura*Mega Circuit:*

Mega Project Destination development of Neer Mahal water palace

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Buddhist Circuit (Manubankul, Pilak-Boxanagar and Vipasana (Machmara)
- (b) Circuit Development of way side amenities along NH - 44.

Destination:

- (a) Destination Development of Light and sound show at Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala through ITDC
- (b) Destination Development of Infrastructure for Border Ceremony at Akhaura, Agartala
- (c) Destination development of Golaghati
- (d) Destination development at Chabimura - Banduar

33. Uttar Pradesh*PIDDC Project Mega Destination Circuit:*

- (a) Tourism development of Agra-Braj Mega Tourist Circuit

Destination Circuit:

- (a) Development of Regional Tourist Circuit in Distt. - Ghazipur and Chunar
- (b) SEL Show at Sarnath (District - Varanasi)
- (c) Tourism Development of Deogarh, (Distt. - Lalitpur)
- (d) Construction of Tourist Arrival and Reception Centre at Lucknow and Varanasi
- (e) Development of Wayside Amenities at the following Highways:
(1) Lucknow - Agra (2) Lucknow - Varanasi (3) Lucknow - Allahabad and (4) Lucknow- Gorakhpur
- (f) Tourism Development of Queen Hoe Memorial Complex and Signage in Korean Language and SEL Shows in Ayodhya

- (g) SEL Show at Residency, Lucknow
- (h) Destination Development of Lucknow (Heritage Walks/Illumination of Monuments and Revitalization of Qaiserbagh Heritage Zone)
- (i) Provision of Signages in Lucknow and Eco-tourism circuits of Dudhwa National Park and Katernia Forest Range
- (j) Tourism Development of Daitra Veer Baba Ghat, (Distt. - Ghazipur)

IT Project:

- (a) I.T. Project for Promotion and Publicity

Rural Tourism Projects:

- (a) Development of Rural Tourism in Kachhpura village, Agra
- (b) Development of Rural Tourism in Holipura village, Agra
- (c) Development of Rural Tourism in Hariharpur village, Azamgarh

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Shilpotsva Mahotsav, Noida
- (b) Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi
- (c) Ayurveda Mahotsav, Jhansi
- (d) Vintage Car Rally, Delhi - Agra - Safari
- (e) Motor Sports, Agra
- (f) Taj Mahotasav, Agra
- (g) Budha Mahotasav, Sarnath, Kushinagar and Sarawasti
- (h) Water Sports (Allahabad - Varanasi)
- (i) Azamgarh Mahotsav

34. Uttarakhand

Destinations:

- (a) Development of Eco-Tourism at Chakrata, District Dehradun
- (b) Development of Eco-Tourism with Gender Based Wayside Amenities at Jharipani and Jharipani Fall, Mussoorie, District Dehradun
- (c) Development of Eco-Tourism Destination at Duggalbitta and Chopta, District Rudraprayag

Circuits:

- (a) Development of Eco - Tourism Circuit - Landing facility with Tourist Infrastructure at Tehri Lake shore Raulakot, Sandhna, Madan Negi, Khaand and Ganoli, District Tehri

- (b) Integrated Tourism Infrastructure for Eco - Tourism and Film Tourism Development at Khanij nagar, Laambidhar and Hathi Paon (George Everest) Circuit, Mussoorie, District Dehradun
- (c) Development of Berinaag (Lamkeshwar) - Chokouri - Gangolihaat (Patal Bhuvneshwari) Tourism Circuit, District Pithoragarh
- (d) Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development of Panch Badri Heritage Circuit, District Rudraprayag and Chamoli

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Development of Lay by Areas Integrated with Gender Based Wayside Amenities and Parkings on Highway (Tehri, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Dehradun, Pauri, Almora, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh etc.) in Uttarakhand

One Tribal Tourism Circuit - ₹8.00 crore

SIHM, Ramnagar, Kumaon - Reprioritized

Fairs and Festivals to be considered under DPPH scheme guidelines:

Ski and Ice Skating Carnival

Tehri Water Sports Festival

International Yoga Week

Sharad Utsav

Adventure Festival

35. West Bengal*Mega Circuit:*

- (a) Digha - Udaypur - Shankarpur - Mandarmai - Tajpur - Junput

Circuit:

- (a) Bankura-Jhilimil-Mukutmonipur
- (b) Western part of Sundarban-Frazerganj Bakhali-Henry Island-Ganga Sagar.

Destination:

- (a) Dabu (western part of Sundarban), South 24-Parganas
- (b) Eco-Tourism project at Gobardhanpur, (Western part of sunarban)

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Rural Tourism at Bratochari Gram
- (b) Rural Tourism at Garhpanchakot in Purulia District

Statement-II

List of the 50 Circuits/Destinations including that for Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

| Sl.No. | State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|--------|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar | Port Blair-Neil-Havelock-Little Andaman |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam-Araku-Srikakulam-Vizianagaram (Coastal Circuit) |
| 3. | Telangana | Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Warangal-Karimnagar-Adilabad |
| 4. | Bihar | Buddhist Circuit- Bodhgaya-Nalanda-Rajgir- Vaishali-Kahalgaon-Patna Ramayana Circuit-Tar-Ahiraulli-Ram Rekha Ghat-Pretshila hills-Giddheshwar-Kako-Singheshwar Asthan-Phullahar-Sitakund-Sitamardi-Revelganj-Ramchura-Ahilya Asthan-Janki Temple Sitamardi- Janki Temple Punaure-Haleswar Asthan-Panth Pakar-Chanki Garh-Valmiki Nagar-Sitakund Sufi Circuit-Bibi Kamal Sahiba at Kako-Munger-Hazrat Jandaha at Hajipur-Hajipur Karbala- Manersharif- Phulwarisharif-Khankah Emadia at Mangal Talab-Dargah Sharif at Mithan Ghat-Dargah of Shah Arzani-Bihar Sharif-Mouseum of Muslim saint Data Kambal Shah-Pakki Sarai-Amjhar Sharif-Pirnagar Jain Circuit - Bisram - Masadh - Lachhaur - Kundghat - Gonava Jee - Kamaldah - Kundalpur - Jalmandir - Samosaran - Maniyar Math - Sone Bhandar - Veerayatan - Kundgram - Mandar Hill - Champaganagar Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Kondagaon-Kutumsar caves-Kangerghati NP-Kailash Gufa-Tirathgarh Falls Destination Development (Sector 17, 34, 42, Shilpagram) Daman circuit and DNH: Daman - Silvassa - Khanvel - Dudhni exit through Igatpuri / Nasik- Shirdi - Mumbai |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | |
| 6. | Chandigarh | |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | |

| Sl.No. | State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|--------|---------------|---|
| 8. | Delhi | Mehrauli Archeological Park (Qutub Complex, Jogmaya Temple, MCD Library, Metcalfe Lake, Mehrauli Village, Zafar Mahal, Hauz-i-Shamsi, Jahaaz Mahal), Tughlaqabad Surajkhand Circuit (Tughlaqabad, Adilabad and Nai ka Kot, Surajkund, Khirkee Mosque, Satpula) Lodhi road circuit (Safdarjung's Tomb, Lodi Garden, Purana Qila, Firoz Shah Kotla), Hauz Khas Village (Begumpuri Mosque, Deer Park Najaf Khan's Tomb, Dilli Haat Phase II), Shahjahanabad (Mutiny Memorial to Coronation Park, Central Vista Rashtrapati Bhavan). |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | Diu Destination Development: Diu-Ghogla Beach, Nagoa Beach, Kodhiyar Beach, Gomti Beach, Nayada Caves, Gangeshwar Temple, INS Memorial Khokari Open Air Theatre, Diu Fort, Pani Khota, Bird Sanctuary |
| 10. | Goa | Destination Development: Bambolim Beach, Dona Paula, Miramar Beach, Coco Beach, Sinquerim Beach, Candolim Beach, Calangute Beach, Baga Beach, Anjuna Beach, Morgim Beach, Mandrem Beach, Arambol Beach, Siridao Beach, Vaingninim Beach, Quepem Beach, Mala Lake, Agoda Fort, Bogmolo Beach, Velsao Beach, Majorda Beach, Uttarda Beach, Cavelossim Beach, Betalbatim Beach, Colva Beach, Benaulim Beach, Agonda Beach, Varca Beach, Mobor Beach, Betul Beach, Canguinim Beach, Palolem Beach, Concona Beach, Netrawali Water Falls, Vasco island, Development of Jetties at Varca, Colva Majorda and Concona, Development of Jetties at Calangute, Baga and Condolim, Development of Ropeway, Development of Tourist Tram, |
| 11. | Gujarat | Dwarka - Bet Dwarka - Gopitalav - Nageshwar Gir (Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary) -Somnath (Somnath Beach, Somnath Temple, Triveni Tirth)--Ahmedpur Mandvi (Ahmedpur Mandvi Beach)-Junagadh (Uparkot and other sites) |

12. Haryana
Pinjor - Mallah - Maorni/Tikkar tal - Ambala - Kurukshetra - Karnal - Panipat - Sonapat - Rai - Roktak - Jhajjar - Gurgaon - Bhondsi - Damdama - Dharuhera - Rewari - Narnaul - Mahendragarh - Madhogarh
13. Himachal Pradesh
Swarghat- Bilaspur (Vyas Goofa, Govind Sagar Lake, Bandla)- Mandi (Rewalsar lake, Prashar Lake, Barot) - Kullu - Manikaran (Khirganga, Bhuntar, Kasol)- Naggar, Banjar Area, Solang Valley and Rohtang (Naggar, Manali, Vashisht)
14. Jammu and Kashmir
Kashmir Circuit: Srinagar - Dachigham - Gulmarg - Watlab - Manasbal - Sonmarg (Chashma Shahi, Botanical Garden, Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh, Dachigham National Park, Sonmarg, Manasbal lake, Wular lake , Hazratbal shrine, Tangmarg)
- Lakhanpur - Basoli (Dhar Mahanpur, Snan Ghat, Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam, Chamunda Devi Temple) - Surinsar (Surinsar lake) - Mansar - Jammu (Bagh-e-Bahu Fort, Raghunath Temple, Ranbireswar Temple, Peer Kho Cave Temple) - Katra - Shivkhori - Shud Mahadev (Sudhamahadev Mela) - Patnitop
- Leh (Stok Palace and Monastery, Hemis Monastery, Other Monasteries in the vicinity of Leh, The Castle of Leh and the temple of Namgial Tsemgo, Gompa Monastery, Nyoma, Tangtse, Basgo, Basgo Monastery, Hundar(Nubra), Turtuk (Nubra), Mangue, Temisgang, Temisgang Monastery, Khaltisi) - Lamayuru - Stok - Hemis - Khardung la - Pangong
- Deoghar (Basukinath, Baidyanath Dham, Naulakha Temple, Trikut, Tapovan) - Giridih (Harihar Dham, Khandoli, Usri Falls) - Khandoli (Parasnath Temples/ Madhuban) - Usri - Parsvnath - Topchanchi (Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary and Reservoir) - Dhanbad (Maithon)
15. Jharkhand
-

| Sl.No. | State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|--------|-----------|--|
| 16. | Karnataka | <p>Coastal Karnataka Circuit: tourism destinations in and around Mangalore, Udupi, rest of Dakshina and Uttara Kannada along the coastline extending up to Karwar (Thaneerbhavi (Mangalore), Sultan Battery (Mangalore), Beach at Ullal (Mangalore), Panambur beach (Mangalore), Someshwar Beach (Mangalore), Surathkal beach (Mangalore), Sasihithlu beach (Mangalore), Pilikula (Mangalore) - site under Vamanjoor TB Hospital of around 18 acres, River cruise on Netravati / Gurupur rivers Thalapady beach, Kadri Hill Park (Mangalore), Bappanad (Mulki), Kaup (Kapu) beach, Malpe Beach, St. Mary's Island, Mattu- backwaters, Barkur - backwaters, Gangoli- backwaters, Trasi beach, Maravanthe beach, Udupi and Murudeshwar, Murudeshwar beach, Yana, Gokarna beach, Om beach, Kudle beach, Apsara konda - beach and falls, Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary, Supa Dam (within Dandeli Sanctuary), Gokarna and Karwar, Kali river estuary near foothills of Sadashivgarh, Karwar (Tagore Beach)</p> <p>North Karnataka comprising tourism destinations in and around Hubli, Hampi, Badami (Badami Town, Basavanna Temple), Pattadakal (Group of Monuments (World Heritage Site), Around Group of Monuments), Aihole (Group of Monuments, Around Group of Monuments), Bijapur (Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Rouza Barah Kaman Jama Masjid, Malik-e-maidan (cannon on fort wall), Gagan Mahal, Asar Mahal, Bijapur town), Bidar (Bidar Fort, Madrasa Mahmood Gawan, Gurudwara Nanak Jhira Saheb, Narasimha Jhira Cave Temple, Bidar Town, Basavakalyan Fort, Shiva Temple at Narayanpura) and Gulbarga (Gulbarga Fort) Saat Gumbad (7 tombs) Gulbarga Town, Banashankari Temple, Mahakuta Temple</p> <p>North Regional Circuit consisting of Kozhikode-Malappuram-Nilambur-Wayanad-Kannur-Bekal (Vadakara sand banks beach, Kappad beach, Kozhikode beach, S.M. Street,Canoly Canal, Beypore,</p> |
| 17. | Kerala | |

Kadalundi, Sarovaram Biopark, Kakkayam, Peruvannamoozhi dam, Kutichira, Thusharagiri falls, Iringal Craft Village, Ponnani, Thirunavaya, Vandoor, Karuvankundu, Malappuram, Beeyam Kayal, Padinjarakkara beach, Kadampuzha Temple, Chamravattom regulator bridge, Pookot Lake, Soochipara waterfalls, Edakkal caves, Karapuzha dam, Wayanad heritage museum, Pazhassi Park at Mananthavady, Panamaram, Banasura Dam, Muzhuppilangad beach, St. Anjelo's fort, Payyambalam beach, Meenkunnu beach, Pythal Mala, Pazhassi dam, Arakkal Palace, Dharmadam Island, Bekal, Valiyaparamba backwaters, Ranipuram and Kappil beach)

Central Regional Tourism Circuit : Kochi - Ernakulum District (Fort Kochi- heritage town, Mattancherry Panampally Nagar, Willingdon Island, Vypin, Cherai beach, Hill Palace Museum, Thrikkakkara, Kalady, Munambam beach, Bhoothathan-kettu, Poothotta) - Kottayam District (Kumarakom bird sanctuary, Aymanam village, Vaikom)- Elaveezhapoonjira to Vagamon Green Tourism Circuit (trekking) Development connecting destinations in Idukki and Kottayam (around 100kms.), Kavanattinkara (Kumarakom), Malarikkal - Kumarakom - Vagamon - Thekkady - Munnar - Kalady - Thrissur - Guruvayoor - Palakkad - Kochi (or Kozhikode)

Kavaratti, Agatti, Andrott, Amini, Kilton, Chetlat, Bitra, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Suheli, Valiyakara, Cheriyaam

Gwalior - Shivpuri-Orchha-Khajuraho (Beja Talab, Katora Talab, Maharaj Bada, Gwalior Fort, Monuments outside Gwalior Fort premises, Tansen ka Maqbra, Bhadaiya Kund, Sakhya Sagar Lake, Chhatris, Madhav National Park, Orchha, Kanchana Ghat, Laxmi Narayan Temple, Phool Bagh, Market Complex outside Ram Raja Mandir, Shaheed Smarak, MPTDC Resort, Sunset Point, Khajuraho, Institute of Hospitality and Skill Development, Dantla Pahad Area, Kutni Dam and Raneh Falls)

18. Lakshadweep

19. Madhya Pradesh

| Sl.No. | State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|--------|-------------|---|
| 20. | Maharashtra | <p>Jabalpur (Bargi Reservoir Dumna Nature Reserve, Madan Mahal Fort, Tilwara Ghat)- Bhedaghat (Lambeta Ghat, Dhuandhar Falls, Chausath Yogini Temple, Ram Ghat) - Mandla - Kanha - Bandhavgarh- Amarkantak (Kapildhara, Shambhu Dhara, Ram Ghat, Narmada ji ka Udgam, Group of Ancient Temples, Amarkantak, Sone Nadi ka Udgam, Maai Ki Bagia)</p> <p>Beach and Fort Circuit (Mumbai to Goa): Mumbai - Thane - Alibagh - Murud - Mahad - Mhasla - Sri Vardhan - Sasvad - Dapoli - Chiplun - Sawantwadi - Malvan (Amboli, Tirali Dam, Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach), Karli Creek, Sindhudurg Fort, Sindhudurg, Ganapatiphule Beach, Valeneshwar Beach, Murud Beach, Harnei Fort, Raigarh Fort, Sau Hot Water Spring, Umrat, Chavdar Lakes, Pala Caves and Water Fall, Shrivardhan Beach, Harihareshwar Beach, Diveagar Beach, Khokhari Tomb, Janjira Fort, Murud Beach, Kashid Beach and Phansar WLS, Kihim Beach, Dighi Port, Alibagh Beach, Rewas Jetty, Mandwa Jetty (Beach), Kharakvasla Reservoir, Sinhgad Fort, Torna Fort, Lonavala, Erangal Beach, Boardie Beach, Jawahar Fort, Tetwala Gurukul Temple, Mumbai)</p> <p>Igatpuri (Ghatdevi temple, Kavnai temple, Vipassana meditation centre) - Nashik (Godavari Kund, Godavari river, Someshwar temple, Gangapur Dam, Bhatsa Dam, Lower Vaitarna Dam, Upper Vaitarna Dam, Darna Dam) - Trimbakeshwar (Jyotirling temple, Teerthkund, Pryagirth, Srikshetra Kapildhara, Anjaneri, Dugarwadi waterfall) - Shirdi (Sai baba temple complex, Puntamba temple, Mohatadevi, Kanifnath Mandir) - Nashik region (Saptashrungi Devi temple) Dhule (Panzara river, Ekvira temple) Jalgaon (Kothali Dam, Padmalya temple, Hot water spring) Ambalner Mangal Devi temple,</p> |
| 21. | Odisha | <p>Chilka lake - Puri - Konark - Dhaulagiri - Bhubaneswar - Cuttak - Udaygiri - Ratnagiri - Lalitgiri - Udaygiri - Languid</p> |

22. Puducherry
Covering tourist places in Puducherry (Beach Area/ Beach Promenade, Boulevard Area (French Quarter), Botanical Garden, Murungapakkam (Ariyankuppam river), Arikamedu Archaeological Site, Chunnambar Backwaters (Paradise Island), Entry Points to Pondicherry (Kalapet, Kannaikoil Managadipet), Dino Park, Ousteri lake and Bahour lake)
23. Punjab
Prominent Gurdwaras in Punjab including 3 Takhts in Punjab: Kapurthala, Batala, Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Bathinda
24. Rajasthan
Desert Circuit: Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner
Jaipur - Ajmer - Pushkar (Chandra Mahal, Amer Palace, Hawa Mahal, Nahargarh Fort, Jai Garh Fort, Jai Mahal, Central Museum, Jantar Mantar, Dargah of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, Taragarh Fort, Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra, Akbar's palace, Ana Sagar Lake, Nasiyan Jain Temple, Kishangarh Fort, Pushkar lake, Brahma lake, Savitri Temple, Rangji Temple, Apteshwar Temple.)
25. Tamil Nadu
Trichy - Tanjavur - Kumbakonam - Mayiladuthurai - Vaitheswarankoil - Sirkhazi - Chidambaram - Virudachalam - Tholudur - Rock Fort temple, Srirangam temple, Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Temple, St. Lourds Church, Bathing Ghat (Ammamandapam), Sri Brihadeeshwara Temple and Fort (Temple under ASI Control), Sri Subramaniya Temple, Punnai Nallur Mariamman Temple, Arulmigu Kasi Viswanatha Swamy Temple Maha Maham Tank, Sri Kalahasteswarar Temple, Kumbakonam (Kasi Viswanathar Temple), Sri Chakrapani Swami Temple, Aadi Kumbheswaraswamy Temple, Arulmigu Ramaswamy Temple, Arulmigu Kampattaviswanatha Swamy Temple, Arulmigu Periyarayagi Sametha Nageswaraswamy temple, Arulmigu Sarangapani Swamy Temple, Mayurnathar Temple, Uthavadeswarar Temple, Parimala Ranganatha Temple, Vaithyanatha Swamy Temple, Sattanatha Swamy Temple, Sirkazhi Beach, Pichavaram Backwaters, Veranam Lake, MGR Thittu, Perangipettai, Samiyarpettai, Virdagirishwarar Temple, Wellington Lake, Other Attractions)

| Sl.No. | State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|--------|---------------|---|
| | | <p>Trichy - Pudukottai (Pudukottai - Palace Museum, Chittannavasal Caves) - Sivagangai (Sivagangai - Chettinad Clan Temples) - Rameswaram (Rameswaram - Ramanathaswamy temple, Dhanushkodi Beach, Rameswaram Beach, Ramanathapuram Palace) - Tuticorin (Tuticorin - Kattabommam Memorial Fort, Tiruchendur - Lord Murugan Temple, Navathirupathi Temples (9 sacred Srivaishnava Temples), Manapad Roman Catholic Church) - Tiruchendur - Tirunelveli (Tirunelveli - Papanasam Temple Aasthiyar Falls, Mundanthurai Wild Life Sanctuary, Aadhichanallur, Courtallam) - Kanyakumari (Kanyakumari - Kanyakumari Temple Kanyakumari Beach, Suchidram, Tiruparappu Falls Udayagiri Fort, Padmanabhapuram Palace)</p> <p>Madurai (Meenakshi Temple, Mariamman Teppakulam, Thirumalai Nayak Palace, Gandhi Museum) - Dindigul (Dindigul Fort, Palani Murugan Temple (Cable Car), Kodaikanal) - Kodaikanal - Coimbatore (Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary, Top Slip / Aliyar, Karamadai Range Forest - Baralikadu, Thirumoorthy Hills and Temple) - Ooty (Ooty (Hill stn.) - Boat House, Botanical Garden, Rose Garden, Doddabetta Telescope House, Coonoor - Sim's Park, Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary)</p> |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | <p>Braj-Agra Circuit: Mathura, Gokul, Vrindawan, Govardhan, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri</p> <p>Allahabad-Varanasi circuit (Allahabad - Sangam, Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad fort, Patalpuri temple, Ashoka pillar, All Saint Cathedral, Khuro Bagh, Mayo memorial hall, Mankameshwar temple, Hanuman Mandir, Shankar Viman Mandapam, Varanasi-Kashi Vishwath Temple, Assi Ghat, Dashaswamedh Ghat, Man Mandir Ghat, Manikarnika Ghat, Scindia Ghat, Panchganga Ghat, Vishwanath Khand, Chunar - Chunar Fort, Vindhayachal - Vindhayachal Dham)</p> |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | <p>Dehradun - Mussoorie - Dhanaulti - Kanatal - Rishikesh - Haridwar - Dehradun (Dehradun</p> |

and environs, Rajpur village, Forest Research Institute, Robbers Cave, Malsi deer Park, Clock Tower and City Center, Parade Ground, Sahastradhara Tourist spot, Garhi cantt. Lachhiwala picnic spot, Mussoorie and environs, Jharipani, Gun Hill, The Library Bazaar, Camel's Back road, Kempty fall, Dhanauli and environs, Chamba and environs, Rishikesh and environs, Haridwar and environs, Rajaji National Park)

Adi Badri - Simli - Karnaprayag - Chamoli - Pipalkoti - Urgam - Vradh Badri - Joshimath-Bhavishya Badri - Yogdhyan Badri (Pandukeshwar) - Tapovan - Malari - Niti Village Circuit (Adi Badri, Karanprayag, Chamoli, Pipalkoti, Tapovan, Malari)

28. West Bengal

Nature Tourism Circuit: Duars and Darjeeling Circuit (Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary, Gorumara National Park, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Chapramari Forest Resort and Sanctuary, Neora valley, Jayanti, Pokhri Pahar, Rajabhat-khawa, Bindu / Jaldhaka / Samsing, Santaley Khola / Suntalekhola, Rasikbill, Cooch Behar, Dhupjhora, Toto Para, Bhutan Ghat, Chilapata / Raimatang, Tiger Hill, Batasia Loop and the War Memorial, Ava Art Gallery, Chowrashta and the Mall Road, Rock Garden and Ganga Maya Park, Peace Pagoda, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park (PNHZZP) and Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Nightingale / Shrubbery Park, Darjeeling-Rangit Valley Passenger Cable Car)

Western Sunderbans - Mahisal - Digha and adjacent beaches - Jhargam - Mukutmanipur - Jhilmili - Ayodhya hills

29. NE1 (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya)

Guwahati - Bomdilla - Tawang - Tezpur / Guwahati (Arunachal Pradesh)
Dibrugarh - Sivasagar - Jorhat - Majuli - Kaziranga - Guwahati (Assam)
Guwahati - Tura - Balpakram - Tura - Manas - Guwahati (Meghalaya)

30. NE2 (Sikkim)

Gangtok (Buddhist Cultural interpretation Center)

| Sl.No. | State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|--------|---|--|
| 31. | NE 3 (Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) | Silchar - Imphal - Loktak - Imphal - Moreh - Imphal (Manipur) Silchar-Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek) - Champhai - Zohkhawthar - Aizawl (Mizoram) Dimapur - Kohima - Wokha - Mokukchung - Mom - Jorhat (Nagaland) Agartala - Udaipur - Agartala - Jampui hills - Aizawl (Tripura) |
| 32. | Hindu Circuit | Haridwar - Kedarnath- Badrinath (Uttarakhand) |
| 33. | Muslim Circuit | Nizamuddin Aulia Dargah (Delhi) - Ajmer Sharif (Rajasthan) - Charar-e - Sharif (Kashmir) |
| 34. | Christian Circuit | St.Xavier (Goa) - Vellankani (Tamil Nadu) - St.Thomas Church (Kerala) |
| 35. | Sikh Circuit | Patna Sahib (Bihar) - Harmandir Sahib (Punjab) - Hemkund Sahib (Uttarakhand) - Nanded Sahib (Maharashtra) |
| 36. | Jain Circuit | Pawapuri (Bihar) - Mount Abu (Rajasthan) - Palitana (Gujarat) - Shravanbelgola (Karnataka) |
| 37. | Parsi Circuit | Udvada (Gujarat) - Sanjan - Navsari |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Withdrawal of export incentives to textile sector**

1871. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is contemplating withdrawal of export incentives to textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact thereof on the Indian textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The new Foreign Trade Policy is under consultation and finalization. View about withdrawal or continuation of export incentives to textile sector has not been taken so far.

Think Tank to draft IPR Policy

1872. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a six-member Think Tank to draft the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this decision was taken under USA pressure during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to US ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has constituted a six-member Think-Tank consisting of Justice Prabha Sridevan, Retd. Chairperson, IPAB as Chairperson and Ms. Prathiba Singh, Senior Advocate, Shri N.K. Sabharwal, Retd. DDG, WIPO, Ms. Punita Bhargava, Advocate, Inventure IP, Dr.Unnat Pandit, Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited and Shri Rajeev Srinivasan, Director, Asian School of Business, Thiruvananthapuram as Membe□ The objective of the IPR think tank is to prepare a draft National IPR Policy that would stimulate innovation across sectors in the country and to provide advice on other issues concerning the subject.

(c) No, Sir.

Non-utilisation of land allotted to SEZs

1873. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of land allotted to various Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country is lying without utilisation leading to wastage of resources;

(b) whether it is also a fact that SEZ schemes have failed to generate desired employment in the country;

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

(d) the efforts being made to improve the SEZ scheme for better use of resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Out of total notified area of 46085.55 hectares in respect of 370 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including 7 Central Government SEZs and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, 18299.29 hectares are lying vacant in Processing Area of these SEZs.

(b) and (c) The contribution of SEZ exports, employment generated and investment made in SEZs during the last three years is as under:

| Financial Year | Exports (₹ crore) | *Employment (Persons) | *Investment (₹ crore) |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2011-2012 | 364478 | 844916 | 201875 |
| 2012-2013 | 476159 | 1074904 | 236717 |
| 2013-2014 | 494077 | 1283309 | 296663 |

* Calculated on cumulative basis.

(d) The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. The Government has notified SEZ Rules (Amendment) 2013 *vide* GSR 540E dated 12.8.2013 to reduced land requirement criteria and other reform measure to boost SEZ policy framework. Besides, steps for time bound delivery of services, digitization and online processing of various activities involving Developers and Units have been taken.

Setting up of Industrial Parks

1874. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on setting up of Industrial Parks in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any places have been identified so far for establishing these Industrial Parks in Jharkhand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 'Industrial Park Scheme' was notified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) *vide* notification No.12(4)/2001-IP and ID dated 1st April, 2002 and the Scheme ended on 31st March, 2006. The Department used to accord approval to those undertakings which had developed industrial parks for availing benefits under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961. The scheme did not involve setting up of any industrial park in public sector.

For upgradation of industrial infrastructure in Industrial Estates/Parks/Areas, DIPP notified a scheme 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' in July, 2013.

(b) 21 project proposals have been accorded 'In-principle' approval under 'MIUS'. The details of these projects are mentioned in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Two projects at Devipur Industrial Area in District Devghar and Tupudana Industrial Area in District Ranchi have been accorded 'in principal' approval under 'MIUS' in the State of Jharkhand and these are also included in Statement.

Statement

List of Projects which were accorded 'In-principle' approval under MIUS

| Sl. No. | Name and location of the Project | State | Project Cost | Central Grant | Date of In-Principle Approval |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Devipur Industrial Area, Devghar | Jharkhand | 105.00 | 27.36 | 13.06.2014 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|--------------|--------|-------|------------|
| 2. | Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi | Jharkhand | 24.50 | 8.11 | 13.06.2014 |
| 3. | Industrial Area Zuangtui, Aizawl | Mizoram | 29.76 | 15.22 | 13.06.2014 |
| 4. | Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area | Tripura | 62.00 | 41.90 | 13.06.2014 |
| 5. | Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur | Chhattisgarh | 54.31 | 12.15 | 13.06.2014 |
| 6. | Sirgitti Engineering Cluster | Chhattisgarh | 33.20 | 8.32 | 13.06.2014 |
| 7. | Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar | Haryana | 100.56 | 29.27 | 13.06.2014 |
| 8. | Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal | Haryana | 88.02 | 29.27 | 13.06.2014 |
| 9. | Industrial Area, Kandauri | HP | 106.98 | 26.97 | 13.06.2014 |
| 10. | Industrial Area, Pandoga | HP | 112.00 | 33.46 | 13.06.2014 |
| 11. | SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba | J & K | 14.60 | 7.45 | 13.06.2014 |
| 12. | Industrial Estate, Kathua | J & K | 27.75 | 12.91 | 13.06.2014 |
| 13. | Furniture Hub at Ernakulam | Kerala | 97.29 | 45.44 | 13.06.2014 |
| 14. | Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar | Karnataka | 124.82 | 48.36 | 13.06.2014 |
| 15. | Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli | Karnataka | 93.00 | 47.43 | 13.06.2014 |
| 16. | Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena | MP | 75.00 | 12.75 | 13.06.2014 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|-----------|---------|--------|------------|
| 17. | Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar | MP | 43.74 | 12.08 | 23.07.2014 |
| 18. | Angul Aluminium Park, Angul | Odisha | 172.55 | 43.01 | 13.06.2014 |
| 19. | Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) Estate, Patiala | Punjab | 58.71 | 16.58 | 24.06.2014 |
| 20. | Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy | Telangana | 135.93 | 45.29 | 10.07.2014 |
| 21. | Pashamylaran Industrail Area, Medak | Telangana | 80.00 | 26.47 | 25.08.2014 |
| TOTAL | | | 1639.72 | 549.80 | |

Discussion in WTO on welfare of agricultural sector

1875. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether any discussion has been taken recently in World Trade Organisation (WTO) on the issue of the welfare of agricultural sector;

(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) and (b) The focus of the ongoing Doha Round of trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization is 'development'. The Doha Development Agenda (DDA) envisages disciplines on and reductions in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies with special and differential treatment for developing countries. At a Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali, Indonesia in December 2013, decisions were taken on some of the issues in the DDA. Decisions in the area of agriculture relate to public stockholding for food security purposes, agricultural quotas, export competition and cotton.

India has since succeeded in getting a Decision adopted by the WTO General Council on 27 November, 2014 which makes it clear that a mechanism, under which WTO Members will not challenge the public stockholding programmes of developing country members for food security purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, will remain in place in perpetuity until a permanent solution regarding this issue has been agreed and adopted. This strengthens the safeguard available for continuing the Minimum Support Price policy and will ensure that India's food security operations are not constrained due to WTO rules.

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

Exports from labour intensive sectors

1876. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value-wise details of the exports from labour intensive sectors like leather, textiles, etc. during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to analyse and identify the sectors which are lagging behind in international trade, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the impact of the previous stimulus package for the sectors which are lagging behind in exports particularly the labour intensive sectors; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the fiscal and non-fiscal measures taken by Government to promote the exports from the labour intensive sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value-wise details of the merchandise exports from labour intensive sectors like leather, textiles, etc. during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

| Commodity | Value - (US \$ Billion) | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 (April-Oct.)* |
| Leather and Manufacturers | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 3.7 |
| Textiles | 27.2 | 26.4 | 30.5 | 16.7 |
| Handloom Products | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Carpet | 0.8 | 1 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Handicrafts | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Sports Goods | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: DGCI and S, * Provisional Figures

(b) to (d) Exports of handloom, handicrafts and other labour intensive sectors are supported through various schemes under Foreign Trade Policy like, Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme. Exporters of these products can also avail duty free import of capital Goods under EPCG scheme and raw materials under Advance Authorisation Scheme or Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) Scheme. Exports of these sectors are also supported through different schemes implemented by various Ministries/ Departments like, Ministry of Textiles, Department of Industry Policy and Promotion, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Food Processing Industries etc. These schemes are reviewed from time to time by the concerned Ministries.

Some of the promotional measures taken by the Government for Labour intensive sectors are:

- (i) Two per cent Interest Subvention Scheme, which was available for certain export sectors *viz.* Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, SMEs, Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products and Toys was enhanced from 2% to 3 % with effect from 1.8.2013 to 31.3.2014.
- (ii) The exemption of excise duty on handmade carpets and textile floor coverings of coir and jute.
- (iii) The zero excise duty at fibre stage for cotton and a duty of 12 per cent at the fibre stage for spun yarn made of manmade fibre.
- (iv) In Union Budget 2014-15 also, following steps have been announced to encourage exports of labour intensive sectors, including handicrafts and handlooms:
 - Duty free entitlements for import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified items have enhanced from 3% to 5% of the value of exports for readymade garments.
 - Mega textile clusters with a sum of ₹200 crore at various places of India like Varanasi, Bareilly etc.
 - Trade Facilitation Centre and a Crafts Museum with an outlay of ₹ 50 crore.
 - A Hastkala Academy with an outlay of ₹30 crore.

Lifting ban on import of agricultural products from USA

1877. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has asked for lifting the ban on import of US agricultural products to India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether independent research has shown that poultry firms in US frequently feed antibiotics to chickens, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the agricultural import from US is likely to have adverse impact on the Indian poultry industry and the health of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In the WTO dispute DS430, the WTO Panel had ruled that the restrictions imposed on importation of certain Agricultural Products including poultry and poultry products from the United States, on account of outbreak of Avian Influenza (highly pathogenic or low pathogenic Avian Influenza) in the country from where exports happen, *vide* the Government of India notification No. S.O. 1663(E) dated 16 July, 2011, is inconsistent with the WTO Law.

(b) No research study has been made available to the Department of Commerce, Government of India showing poultry firms in the US frequently feeding antibiotics to chickens.

(c) During the last five years, there has been no import of poultry and poultry products from the USA. So far, no assessment has been made on the likely impact on the Indian poultry industry and the health of the consumers in case the aforesaid ban is withdrawn for imports from USA.

**Encouraging Small and Medium Enterprises in
coconut, spices and coir conventions**

1878. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging Small and Medium Enterprises in coconut, spices and coir conventions to catch up international market share; and

(b) if so, whether the trade shows such as ‘An International Coconut, Spices and Coir Convention’, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, is financially supported by trade promotion institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government undertakes export promotion activities and provides assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) through the Coconut Development Board, the Spices Board and the Coir Board to access the international markets. The Boards provide support, *inter-alia*, for participation in international trade fairs and market development to entrepreneurs including those in the SME sector.

(b) The Coconut Development Board, the Coir Board and the Spices Board have not sponsored the ‘International Coconut, Spices and Coir Convention’. However, their participation in the exhibition will depend on the feasibility and perceived benefits from the participation.

Widening trade deficit

1879. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to satate :

(a) whether India's merchandise exports in October, 2014 fell 5.04 per cent year-on-year to 26.09 billion dollars, and imports during October, 2014 grew 3.16 per cent to 39.45 billion dollars, widening the trade deficit to 13.3 billion dollars compared to 10.59 billion dollars in October, 2013;

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

(c) whether one of the main factors could be attributed to stoppage of interest subsidy to exporters, especially MSME exporters and recovering the same from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. The details are as under:

| Value : US \$ Billion | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Month | Export | Import | Trade Deficit |
| October 2013 | 27.48 | 38.08 | 10.59 |
| October 2014 | 26.09 | 39.45 | 13.35 |
| Growth % | -5.04 | 3.62 | 26.06 |

(b) and (c) Details of merchandise export by various sectors under MSME, that are mostly labour intensive, for the months of current year 2014-15 (Apr.-Oct.) and corresponding period of last year 2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.) are as under:

| Value US \$ Billion | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Commodity/Sector | 2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.) | 2014-15 (Apr.-Oct.)* |
| Leather and Manufacturers | 3.21 | 3.75 |
| Textiles | 15.07 | 16.75 |
| Sports Goods | 0.14 | 0.17 |
| Handloom Products | 0.25 | 0.22 |

| Commodity/Sector | 2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.) | 2014-15 (Apr.-Oct.)* |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Handicrafts | 0.86 | 0.81 |
| Carpet | 0.68 | 0.86 |

Source: DGCI&S, *2014-15 (Apr.-Oct.) figures provisional.

One of the important markets for Indian exports, Euro Zone is presently facing problems of stagnation and deflation. WTO also in its Press Release dated, 26th September, 2014, has reduced the forecast for World Trade growth in 2014 to 3.1% (down from 4.7% in April, 2014), which has an impact on India's Export also. Despite forecast of slowing down of exports globally, India's exports in most of the segments of MSME sector have not come down during 2014-15, therefore it would not be proper to conclude that stopping of interest subsidy to exporters has affected the MSME exports.

Complaints regarding IPR regime

1880. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is grappling with a series of complaints regarding Intellectual Property Rights regime if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to solve these complaints; and

(c) whether the matter came up for discussion during the Prime Minister's recent visit to the United States, and if so, the outcome in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Intellectual Property Rights regime has a direct impact on the interest of various stakeholders such as the companies, consumers and the society at large. Thus IPR issues are a subject of continuous discussion among the stakeholders and also the Government which is responsible for administering the regime.

(b) The Government has engaged with the stakeholders with a view to allay their concerns and to put across the rationale for the regime as it exists.

(c) IPR issues were broadly discussed during the visit of the Prime Minister to the United States. Mechanism in the form of "Focus Group on Innovation and Creativity", which had existed under the earlier Trade Policy Forum, now referred to as High Level Intellectual Property Working Group has been established as a sub-group of the Trade Policy Forum. The Working Group will be a forum for deepening cooperation to build capacity, generate awareness, enhance access to affordable medicine and sharing of information.

Development of industrial areas and estates in A.P.

1881. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking concrete steps to develop the 265 industrial development areas and industrial estates spread over 25,000 acres, for establishing industrial units in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken for development of four growth centres at Ongole, Bobbili, Hindupur, Vemsoor; and

(c) the details of steps taken for establishment of Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone and Visakhapatnam port-based Exim Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has entrusted Asian Development Bank (ADB) for undertaking feasibility study of 'Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)'. ADB has since submitted a draft 'final report' on Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) of VCIC. Two proposals for setting up of 'Mega Leather Cluster' in the State of Andhra Pradesh have also been received under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPP) of this Department.

(b) Under the erstwhile 'Growth Centre Scheme' of DIPP, central grant was released to three Growth Centres in Andhra Pradesh at 'Ongole', 'Bobbili' and 'Hindupur' and Full Utilization Certificates have been received from the State Government after completion of these Growth Centres. No Growth Centre was sanctioned at 'Vemsoor'. However, it is pertinent to mention that the above mentioned growth centres are not related to recent initiatives of the Department as mentioned at (a) above since the Government of India discontinued the 'Growth Centre Scheme' with effect from 1st April, 2009.

(c) Vishakhapatnam Export Processing Zone was established on 15.3.1989 at Duvvada, Vishakhapatnam. Later the same was converted into Vishakhapatnam Special Economic Zone on 01.01.2003 *vide* notification No.06/06/1999-EPZ dated 19.12.2002.

Vishakhapatnam Port Trust has no plans to develop a port based EXIM park as of now. However, a multi model logistic hub (MMLH) is being set up at the EXIM Park in the western sector of Visakhapatnam Port as a JV between VPT and Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., (A Govt. of India enterprise) at an estimated cost of ₹211.02 crores approved by Ministry of Shipping for which JV/Share holders agreement was signed between the parties. The MMLH is being set up with an objective of creating

infrastructure such as open/covered/bonded warehouses, cold storage and cold chain facility for domestic and Exim Cargo, CFS, facilities for parking, repacking, relabeling etc. of Exim Cargo. The project is expected to be commenced by January, 2015 with expected completion by February, 2016.

Increasing share of manufacturing in GDP

1882. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy initiatives taken by Government in the last five years to increase the share of manufacturing in the GDP;
- (b) whether there is a proposal to establish dedicated manufacturing zones and cities in the country;
- (c) if so, the location-wise and State-wise number of such manufacturing zones and cities notified where manufacturing cities will be established;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provide factual information to foreign investors and to improve the ease of doing business in India; and
- (e) the changes contemplated in the existing policy and schemes under the new 'Make in India' programme launched by Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India has notified the National Manufacturing Policy on 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. One of the key instruments to catalyse the growth of manufacturing is through the establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). Government has granted “in-principle” approval to a total of 17 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). Of these 9 NIMZs are located outside the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) region. These are (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra; (ii) Tumkur in Karnataka; (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh; (iv) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh; (v) Medak in Telangana; (vi) Kolar in Karnataka; (vii) Bidar in Karnataka; (viii) Gulbarga in Karnataka; and (ix) Kalinganagar, Jajpur distt., Odisha.

Under phase-I of the DMIC project, 8 industrial cities have also been accorded ‘in-principle’ approval of Government as NIMZs. These are (i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat; (ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra; (iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana; (iv) Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan; (v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment

Region, Madhya Pradesh; (vi) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh; (vii) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra; and (viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Region in Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) Government of India has taken a number of initiatives to simplify regulatory procedures as well as measures to improve 'Ease of Doing Business' which include facilitation of global and domestic investors through "Investor Facilitation cell" in Invest India and opening up new sectors for FDI. New infrastructure has been planned to be created to bolster manufacturing activities under 'Make in India' programme. Delicensing a large number of defence components and dual use products; making application for industrial licence, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, Environment Clearance, registration with Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) online and extending validity of industrial licence and security clearance given by the Ministry of Home Affairs are a few examples of the measures taken to make it easier to do business in India.

Total ban on tobacco farming

1883. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has urged Government for the implementation of the total ban on tobacco farming and all forms of processed/ flavoured/scented chewing tobacco, whether going by the name or form of 'gutka', 'zarda' etc.;

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

(c) whether Government is seriously considering to ban tobacco farming in the country;

(d) if so, whether Government is prepared for giving any alternative farming method to the tobacco farming people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no such proposal from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for total ban on tobacco farming. However, Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, *inter-alia* prohibit that use of tobacco and nicotine as ingredients in any food products. The said Regulation 2.3.4 lays down as under:

“Products not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health; Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.”

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Department of Commerce.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Enhancing growth of industrial output

1884. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete measures taken by Government to enhance the growth of industrial output as measured by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during the last six months;

(b) what has been the outcome of these measures; and

(c) the additional measures Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during the first six months (April-September) of 2014-15 has improved to 2.8% as compared to 0.5 % recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Government is continuously taking measures to boost growth of industrial production in the country. For ease of doing business, the Government is simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures for boosting investor sentiment. Some of the recent initiatives towards this end include pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, two extensions of two years each in the initial validity of three years of the industrial license permitted up to seven years, removal of stipulation of annual capacity in the industrial license, and deregulating the annual capacity for defence items for Industrial License. Further, the recent amendments in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49%, FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100% and easing sectoral norms of FDI for Construction. The Union Budget 2014-15 had also announced a number of administrative and fiscal measures to revive the industrial growth in the country, which include expediting implementation of the e Biz Mission mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan and setting up of

a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors that have been conceptualised. Further, recently, the Government has launched a “Make in India” programme with 25 thrust sectors.

Functioning SEZs

1885. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are there in the country at present;

(b) whether all of them function at present and whether they satisfy all the norms;

(c) the number of people employed by them;

(d) the contribution of these SEZs to the National GDP in the most recent year for which data are available; and

(e) the total tax revenue from them during that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, approval has been accorded to 524 proposals out of which 352 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 196 SEZs are exporting.

(c) As on 30th September, 2014, out of the total employment provided to 13,50,071 persons in SEZs as a whole, 12,15,367 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act has come into force. This is apart from millions of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities.

(d) and (e) The total exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2014 *i.e.* in the first two quarter of the current financial year 2014-15 has been to the tune of ₹2,34,821 crore approximately. The total investment in SEZs till 30th September, 2014 is ₹3,80,284 crore. The contribution of SEZs exports in the total exports of the country is 23.71%. Taxes including direct taxes, indirect taxes and State level taxes are collected as per the respective Acts and Rules.

Decrease in demand of Indian products in foreign countries

†1886. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for Indian products has decreased in foreign countries due to slowdown of the pace of development in various economies of the world and consequently export has also gone down;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the short term and long term measures being adopted by Government to insulate export sector of the country in view of the apprehension of global recession in the world economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Due to slowdown of the pace of development in various economies of the World, the demand of World has come down. WTO in its Press Release dated, 26th September, 2014, has reduced the forecast for World Trade growth in 2014 to 3.1% (down from 4.7% in April, 2014). Despite forecast of slowing down of exports globally, India's total exports have increased by 4.72 per cent during April-October, 2014. However, for certain commodities exports have come down, namely Tea, Coffee, Cereals other than Rice, Tobacco, Spices, Oil Meals, Fruits and Vegetables, Iron Ore, Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including Processed Minerals, Gems and Jewellery, Electronic Goods, Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups, Handloom Products etc., Jute Manufacturing including Floor Covering, Handicrafts excluding handmade carpet.

(c) Exports are supported through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy as well as various promotional schemes of concerned Ministries/Departments. Government has also taken steps like withdrawing export duty on de-oiled rice bran oil cake, exemption of excise duty on handmade carpets and textile floor coverings of coir and jute and zero excise duty at fiber stage for cotton.

Sustainability challenges for tea growers

1887. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India, the world's second largest tea producer, is facing sustainability challenges in areas like agricultural issues, quality and safety, rising production costs;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take on each of the above issues;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide incentives to tea growers due to rising of cost of production; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Tea production in India is faced with challenges including those appearing in form of rising cost of production and high standards of quality and safety demanded in export destinations.

(b) Government has taken steps through the Tea Board to implement Plant Protection Code (PPC) for safe use of chemicals in cultivation of tea. The PPC is a comprehensive Code of best practice guide to tea production. Tea Board has also launched a “Trustea” code certification programme under which the social, economic, agronomic and environmental performance of Indian tea estates, small growers and Bought Leaf Factories (BLF) is evaluated with regard to quality and safety measures. Higher allocation of subsidy as compared with the existing levels is included in the Twelfth Plan under various plan schemes of Tea Board with a view to compensate rising cost of production.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have initiated several steps through the Tea Board to boost production and productivity. The Schemes under implementation include, *inter-alia*, financial support on easy terms for undertaking replanting, replacement planting, rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes, quality certification, and incentives for the production of orthodox and green tea. Total funds disbursed during Eleventh Plan period and first two years of Twelfth Plan period by way of subsidy on this account are ₹646.66 crore.

Widening trade deficit

1888. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise rate of imports and exports during the current year;

(b) whether India's exports show decline recently, widening trade deficit;

(c) if so, whether reasons were analysed and steps taken for giving thrust on exports; and

(d) how do they compare with the corresponding period last year, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (d) Monthly growth rate of merchandise exports and imports during the current year 2014-15 (April - October) are in Table-1. Month-wise figures of merchandise exports, imports and trade deficit for the current year 2014-15 (April-October) and the corresponding period of last year 2013-14 (April-October) are in Table-2.

Table-1

| Values in US \$ Billion | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2014-15 | | |
| Month | Monthly growth rate of Exports | Monthly growth rate of Imports |
| April | - | - |
| May | 12.25 | 9.57 |
| June | -4.69 | -1.94 |
| July | 6.82 | 4.22 |
| August | -4.41 | -6.48 |
| September | 8.27 | 14.58 |
| October | -9.69 | -8.21 |

Source: DGCIS, 2014-15 provisional figures.

Table-2

| | | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Apr-Oct |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| Exports | 2013-14 | 24.52 | 24.92 | 24 | 25.84 | 26.34 | 28.14 | 27.48 | 181.23 |
| | 2014-15 | 24.43 | 27.42 | 26.14 | 27.92 | 26.69 | 28.89 | 26.09 | 189.79 |
| | %Growth | -0.38 | 10.03 | 8.91 | 8.07 | 1.33 | 2.7 | -5.04 | 4.72 |
| Imports | 2013-14 | 41.58 | 43.99 | 35.3 | 38.33 | 37.03 | 34.26 | 38.07 | 268.55 |
| | 2014-15 | 35.82 | 39.25 | 38.49 | 40.11 | 37.51 | 42.98 | 39.45 | 273.55 |
| | % Growth | -13.85 | -10.77 | 9.01 | 4.65 | 1.31 | 25.46 | 3.63 | 1.86 |
| Trade Deficit | 2013-14 | 17.05 | 19.06 | 11.31 | 12.49 | 10.69 | 6.12 | 10.59 | 87.32 |
| | 2014-15 | 11.39 | 11.83 | 12.35 | 12.19 | 10.82 | 14.09 | 13.36 | 83.76 |
| | %Growth | -33.20 | -37.93 | 9.20 | -2.40 | 1.22 | 130.23 | 26.16 | -4.08 |

Source: DGCIS, 2014-15 data provisional.

(b) and (c) As per WTO Press Release dated, 26th September, 2014, the forecast for World Trade growth in 2014 is 3.1% (down from 4.7% in April, 2014). Despite

slowing down of Global demand, India's exports during 2014-15 (April-October), have shown moderate export growth (4.7%) and trade deficit has reduced by 4.08%. Negative growth of exports of certain major commodities, namely, Petroleum, Engineering goods, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Cotton/Textiles/Made-ups, Rice, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables, Oil Meal, Tea have been analysed. Recently the Government has also taken many initiatives to boost exports. These *inter-alia* include withdrawing export duty on de-oiled rice bran oil cake, exemption of excise duty on handmade carpets and textile floor coverings of coir and jute and zero excise duty at fibre stage for cotton and a duty of 12 per cent at the fibre stage for spun yarn made of manmade fibre.

Illegal import of foreign made crackers

†1889. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bringing foreign made crackers in India, selling or keeping them is illegal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of the warning by Government large number of Chinese crackers have been imported clandestinely and sold in Indian markets;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop it in future;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the big businessmen who had applied for importing Chinese crackers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Import of foreign made crackers is restricted. Import can be made only on the basis of an import authorisation. No authorisation has been issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade for import of crackers.

(b) Few cases of such import have been detected by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Customs.

(c) and (d) The Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation (PESO) has written to Chief Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata, Chennai, Nhava Sheva, Raigad (Maharashtra) and New Delhi in this regard. Public Notice was also published in National and Local News papers across the nation to create awareness amongst public against the purchase and use of fireworks of foreign origin.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) Since 2010, three applications were received for import of fireworks/crackers from China. All these were rejected on the advise of Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization.

Imposing composite limits for foreign investment

1890. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sectoral caps on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) do not include limits on other avenues of foreign investment such as Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI);

(b) if so, the details of investment in various sectors breaching the sectoral cap in FDI; and

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration to impose composite limits for foreign investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) (a) to (c) As per the FDI Policy contained in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014' and amended through Press Notes 7, 8 and 10 of 2014, FDI as well composite limits of foreign investment have been provided for different sectors In sectors with composite caps, foreign investment limits include FDI and other avenues of foreign investment such as Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI). FDI Policy does not permit breach of these caps. Details of sectoral caps are given in Statement.

Statement

*Foreign investments caps in various sectors as per Consolidated FDI Policy 2014
(As amended through Press Note 7 and 8)*

| Sl. No. | Para No. of Consolidated FDI Circular 2014 | Sector/Activity | % of Equity/ Foreign investment Cap |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1. | 6.2.1 | Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (a) Floriculture, Horticulture, Apiculture and Cultivation of Vegetables and Mushrooms under controlled conditions; | 100% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---------|--|------|
| | | (b) Development and Production of seeds and planting material; (c) Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture, under controlled conditions; and (d) Services related to agro and allied sectors Note: Besides the above, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural sector/activity. | |
| | 6.2.2 | Tea Plantation | |
| 2. | 6.2.2.1 | Tea sector including tea plantations | 100% |
| | | Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas | |
| | 6.2.3 | Mining | |
| 3. | 6.2.3.1 | Mining and Exploration of metal and non-metal ores including diamond, gold, silver and precious ores but excluding titanium bearing minerals and its ores; subject to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. | 100% |
| | 6.2.3.2 | Coal and Lignite | |
| 4. | | (1) Coal and Lignite mining for captive consumption by power projects, iron and steel and cement units and other eligible activities permitted under and subject to the provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973. | 100% |
| 5. | | (2) Setting up coal processing plants like washeries subject to the condition that the company shall not do coal mining and shall not sell washed coal or sized coal from its coal processing plants in the open market and shall supply the washed or sized coal to those parties who are supplying raw coal to coal processing plants for washing or sizing. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-----------|---|------|
| | 6.2.3.3 | Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities | |
| 6. | 6.2.3.3.1 | Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities subject to sectoral regulations and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act 1957). | 100% |
| | 6.2.4 | Petroleum and Natural Gas | |
| 7. | 6.2.4.1 | Exploration activities of oil and natural gas fields, infrastructure related to marketing of petroleum products and natural gas, marketing of natural gas and petroleum products, petroleum product pipelines, natural gas/pipelines, LNG Regasification infrastructure, market study and formulation and Petroleum refining in the private sector, subject to the existing sectoral policy and regulatory framework in the oil marketing sector and the policy of the Government on private participation in exploration of oil and the discovered fields of national oil companies. | 100% |
| 8. | 6.2.4.2 | Petroleum refining by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs. | 49% |
| | | Manufacturing | |
| 9. | 6.2.5 | Manufacture of items reserved for production in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Any industrial undertaking which is not a Micro or Small Scale Enterprise, but manufactures items reserved for the MSE sector would require Government route where foreign investment is more than 24% in the capital. | 100% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | 6.2.6 | Defence | |
| 10. | 6.2.6.1 | Defence Industry subject to Industrial license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. | 49% {(FDI+FPI FII, QFI)+NRI+FVCI} Portfolio investment by FPIs/FIIs/ NRIs/QFIs and investments up to 24% |
| Services Sector | | | |
| Information Services | | | |
| | 6.2.7 | Broadcasting | |
| | 6.2.7.1 | Broadcasting Carriage Services | |
| 11. | 6.2.7.1.1 | (1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports); (2) Direct to Home (DTH); (3) Cable Networks (Multi System Operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability); (4) Mobile TV; (5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS) | 74% (FDI + FII + FPI + QFI + NRI + FCCB + ADR + GDR + CPS) |
| 12. | 6.2.7.1.2 | Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs) | 49% (FDI+FII+FPI+ QFI+NRI+FCCB + ADR+GDR+ CPS) |
| | 6.2.7.2 | Broadcasting Content Services | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------|--|--|
| 13. | 6.2.7.2.1 | Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio), subject to such terms and conditions, as specified from time to time, by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio stations. | 26% (FDI+FII+FPI+ QFI+NRI+FCCB+ ADR+GDR+CPS) |
| 14. | 6.2.7.2.2 | Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels | 26% (FDI+FII+FPI+ QFI+NRI+FCCB+ ADR+GDR+CPS) |
| 15. | 6.2.7.2.3 | Up-linking of Non-'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels/Down-linking of TV Channels | 100% (FDI+FII+FPI+ QFI+NRI+FCCB+ ADR+GDR+CPS) |
| | 6.2.8 | Print Media | |
| 16. | 6.2.8.1 | Publishing of newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs. | 26% (FDI+NRIs/PIOs/ FII/FPI) |
| 17. | 6.2.8.2 | Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs. | 26% (FDI+ NRIs/ PIOs/FII/FPI) |
| 18. | 6.2.8.3 | Publishing/printing of scientific and technical magazines/specialty journals/periodicals, subject to compliance with the legal framework as applicable and guidelines issued in this regard from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. | 100% |
| 19. | 6.2.8.4 | Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers | 100% |
| | 6.2.9 | Civil Aviation | |
| | 6.2.9.2 | Airports | |
| 20. | | (a) Greenfield projects | 100% |
| 21. | | (b) Existing projects | 100% |
| | 6.2.9.3 | Air Transport Services | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------|---|--|
| 22. | | (1)Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline | 49% FDI (100% for NRIs) |
| 23. | | (2)Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service | 74% FDI (100% for NRIs) |
| 24. | | (3)Helicopter services/seaplane services requiring DGCA approval | 100% |
| 25. | 6.2.9.3.1 | Foreign airlines in the capital of Indian companies, operating scheduled and non- scheduled air transport services | 49% (FDI+FPI/FII) (100% for NRIs) |
| 26. | 6.2.9.4 | Other services under Civil Aviation sector | |
| | | (1) Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance | 74% FDI (100% for NRIs) |
| 27. | | (2) Maintenance and Repair organizations; flying training institutes and technical training institutions. | 100% {(FDI+FPI (FII, QFI)+NRI+FVCI)} |
| 28. | 6.2.10 | Courier services for carrying packages, parcels and other items which do not come within the ambit of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and excluding the activity relating to the distribution of letters. | 100% |
| 29. | 6.2.11 | Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure | |
| | 6.2.11.1 | Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects (which would include, but not be restricted to, housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure). | 100% |
| 30. | 6.2.12 | Industrial Parks - new and existing | 100% |
| 31. | 6.2.13 | Satellites - establishment and operation | |
| | 6.2.13.1 | Satellites - establishment and operation, subject to the sectoral guidelines of Department of Space/ISRO | 74% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------|--|--|
| 32. | 6.2.14 | Private Security Agencies | 49 % |
| 33. | 6.2.15 | Telecom Services (including Telecom Infrastructure Providers Category-I) All telecom services including Telecom Infrastructure Providers Category-I, viz. Basic, Cellular, Unified Access Services, Unified License (Access Services), Unified License, National/International Long Distance, Commercial V-Sat, Public Mobile Radio Trunked Services (PMRTS), Global Mobile Personal Communications Services (GMPCS), All types of ISP licenses, Voice Mail/Audiotex/UMS, Resale of IPLC, Mobile Number Portability Services, Infrastructure Provider Category-I (providing dark fibre, right of way, duct space, tower) except other Service Providers. | 100% |
| 34. | 6.2.16 | Trading | |
| | 6.2.16.1 | Cash and Carry Wholesale Trading/ Wholesale Trading (including sourcing from MSEs) | 100% |
| 35. | 6.2.16.2 | B2B E-commerce activities | 100% |
| 36. | 6.2.16.3 | Single Brand product retail trading | 100% |
| 37. | 6.2.16.4 | Multi Brand Retail Trading | 51% |
| 38. | 6.2.16 bis. | Railway infrastructure Construction, operation and maintenance of the following: (i) Suburban corridor projects through PPP, (ii) High speed train projects, (iii) Dedicated freight lines, (iv) Rolling stock including train sets, | 100% { (F D I + F P I (FII,QFI)+NRI +FVCI} |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------|---|--|
| | | and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities, (v) Railway electrification, (vi) Signaling systems, (vii) Freight terminals, (viii) Passenger terminals, (ix) Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line and (x) Mass Rapid Transport Systems. | |
| | | Financial Services | |
| | 6.2.17 | Financial Services | |
| | | Foreign investment in other financial services, other than those indicated below, would require prior approval of the Government | |
| | 6.2.17.1 | Asset Reconstruction Companies | |
| 38. | 6.2.17.1.1 | ‘Asset Reconstruction Company’ (ARC) means a company registered with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 3 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act). | 100% of paid-up capital of ARC (FDI+FII/FPI) |
| | 6.2.17.2 | Banking- Private Sector | |
| 39. | 6.2.17.2.1 | Banking- Private Sector | 74% (FDI+FIIs/FPIs) |
| | | This 74% limit will include investment under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) by FIIs/FPIs, NRIs and shares acquired prior to September 16, 2003 by erstwhile OCBs, and continue to include IPOs, Private placements, GDR/ADRs and acquisition of shares from existing shareholders. | |
| | 6.2.17.3 | Banking - Public Sector | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------|--|--|
| 40. | 6.2.17.3.1 | Banking- Public Sector subject to Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts 1970/80. This ceiling (20%) is also applicable to the State Bank of India and its associate Banks. | 20% (FDI and Portfolio Investment) |
| | 6.2.17.4 | Commodity Exchanges | |
| 41. | 6.2.17.4.2 | Commodity Exchange | 49% (FDI + FII/FPI) [Investment by Registered FII/FPI under Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) will be limited to 23% and Investment under FDI Scheme limited to 26%] |
| | 6.2.17.5 | Credit Information Companies(CIC) | |
| 42. | 6.2.17.5.1 | Credit Information Companies | 74% (24%- FII/ FPI) |
| | 6.2.17.6 | Infrastructure Company in the Securities Market | |
| 43. | 6.2.17.6.1 | Infrastructure companies in Securities Markets, namely, stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations, in compliance with SEBI Regulations | 49% (FDI + FII/FPI) [FDI limit of 26 per cent and FII/ FPI limit of 23 per cent of the paid-up capital] |
| | 6.2.17.7 | Insurance | |
| 44. | 6.2.17.7.1 | (i) Insurance Company (ii) Insurance Brokers (iii) Third Party Administrators (iv) Surveyors and Loss Assessors | 26% (FDI+FII/FPI+NRI) |
| | 6.2.17.8 | Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 45. | 6.2.17.8.1 | Foreign investment in NBFC is allowed under the automatic route in only the following activities: (i) Merchant Banking (ii) Under Writing (iii) Portfolio Management Services (iv) Investment Advisory Services (v) Financial Consultancy (vi) Stock Broking (vii) Asset Management (viii) Venture Capital (ix) Custodian Services (x) Factoring (xi) Credit Rating Agencies (xii) Leasing and Finance (xiii) Housing Finance (xiv) Forex Broking (xv) Credit Card Business (xvi) Money Changing Business (xvii) Micro Credit (xviii) Rural Credit Others | 100% |
| | 6.2.18 | Pharmaceuticals | |
| 46. | 6.2.18.1 | Greenfield | 100% |
| 47. | 6.2.18.2 | Brownfield | 100% |
| | 6.2.19 | Power Exchanges | |
| 48. | 6.2.19.1 | Power Exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010 | 49% FDI- 26% FII/FPI- 23 % |

India's ranking in DHL Global Connectedness Index, 2014

1891. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently released DHL Global Connectedness Index, 2014 is a unique 3-D view of the globalisation of 140 countries' trade, capital, information and people inflows;

(b) whether India ranks, 71st out of 140 countries in this index on its overall level of global connectedness, down from 68th two years ago;

(c) whether India missed out on the WTO's Bali package projected to generate global gains of \$ 1 trillion or more for its middle of the pack ranking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) DHL Global Connectedness (GCI) index is prepared by the DHL, an international private logistics company giving ranking to different countries based on certain parameters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The two are not related. As far as the Bali Package is concerned, India raised its concerns on public stock holding for food security purposes which have since been addressed. The projected global gains of \$1 trillion from the Trade Facilitation Agreement is not a substantiated figure. In fact various reports have used various figures based on their assumptions and therefore these cannot be taken as accepted figures.

Study on SCs/STs engaged in salt industry

1892. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government undertook any study to assess the details of persons belonging to SC/ST engaged in salt industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of SC/ST specific welfare schemes formulated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are no SC/ST specific welfare schemes for persons engaged in salt industry, formulated by the Government.

Pending matter of IIUS

1893. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) is pending with Department of Industry since 27th September, 2010; and

(b) if so, whether any action is being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement with US for global trade pact

1894. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and USA have agreed to pave the way for global trade pact after US agreed to accommodate India's concern over food security, during upcoming general council meeting of WTO; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) At the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Bali during 3-7 December, 2013, Ministerial Decisions were taken on various issues including Trade Facilitation, agricultural trade rules and others relating to development and Least Developed Countries. Subsequently, India decided not to join the consensus in the WTO on the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement till its concerns relating to the implementation of other Bali Ministerial Decisions, in particular, the Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, were addressed.

India and the United States of America, thereafter, resolved their differences in the matter, paving the way for talks to proceed in the WTO. On 27 November, 2014, the General Council of the WTO adopted Decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, the Trade Facilitation Agreement and Post Bali Work. The Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes makes it clear that a mechanism, under which WTO Members will not challenge the public stockholding programmes of developing country members for food security purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, will remain in place in perpetuity until a permanent solution regarding this issue has been agreed and adopted. The Decision also includes a commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes by 31 December, 2015 on a best endeavour basis through an intensified programme of work.

This development will enable talks in the WTO to proceed for the full implementation of the Doha Development Agenda, including all elements of the Bali package.

**Violation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and
Remains Act at Sarnath**

1895. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why FIR has been filed in only one case, so far, in cases of violation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act at Sarnath;

(b) whether ASI has moved to court under Section 156(3) of IPC in the cases wherein FIR has not been registered in spite of complaints by ASI;

(c) if so, the case-wise and date-wise details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for saving the guilty by ASI; and

(e) by when ASI would move Court to secure instructions from court for filing FIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The field office of Archaeological Survey of India at Sarnath has requested to the local police to lodge FIRs against those unauthorized constructors who have carried out illegal constructions within the prohibited and regulated area of monuments at Sarnath.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As per the statutory provisions the Archaeological Survey of India is bound to approach the District Authority for removal of unauthorised constructions in the prohibited and regulated areas. Effective cooperation of the District Administration is essential for the implementation of provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules, 2011. All actions are taken as per provisions of the above Act whenever violation of the Act is noticed. However, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been suggested with local Archaeology Officer as a Member to deal with all such cases.

**Preservation of ruins of Rudramahalaya and
Jami Masjid, Sidhpur, Patan, Gujarat**

1896. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of planning and development for clearance operations, preservation of ruins of Rudramahalaya and Jami Masjid at Sidhpur District, Patan, Gujarat;

(b) the details of scientific excavation carried out in both these archaeological monuments from May 1979 to April 1980, what was achieved and found below earth during that period; and

(c) whether two ancient Shiva temples were traced in Jami Masjid during that period, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In the clearance operations, modern buildings adjacent to Jami Masjid, obstructing the view of both of these monuments, have been removed. The ruins of these structures are maintained regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The works attended here include debris clearance, pathways, stone paving around Torana, construction of compound wall etc.

(b) After the scientific excavations, plinth of the temple was exposed and sculptures, architectural members, decorative mouldings etc. were found.

(c) While exposing parts of mosque and adjacent area after removal of modern buildings, the remnants of Shiva temple having two shrines were found.

Ahmedabad-Dandi National Heritage Marg

1897. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1735 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13th March, 2013 and state:

(a) the updated status of the further action taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and State Government of Gujarat, for early completion of Ahmedabad-Dandi National Heritage Marg, in view of the inordinate delay caused to this prestigious project linked with the name of the Father of the Nation;

(b) the reasons for the delay of the Project along with corrective measures taken; and

(c) how much funds have been allocated and spent on the project during the last three years and 2014-15, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and b) The Ministry of Culture has sanctioned the Dandi heritage path project (Phase-I) for an amount of ₹58.91 crore.

(c) The Ministry has released ₹7.00 crore in 2013-14 and ₹6.00 crore in 2014-15 to Government of Gujarat for execution of the project.

Pending NOC applications with NMA

1898. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the application requesting 'No Objection Certificate' pending before National Monuments Authority (NMA) after duly forwarded by Competent Authorities in States;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is inordinate delay on the part of National Monuments Authority in granting such certificate; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Details of the pending applications requesting 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) after being duly forwarded by competent authorities in States, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There is no inordinate delay in the National Monuments Authority (NMA) in considering the NOC applications received through the concerned competent authorities in complete format along with all the requisite documents. However, during the meetings of NMA, sometimes the Members of NMA require additional information from the competent authority / applicant, to consider the NOC application to have better perspective, which results in some delay in considering such NOC applications.

Statement

Details of Pending NOC applications with NMA

| Sl.No. | Competent Authority | No. of NOC applications pending in NMA as on 03.12.2014 |
|--------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Lucknow, U.P. | 7 |
| 2. | Varanasi, U.P. | 8 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|----------------|------|
| 4. | Maharashtra | 54 |
| 5. | Goa | 2 |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 |
| 7. | Kerala | 17 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 41 |
| 9. | Punjab | 10 |
| 10. | Haryana | 5 |
| 11. | Delhi | 20 |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | 3 |
| 13. | Assam | 1 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 17 |
| 15. | Odisha | 3 |
| TOTAL | | *238 |

* Out of 238 NOC applications, 118 have been received in the month of November/December, 2014.

Reclaiming antique swords of Rani Chennamma

1899. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the antique swords of Rani Chennamma of Kuttur have been housed in a London Museum, as reported by the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made efforts to ensure these antiques are returned to India at the earliest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. As per report received from High Commission of India at London, UK, no such object is displayed in British Museum at London.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Development of archaeological sites of tribal dynasty in M.P.

1900. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop/conservate/restore the archaeological sites belonging to tribal dynasty in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of such places/monuments/memorials identified so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Conservation work of protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh including those belonging to tribal dynasty, is attended regularly, depending upon the requirements of sites and availability of resources and these are in a fairly good state of preservation. The details of protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh, belonging to tribal dynasty are given in Statement.

Statement

*The details of protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh
belonging to tribal dynasty*

| Sl.No. | Name of Monument site | Locality | District |
|--------|--|-------------------|------------|
| 1. | Fort | Garhi | Balaghat |
| 2. | Old Fort | Lanji | Balaghat |
| 3. | The old fortress which contains 53 images of stones called Sada Bhada | Sonkar | Balaghat |
| 4. | Kamlapati Mahal and adjoining area | Bhopal | Bhopal |
| 5. | Gond Fort | Deogarh | Chhindwara |
| 6. | Madan Mahal on the top of the hill upon a large boulder rock | Garha | Jabalpur |
| 7. | Gond fort called Satknada and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the temples therein | Mandla | Mandla |
| 8. | Begum Mahal | Chaugan Rayotwari | Mandla |
| 9. | Sporting Palace by name Dalbadal | Chaugan Rayotwari | Mandla |
| 10. | Fort | Deori | Sagar |

Land for Paradeep Marine Police Station

1901. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY:

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would expedite allotment of one acre of land in Paradeep Port in favour of Paradeep Marine Police Station for construction of building; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The Board of Trustees of Paradip Port Trust has already approved an allotment of one acre of Port land in favour of Home (Police) Department, Government of Odisha for construction of Marine Police Station at Paradip on lease basis for a period of thirty years with a concession to the tune of 75% on the revised market rate, in accordance with the Land Policy Guidelines, 2014 issued by the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India.

Representations regarding revision of freedom fighters' pension

1902. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from various quarters regarding revision of freedom fighters' pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme during current year;

(b) whether Government proposes to renew the pension of freedom fighters in view of sharp rise in increase of prices of essential items;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) Representations from various Freedom Fighters' Organisations and individuals have been received from time to time to revise the Freedom Fighters' Pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The Basic Pension of the Central Samman Pensioners was revised in the year 2006. In addition to the basic pension, Central Samman Pensioners receive dearness relief, which is revised every year, on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in

All India Consumer Price Index. With effect from 01.08.2014, Samman Pension is ₹20,129/- per month, which includes basic pension of ₹6,330/- plus dearness relief at 218%. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the pension of the freedom fighters.

Damages due to natural calamities

1903. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether damages due to natural calamities in the country including flood in Jammu and Kashmir, cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have been reported;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such calamities, loss of human lives and property reported during the current year;

(c) the State-wise details of financial assistance sought by the affected States and the amount of assistance provided by Government so far; and

(d) the State-wise details of the preventive measures taken along with the rescue and relief works undertaken by the different agencies during the said calamities and the achievements made thereunder?

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

The details of losses to lives, livestock, property and crops due to natural disasters including floods, cyclone etc. as reported by the State Governments during the current year is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. When the available resources under the SDRF are inadequate, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered.

State-wise details of the memoranda submitted to this Ministry and assistance approved from NDRF during the current year are given at Statement-II (*See* below).

Details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF during the current year are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted. The Act provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, which includes a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation in the country and ensures measures by various wings of the Government for prevention, mitigating and minimizing the effects of disasters.

The primary responsibility of disaster management including rescue and relief rests with the State Governments. The Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively.

With institutionalization of the early warning systems, the concerned State Governments disseminated the warnings received from the designated central agency. In case of severe disasters, meetings of the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) headed by the Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary were held on regular basis to coordinate actions of the various Central and concerned State Government Departments. The Ministry of Home Affairs issued advisories in advance, to the concerned State Governments regularly to take necessary preventive and precautionary measures and continuously monitored the situation. The relief and rescue operations were monitored at the level of the Union Home Secretary, Government of India. The logistics support provided for immediate rescue and relief operation included deployment of IAF aircraft/ helicopters, boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) at various strategic locations. On the request of the concerned State Government, essential commodities like medicines, foods, blankets, tents, POL, fuel and water etc. were made available to the State Government. Due to close coordination between Central and State Governments, the impact of disasters was minimized in effective and efficient manner.

Statement-I

State-wise details of damage due to cyclone/ flash floods/ floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. during 2014-15

| (Provisional) As on 19.11.2014 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Sl.No. | State/UT | No. of human lives lost | No. of cattle heads lost | No. of houses damaged | Cropped area affected (lakh hectares) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 61 | 4,777 | 40,379 | 3.30 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 61 | 1,992 | 2,742 | 0.224 |
| 3. | Assam | 90 | 8,962 | 1,38,000 | 3.67 |
| 4. | Bihar | 144 | 28 | 5,621 | 1.16 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 27 | 199 | 6,053 | 0.004 |
| 6. | Goa | -- | -- | 41 | -- |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 45 | 698 | 1,963 | 0.136 |
| 8. | J and K | 282 | 61,326 | 2,53,184 | 6.48 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 27 | 85 | 11,338 | 0.58 |
| 10. | Kerala | 132 | 527 | 8,392 | 0.20 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 151 | 53 | 44 | -- |
| 12. | Meghalaya | 66 | 8,822 | 10,701 | 0.159 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 17 | 2,860 | 14,537 | 0.18 |
| 14. | Odisha | 50 | 672 | 83,140 | 3.65 |
| 15. | Punjab | 30 | 127 | 14,494 | 1.06 |
| 16. | Tripura | 21 | -- | 1,139 | 0.015 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 132 | 107 | 75,564 | 5.00 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | 66 | 348 | 1,824 | 0.013 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 169 | 145 | 33,621 | 0.508 |
| TOTAL | | 1,571 | 91,728 | 7,02,777 | 26.34 |

Statement-II

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | Type of disasters | Assistance projected by the State (₹ in crore) | Status of assistance from NDRF |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Kerala- (1st memo) | Flood/ landslide-14 | 141.65 | ₹ 38.77 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for the instant disaster. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|
| 2. | Nagaland | Flood/ landslide-14 | 271.03 | The Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has assessed the damages as per norms. The Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) will consider the assessment report and place their report before the High Level Committee (HLC) for approval. |
| 3. | Karnataka | Flood-14 | 266.76 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | Flood-14 | 457.30 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | Flood/ landslide-14 | 2420.29 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 6. | J and K | Flood/ landslides-14 | 43959.56 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| 7. | Kerala (2nd memo) | Flood/ landslide-14 | 258.32 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 8 | Meghalaya | Flood/ landslide-14 | 422.30 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 9. | Andhra Pradesh | Cyclone hudhud / flood-14 | 21640.63 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | Flood/ landslide/ cloudburst-14 | 832.67 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 11. | Odisha | Cyclone hudhud/ flood-14 | 777.12 | The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval. |
| 12. | Assam | Flood/ landslide-14 | 2534.88 | The IMCT constituted for an on-the-spot assessment of the damage and it is likely to visit shortly in consultation with the State. |

Statement-III

Allocation and Release of funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2014-2015

| | | As on 05.11.2014 (₹ in crore) | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|
| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Allocation of SDRF | | Releases from SDRF | | Releases from NDRF | |
| | | Central Share | State Share | Total | 2nd Instalment | | |
| | | | | | 1st Instalment | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 230.85 | 92.77 | 323.62 | 115.43 | 115.42 | 427.06 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 40.20 | 4.47 | 44.67 | 20.10 | 20.10 | 10.74 |
| 3. | Assam | 288.56 | 32.06 | 320.62 | 281.69 @ | 144.28 | -- |
| 4. | Bihar | 304.93 | 101.64 | 406.57 | 152.465 | -- | -- |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 137.95 | 45.98 | 183.93 | 65.69 | -- | -- |
| 6. | Goa | 2.70 | 0.90 | 3.60 | 1.285 | -- | -- |
| 7. | Gujarat | 457.75 | 152.58 | 610.33 | 228.875 | -- | -- |
| 8. | Haryana | 175.86 | 58.62 | 234.48 | 167.48 @ | -- | -- |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 143.06 | 15.89 | 158.95 | 71.53 | 71.53 | 1.42 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 188.66 | 20.96 | 209.62 | 184.17 @ | 94.33 | -- |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 236.52 | 78.84 | 315.36 | 118.26 | -- | -- |
| 12. | Karnataka | 146.74 | 48.91 | 195.65 | 73.37 | -- | 82.77 |
| 13. | Kerala | 119.50 | 39.83 | 159.33 | 59.75 | -- | -- |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 358.04 | 119.35 | 477.39 | 179.02 | -- | 83.13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 15. | Maharashtra | 403.56 | 134.52 | 538.08 | -- | -- | -- |
| 16. | Manipur | 7.90 | 0.88 | 8.78 | 3.95 | -- | -- |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 16.03 | 1.78 | 17.81 | 8.015 | 8.015 | -- |
| 18. | Mizoram | 9.36 | 1.04 | 10.40 | 4.68 | -- | -- |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5.44 | 0.60 | 6.04 | 2.72 | -- | -- |
| 20. | Odisha | 356.99 | 118.99 | 475.98 | 98.485 | 178.495 | -- |
| 21. | Punjab | 203.22 | 67.74 | 270.96 | 101.61 | -- | -- |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 547.58 | 182.52 | 730.10 | 273.59 | -- | -- |
| 23. | Sikkim | 24.89 | 2.76 | 27.65 | 12.445 | -- | -- |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 267.59 | 89.19 | 356.78 | -- | -- | -- |
| 25. | Telangana | 153.90 | 61.85 | 215.75 | 76.95 | -- | 18.51 |
| 26. | Tripura | 21.12 | 2.35 | 23.47 | 10.56 | -- | -- |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 351.33 | 117.11 | 468.44 | 175.665 | -- | -- |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 128.72 | 14.30 | 143.02 | -- | -- | 172.325 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 277.88 | 92.63 | 370.51 | 138.94 | -- | -- |
| | TOTAL | 5685.95 | 1701.06 | 7387.01 | 2626.72 | 632.17 | 795.95 |

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous *i.e.* year 2013-14.

Note: Balance instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the year 2014-15 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, Annual report etc.]

Rise in human trafficking

1904. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether human trafficking is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported and number of persons arrested or detained during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the measures taken to check human trafficking in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the National Crime Records Bureau, the details of cases registered and persons arrested during 2011, 2012 and 2013 related to human trafficking is as follows:

| Year | Number of cases registered | Number of persons arrested |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2011 | 3517 | 9000 |
| 2012 | 3554 | 8927 |
| 2013 | 3940 | 8869 |

(c) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking which includes:

- Establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country;
- Issued various comprehensive Advisories to all the States and Union Territories on Human Trafficking which are available at the Ministry of Home Affairs’ Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking at www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92.
- Enactment of 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.

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Ujjawala - A comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking.

Cases of Love Jihad

1905. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of the number of cases of 'Love Jihad' reported during the last three years in the country; and

(b) the details of the source of the data regarding 'Love Jihad' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Specific data on State-wise number of cases of 'Love Jihad' are not maintained centrally.

(b) Does not arise.

Al-Qaeda threat for Jihad in India

1906. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Al-Qaeda has recently threatened for Jihad in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) A video was uploaded on 3rd September, 2014 containing the speech of Sheik Eyam Al-Zawahiri of Al-Qaeda, in which he announced the establishment of a new Wing of Al-Qaeda, namely "Al-Qaeda in Indian Sub-Continent (AQIS)". It is learnt that Asim Umar and Usama Mehmood have been appointed as the 'Amir' and 'Spokesperson' respectively of AQIS.

(c) There is a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels on intelligence sharing. The Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless

flow of information between the State and the Central agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

In addition, the Government continues to take all necessary steps to safeguard India's territorial integrity and safety/security of its people.

Encounters between Maoists and Armed Forces

1907. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many encounters and firing incidents took place between Maoists and Armed Forces in last six months;

(b) whether Government is planning to come up with any new policy to tackle the problem of Maoists left wing extremism; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and State Police are deployed in the LWE affected States. The State-wise details of numbers of incidents of exchange of fire between the CPI(Maoist) and security forces during the period 1st June to 2nd December, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A Draft National Policy and Action Plan to combat Left Wing Extremism has been prepared and approved by the Union Home Minister.

Statement

*State-wise details of incidents of exchange of fire between
CPI (Maoist) and Security Forces (SFs)*

| State | (1st June to 2nd December, 2014) | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Incidents | Extremists Killed | SFs Killed |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Bihar | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 93 | 15 | 23 |
| Jharkhand | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Telangana | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 155 | 27 | 28 |

Inter-State border dispute in North-Eastern States

1908. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-State border of Assam, Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland is under dispute and people living in these border areas are living in tense conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of incidents and loss of life; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of life and property of the people living in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) There are some border disputes between the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Meghalaya. Tensions occasionally develop along the inter-State border, which sometimes flare up into the incidents of violence. As per the report, in the current year seven incidents of violence took place along Assam-Nagaland border on local issues resulting in loss of twelve lives. Besides, due to violence which took place in August, 2014, people took refuge in the relief camps set up by the State Government. The two State Governments took immediate necessary action to prevent further recurrence of such incidents. Necessary compensation to the families of the victims and relief were provided who took refuge in the relief camps. In so far as Assam-Meghalaya border is concerned, no such incident of violence is reported in the recent past.

The Government of Assam had filed Original Suit No. 2/88 in the Supreme Court of India for demarcation of boundaries between the States of Assam-Nagaland. The Supreme Court *vide* its judgment and order dated 25.9.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries of the States of Assam-Nagaland. The Local Commission is continuing its hearing. While hearing an application filed by Government of Nagaland in Original Suit No. 2/88, the Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 20.8.2010, *inter-alia*, directed that apart from continuation of the Local Commission, possibility to resolve the issue through mediation may also be explored and for this purpose appointed two Co-mediators. Mediators have submitted their report to the Supreme Court of India. In so far as boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya is concerned, the Central Government has advised both the State Governments to settle the dispute amicably.

The approach of the Central Government has consistently been that inter-State

boundary disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and that the Central Government works only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding.

Change of colour on dividers on roads in NDMC area

†1909. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stones of dividers and both sides of road in the NDMC area of New Delhi are being painted with virtually saffron and dark green colours;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the colour causes low visibility during night;

(d) whether traffic related agencies consider white, yellow and black colour as standard colour from the safety point of view; and

(e) on what grounds the colours have been changed by NDMC along with the level at which this decision has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. There is no colour as “virtual saffron.” The dominant colours defining the New Delhi area for the past century are sandstone pink of the buildings and verdant greenery.

The roadside kerbstones and kerbstone provided on the dividers have been painted in pink sandstone and green colour as far as possible to match the NDMC’s colour scheme.

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no standard colour scheme by law. In fact, in about 20 kms. of NDMC area, for several decades, the kerbstones are simply red/pink sandstone colour and there have been no objections to this monochromatic colour scheme either. On the advice of Delhi Police (Traffic) to NDMC, either to restore the original scheme of black and yellow on kerbstones or else reflective paint to be added on all noses of pavements/roundabouts as well as turning points to effectively guide the drivers especially during dark hours, action as stated above has been taken by NDMC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, in large portions of NDMC/Delhi Cantonment there are white and green, blue and white and simple red kerbs, proving that there is no specified colour for kerbstones. However, NDMC has attempted a colour scheme which has contrast of light and dark, but most importantly, an innovation of white fluorescent chemical paint which provides reflectivity and has a safety feature. This is being applied throughout and the work would be completed by 15th December, 2014.

On NDMC roads, adequate road marking along kerbstone with white paint/thermoplastic paint have been provided.

(e) To coincide with the 100 years of NDMC, it was the endeavour of NDMC to commemorate the heritage of its area with distinct colour scheme, aesthetically matching the colours of Rashtrapati Bhawan, North and South Block buildings etc. and the greenery of NDMC area.

The aforesaid decision has been taken with the approval of the Chairperson, NDMC.

Commissions/Committees on Police Reforms

1910. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has constituted any Committee or Commission on Police Reforms and working of Police in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by such Committee or Commission and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the time by when recommendations are likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the Union and the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Government had constituted several Committees/Commission on police reforms and working of police in the country. Notable amongst these are the National Police Commission (1977-81), J.F.Ribeiro Committee (1998), the Padmanabhaiah Committee on restructuring of Police (2000), the Malimath Committee in Criminal Justice System (2002-03), Review Committee (2004) and an Expert Committee to draft a New Model Police Act (2005).

(b) Reply in this regard is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) As police is a State subject and police reform is an ongoing process, it is not possible to indicate any time frame with which the recommendations would be implemented by various States.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on 22nd September, 2006 in writ petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996-Prakash Singh and Others on several issues concerning Police Reforms and functioning of Police in the States. The directions are as follows:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from 'law and order' police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up Police Establishment Board at State level for *inter-alia* deciding all transfers postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

"Public Order" and "Police" are "State subjects" falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and therefore, the responsibility for implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court falls within the domain of the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) Administrations. The directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court had been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation.

Out of the above seven directives, the first six were meant for the State Governments and UTs while the seventh directive related solely to the Central Government. So far as Central Government and UTs are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The details of the implementation of the first six directives in respect of UTs and Seventh directive in respect of Union Government are at given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Brief Recommendation of Commissions/Committees on Police Reforms

I. National Police Commission (NPC):

The National Police Commission (NPC) was constituted in 1977 to study the problems of Police and make a comprehensive review of the police system at national level. The National Police Commission submitted eight reports during the period February, 1979 to May, 1981. The reports were sent with the specific directive from the Central Government to all State Governments / UT Administrations for examination and appropriate action. The Central Government took initiatives in persuading the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission. Among the various recommendations of National Police Commission which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerization in the State Police Force under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, Establishment of National Crime Records Bureau, Organising management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for IPS Officers, stream-lining the set up of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Directorate of Co-ordination Police Wireless and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS), issue of guidelines of arrest of persons etc.

However, some of the crucial recommendations of the Commission which could not be got implemented were in respect of :

- (i) Constitution of State Security Commission;
- (ii) Selection of DGP to be made from a panel of IPS Officers of the State Cadre prepared by a committee consisting of Chairman, UPSC, Union Home Secretary, Senior most head of Central Police Organisations, Chief Secretary and the outgoing DGP as Members and the tenure of the DGP of a State;
- (iii) Appointment of Head of Anti-Corruption Bureau from a panel of IPS Officers prepared by a Committee headed by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner;

- (iv) Insulation of investigation from undue pressure; and
- (v) Replacement of the Police Act, 1861.

II. Riberio Committee:

On the directions of the Supreme Court of India in the case of Prakash Singh Vs Union of India and others pertaining to implementation of its recommendations of the National Police Commission, the Government had on 25th May, 1998, constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J.F.Riberio, IPS (Retd.). The Riberio Committee submitted two reports which were filed in the Supreme Court during 1998 and 1999, respectively and copies of reports were sent to States for appropriate action.

III. Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms:

Government had set up a Committee in January, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.Padmanabhaiah, former Union Home Secretary, to suggest the structural changes in the police to meet the challenges in the new millennium. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 30.08.2000. Several recommendations were made by the Committee which were examined in the Ministry. Recommendations like review of allocation of cadre policy, direct IPS officers to be given charge of District, to post IAS/IPS as judicial magistrate, police commissioner system in cities, division of National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), compulsory retirement to those not empanelled as DIG, review of cadre allotment policy of IPS for North East, recruitment of Constables and Sub-Inspectors from the boys who have passed on 10th and 12th Examination and giving them 2/3 years training in Police Training Schools / Police Training Colleges respectively, maximum age of entry of IPS to be reduced to 24 Years and federal offences etc. were not accepted, after examination. Recommendations pertaining to recruitment, training, reservation of posts, involvement of public in crime prevention, recruitment of police personnel, delegation of powers to lower ranks in police, revival of beat system, use of traditional village functionaries, police patrolling on national and State highways, designs of the police stations, posting and transfer of Superintendent of Police and above etc. were found to be such that they could be implemented without any structural changes and the State Governments were accordingly advised for implementation in the existing administrative set up. Another set up of recommendations which mainly pertained to rationalization of the recruitment of Constables with 1:4 ratio, fixing the minimum qualification for recruitment of Constables as 10+2 and maximum age limit as 20 years, assessment of Man-power, recruitment at the level of Sub-Inspector and Deputy Superintendent of Police apart from Constables, re-orientation in the approach for training and attitudinal transformation and development of skills, technology upgradation of the capabilities of the police and strengthening of training, forensic laboratories etc. were also sent subsequently to State Governments for implementation.

IV. Malimath Committee on Reforms in the Criminal Justice System:

Government had set up (November, 2000) a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.(Justice) V.S.Malimath, former Chief Justice of the Karnataka and Kerala High Courts to consider and recommend measures for revamping the Criminal Justice System. The Malimath Committee submitted its report in April, 2003 which contained 158 recommendations. These pertain to strengthening of training infrastructure, forensic science laboratory and Finger Print Bureau, enactment of new Police Act, setting up of Central Law Enforcement Agency to take care of federal crimes, separation of investigation wing from the law and order wing in the Police Stations, improvement in investigation by creating more posts, establishment of the State Security Commission, etc. and were sent to State Governments for implementation.

V. Review Committee set up by Ministry of Home Affairs in 2004:

A Committee was constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs in December, 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by various Committees/Commission on police reforms, short-list those which have not been implemented so far or have been implemented partially.

The Committee culled out 49 recommendations as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented Organisation. These 49 recommendations mainly pertained to:

- (i) Improving professional standards of performance in urban as well rural police stations;
- (ii) emphasizing the internal security role of the police;
- (iii) addressing the problems of recruitment, training, career progression and service conditions of police personnel;
- (iv) tackling complaints against the police; with regard to non-registration of crime, arrests etc.; and
- (v) insulating police machinery from extraneous influences.

A list of subjects on which the Review Committee has made 49 recommendations regarding police reforms is annexed as Appendix.

Statement-II

(A) Compliance of Supreme Court directions in respect of the Union Territories (UTs).

In so far as implementation of first six directives in respect of UTs is concerned, the position varies widely in respect of UTs due to their unique characteristics in

terms of legal, administrative and demographic profiles. The Ministry of Home Affairs filed an application dated 12.2.2007 in respect of UTs in the Hon'ble Court stating the difficulties in the implementation of its directions and sought modification of orders dated 22.9.2006 and 11.1.2007. The latest status of action taken to implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of UTs, pending disposal of said application is as under :

(a) Security Commission

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its O.M. dated 01.01.2011 constituted one security commission for N.C.T. of Delhi and another for remaining six Union Territories. Five meetings of the Security Commission of NCT of Delhi have been held so far.
- (ii) The first meeting of the Security Commission for all the UTs except GNCT of Delhi was held under the chairmanship of Home Secretary on 18.01.2013 at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Island. It was, *inter-alia*, decided in the aforesaid meeting that instead of having a single Security Commission, separate Security Commission for each UT should be constituted.
- (iii) Accordingly, MHA *vide* its O.M. No. 14040/127/2010-UTP dated 07.02.2013 has constituted separate Security Commission for each of the following UTs :
 - (a) Andaman and Nicobar (b) Lakshadweep (c) Daman and Diu
(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (e) Chandigarh (f) Puducherry
- (iv) The composition of the Security Commission is as under :
 - (i) Union Home Secretary- Chairman
 - (ii) Chief Secretary/Administrator of the respective UT -Member
 - (iii) Independent Member for the respective Union Territory- Member
 - (iv) Joint Secretary (UT)- Convener.
 - (v) Separate meetings of the Security Commission in respect of each UT *viz.* Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh were held on 13th February, 2013, 12th August, 2013, 12th September, 2013 and 11th October, 2013 respectively under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary.

(b) Police Complaint Authority

All the Union Territories have put in place the appropriate mechanism in relation to Police Complaints Authority. The details are as under :

- (i) The GNCT of Delhi designated the Public Grievances Commission of Delhi as the Police Complaint Authority on 15.3.2012.
- (ii) The Government of Puducherry *vide* its notification dated 03.01.2011 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (iii) The UT administration Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli *vide* their notification dated 10.8.2011 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (iv) The Chandigarh Administration *vide* its notification dated 08.11.2013 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (v) The Lakshadweep Administration *vide* its order dated 18.3.2007 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (vi) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration *vide* its notification dated 18.10.2011 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.

(c) Selection/tenure of DGP and key functionaries

With regard to direction pertaining to selection methodology, minimum tenure of DGP and minimum tenure of key functionaries such as Zonal IGs, range DIGs, district SPs and SHOs, the status is as under:

- (i) The stand taken by the State Governments for selection of DGPs is that being the elected Governments they are responsible to the people for law and order. Therefore, they must have the right to select the DGPs. With the approval of Home Minister, it was decided to take a similar stand in respect of AGMUT cadre Police Officers appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ii) The senior level of police functionaries would have minimum tenure of two years in the constituents, as far as possible;
- (iii) The UTs have been advised *vide* this Ministry's letter dated 12.2.2007 to ensure that the tenure of key police functionaries is kept, as far as possible, at a minimum of two years.
- (iv) In respect of Delhi, minimum tenure of two years may be proposed, subject to attaining the age of superannuation, for key functionaries, including the Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police in charge of a Range, District DCP and SHO at the stage of legislation;

- (v) As regards DANIPS officers, the DANIPS Rules have been amended on 29.03.2010 to provide for a minimum tenure of two years for key functionaries;
- (vi) As regards Chandigarh, the Punjab Police Act, 2007, as extended to Chandigarh, provides for a minimum tenure of two years for the key functionaries.

(d) Separation of Investigation

- (i) As per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the separation has to start in towns/urban areas having population of 10 lakh or more. In so far as Union territories are concerned, only Delhi qualifies under this criterion. It has been implemented in Delhi and separate IO is appointed.
- (ii) At the stage of legislation, creation of Crime Investigation Units in all police stations for investigations of economic and heinous crimes may be proposed.
- (iii) An enabling provision has already been made in the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to Chandigarh, regarding creation of Crime Investigation Units in police stations in the UT of Chandigarh.
- (iv) In the UT of Puducherry, in major Police Stations, this arrangement is already in place.

(e) Police Establishment Board

The Status of Police Establishment Board in the UTs is as under:

- (i) All the UTs have set up Police Establishment Boards as per availability of officers in a particular UT;
- (ii) The Constitution of Police Establishment Board, Zonal Establishment Committee and District Police Establishment Committee is likely to be proposed at the stage of legislation;
- (iii) The Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to Chandigarh, provides for constitution of the Police Establishment Committee in respect of Chandigarh.

Thus in UTs, there has been a significant and substantial compliance by the Government of India except only those issues in which appropriate clarification and modifications have been sought in application dated 12.2.2007 before Supreme Court.

(B) Compliance of seventh directive by Union of India in respect of Supreme Court's Judgment dated 22.9.2006.

Regarding the seventh directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding setting up of National Security Commission at Union level, the Union Government has constituted a Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare on 02.01.2007 under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister to prepare panels for the appointment of Chiefs of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) and consider other issues pertaining to the service conditions of CPMF personnel. An Interlocutory Application was also filed before the Supreme Court on 12.02.2007, apprising the progress made, and *inter-alia*, seeking directions, if any, from the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

*List of subjects on which the Review Committee has made
49 recommendations regarding police reforms*

| Recommendations | Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/ UTs |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. | Educational qualification and age limit for recruitment as Constables |
| 2. | Educational qualification and age limit for recruitment of Sub-Inspectors |
| 3. | Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards |
| 4. | Scale of pay for Constables |
| 5. | Working hours for Constabulary |
| 6. | Promotional prospect for Constables |
| 7. | Training of policemen at all levels |
| 8. | Linkage of promotion with training |
| 9. | Co-relation between training and posting |
| 10. | Police Housing |
| 11. | * Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service |
| 12. | Teeth-to-tail ration in the police force |
| 13. | Police Commissionerate System |
| 14. | Separation of Investigation from Law and Order |
| 15. | Manpower strength in Police Stations |
| 16. | Orderly system |
| 17. | * Internal Security role of Police |
| 18. | Village Police System |
| 19. | Merger of Women police with regular police |

| Recommendations | Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/ UTs |
|-----------------|--|
| 20. | * IPS Cadres for Central Police organization |
| 21. | Method of selection of Chief of Police |
| 22. | Tenure of Chief of Police |
| 23. | Fixity of tenure of key functionaries |
| 24. | Police Establishment Board |
| 25. | Adequate financial powers for DsGP and CPs |
| 26. | Modernization of Police Forces |
| 27. | Upgradation of Police Training facilities |
| 28. | Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure |
| 29. | Common Central Forensic Science cadre for central organization |
| 30. | Computerisation of Police Stations |
| 31. | Restructuring of Police Stations |
| 32. | Basic facilities in Police Station |
| 33. | Outsourcing of some police duties |
| 34. | Weeding out corrupt police personnel |
| 35. | Accountability of Police to Public |
| 36. | Police Complaints Board |
| 37. | Free registration of crime |
| 38. | Reduction in the number of arrests |
| 39. | New Police Act |
| 40. | Directorate of prosecution |
| 41. | Legal advice to police |
| 42. | Confession under Section 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act |
| 43. | Federal Offences |
| 44. | Organized Crime |
| 45. | Tackling Economic Offences |
| 46. | Distinction between non cognizable and cognizable offences |
| 47. | Amendments to Section 161 and 162 of Cr. P.C |
| 48. | Amendment of Identification of Prisoners Act |
| 49. | * State Security Commission. |

Setting up new border posts at Indo-China border

†1911. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of its strategic importance, security needs to be strengthened and new border posts built at Indo-China border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a decision is likely to be taken soon in this regard and matter pursued further; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) Security along the borders including India-China Border and enhancement of capacity including setting up new Border Out Post (BOPs) for the effective domination and surveillance is a dynamic process which takes into accounts the cumulative challenges faced by the nation. Required steps are taken for strengthening and securing our borders and to protect our national interests. A holistic review of deployment is carried out periodically and necessary steps taken in respect of re-deployment and establishing new Border Out Post (BOPs).

Public transport system in Delhi

†1912. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public transport system in National Capital Region Delhi is inadequate in proportion to its population and as a result thereof large number of unregistered vehicles are being run illegally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is working on any action to ensure the adequate availability of public transport in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The public transport system in National Capital Region Delhi is inadequate in proportion to its population. At present:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) 6200 buses are being plied by the Government of NCT of Delhi;
- (ii) There are 79746 Auto Rickshaws registered in NCT of Delhi;
- (iii) There are around 12,700 local taxis (yellow and Black and radio Taxis);
- (iv) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has completed 190 Kms metro rail having daily ridership of 27 lakhs passengers.

No unregistered vehicle is allowed to run illegally on Delhi Roads by Delhi Police. Regular action is taken against plying of unregistered and/or illegal vehicles on road by the Enforcement teams of Transport Department of Government of NCT of Delhi and Delhi Traffic Police.

Information in respect of other parts of National Capital Region Delhi is being collected.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following action to ensure the adequate availability of public transport in Delhi:

- (i) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January 2009, the States/UTs including Delhi have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Delhi has been sanctioned 1728 buses (1500 for Delhi Government/DTC and 228 for DMRC) with the total project cost ₹810 crores.
- (ii) Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) is in process of procurement of 1360 Semi Low Floor Buses.
- (iii) Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has also proposed to increase the bus strength to 11,000 *i.e.* 5500 to be plied by DTC and 5500 under cluster scheme.
- (iv) Hon'ble Supreme Court has been requested to remove the cap on number of Auto-rickshaws in Delhi so that more Auto-rickshaws can be registered.
- (v) DMRC has also proposed to extend metro rail for 111 KMs under Phase-III (likely to be completed by the year 2016) and under 104 Kms in Phase-IV (likely to be completed by the year 2021).

Transfer of Salt Pan Lands of Mumbai

1913. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra has requested for the transfer of Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai Metropolitan Region to the State Government for affordable housing project; and

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

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

(b) In November, 2013, the State Government had made a request for transfer of Central Government salt pan lands in Mumbai to Government of Maharashtra for providing affordable housing stock for the urban poor either under the Slum Redevelopment Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra or under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

The Central Government asked the State Government in March, 2014 to submit a substantive proposal in this regard.

Funds for modernisation of prisons in Assam and Uttar Pradesh

†1914. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of prisoners being put in prisons beyond their capacity;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the details of basic safety, resettlement, education and medical for the prisoners;

(d) the extent of amount allocated to the States particularly to Assam and Uttar Pradesh for the modernisation of prisons during recent years;

(e) the extent of amount utilized out of the allocated amount; and

(f) the special steps taken for modernisation of prisons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the data

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013, there were 4,11,992 inmates in the jails of the country out of total capacity of 3,47,859 inmates. A State/UT wise Statement is given (See below).

(c) “Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. A comprehensive advisory dated 17th July, 2009 has been issued to States/UTs by the Government on “Prison Administration” covering all aspects of prison administration. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link:

http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/PrisonAdvisories-1011.pdf

(d) to (f) No funds have been granted to the States/UTs under Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons after expiry of scheme on 31.3.2009.

Statement

Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013

| Sl.No | States/UTs | Available Capacity | Inmate Population |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 14985 | 14313 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 56 | 92 |
| 3. | Assam | 8105 | 8263 |
| 4. | Bihar | 35681 | 31259 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6070 | 15840 |
| 6. | Goa | 395 | 523 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12268 | 12058 |
| 8. | Haryana | 16964 | 17644 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1692 | 1999 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3011 | 2352 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 14243 | 18220 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 13100 | 14118 |
| 13. | Kerala | 6190 | 7395 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 26967 | 34708 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 24544 | 27400 |
| 16. | Manipur | 970 | 660 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 530 | 850 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1332 | 870 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1450 | 487 |

| Sl.No | States/UTs | Available Capacity | Inmate Population |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 20. | Odisha | 18012 | 14473 |
| 21. | Punjab | 18629 | 27449 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 16622 | 19293 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 253 | 230 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 22101 | 14721 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1940 | 901 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 48550 | 83518 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 3562 | 3845 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 20585 | 22778 |
| 29. | A and N Islands | 1109 | 1149 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 1000 | 661 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 60 | 35 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 150 | 56 |
| 33. | Delhi | 6250 | 13552 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 64 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 419 | 280 |
| TOTAL | | 347859 | 411992 |

Assaults on Delhi Police

1915. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assaults on the policemen in Delhi in the last three years, along with number of death and serious injury;

(b) whether the trend has increased due to ever-growing population and the lower ratio of population to police, as one reason;

(c) whether any analysis has been done and steps taken to prevent such isolated incidents which would demoralize the morale of the force; and

(d) if not, what measures are contemplated to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of cases of assault on Delhi police personnel along with details of police personnel killed and seriously injured during the year 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (up to 15.11.2014) are as under:

| Year | Cases Reported | Police Personnel Killed | Police Personnel Seriously Injured |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2011 | 143 | 3 | 5 |
| 2012 | 205 | 6 | 12 |
| 2013 | 269 | 2 | 13 |
| 2014 (upto 15.11.2014) | 289 | 5 | 16 |

(b) to (d) The incidents in Delhi are isolated and any definite conclusion cannot be drawn. In conflict situations, policemen become vulnerable to assault. Steps taken by Delhi Police to counter assault on police personnel are as under:-

1. SHOs have been directed to ensure that all the police staff should be in uniform, properly armed and should carry wireless set with them while on duty.
2. SHOs have been directed to brief the police personnel to ask for reinforcement, if required, while verifying suspects, encountering criminals, checking suspicious vehicles and taking suspects to Police Station etc.
3. Police personnel have been sensitized to follow proper drill while checking vehicles or suspicious persons, proper armed cover up to be given to police personnel engaged in actual checking by their fellow team members.
4. Police personnel have been sensitized to ensure that patrolling, especially, during night time should be conducted in groups and regular communication on Wireless Transmission Set with Control Room should be maintained regarding their position and situation.
5. Police personnel have been sensitized to brief the staff that suspicious persons found during patrolling etc. be brought to Police Station in official vehicle for further interrogation and bringing them to Police Station in their (suspect's) vehicle should be avoided.
6. SHOs have been directed to launch special drive/ checking in their areas to look for persons/criminals carrying illegal arms with them.

Outdated weapons of police/para-military personnel fighting maoists

1916. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that para-military forces and police personnel fighting maoist terror in the country including West Bengal are using outdated weapons whereas maoists are using latest weapons;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide M-4 assault rifles and other latest weapons to personnel of forces fighting terrorism in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No. The weapons used by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) fighting maoist terror are not outdated.

(b) and (c) No such proposal to provide M-4 Assault Rifles to CAPFs is under consideration at present.

However, a Modernisation Plan-II with total outlay of ₹11009.19 crore was approved by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on 03.05.2013 for equipping CAPFs with modern/state-of-art technology equipments. Out of ₹11009.19 crore, ₹1959.99 crore has been earmarked for acquisition of latest weaponry items.

**Financial assistance to Bihar after stampede at
Gandhi Maidan in Patna on Dussehra**

†1917. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many people were killed and many other were injured in a stampede at Gandhi Maidan in Patna on the occasion of Dussehra festival;

(b) whether the Central Government had ordered a high-level enquiry into that incident or a report has been sought from the State Government;

(c) whether the Central Government has provided any special financial assistance to the Government of Bihar for handling the situation in the aftermath of the incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the information made available by the central agencies, 33 persons were killed and 27 got injured in a stampede at Gandhi Maidan in Patna on the occasion of Dussehra festival on 3.10.2014.

(b) No, Sir. 'Law and Order' is a State subject as per the Constitution of India. Hence the State Government concerned is required to conduct enquiry into such incident and initiate all other necessary measures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Decriminalisation of Section 309

1918. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any progress on the initiative of repealing Section 309 of the IPC that criminalises attempt to suicide and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the current status with regard to this initiative therefor;

(c) the details of responses received from State Governments on effacing the Section as compared to the 25 States favouring the same during the previous regime; and

(d) the State-wise details of the number of suicide cases and attempt to suicide cases in the country from 2010 to 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission of India, in its 210th Report, had recommended that Section 309 (attempt to Commit suicide) of IPC needs to be effacted from the statute book. As law and order is the State subject, views of States/UTs were requested on the recommendations of the Law Commission. The details of the responses received from the States/UTs in this regard are at given in Statement-I (*See* below). Keeping in view the responses from the States/UTs, it has been decided to delete Section 309 of IPC from the Statute book.

(d) The details regarding attempt to commit suicide are not maintained. The State-wise details of the number of suicide cases for 2010 to 2013 (latest available), as reported by the National Crime Records Bureau are at given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Responses received from the States on effacing Section 309 of IPC*

18 States and 4 Union Territory Administrations have supported that Section 309 of IPC may be deleted. The comments received from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim and NCT of Delhi are as under:-

- (1) Bihar: The State of Bihar is of the view that the section should not be omitted but should be modified. There should be a separate legislation in case of such persons suffering from such types of disease which has made him take his life. They have stated that the section should not be omitted as these days there are suicide bombers who fail in their attempt to blow themselves up and other terrorists who consume cyanide pills with the intention to wipe out the evidence.
- (2) Madhya Pradesh: The State of MP is of the view that deleting section 309 will also dilute section 306 (abetment of suicide). They have stated that since there is no minimum punishment prescribed under the section, courts can take proper care of mental status and circumstances before considering him for award of punishment. It is gathered from the experience that out of a 100 cases only five are sent behind bars. Also these days various anti social elements threaten the Government by sitting on fast until death or self immolation. If the section is deleted then there is no provision for the police to book these persons.
- (3) Punjab: The State has suggested various administrative measures like state coming forward to address the problems faced by the farmers, take steps to rehabilitate such persons who attempt to commit suicide by taking care of his medical / psychiatric problems, public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, rape victims, etc. The compelling reasons/circumstances leading to suicide need to be addressed as noted by the State Law Commission. They, however, have not opposed the deletion of section 309.
- (3) Sikkim: Repeal of the section may create problems for the state where suicide is being attempted by a public person in pursuance of a professed public cause. At present, state agencies can, if warranted, use the provision to arrest, remove or force-feed the leaders who sit on long hunger strikes, to prevent serious breakdown of law and order. Deleting the provision may further weaken law enforcement.
- (4) Delhi: The Government of NCT of Delhi agrees with the recommendation of the Law Commission with the following suggestions - it should be

made compulsory to report attempt to commit suicide to authorized officer or authorized hospital and compulsory medical treatment in special medical institutes should be made available. Specific statutory provisions should be made for conferring powers on the police to prevent the attempt to commit suicide in public view, to get their demands met by the Government or any other authority. Proper statutory provision should also be made for punishment of abettor of attempt to commit suicide on the lines of section 305 and 306.

Statement-II

State/UT wise Number of Suicides during 2010-2013

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 15901 | 15077 | 14238 | 14607 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 131 | 134 | 130 | 229 |
| 3. | Assam | 2993 | 2726 | 3264 | 3553 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1226 | 795 | 759 | 1057 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6522 | 6756 | 5654 | 5436 |
| 6. | Goa | 322 | 293 | 289 | 328 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 6207 | 6382 | 7110 | 7166 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2895 | 3245 | 2827 | 3316 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 542 | 443 | 528 | 554 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 259 | 287 | 414 | 302 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1232 | 1212 | 1319 | 1460 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 12651 | 12622 | 12753 | 11266 |
| 13. | Kerala | 8586 | 8431 | 8490 | 8646 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 9003 | 9259 | 9775 | 9446 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 15916 | 15947 | 16112 | 16622 |
| 16. | Manipur | 37 | 33 | 41 | 37 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 108 | 153 | 128 | 137 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 76 | 90 | 173 | 95 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 12 | 33 | 30 | 37 |
| 20. | Odisha | 4255 | 5241 | 5027 | 5252 |
| 21. | Punjab | 920 | 966 | 1030 | 972 |

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 22. | Rajasthan | 4920 | 4348 | 4821 | 4860 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 280 | 184 | 181 | 184 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 16561 | 15963 | 16927 | 16601 |
| 25. | Tripura | 725 | 703 | 844 | 961 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 3628 | 4843 | 4422 | 5286 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 281 | 317 | 424 | 365 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 16037 | 16492 | 14957 | 13055 |
| | TOTAL (STATES) | 132226 | 132975 | 132667 | 131830 |
| | Union Territories | | | | |
| 29. | A and N Islands | 156 | 136 | 121 | 151 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 71 | 105 | 114 | 97 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 63 | 63 | 66 | 84 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 31 | 33 | 36 | 29 |
| 33. | Delhi (UT) | 1543 | 1716 | 1899 | 2059 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 508 | 557 | 541 | 546 |
| | TOTAL (UTS) | 2373 | 2610 | 2778 | 2969 |
| | TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | 134599 | 135585 | 135445 | 134799 |

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Submission of Annual Action Plan by States under MPF

1919. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a defined schedule has been put in place for the submission of the Annual Action Plan by the States under the Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme;

(b) whether a schedule has been chalked out for the meetings of the High Powered Committee under the Scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

At the commencement of each financial year, this Ministry circulates guidelines

for preparation of State Action Plans (SAPs) including the time frame for submission of plans to all the States under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme. These Plans are appraised by the High Powered Committee (HPC) in this Ministry. The meetings of the HPC are convened usually during the first and second quarter of the year upon submission of the SAPs by the States in terms of MPF guidelines.

Crossing of militants/terrorists from porous border stretches

1920. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that taking advantage of the porous border between India and Bangladesh, militants/terrorists cross the border in search of safe haven;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified porous border stretches with its neighbours;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen these porous border stretches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) based and operating from Bangladesh try to sneak into India taking advantages of porous border between India and Bangladesh.

(b) and (c) The fencing have been erected only along the Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Pakistan and a very small stretch of Indo-Myanmar Borders. Along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders, the porous stretches *i.e.* the gaps in fencing have been identified by the Border Security Force (BSF). There are 783 numbers of porous stretches/gaps along the Indo-Bangladesh Border and 149 numbers of porous stretches/gaps along the Indo-Pakistan Border.

(d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to strengthen the porous border stretches. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* include:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country. The riverine segments of international borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Security Force (BSF) water wings.

- Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. Continuous efforts are made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/cross border crimes along the Borders have been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network, co-ordination with sister agencies and conduct of special operations along the borders.

IR Battalions in States

1921. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise present number of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) with the States including Odisha;

(b) whether Government has received any requests for raising fresh IRBs which will give a huge boost for the States battling left wing extremism;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Odisha and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government has consulted all the stakeholders including the Finance Ministry in this regard and if so, the views expressed by them; and

(e) the State-wise present status of each request and the funds earmarked/sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) At present there are 144 India Reserve Battalions (IRBs). State-wise details of IRBs sanctioned and raised are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Requests have been received from various States for sanction of new India Reserve Battalions. This include request for 11 India Reserve Battalions from the LWE affected States as detailed below :

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Requests for sanction of IR Battalions |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | 02 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 02 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Requests for sanction of IR Battalions |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| 3. | Maharashtra | 02 |
| 4. | Odisha | 03 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 02 |
| TOTAL | | 11 |

A note for Cabinet Committee on Security on the proposal for sanction of 31 India Reserve Battalions to various States including 11 IRBs for the LWE affected States, has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultation. Views of Ministry of Finance have been received and under examination.

Statement

State-wise details of IRBns sanctioned and raised.

| Sl.No. | Name of State | No. of IR Bns sanctioned | No. of IR Bns raised |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh # | 07 | 07 |
| 2. | A and N Islands | 01 | 01 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 05 | 05 |
| 4. | Assam | 09 | 09 |
| 5. | Bihar | 03 | 03 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 01 | 01 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 07 | 07 |
| 8. | Delhi | 05 | 05 |
| 9. | Goa | 03 | 03 |
| 10. | Haryana | 04 | 04 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 06 | 06 |
| 12. | Jharkhand * | 06* | 05 |
| 13. | J&K | 20 | 20 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 02 | 02 |
| 15. | Kerala | 01 | 01 |
| 16. | Lakshadweep | 01 | 01 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 01 | 01 |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 03 | 03 |
| 19. | Manipur | 09 | 09 |

| Sl.No. | Name of State | No. of IR Bns sanctioned | No. of IR Bns raised |
|--------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 20. | Meghalaya | 04 | 04 |
| 21. | Mizoram | 05 | 05 |
| 22. | Nagaland | 07 | 07 |
| 23. | Orissa | 06 | 06 |
| 24. | Puducherry | 01 | 01 |
| 25. | Punjab | 07 | 07 |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 03 | 03 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 03 | 03 |
| 28. | Tripura | 09 | 09 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 02 | 02 |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 02 | 02 |
| 31. | West Bengal | 02 | 02 |
| TOTAL | | 145 | 144 |

Note: # In addition, recently Government of India has approved for sanction of 08 Additional IR Bns, 4 Bns each for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

** 1 Unraised IR Bn sanctioned to Jharkhand State has been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion vide MHA's order dated 16.9.2011.*

Conference of SAARC Home Ministers on terrorism in Nepal

1922. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has visited Nepal to attend Conference of SAARC Home Ministers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of India's stand put before the Ministers of SAARC nations on terrorism in the region and the reaction of other member countries thereto;

(d) whether any resolution has been passed during the Conference in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Home Minister, along with a delegation of senior officers from various Ministries of

Government of India, attended the 6th Meeting of SAARC Ministers of Interior/Home, which was held at Kathmandu, Nepal on 19th September, 2014.

(c) to (e) The Home Minister expressed India's concern about terrorism, which is driven by internal, regional and international factors within and across national boundaries. It was reiterated that India is also concerned by the new threats of extremism, terrorism and violence that affect the SAARC countries. The Home Minister also articulated India's commitment to implementing the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol. The issue of terrorism was only discussed in the context of the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and its Additional Protocol and hence no Resolution was passed.

New Amnesty Policy for former militants

1923. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a new National Amnesty Policy for former militants;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve upon and review the rehabilitation policy with different perspectives including those of State Governments, security agencies and the police forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants/insurgents of North-Eastern Region *w.e.f.* 1.4.1998. This scheme was revised in 1.4.2005. The objective of the Scheme is to wean away the misguided youth and hardcore militants who have strayed into the fold of militancy and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Besides, the Government is also implementing a special scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants for the State of Manipur *w.e.f.* 1.12.2012. As per revised policy of surrender-cum-rehabilitation, one time grant/money, monthly stipend, incentives for weapons etc. are given to the surrenderees as a rehabilitation package. The surrenderees are initially lodged in rehabilitation camps where they are imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking or befitting their aptitude. Pursuant to this policy of the Government, total 8126 cadres of various insurgent groups of NE Region have surrendered during the period 2005 to 2014 (up to 30.11.2014) for joining the mainstream of the society.

Besides, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected States have their own surrender-cum-rehabilitation policies.

Incidents of communal violence

1924. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of communal violence in the country are increasing;

(b) if so, the details of communal violence in different States during the last one year and how they compare with the last three years; and

(c) whether Government will consider passing Communal Violence Bill at the earliest and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available reports, the State-wise details of incidents of communal violence in the country, persons killed/injured therein reported during the current year (January-October, 2014) and during the last three years are at given in Statement (*See* below). There is a decline of 19% in the incidents of communal nature in the country during the current year (January-October, 2014) in comparison to the corresponding period in 2013.

(c) A Bill titled “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005” was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.2005. Despite Notices on several occasions, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on those occasions. Subsequently, a new Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2013” was prepared. Notices for the introduction of the said Bill and withdrawal of earlier Bill titled “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005” were given on 17.12.2013 and 20.1.2014 in the Rajya Sabha. The House after a discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 5.2.2014, deferred the introduction of the Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014”. However, the Bill titled “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005” was withdrawn on 5.2.2014.

Statement

State-wise details of incidents of communal violence in the country

| 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 | | | 2014 (upto October) | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Incidents | Killed | Injured | Incidents | Killed | Injured | Incidents | Killed | Injured | Incidents | Killed | Injured |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | 1 | 95 | 60 | 2 | 122 | 15 | 0 | 65 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 3 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| 26 | 4 | 99 | 21 | 3 | 172 | 63 | 7 | 283 | 51 | 4 | 267 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 101 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | 3 | 144 | 57 | 5 | 201 | 68 | 10 | 184 | 59 | 8 | 172 |
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 5 | 61 | 11 | 1 | 35 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| 70 | 4 | 183 | 69 | 3 | 221 | 73 | 1 | 235 | 68 | 6 | 151 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|----|------|-----|----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|----|------|
| 30 | 1 | 46 | 56 | 0 | 71 | 41 | 1 | 65 | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | 15 | 180 | 92 | 9 | 245 | 84 | 11 | 256 | 42 | 10 | 126 |
| 88 | 15 | 342 | 94 | 15 | 280 | 88 | 12 | 352 | 82 | 12 | 165 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 1 | 37 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | 16 | 204 | 37 | 6 | 117 | 52 | 2 | 194 | 61 | 13 | 116 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | 2 | 41 | 14 | 2 | 37 | 36 | 3 | 85 | 12 | 1 | 29 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 5 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 84 | 12 | 347 | 118 | 39 | 500 | 247 | 77 | 360 | 129 | 25 | 364 |
| 15 | 3 | 31 | 23 | 9 | 66 | 24 | 1 | 80 | 12 | 6 | 30 |
| 580 | 91 | 1899 | 668 | 94 | 2117 | 823 | 133 | 2269 | 561 | 90 | 1688 |

Surrenders by Naxals

†1925. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of surrender by Naxals have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the number of Naxals who have surrendered, so far;

(c) whether Government has made any specific plan to increase the number of surrenders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a substantial increase in the number of surrenders of LWE cadres in the current year as compared to the previous two years, as may be seen from the following table:

| Year | No. of Surrenders |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2012 | 445 |
| 2013 | 283 |
| 2014 | 616 |
| (upto 30th November) | |

(c) and (d) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists in terms of its own policy in this regard. The Government of India has revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, *inter-alia*, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres who surrender before the State Government concerned. Also, these surrenderees would be provided a monthly stipend of ₹4000/- for a period of three years for vocational training. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition etc. are also provided under the said Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in vigilance on Indo-Bangladesh border

†1926. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to increase vigilance on Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, whether Government has so far taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is seriously considering to increase vigilance along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several steps to increase vigilance along the Indo-Bangladesh border which *inter-alia* includes :

- Raising 05 additional Border Security Force (BSF) battalions during the current financial year and the next financial year.
- Construction of 383 numbers of additional Border Out Posts (BOPs).
- Construction of Fencing, Floodlighting and Border Roads.
- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the border by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the Indo-Bangladesh border of the country. The riverine segments of border is being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Security Force (BSF) water wings.
- Continuous efforts are made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/cross border crimes along the Indo-Bangladesh border have been carried out. These indentified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Infrastructure facilities in Naxal affected areas

1927. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as part of new policy to root out Naxalism, developing the Naxal affected areas would be focussed upon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which are to be benefited by improvement of infrastructure facilities in the Naxal affected areas;

(d) whether Central para-military forces would be expanded specially for anti-Naxal operations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) 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 closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts.

On the development front, in addition to various development programmes/flagship schemes being implemented throughout the country, the Planning Commission is implementing a scheme titled 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts' for development of affected areas. The ACA, which focuses on the projects of public infrastructure and the services, covers 88 districts of the 10 LWE affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Similarly, the scheme titled Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I), being implemented and monitored by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways envisages development of 5477 km of road length at an estimated cost of ₹7300 crore in 34 LWE affected districts of the 8 States of Telangana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

As a part of its security related intervention, the Central Government provides Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) Battalions to assist the State Police Forces in anti-LWE operations. At present, 101 Battalions of CAPFs have been deployed in the LWE affected States to assist the State Police Forces.

Bill on prevention of torture

1928. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bill on prevention of torture is pending in the House and if so, essential feature of the Bill;

(b) whether Government has entered into any international commitment for enacting a law to prevent torture; and

(c) whether the Bill is proposed to be taken up for consideration in the ensuing session of the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. After the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2011 lapsed. The Bill sought to provide definition and punishment for torture, particularly with respect to public servant, in pursuance to the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

(b) India signed the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 14.10.1997.

(c) No, Sir there is no such proposal.

Direction to States to trace missing children

1929. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed to some of the State Governments to trace the missing children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also observed that the police in those respective States is sleeping over complaints of missing children;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to take any effective steps and to direct the State Governments to locate the missing children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) While adjudicating W.P. (Civil) no. 75 of 2012, *Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs. UoI*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has expressed concern over several inadequacies in the existing system prevalent in

the States to track missing children and directed them to take immediate steps to address them.

(d) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.

In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order, the Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated an advisory to file mandatory FIR in cases of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had also issued a detailed Advisory on missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012. It includes various directions to the States/UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc.

Trafficking of children from North Eastern States

1930. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that hundreds of children from North-Eastern States are being trafficked by well networked groups;

(b) how is it possible that these type of child trafficking can reach to such an extent;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative in the regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No such reports have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, Government has taken proactive measures to combat such cases which includes:

- Establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country;
- Issued various comprehensive Advisories to all the States and Union Territories on Human Trafficking which are available at the Ministry of Home Affairs' Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking at www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92.
- Enactment of 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.

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Ujjawala - A comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking.

Atrocities against North-Eastern people

1931. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of atrocities against North-Eastern people are gradually rising;
- (b) whether there is any lack of coordination between the district judiciary and district administration for speedy disposal of such cases;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to revisit existing law and existing mechanism for redressal of such atrocities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) According to available information, in the current year upto 31.10.2014, a total 131795 number of cases were registered in Delhi, out of which 232 cases (0.17% of the total cases) were registered by the citizens from North Eastern States of India. During the said period in Bengaluru, 2985 were registered out of which 7 cases (0.23% of the total cases) by the people from North East Region were lodged. In Gurgaon City, 13670 cases were registered upto 23rd Nov, 2014 out of which 7 (0.051% of the total cases) were lodged by the people from North Eastern States. All such cases are duly investigated by the Police of the concerned State Government. Accused found to be involved in such cases were arrested and produced before the Court.

Advisories have been issued to all State Governments and Union Territories on 14th May, 2012, 3rd June, 2013 and 5th Feb, 2014 directing them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on citizens from North Eastern States. The State Governments and Union Territories are taking all necessary security measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories.

Development of border areas

1932. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop certain border areas;

- (b) if so, what are those areas and how the country will be benefited;
- (c) whether any border areas of North-Eastern States are included; and
- (d) if so, the amount expected to be spent for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Development of border areas has been a concern of the Government of India. In this direction, Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive approach to border management to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible border areas situated along the International land border through convergence of Central/ State Government schemes. The BADP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and supplementary support to the State Government in filling developmental gaps in the border villages. The programme is being implemented in 367 border blocks of 104 border Districts of 17 border States including North-Eastern (NE) States, which abuts on the International land border. The works undertaken by the States under BADP related to (i) Road, (ii) Education, (iii) Health, (iv) Agriculture and allied sector, (v) Social Sector, (vi) Drinking Water, (vii) Electricity, (viii) Social Development etc. The current year (2014-15) allocation of BADP is ₹990 crore of which the share of N.E. States is about ₹300 crore.

Import of solar panels

1933. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise, component-wise and year-wise details of solar panels, photovoltaic cells, etc., imported from various countries in the last ten years for production of solar power;
- (b) to what extent, in the absence of anti-dumping proposal, helps India to import solar energy technology, solar panels, etc., more easily; and
- (c) in view of (b) above, to what extent the solar power has become cheap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The country-wise/ commodity-wise details of export and import in last ten years are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form, namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I and Vol. II. Such CDs are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata.

However, details of solar panels, photovoltaic cells, etc. imported from various countries in the last ten years for production of solar power are as follows:

| Period | HS code 76151930 solar collectors and parts thereof of Alumn HS code 76151012 solar collectors | | HS code 85414011 solar cells/ photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module/panel | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Quantity (thousand Kgs) | Value (US\$ Million) | Quantity (number in thousand) | Value (US\$ Million) |
| 2004-2005 | 0.00 | 0 | 10,300.42 | 36.24 |
| 2005-2006 | 0.00 | 0 | 11,628.62 | 41.18 |
| 2006-2007 | 0.00 | 0 | 15,982.56 | 91.92 |
| 2007-2008 | 8.69 | 0.02 | 22,024.28 | 168.85 |
| 2008-2009 | 6.19 | 0.04 | 38,535.81 | 380.26 |
| 2009-2010 | 9.33 | 0.05 | 47,776.84 | 213.75 |
| 2010-2011 | 13.46 | 0.04 | 52,548.17 | 252.63 |
| 2011-2012 | 20.37 | 0.1 | 139,724.69 | 1,348.48 |
| 2012-2013 | 186.06 | 0.81 | 145,802.58 | 827.08 |
| 2013-2014 | 0.11 | 0 | 154,146.17 | 711.12 |
| 2014-2015 (Apr-Aug)* | 4.52 | 0.03 | 66,260.99 | 247.06 |

Source: DGCI &S,*Provisional Figures

(b) and (c) The current domestic manufacturing capacity for solar cells is inadequate to meet the current demand and it cannot meet the ambitious expansion plans for solar power in the country. The absence of anti-dumping proposal would help the development of solar power in the country. Major expansion is possible only if the price of solar power matches grid parity and can sustain without government subsidies. The Government has decided not to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Solar Cells, originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and United States of America (USA). Anti-dumping duty on these four countries alone would not have benefited the domestic manufacturers as imports from remaining countries would have continued. As a result the cost of imports has become cheaper by ₹0.66 crore per MW to ₹4.86 crore per MW, depending upon the source of imports. Accordingly, solar power would also be cheaper by ₹0.66 per Kwh to ₹4.86 per Kwh, depending upon the source of imports.

Revision of ration money of para military recruits

1934. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ration money of the para military recruits has not been revised for the last two years;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter keeping in view that the inflation and cost of living has shot up in a big way during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The rates of Ration Money Allowance (RMA) to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are regularly revised based on the rates approved by Ministry of Defence for Army personnel. Last revision in the rates of RMA for the non-gazetted and gazetted personnel of CAPFs have been made *vide* MHA order No. II-27012/66/2008-PF.I dated 25.07.2014 and 1.8.2014 by which the rates of RMA have been enhanced from ₹67.55 (per head per day) to ₹85.96 (per head per day) for non-gazetted personnel and from ₹65.09 (per head per day) to ₹79.93 (per head per day) for gazetted officers with immediate effect. Copy of both the orders *i.e.* dated 25.7.2014 and dated 1.8.2014 is available on Ministry of Home Affairs *web-site* through the link www.mha.nic.in → Divisions of MHA → Police Division-II → OTHERS.

States affected due to heavy rains and floods

†1935. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States were badly affected due to heavy rains and floods during the past three years;

(b) if so, the names of districts of each State which were worst-affected due to floods during the said period;

(c) whether any Central team has visited these affected areas;

(d) if so, the details of loss of life and property, crops, livestock, etc., as per the report of the said team; and

(e) the amount of financial assistance extended by Government to each State for relief and rehabilitation work?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) The details of the losses due to natural disasters reported by the State Governments/Union Territories during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. When the available resources are inadequate in the State, an additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the spot field visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered. With regard to the name of affected districts of each State, it is mentioned that primarily responsibility for disaster management rests with the States and this Ministry does not centrally maintain the district-wise/disaster-wise information on damages.

State-wise details of the memoranda received by this Ministry and assistance approved during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF during the last three years are given in the Statement-III.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|----------------|------|------|--------|-------|-----|-------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| 12. | Karnataka | 84 | 51 | 419 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86 | 286 | 11061 | 2.27 |
| 13. | Kerala | 152 | 531 | 14222 | 1.18 | 47 | 619 | 2455 | 0.172 | 182 | 1366 | 10672 | 0.11 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 390 | 1166 | 22816 | 9.25 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 106 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 365 | 2164 | 147369 | 7.49 |
| 16. | Manipur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 17. | Meghalaya | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 18. | Mizoram | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 19. | Nagaland | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36 | 2560 | 5253 | 0.97 | -- | 2680 | 982 | 0.08 |
| 20. | Odisha | 87 | 1493 | 290780 | 4.19 | 4 | -- | 522 | 0.02 | 59 | 5688 | 474250 | 11.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 14 | 4 | 26 | -- | 8 | 3034 | 149 | 0.0271 | 41 | 954 | 9774 | 4.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 23. | Sikkim | 77 | 1333 | 23903 | 0.14 | 47 | 105 | 2780 | 0.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 57 | 669 | 99904 | 2.12 | 15 | 90 | 4831 | 0.173 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 25. | Tripura | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 692 | 268 | 22858 | 5.25 | 17 | -- | 1344 | 0.04326 | 380 | 519 | 54994 | 7.97 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 19 | 10 | 107 | -- | 201 | 772 | 5569 | 0.3854 | 3547 | 9470 | 10625 | 0.36 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 79 | 33 | 317481 | 0.09 | 241 | 4234 | 77981 | 0.02148 | 183 | 45285 | 169296 | 1.31 |
| 29. | Puducherry | 12 | 1256 | 86439 | 0.17 | -- | 15 | 27 | -- | 01 | 48 | 694 | 0.003 |
| | TOTAL | 1600 | 9126 | 876168 | 18.87 | 984 | 24360 | 671761 | 15.337 | 5845 | 102998 | 1210227 | 63.74 |

Statement-II

Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2011-12 to 2013-14.

| Sl. No. | State/ UT (Calamity details) | Assistance sought (₹ in crore) | Status of approval of funds from NDRF by High Level Committee (HLC) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Sikkim (earthquake Sept. 2011) | 2842.62 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹227.51 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹41.64 crore from Special Component of NRDWP for repair of damaged drinking water supply works. • Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals. HLC held on 15.12.11. |
| 2. | West Bengal (earthquake Sept. 2011) | 525.05 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹93.17 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹10.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP HLC held on 21.03.12. |
| 3. | Odisha (flood 2011) | 3265.37 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹908.30 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹10.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. • Payment of Air bills for airdropping of essential supplies, based on actuals. HLC held on 15.12.11. |
| 4. | Kerala (flood/ landslide 2011) | 1427.24 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹225.56 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 21.03.12. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--|---------|---|
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh (flood 2011) | 1458.37 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹467.74 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 21.03.12.</p> |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh (flood/ landslide/ cloudburst 2011) | 886.90 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹119.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹24.62 crore from Special Component of NRDWP <p>HLC held on 21.03.12.</p> |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu (cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011) | 5237.01 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹638.137 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹12.24 crore from Special Component of NRDWP <p>HLC held on 21.03.12.</p> |
| 8. | Puducherry (cyclonic storm 'Thane' 2011) | 2435.66 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹69.68 crore from UT budget, MHA <p>HLC held on 21.03.12.</p> |
| 9. | Arunachal Pradesh (flood/ landslides) | 722.04 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹114.55 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹12.64 crore from Special Component of NRDWP <p>HLC held on 12.09.12.</p> |

II-Memoranda received during 2012-13

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---------|--|
| 1. | Assam (flood/ landslide 2012) | 3846.31 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹536.57 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 12.09.12.</p> |
|----|-------------------------------------|---------|--|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|---------|--|
| 2. | Uttarakhand (cloudburst/ flash flood/ landslide 2012) | 346.85 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹72.76 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13.</p> |
| 3. | Sikkim (landslide/ Flash Flood/ cloudburst) | 484.23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹93.76 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • Air bill on actual basis. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13.</p> |
| 4. | Kerala (flood/ landslide 2012) | 143.54 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹54.49 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13.</p> |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh (Flash Flood/ Landslide/ cloudburst-12) | 963.53 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹115.32 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13.</p> |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh (cyclone 'Nilam'/flood-12) | 3559.74 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹417.12 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 13.03.13.</p> |
| 7. | Arunachal Pradesh (flood/landslide 2012) | 2286.07 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹147.43 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹17.00 crore from special component of NRDWP <p>HLC held on 08.05.13.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|---|
| 8. | Nagaland (flood/landslide 2012) | 167.57 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹44.14 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹4.65 crore from special component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 08.05.13.</p> |

III-Memoranda received during 2013-14

| | | | |
|----|--|---------|--|
| 1. | J and K (earthquake 1st May, 2013) | 609.33 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹42.74 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹2.40 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 04.07.13.</p> |
| 2. | Uttarakhand (cloudburst/ flash Floods/ landslides 2013) | 1533.48 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹1187.87 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 90% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹20.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 21.08.13.</p> |
| 3. | Kerala (flood/ landslide - 13) | 504.14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹94.47 crore (₹90.76 crore on 24-10-2013 + ₹3.71 cr. on 16-01-2014) from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹4.00 crore from special component of NRDWP <p>HLC deferred the recommendation in respect of roads and bridge on 24.10.13. The issue was reconsidered and decided by HLC in its meeting held on 16.01.2014.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|---------|---|
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh (avalanches, flash flood/ landslide/ cloudburst- 13) | 2101.06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹240.20 crore (₹95.68 crore on 24-10-2013 + ₹144.52 crore on 16-01-2014) from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 90% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹12.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. • Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from MoD. <p>HLC deferred the recommendation in respect of roads and bridge on 24.10.13. The issue was reconsidered and decided by HLC in its meeting held on 16.01.2014</p> |
| 5. | Maharashtra (flood-13) | 2841.78 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹921.98 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. <p>HLC held on 24.10.13.</p> |
| 6. | Karnataka (flood-13) | 610.85 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹154.25 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹4.898 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 16.01.14.</p> |
| 7. | Odisha- (cyclone 'Phailin'/ floods -13) | 5832.50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹934.61 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. • ₹18.51 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. <p>HLC held on 16.01.14.</p> |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh (floods -13) | 575.19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹388.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from MoD. HLC held on 16.01.14. | | | | | | |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh (floods -13) | 3210.19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ₹230.06 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity. HLC held on 19.03.14. | | | | | | |
| 10. | Arunachal Pradesh (floods/ landslides -13) | 1368.54 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ₹56.17 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant calamity.• ₹5.00 crore from Special Component of NRDWP. HLC held on 19.03.14. | | | | | | |
| 11. | Andhra Pradesh (cyclone 'Phailin'/ floods -13) | 9370.49 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ₹770.15 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant disaster. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Distribution of assistance between</th></tr><tr><td>Telangana</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>312.83 cr.</td><td>457.32 cr.</td></tr></table> HLC held on 24.09.14. | Distribution of assistance between | | Telangana | Andhra Pradesh | 312.83 cr. | 457.32 cr. |
| Distribution of assistance between | | | | | | | | | |
| Telangana | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | | | | |
| 312.83 cr. | 457.32 cr. | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh (cyclone 'Helan and Leher'-13) | 383.74 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ₹181.89 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant disaster. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Distribution of assistance between</th></tr><tr><td>Telangana</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>73.88 cr.</td><td>108.01 cr.</td></tr></table> HLC held on 24.09.14. | Distribution of assistance between | | Telangana | Andhra Pradesh | 73.88 cr. | 108.01 cr. |
| Distribution of assistance between | | | | | | | | | |
| Telangana | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | | | | |
| 73.88 cr. | 108.01 cr. | | | | | | | | |

N.B. NRDWP stands for National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Statement-III

State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14

| Sl. No. | State | Allocation under SDRF | | | | Centre's share of SDRF released | | | | Released from NDRF | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2013-14 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2013-14 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 534.28 | 560.99 | 589.04 | 300.71 | 420.74 | 520.89 | 643.39 | 0.00 | 763.53 | | | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 38.58 | 40.51 | 42.54 | 34.72 | 36.46 | 38.29 | 0 | 100.44 | 140.46 | | | |
| 3. | Assam | 276.96 | 290.81 | 305.35 | 124.63 | 455.00# | 68.77 | 0.00 | 45.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4. | Bihar | 351.21 | 368.77 | 387.21 | 263.41 | 276.58 | 290.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 158.89 | 166.83 | 175.17 | 116.33 | 122.145#* | 128.25# | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 6. | Goa | 3.11 | 3.27 | 3.43 | 2.275# | 1.165 #* | 3.735# | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 527.23 | 553.59 | 581.27 | 395.42# | 415.19 | 435.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 8. | Haryana | 202.55 | 212.68 | 223.31 | 72.34* | 75.95#* | 235.46# | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 137.30 | 144.17 | 151.38 | 123.57 | 129.75 | 136.24 | 42.91 | 45.98 | 95.84 | | | |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 181.08 | 190.13 | 199.64 | 0.00* | 77.605#* | 423.93# | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 272.42 | 286.04 | 300.34 | 204.32 | 214.53 | 225.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 169.01 | 177.46 | 186.33 | 126.76 | 133.10 | 139.75 | 70.23 | 679.54 | 245.68 | | | |
| 13. | Kerala | 137.63 | 144.51 | 151.74 | 103.22 | 100.68* | 121.51 | 109.69 | 34.27 | 61.74 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 412.39 | 433.01 | 454.66 | 231.965 | 324.76 | 341.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 502.59 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 464.82 | 488.06 | 512.46 | 140.32 | 357.33#* | 567.375# | 0.00 | 1824.52 | 1269.11 |
| 16. | Manipur | 7.58 | 7.96 | 8.36 | 6.66# | 10.57# | 7.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 15.38 | 16.15 | 16.96 | 13.52# | 14.19#* | 22.53# | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 8.98 | 9.43 | 9.90 | 7.89 # | 8.30 #* | 13.145 # | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5.22 | 5.48 | 5.75 | 0.00 * | 11.87 #* | 5.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.60 |
| 20. | Odisha | 411.16 | 431.72 | 453.31 | 308.37 | 323.79 | 419.99 | 678.65 | 6.19 | 750.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 234.07 | 245.77 | 258.06 | 171.34 # | 272.105# | 193.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 630.69 | 662.22 | 695.33 | 698.27 # | 496.67 | 521.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 23.89 | 25.08 | 26.33 | 31.74 # | 22.57 | 23.70 | 200.38 | 74.347 | 1.018 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 308.20 | 323.61 | 339.79 | 231.15 | 121.355* | 376.19 # | 523.98 | 0.00 | 453.87 |
| 25. | Tripura | 20.28 | 21.29 | 22.35 | 26.94 # | 9.58 * | 29.70 # | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 404.66 | 424.89 | 446.13 | 303.50 | 318.67 | 334.60 | 189.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 123.54 | 129.72 | 136.22 | 0.00 * | 205.595#* | 145.00 # | 0.00 | 0.00 | 329.50 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 320.07 | 336.07 | 352.87 | 240.05 | 252.05 | 264.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 6381.18 | 6700.22 | 7035.23 | 4279.45 | 5208.29 | 6034.08 | 2458.92 | 2810.29 | 4649.94 |

* Centre's share of SDRF not released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.
Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

Kidnapping of minors by Naxal organisations

†1936. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Naxalite organisations are kidnapping minors and recruiting them in their organizations after providing them training in arms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that children from economically weaker families are being targeted by the Naxalites for this purpose and names like Bal Sangham, Bal Dasta, Balak Sangh have been given to these organisations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in addition to other works, children are also being used for spying purposes; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to deal with this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Left Wing Extremist groups, particularly the CPI (Maoist), recruit minors, both boys and girls, from the tribal belt of LWE affected areas in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. In Bihar and Jharkhand, these children are enrolled in 'Bal Dasta' and in Chhattisgarh and Odisha, the children's squad is known as 'Bal Sangham'. The idea behind recruiting tribal children is to wean them away from their rich traditional cultural moorings and indoctrinate them into Maoist ideology. Such children are asked to perform multifarious tasks such as acting as informers, fighting with non-lethal weapons like sticks etc. Subsequently, after attaining the age of 12 years, they are branched into other children units like 'Chaitanya Natya Manch', 'Sanghams', 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams'. In 'Sanghams', 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams', the CPI (Maoist) provide training to children on weapons handling and in use of different types of Improvised Explosive Devices. The children recruited to 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams' also participate in armed exchanges with the security forces where they are tactically pushed to the forefront. This is to derive propaganda mileage by the CPI (Maoist) in case of casualties of minors. It has been reported that children recruited in 'Dalams' are not permitted to leave. They face severe reprisals including killing of family members, if they surrender to security forces. There are no precise estimates of total number of children recruited by the CPI (Maoist). As per the intelligence reports, in the current year, incidents of Maoists forcing at least one child from each family to join the outfit has been reported from areas under Police Stations Senha (district Lohardaga), Bishunpur (district Gumla) in Jharkhand and Police Station Ambabeda (district Kanker) in Chhattisgarh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ being state subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The State Governments initiate legal action on case-by-case basis in such matters. The Central Government is also monitoring the situation. The Bal Bandhu scheme, specifically focusing on children in violence affected states, was implemented in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Chhattisgarh from December, 2010 to March, 2013 by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). The scheme, *inter-alia*, attempted to bring stability in the lives of children and to ensure that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled through Government action. This Scheme ceased to be operative with effect from 31.3.2013.

Rehabilitation of flood victims in Jammu and Kashmir

1937. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task of rehabilitation and re-settlement of flood victims in Jammu and Kashmir is fully accomplished;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has been extending support in Centre's initiatives on this score; and

(c) if so, the detailed report thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations of immediate nature in the wake of natural disaster from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). In case of a disaster of ‘severe nature’, additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure.

With regard to the rehabilitation, it is mentioned that the rehabilitation of flood victims is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/plan funds and as per existing land policy. The rehabilitation work has started.

The Government of India had provided all possible logistics assistance like deployment of the Army, Indian Air Force, Navy, National Disaster Response Force for search and rescue operations, providing sufficient food, water, medicines, tents, blankets, dewatering pump, water purifying systems etc. to the State Government. The Government of India had worked with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir shoulder to shoulder during the disaster response phase.

In order to support the affected people of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India has released an amount of ₹94.33 crore, in advance, from SDRF on 5-11-2014. Besides, the Government of India has released ₹1000 crore under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) on 22.10.2014 to the State for flood relief and rehabilitation. In addition, an amount of ₹570 crore for rebuilding of damage houses and ₹175 crore for damaged hospitals has been announced from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Proposed policy for surrendering Naxals in Maharashtra

1938. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is going to be the first to roll out red carpet for surrendering Naxals by proposing manifold jump in cash incentives, better rehabilitation and legal aid to them;

(b) whether to give effect to the new proposals for the surrendering of Naxals, a new policy with two to three fold increase in monetary incentives for those who lay down arms is being brought out by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The State Government of Maharashtra has recently adopted a revised surrender and rehabilitation policy of surrendered Left Wing Extremist (LWE) cadres. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy have a provision for amount ranging from ₹2 lakh to ₹20 lakh for different ranks of surrendered LWE cadres. Special financial assistance ranging from ₹1000/- to ₹1.5 lakh is also given for surrender of arms and ammunitions. The rehabilitation policy have also provision of House/ plot for house and financial assistance up to ₹1 lakh for building, free education up to 12th for next of kins of surrendered LWE cadres, financial assistance from District Bank for self employment, assistance for recruitment in Government Service as per rules.

However, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists in terms of its own policy in this regard which, at present, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakh for higher ranked Left Wing Extremist (LWE) cadres and ₹1.5 lakh for middle/ lower ranked LWE cadres who surrender before the State Government concerned.

Also, these surrenderees would be provided a monthly stipend of ₹4000/- for a period of three years for vocational training. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition etc. are also provided under the said Scheme.

Under estimation of tax by Deptt. of Trade and Taxation, NCT of Delhi

1939. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen audit report of CAG pertaining to NCT of Delhi for financial year 2012-13 commenting adversely regarding under assessment/short levy/loss of revenue to the tune of ₹2041.32 crore in 2238 cases by Department of Trade and Taxation, NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, what action Government has taken against the tax officials for less assessment of taxes which has resulted in the loss of revenue to the exchequer;

(c) whether there is any possibility of demanding bribe in return of less tax assessment of the concerned shops and factories in the NCT of Delhi; and

(d) whether any fine is also imposed against the shop/factory owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) have been gone through by the Government of NCT of Delhi. There are 870 cases reported in respect of Trade and Taxes Department indicating amount of ₹1691.65 crore. In VAT regime, default assessment is framed for violation of any of the provision of Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The recovery is affected as per law in default cases.

(c) The process of filing returns and assessment has been completely computerized to prevent any human interaction. However, in case of any complaint, action is initiated against the concerned official as per law.

(d) If the default is proved, penalty is imposed on the defaulting dealer as per provision of Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

Acid attacks in Delhi

1940. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been unabated increase in acid attacks on the people in Delhi and NCR region;

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

(c) whether the Government has devised certain action to control this menace;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is proposed to extend to the victims of this abuse both financially, physical and mental help to alleviate their sufferings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau maintains State/UT-wise data on acid attack. State/UT-Wise available data on cases registered, number of women victims, cases charge-sheeted, persons arrested and persons charge-sheeted during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government has inserted two new sections 326A (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.) and 326B (Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid) in the Indian Penal Code through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 making acid attack a specific offence with effect from 03.02.2013. In addition, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory “Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors” on 30th August, 2013 to all States/UTs with the objective of regulating sale of acids and minimize the easy availability of acids.

(e) The Ministry of Home Affairs is overseeing the implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme in States/UTs. The Scheme is mandatorily implemented by the States/UTs to provide compensation to the acid attack victims. The notification of the scheme by the States/UTs with a minimum compensation amount of ₹3,00,000/- in case of acid attack victims is also monitored by the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

As per section 357C of the Cr.PC. a responsibility has been cast on all hospitals to provide first aid or medical treatment, free of cost to victims of acid attack.

A new section 166B in the Indian Penal Code has been inserted to provide for punishment up to one year in case the hospitals (public or private) do not provide first aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the victims of acid attack.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 21. | Punjab | 9 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 14 | 13 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 25. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 14 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 28. | West Bengal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| TOTAL (STATES) | | 70 | 84 | 61 | 112 | 112 | 76 | 92 | 64 | 64 | 121 | 106 | 50 | 63 | 34 | 64 | 57 | | | | |
| 29. | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31. | D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi UT | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 10 | | | | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL (UTs) | | 13 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 14 | 11 | | | | |
| TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) | | 83 | 98 | 70 | 122 | 122 | 85 | 101 | 72 | 72 | 132 | 117 | 66 | 80 | 41 | 78 | 68 | | | | |

Note: NA stands for data not available.

Data is provisional

Poor upkeep of women night shelters in Delhi

1941. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance of women night shelters in Delhi for the poor, have gone very bad;

(b) whether the Delhi Government has appointed some official to look into this bad status for reporting/effecting improvement in such shelters to help poor people pass their nights;

(c) whether the upkeep/maintenance of above women shelters is regularly watched to serve its purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. The women night shelters are being maintained in good condition. The day to day maintenance of the night shelters is done by Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and major maintenance work is done by Engineering Divisions of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB). Whenever any complaint is received, immediate action is taken.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. DUSIB has been assigned with the work to look after the cleanliness and day to day maintenance of the night shelters. The Delhi Government has also directed all the area Deputy Commissioners to check the night shelters regularly and report on general upkeep like availability of water, electricity, blankets etc.

Arrests of culprits in Burdwan blasts

1942. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NIA has been able to arrest the culprits in the Burdwan blasts;

(b) if so, how many have been arrested; and

(c) how many of them are foreign nationals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has arrested 08 accused persons for their involvement in the Burdwan blast case. Out of the 8 accused, one is a Bangladeshi national and one is a Myanmar national.

Honour killings in the country

1943. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of honour killings are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, how many such incidents have taken place in the last five years;
- (c) the State-wise details thereof;
- (d) the actions initiated to stop the honour killings; and
- (e) the action taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), collection of data on Honour Killing has just been started this year and hence at this point it is not possible to provide data of previous years. However provisional data for this year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Law and Justice is preparing “The Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance Bill” to curb the incidents of honour killing.

The Supreme Court in a judgment on 19th April, 2012 has termed the Khap Panchayats illegal and has directed the State Governments to take strong measures to prevent any atrocious acts by the Khap Panchayats.

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. The Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated the advisories based on directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court to the States/UTs

The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory on crime against women dated 4th Sept., 2009, to all the States and Union Territory Administrations wherein the States have been directed to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of their law and order machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing its responsiveness to such violence. Para XXX (30) of the advisory specifically advises to take Special steps to curb the ‘Violation of Women’s Rights by so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence’.

Statement*State/UT-wise incidence of honour killing upto October, 2014 (provisional)*

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Honour Killing | Figure are up to the month of |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | Upto August |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | Upto August |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | Upto March |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | Upto August |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | N.A. |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | Upto September |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1 | Upto September |
| 8. | Haryana | 1 | Upto August |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | Upto August |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | N.A. |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0 | Upto June |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0 | N.A. |
| 13. | Kerala | 0 | Upto September |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | Upto July |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1 | Upto September except August |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | Upto August |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | Upto July except January and February |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | Upto September |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | Upto August Except January, April, May and July |
| 20. | Odisha | 0 | Upto March |
| 21. | Punjab | 2 | Upto August except July |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 0 | Upto March |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | Upto September |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | Upto October |
| 25. | Tripura | 0 | Upto September except May |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | Upto June |

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Honour Killing | Figure are up to the month of |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 0 | Upto August |
| 28. | West Bengal | 0 | N.A. |
| | TOTAL (STATE) | 14 | |
| 29. | A and N Islands | 0 | Upto September |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | Upto October except May |
| 31. | D and N Haveli | 0 | Upto September |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | Upto June except January to March |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | Upto August |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | Upto August |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | Upto August |
| | TOTAL (UTS) | 0 | |
| | TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | 14 | |

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics

Data is provisional

N.A. stands for data not available

New policy for surrenders by Maoists

1944. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to make Maoist surrenders more attractive, Government is going to bring out a new policy which may cover some cash incentives to the surrendering Maoist leaders;

(b) the total number of surrenders that took place from May to middle of November, 2014; and

(c) the details of the new policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists in terms of its own policy in this regard. The Government of India has revised the

guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, *inter-alia*, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakh for higher ranked Left Wing Extremist (LWE) cadres and ₹1.5 lakh for middle/ lower ranked LWE cadres who surrender before the State Government concerned. Also, these surrenderees would be provided a monthly stipend of ₹4000/- for a period of three years for vocational training. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ ammunition etc. are also provided under the said Scheme.

A total of 437 LWE cadres have surrendered during the period 1st May to 15th November, 2014 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana.

Delhi Court's concern on illegal immigrants

1945. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delhi Court while awarding life sentence to a foreign national in a murder case, had expressed concerns over the extent of illegal immigration terming it as a matter of national concern;

(b) whether the Court observed that the influx of illegal immigrants through the porous borders has become a major issue calling for Governmental intervention; and

(c) what have been Government's past efforts for identifying the illegal immigrants from among the local communities and for their deportation after the due process of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A Delhi Court, while awarding life sentence to a Bangladeshi national in a murder case, had reportedly expressed its concern over the criminals of Bangladeshi origin taking advantage of the porous borders and crossing over regularly.

(c) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national, including a Bangladeshi national, illegally staying in the country under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign national have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administration. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations in November, 2009, which has been partially modified in February, 2011 and further modified in

February, 2013. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly. In the case of Assam, detection of illegally staying foreigners is being done under the provision of Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 as amended from time to time. 36 foreigners Tribunals have been set up in Assam. The details of Bangladeshi Nationals deported during last three years *i.e.* 2011 to 2013 are given below:-

| Year | No. of deportees |
|------|------------------|
| 2011 | 6761 |
| 2012 | 6537 |
| 2013 | 5234 |

Atrocities committed by Maoists

1946. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the atrocities committed by the Maoists on hapless villagers, mostly tribals and security forces in various part of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed as a result thereof in each State during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to curb the menace for bringing about lasting peace in those places and if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Many instances of atrocities of villagers by the Maoists have come to the notice. Most of these villagers include tribals. These atrocities include killings of innocent civilians, extortion, sexual exploitation of women and forced recruitment of children.

In order to instil a sense of fear in their areas of dominance, the Maoists also kill civilians after branding them as police informers. Out of 5024 civilians killed by the Maoists since 2004 to 2014 (upto 30.11.2014), the overwhelming majority are tribals. The Maoists have in reality killed thousands of innocent Adivasis, whose cause they profess to espouse.

The Left Wing Extremists groups are reported to extort 'levy' from industrialists, businessmen, contractors particularly Tendu patta contractors, transporters, government servants and various illegal mining mafia groups in the LWE affected States. Though

an exact quantification is not possible, a study conducted by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), Delhi has assessed that the CPI (Maoist) party has been collecting not less than ₹140 crores annually from a variety of sources.

Sexual exploitation of tribal women cadres in the Maoist camps have been disclosed in statements of several surrendered women CPI (Maoist) cadres of Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand and other States. Such instances of sexual exploitation include rape, forced marriage and molestation by senior male CPI (Maoist) cadres. In Chhattisgarh, some surrendered tribal CPI (Maoist) male cadres have disclosed that they were forced by the senior leadership to undergo vasectomy operations as a pre-condition for marriage with women cadres. There are allegations that women cadres of CPI (Maoist), who become pregnant, are forced to undergo abortion against their will. The surrendered women cadres have also disclosed that even if they are married to male cadres, they are not allowed to have children since the senior leadership of the CPI (Maoist) feel that it impairs their fighting capability and mobility.

Further, forced recruitment of children from families of poor and marginalized segments of the society, including the tribals, by the Maoists has also come to notice. The Left Wing Extremist groups, particularly the CPI (Maoist), recruit minors, both boys and girls, from the tribal belt of naxal affected areas in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. The idea behind recruiting tribal children is to wean them away from their rich traditional cultural moorings and indoctrinate them into Maoist ideology. The CPI (Maoist) provide training to children on weapons handling and on use of different types of Improvised Explosive Devices. The children recruited to 'Jan Militia' and 'Dalams' also participate in armed exchanges with the security forces where they are tactically pushed to the forefront. This is to derive propaganda mileage by the CPI (Maoist) in case of casualties of minors. It has been reported that children recruited in 'Dalams' are not permitted to leave. They face severe reprisals including killing of family members, if they surrender to security forces.

As regards atrocities by the security forces is concerned, it is stated that there have been occasional complaints of human rights violations by the security forces during counter-insurgency operations. As and when such complaints are received, the State Governments / Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) initiate enquiries and if found guilty, departmental / criminal proceedings are launched against the erring personnel. The Government of India has issued instructions to all State Governments / CAPFs to adhere to the highest standards of human rights during operations.

(b) The State-wise details of civilians killed during last two years and in the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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.

Statement

State-wise details of incidents of LWE violence, civilians killed and Security Forces (SFs) killed in the country during last two years and in the current year (up to 30.11.2014)

| State | 2012 | | | 2013 | | | 2014 (As on 30th November) | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Inci- dents | Civili- ans killed | SFs killed | Inci- dents | Civili- ans killed | SFs killed | Inci- dents | Civili- ans killed | SFs killed |
| Andhra Pradesh | 67 | 12 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| Bihar | 166 | 34 | 10 | 177 | 42 | 27 | 153 | 24 | 6 |
| Chhattisgarh | 370 | 63 | 46 | 355 | 67 | 44 | 301 | 50 | 44 |
| Jharkhand | 480 | 134 | 29 | 387 | 122 | 30 | 338 | 77 | 8 |
| Karnataka | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Maharashtra | 134 | 27 | 14 | 71 | 13 | 6 | 66 | 16 | 12 |
| Odisha | 171 | 31 | 14 | 101 | 28 | 7 | 99 | 25 | 0 |
| Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1415 | 301 | 114 | 1136 | 282 | 115 | 991 | 200 | 71 |

Condition of tribal women prisoners

1947. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal women prisoners in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that tribal women prisoners in the country are living in pathetic condition as they have to face various kinds of sexual harassment and exploitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve their condition in the prisons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013, there were 18,188 women prisoners in the jails of the country out of the total inmate population of 4,11,992. Data in respect of tribal women prisoners are not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, a comprehensive advisory dated 17th July, 2009 has been issued to States/ UTs by the Government on "Prison Administration" covering all aspects of prison administration. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/PrisonAdvisories-1011.pdf

Religion-wise population figures

1948. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has published the religion-wise population figures of the 2011 census and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when Government plans to release this data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. The religion-wise data of Census 2011 are not yet released, as the same is still under process of finalization.

(b) The data will be released once it is finalised.

Al-Qaeda and ISIS plan to target Indian cities

1949. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to intelligence inputs, Al-Qaeda and ISIS terror groups are working together to target Indian cities in "multi-city" attacks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they conducted reconnaissance missions in Bengaluru city;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure greater security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There are no intelligence inputs to suggest that Al-Qaeda and ISIS terror groups are working together to target Indian cities. However, a video was uploaded on 3rd September, 2014 containing the speech of Sheik Eyam Al-Zawahiri of Al-Qaeda, in which he announced the establishment of a new Wing of Al-Qaeda, namely “Al-Qaeda in Indian Sub-Continent (AQIS)”. It is learnt that Asim Umar and Usama Mehmood have been appointed as the ‘Amir’ and ‘Spokesperson’ respectively of AQIS.

Similarly, Abu Bakar Al-Baghdadi of ISIS in a video, uploaded on 29th June, 2014 on internet, highlighted the alleged plight of Muslims in various countries including India and stated that rights of Muslims are forcibly being seized in these countries. However, there are no intelligence inputs about specific threat to Bengaluru city by these two outfits.

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

In addition, the Government continues to take all necessary steps to safeguard India’s territorial integrity and safety / security of its people.

Pending proposal regarding Naxal affected areas

†1950. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal in the Union Home Ministry is pending in connection with allocation of funds to the special infrastructure scheme of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the details of the actions taken in this connection; and

(b) whether a proposal in the Ministry is pending in connection with exempting States from payment to central security forces for their posting in Naxal affected areas and if so, the details thereof ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. A proposal was received from Special Branch, Police Head Quarters, Government of Madhya Pradesh, *vide* their letter dated 14.11.2014 requesting for financial assistance of ₹70 crore for setting up the Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare (CIJW) Training School in Madhya Pradesh under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS). The aforesaid proposal has been examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and in view of the limited availability of funds under the Special Infrastructure Scheme and since the focus of funding currently is mainly on the 4 worst LWE affected States *viz*; Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha for upgradation/critical gap filling of Special Forces, the proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh could not be acceded to. The MHA has accordingly informed the Special Branch, Police Head Quarters, Madhya Pradesh, *vide* letter dated 04.12.2014.

(b) No proposal is pending in connection with exempting States from payment of deployment charges in the LWE affected districts. As per the extant policy the State Governments, except special category States (*viz* North-East, J&K and HP), are required to bear the deployment charges of CAPFs in the State. However, on the basis of requests made by the LWE affected States, a proposal for giving some rebate in deployment charges of CAPFs, deployed exclusively for Anti Naxal Operation (ANO) duties in the LWE affected States, was sent to the Ministry of Finance but the same was not agreed by the Ministry of Finance due to shortage of resources.

Citizens and police personnels killed in insurgency in J & K

†1951. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of citizens and police personnels killed in insurgency in Kashmir from January, 1990 to December, 2013;
- (b) the details of terrorist killed during the above-said period; and
- (c) the details of compensation given during the above-said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of civilians and police personnels killed in insurgency in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period January, 1990 to December, 2013 is given below:

Civilians Killed — 16757

Police Personnels Killed — 1425

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) 21562 terrorists were killed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period January, 1990 to December, 2013.

(c) As reported by State Govt. of J&K, the *ex-gratia* relief has been provided to the next of kins of those who got killed in militancy related incidents as per their Relief Rules, amended from time to time.

Non-involvement of Madarsas in training of terrorists

1952. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a survey conducted by Government it has been found that Madarsas in the country are not involved in training of terrorists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government gets information about various institutions including Madarsas from open sources as well as its security/intelligence agencies. There is no information with the Government that Madarsas in general are involved in training of terrorists. However, during investigations into the Burdwan blast case, it has been disclosed that in three Madarsas controlled by illegal Bangladeshi migrants, religious extremism and indoctrination was being preached.

Complaints against Delhi Police

1953. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of complaints received against Delhi Police during the last two years and the current year so far;

(b) the details of complaints established and the action initiated;

(c) the names of police personnel against whom the complaints were received;

(d) the details of cases pending in various Courts against Delhi Police; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to make Delhi Police corruption free and people friendly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Details of complaints received and action taken against the erring police personnel during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15-11-2014) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The details of cases pending trial in various Courts against Delhi Police personnel during the years 2012, 2013, 2014 (upto 15/11/2014) are as under :

| Year | Cases pending trial |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2012 | 110 |
| 2013 | 121 |
| 2014 (15.11.14) | 36 |

(e) The PG Cell/Vigilance Cell has been established in each District/unit of Delhi Police for enquiry of complaints received against police personnel and after the due enquiry, if a complaint is substantiated, suitable disciplinary action is taken against erring official as per provisions. Further, if any cognizable offence is reported in the complaint, a case is registered. The steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent the incidents of complaint/cases against police personnel are given in Statement.

Statement-I

Details of complaints received against Delhi personnel during and action taken during the last two years 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15.11.2014)

| Year | Action taken | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Com-plaints received | Com-plaints substantiated | Com-plaints Not substantiated | Complaint pending enquiry | Minor punishment | Major punishment | Others |
| 2012 | 11319 | 294 | 10949 | 76 | 345 | 18 | 03 |
| 2013 | 12960 | 272 | 11935 | 753 | 339 | 11 | 00 |
| 2014 (upto 15.11.14) | 13642 | 255 | 8523 | 4864 | 405 | 05 | 00 |

Statement-II

Steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent the incidents of corruption in Delhi Police personnel

1. A Vigilance Branch headed by Joint CP/Vigilance is functioning to check such corrupt practices of police personnel. Besides, Public Grievances Cells have also been set up in each Distt./Unit under the supervision of an ACP for similar purpose.

2. Deterrent action is taken by the Delhi Police in cases where policemen are found involved in malpractices etc.
3. Accessibility of senior officers to the general public is emphasized upon.
4. The public has the facility to ring up senior officers, PCR and 23417995 of the Flying Squad of Vigilance Branch in case of any harassment by police officials. In addition, a toll free anti-corruption helpline 1064 has been started in vigilance branch *w.e.f.* 18.02.14. In order to encourage the general public to be more vigilant about corrupt activities of police, there is facility of P.O. Box No.171 through which public can send their complaints against corrupt policemen.
5. Delhi Police has been advertising telephone numbers of Distt. DCsP along with their fax numbers and e-mail addresses. Telephone Numbers of senior officers are prominently displayed on notice boards in all the police stations.
6. The staff is briefed/ instructed regularly by the senior officers to remain vigilant about the shady police personnel.
7. A single window system is at place at PHQ for monitoring and tracking of complaints.
8. CVC and Supreme Court guidelines are displayed at all Police Stations/Distt/ Units for awareness and benefit of general public.

Central legislation for domestic workers

1954. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a public meeting held at Jantar Mantar on November 10, 2014 by the domestic workers from all over the country under the banner of National Platform for Domestic Workers (NPDW) demanding a central legislation on domestic workers and ratification of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 189, Decent Work for Domestic Workers, passed in June, 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government is

aware of various problems faced by workers including domestic workers. Domestic workers converge to voice their grievances in order to mitigate them. However, no record of such meetings is kept at the central level. The domestic work falls under the purview of State Sphere. The State Governments are empowered to enact the legislations for domestic workers. However, various labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Employees Compensation Act, 1923; the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 are directly or indirectly applicable to these workers. The Government supported the adoption of Domestic Workers Convention (C-189) at the International Labour Conference of ILO (ILC) at its 100th Session held in Geneva in June, 2011. ILO Conventions are international treaties, open for ratification to Member countries. As per existing policy, Government ratifies an ILO Convention only when its laws and practices are in total conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

Review of labour laws

†1955. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to review outdated labour laws after consultation with labour organizations and industry sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Government will review all such laws and replace them with new laws, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTAREYA): (a) to (c) Review of Labour Laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is actively engaged in addressing the issue of simplifying and codifying the Labour Laws, in consultation with labour organizations and industry sectors, for ensuring ease of compliance and to promote an enabling business environment. While undertaking such exercise, the interests of the Labour are addressed keeping in view the requirements of the Indian Industry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortage of staff in ESIC hospitals in Delhi Region

1956. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of nursing orderly, nurses and other para-medical staff lying vacant in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals (Delhi region) and since when;

(b) whether it is a fact that the selection list of candidates for the posts of nursing order was prepared in 2013 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that not a single person from the said list has been appointed and instead persons from outsource agencies have been appointed on contract basis and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the selected persons are likely to be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 496 posts in para-medical cadre in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are currently lying vacant in Delhi Region as per details below:

| Post | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Total |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Nursing Orderly | 66 | 54 | 12 | 132 |
| Staff Nurse | 88 | 113 | 26 | 227 |
| Para-medical | 33 | 57 | 47 | 137 |

(b) to (d) The selection list of candidates for the posts of Nursing orderly was published initially in February, 2013 by ESIC. Later on, a corrigendum was published in July, 2013, containing names of 66 candidates provisionally selected. However, no candidate from the list published in July, 2013 has been appointed so far as the recruitment process was kept in abeyance due to the issue of providing reservation to ex-servicemen.

Number of casual workers in the country

1957. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of casual workers in the country including workers in Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, including Delhi along with the sector-wise details of minimum wages paid to them;

(b) whether the number of casual workers has increased over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of measures Government has initiated to address the problems concerning casual workers along with the various schemes implemented for casual workers and the amount of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Casual workers are engaged by various Ministries/ Departments and their attached and subordinate offices for work of casual or seasonal or intermittent nature. They are engaged according to the requirement of different Ministries/Departments/ attached/subordinate offices.

There is no legislation exclusively for regulating engagement of casual workers.

No centralized data relating to casual workers is maintained.

(d) The Government had launched a scheme *viz.* Casual Workers (Grant of Temporary Status and Regularization) Scheme 1993. As per the scheme, temporary status would be conferred on all casual labourers who were in employment and who have rendered a continuous service of atleast one year. Temporary status entitles the casual labourers to certain benefits. The scheme was applicable only to casual labourers who were in employment on 01.09.1993 and does not cover the casual workers engaged thereafter.

Amendments in Labour Laws

1958. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating to amend the labour laws;

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

(c) whether various trade unions in the country have opposed such amendments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Amendment of Labour Laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is actively engaged in

addressing the issue of simplifying and codifying the Labour Laws and for ensuring ease of compliance to promote an enabling business environment.

While undertaking such reforms, the overall interests of Labour like wages, employment, social security, working environment, health and safety etc. are duly addressed. The Ministry is also engaged in tri-partite consultations with the stakeholders including the Trade Unions before such amendment proposals are finalized.

Unemployed youth in North-Eastern Region

1959. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unemployment has become a major problem in the North-Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details regarding the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled and technically trained unemployed youths in this region; and

(c) whether any schemes have been formulated, target fixed and funds allocated for skill development and generation of employment opportunities in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Reliable 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 Key indicators of Employment and Unemployment Surveys 2009-10 and 2011-12, the Unemployment rates according to usual status (ps) and usual status (adjusted) for North-Eastern Region of the Country are as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of States | Unemployment Rate in (%) (15-59) Years | |
|---------|-------------------------|--|---------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2011-12 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| 2. | Assam | 2.4 | 4.7 |
| 3. | Manipur | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 6.2 | 17.8 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 2.7 | 1.1 |
| 8. | Tripura | 6.7 | 12.8 |
| | All India (15-59) Years | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| | All India (all ages) | 2.0 | 2.2 |

(b) Available details of State-wise number of jobseekers maintained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for North-Eastern Region for 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, is implementing Capacity Building and Training Assistance (CB&TA) Scheme to impart skill for unemployed youth of North Eastern State for employability within and outside the region with qualifications ranging from 10th pass to graduates and also to promote self employment and entrepreneurship amongst the unemployed youth of North Eastern Region (NER). Most of the trainings are imparted through Government agencies in sectors like Hospitality and Tourism, Tool Rooms, Fashion Technology, Construction etc. Budget allocation under CB&TA scheme is ₹20 crore. Target for the FY 2014-15 is to train 4000 youths from NER.

A scheme titled “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North-Eastern States and Sikkim” is being implemented by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour and Employment for skill development in North-Eastern Region. The targets and fund allocated under the scheme are as follows:

- (a). Upgradation of 20 ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI at a total cost of ₹30.18 crore with 100% Central share;
- (b). Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment at a total cost of ₹24.24 crore with 100% Central share;
- (c). Funding Monitoring Cells at Central and State Level at a total cost of ₹8.24 crore with 100% Central share; and
- (d). Establishment of 14 New ITIs in 7 States at a total cost of ₹87.14 crore with 90% Central and 10% State share.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has also operationalised Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme with an objective to provide training and employment to school leavers, existing workers especially in informal sector to improve their employability. Training under the SDI scheme is provided by various Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) under Central Government, State Governments, Public and Private sector industrial establishments. The achievements made under SDI scheme are as (since inception):

- Total, 558 course modules covering 68 sectors of economy are operational.
 - 10,172 VTPs have been registered across the country.
-

- 122 organizations have been empanelled as assessing Bodies for conducting assessment.
- 34.20 lakh persons have been trained/ tested across the country (since inception).

The funds released for the financial year 2014-15 (as on 25.11.2014) is ₹2399 lakhs and number of persons trained for the same period is 63441.

Statement

*State-wise number of jobseekers on the Live Register of
Employment Exchanges for North-Eastern Region*

(in thousand)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Live Register in 2012 |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 48.1 |
| 2. | Assam | 1616.4 |
| 3. | Manipur | 661.9 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 33.6 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 43.4 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 69.4 |
| 7. | Sikkim* | - |
| 8. | Tripura | 531.6 |
| ALL INDIA | | 44790.1 |

Note: No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Implementation of recommendations on occupational safety and health

1960. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is implementing the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission on Occupational Safety and Health for the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken towards the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As a follow up to the recommendations of the Working Group on Occupational Safety and Health, the following schemes are being implemented during Twelfth Five Year Plan:

- (i) Strengthening of Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) organization and Occupational Safety and Health in Factories Ports and Docks;
- (ii) Establishment of Regional Labour Institute at Shillong, Meghalaya, for North East Region;
- (iii) Development of Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad as National Centre of Excellence in Safety System in Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Chemical;
- (iv) Strengthening of Core Functions of Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS) (SOCFOD).
- (v) Mine Accident Analysis and Modernization of Information Database (MAMID).

Implementation of minimum pension

1961. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the much awaited minimum monthly pension of ₹1,000 under EPS-95 scheme and a higher wage ceiling of ₹15,000 for social security schemes will be implemented soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this move will help about 28 lakh pensioners;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the move to enhance the ceiling for becoming a subscriber of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is expected to bring 50 lakh additional formal sector workers under the ambit of the body; and

(e) by when the increased amount would be paid to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified a minimum pension of ₹1,000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 *vide* Notification G.S.R. 593 (E), dated 19th August, 2014 effective from 01.09.2014 for the year 2014-15.

Government has also notified increase of wage ceiling from ₹6,500/- to ₹15,000/- for coverage under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 *vide* Notification (s) G.S.R.608 (E), G.S.R.609 (E) and G.S.R.610 (E), dated 22nd August, 2014 effective from 01.09.2014.

(c) 32 lakhs pensioners (Approximately) under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 would be benefited from the notification of a minimum pension of ₹1000/- per month to the pensioners under EPS, 1995.

(d) The enhancement in the ceiling is expected to bring more workers within the ambit of EPFO.

(e) The minimum pension of ₹1,000/- per month under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 has been implemented with effect from 01.09.2014.

Vocational Training Improvement Project in A.P.

1962. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government implemented/is Implementing Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) under World Bank assistance;

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

(c) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) covered /proposed to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) the details of ITIs in Andhra Pradesh covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Upgradation of existing 400 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been taken up under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). The scheme started in November, 2007 and will be closed in September, 2015.

(d) There are 17 ITIs covered from the State of Andhra Pradesh. The list of ITIs covered from the State is given in Statement (*See below*). An amount of ₹58.94 crore has been utilised by the State.

Statement

List of ITIs being upgraded under VTIP from the State of Andhra Pradesh

| Sl.No. | Name of ITI |
|--------|---|
| 1. | Visakhapatnam, Kancharapalem, Industrial Estate |
| 2. | Vijayawada, Krishna District |
| 3. | Kakinada, East Godavari District |

| Sl.No. | Name of ITI |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 4. | Tenali |
| 5. | Bobbili |
| 6. | Nellore (B) |
| 7. | Chittoor |
| 8. | Vakadu |
| 9. | Tirupati |
| 10. | Vizianagaram (W) |
| 11. | Eluru |
| 12. | DLTC / ITI Kurnool |
| 13. | Nuzividu |
| 14. | Kadapa (W) |
| 15. | Macherla |
| 16. | Chintapali (Upper Sileru) |
| 17. | Jammalamadugu |

Employment in tourism and agro-based industries

1963. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to strategically promote labour intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries;

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

(c) whether any plan is being prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be finalized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) 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 |

The estimates of workforce by major sectors show an increase in the overall level of employment with an increase in the industry and services sector.

Further, the National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. 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, 21 Ministries run skill development schemes across 73 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.37 Lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Vigilance committees constituted as per BLSA Act, 1976

1964. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) currently how many vigilance committees are constituted as per the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) (BLSA) Act, 1976;

(b) the States which have functioning bonded labour telephone helplines and how many people have been rescued as a result of these;

(c) whether a State nodal cell is being considered to monitor the problem of bonded labour in each State, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has sent an order to the States for having a State Action Plan on the issue of bonded labour and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State Governments have been mandated to constitute Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional level. The information regarding number of vigilance Committees is not maintained at Central level.

(b) No data is maintained at Central level of helplines of bonded labour in the States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Decline in female employment in rural and urban areas

1965. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in female employment both in rural and urban areas in recent years;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this decline;

(c) the reasons for the decline in female employment; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make work environment more conducive to women and provide for the genuine needs of child care ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Details of estimated employment and their workforce participation rate for male and female in rural and urban areas on usual status during 2004-05 to 2011-12 are given below:

| Gender | Workforce participation rate (%) | | Estimated employment (in crore) | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | 2004-05 | 2011-12 | 2004-05 | 2011-12 |
| Rural Male | 54.6 | 54.3 | 21.9 | 23.5 |
| Rural Female | 32.7 | 24.8 | 12.4 | 10.2 |
| Urban Male | 54.9 | 54.6 | 9.1 | 11.0 |
| Urban Female | 16.6 | 14.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 |

(c) Decline in female employment during 2004-05 to 2011-12 may be attributed to reduction in labour force participation rate particularly among women, reduction in subsidiary employment, increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, higher level of participation in education, etc.

(d) The measures taken by the Government through schemes such as Aajeevika, Seeko Aur Kamao, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission etc. will enhance the skill potential of rural and urban females and make them employable. Statutory provisions have been made in certain Labour laws for organizing child care centers for the benefit of women workers, The Factories Act, 1948, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The Mines Crèche Rules, 1966 provide for establishment of crèches for the benefit of women workers. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 provides that the women workers be provided time-off for feeding children and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 also provides for child care facilities at worksite.

Surveys to identify bonded labour

1966. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the surveys that have been carried out to identify bonded labour;

(b) the measures taken to channelize payments to labourers through banks and measures taken to deter non-compliance;

(c) the status on the functioning of bonded labour vigilance committees; and

(d) the measures taken by the Ministry to defend the human rights of migrant labourers within the country and overseas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, the Central Government provides, *inter-alia*, assistance of ₹2.00 lakh per district once in three years to the State Governments to conduct surveys for identification of bonded labourers.

Till date, the Central Government has provided ₹618.00 lakh to various State Governments for conducting surveys of bonded labourers.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, the Central grant is released to the concerned State Governments directly.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure proper channelizing of payments to the labourers.

(c) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State Governments have been mandated to constitute Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional level. The Vigilance Committee, *inter-alia*, advises the District Magistrate to ensure that the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder are implemented properly. The information on the functioning of such committees is not maintained at Central level.

(d) Preventions of exploitation of migrant workers and violation of their human rights is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 to regulate employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith. The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. Safety, welfare and other issues of the overseas migrant workers is taken care of by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

**Seeking private sector help to make employment
exchanges employment oriented**

1967. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to take help of the private sector in order to make the employment exchanges more employment oriented and help the registered unemployed youth belonging to the SC/ST category in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action plan formulated till date; and

(c) if not, the corrective steps taken by Government to improve the performance of the employment exchanges in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing the National Career Service Project for linking employment exchanges and other institutions using technology to provide a variety of employment related services including career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships to all persons including SCs/STs. The project outlay during Twelfth Five Year Plan is ₹292.20 Crore.

In addition, Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up 24 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh where coaching/ training is provided with the help of private sector to increase the employability of SCs/STs job-seekers registered with employment exchanges.

Vocational Training Improvement Project in Tamil Nadu

1968. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) was taken by Government in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if not, the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) identified for this project, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Upgradation of existing 400 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 34 States/ UTs have been taken up under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP).

(b) There are 17 ITIs covered from the State of Tamil Nadu. The list of ITIs covered from the State is given in Statement (*See below*). An amount of ₹44.79 crore has been utilised by the State till September 2014. The scheme started in November 2007 and will be closed in September 2015. Physical upgradation includes setting up of new classrooms, workshops and modernization of tools, equipment and machinery, training of trainers and ensuring congenial environment.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

List of ITIs being upgraded under VTIP from the State of Tamil Nadu

| Sl.No. | Name of ITI |
|--------|-------------|
| 1. | Guindy (W) |
| 2. | Vellore |
| 3. | Madurai |

| Sl.No. | Name of ITI |
|--------|----------------|
| 4. | Pettai |
| 5. | Guindy |
| 6. | Chengalpattu |
| 7. | North Chennai |
| 8. | Thanjavur |
| 9. | Cuddalore |
| 10. | Coimbatore (W) |
| 11. | Tuticorin |
| 12. | Karaikudi |
| 13. | Dharmapuri |
| 14. | Dharapuram |
| 15. | Ariyalur |
| 16. | Nagapattinam |
| 17. | Dindigul |

Status of implementation of Contract Labour Act

1969. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) how many contractors' agencies/establishments are registered under the Act and the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) how many workmen employed as contract labour with such agencies have benefited from the provisions of the Act and the State-wise break-up thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The status of implementation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central Sphere is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No State-wise breakup with reference to contractors agencies/establishments registered under the Act is Centrally maintained. However, number of license contractors/agencies and registered establishments under the Act in the Central Sphere is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No State-wise breakup is Centrally maintained. However, number of workers employed through various contractors Act in the Central Sphere is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*Enforcement of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition)
Act, 1970 in Central Sphere Establishments
(2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14)*

| Sl.No. | Particulars | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 7327 | 7268 | 8146 | 6990 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution launched | 4908 | 4962 | 4671 | 4084 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 148731 | 192418 | 148838 | 145451 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 3643 | 4962 | 2871 | 3270 |

Statement-II

Number of PE's registered in Central Sphere

| Year | No. of employers who were registered at the beginning of the year (B.F.) | No. of P.E. who have taken certificates of registration during the year | Total |
|---------|--|---|-------|
| 2011-12 | 11361 | 800 | 12161 |
| 2012-13 | 11874 | 592 | 12466 |
| 2013-14 | 12438 | 666 | 13104 |

Number of Licensed Contractors/Contract Labour in the Central Sphere

| Year | No. of Licensed Contractor | No. of Contract Labour |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2010-11 | 39066 | 1489715 |
| 2011-12 | 40951 | 1844224 |
| 2012-13 | 44675 | 2012895 |

Prosecution for offences under Child Prohibition Act

1970. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons prosecuted for offences under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 since its enactment, and the State-wise break-up thereof;

(b) the number of such prosecutions which have resulted in convictions and the State-wise break-up thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to review and revise the National Policy on Child Labour, 1987; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the data received from various States, the State-wise details of prosecutions launched, convictions made against the guilty employers under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last five years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A Bill to amend Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 so as to make it more stringent has been introduced in the Parliament in 2012. The proposal *inter-alia* covers (i) complete prohibition of employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of prohibition with the age under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (ii) prohibition of employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations (iii) stricter punishment to the offenders.

Statement

State-wise details of prosecutions launched, convictions made against the guilty employers under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act during the last five years and current year

| State/UT | No. of Prosecution | | | | | No. of Conviction | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 | NA |
| Andhra Pradesh * | 1449 | 1017 | 1275 | 1725 | 1285 | 108 | 23 | 22 | NA | 27 | 13 | 50 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | NA | NA | NA | 0 | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | NA | NA |
| Assam | 6 | 12 | 30 | 129 | 119 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Bihar | 1481 | 632 | 1258 | 716 | 698 | 64 | — | 177 | — | — | — | — |
| Chandigarh U.T. | 3 | 50 | 24 | 24 | 34 | — | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 15 | NA |
| Chhattisgarh | 39 | 62 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 76 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Dadra and Nagar H. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu U.T. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi U.T. | 389 | 581 | 614 | 277 | 149 | 31 | 10 | 117 | 22 | 62 | 0 | NA |
| Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 195 | 112 | 240 | 273 | 210 | 42 | 16 | 23 | 43 | 34 | 17 | 0 |
| Haryana | 35 | 210 | 82 | 105 | 72 | 71 | 33 | 81 | 120 | 100 | 123 | 42 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 16 | 22 | 44 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5 | 4 | 38 | 27 | NA | NA | 37 | 16 | 25 | 2 | NA | NA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Jharkhand | 21 | 14 | 36 | 64 | NA | NA | 5 | 3 | 12 | 0 | NA | NA |
| Karnataka | 356 | 479 | 232 | 155 | 71 | NA | 311 | 112 | 48 | 38 | 31 | NA |
| Kerala | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA |
| Lakshadweep U.T. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 447 | 335 | 170 | 502 | NA | NA | 447 | 324 | 57 | 0 | NA | NA |
| Maharashtra | 166 | 146 | 120 | 125 | NA | NA | 3 | 8 | 4 | 5 | NA | NA |
| Manipur | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | NA | NA |
| Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | - | NA |
| Odisha | 99 | 16 | 46 | 34 | 31 | NA | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| Puducherry U.T. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Punjab | 83 | 415 | 1011 | 683 | 711 | 407 | 29 | 137 | 478 | 551 | 616 | 252 |
| Rajasthan | 6 | 18 | 45 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 25 | 4 | - |
| Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 79 | 38 | 26 | 9 | 26 | 10 | 178 | 56 | 26 | 26 | 13 | 1 |
| Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| Uttar Pradesh | 748 | 422 | 655 | 64 | 49 | 34 | 375 | 444 | 101 | 245 | 211 | 405 |
| Uttarakhand | 5 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | NA |
| West Bengal | 3 | 0 | 9 | 29 | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | NA | NA |

NA= Not Available

* Including Telangana. The data for the year 2014 shown for Andhra Pradesh is for Telangana only, while the data for Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014 has not been received.

Standard of wages for labourers

†1971. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy and principles for payment of wages to labourers, unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers in the country and the pattern of fixation thereof;

(b) the details of the present number and standard wages for these categories at the national level;

(c) the manner in which the minimum wages, living wages and fair wages are fixed and the details of these wages at the national level, as on date; and

(d) the prescribed rate of the minimum and maximum wages and the National Standard ratio of the minimum and maximum wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Under the provision of Section 3 (3) (a) (ii) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 it is mentioned that minimum rates of wages may be fixed for different classes of work in the same scheduled employment. Presently, there are 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere. A Statement indicating minimum rates of wages applicable in Central Sphere with effect from 01.10.2014 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 stipulates two methods for fixation/revision of minimum wages. These are Committee method and Notification method.

Committee Method: Under this method, committees and sub-committees are set up by the appropriate Government to hold enquiries and make recommendations with regard to fixation or the revision of the minimum wages as the case may be.

Notification Method: In this method, Government proposals are published in the Official Gazette for information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and specify a date not less than two months from the date of the notification on which the proposals are taken into consideration. The appropriate government shall consult the Advisory Board for revision of the minimum rates of wages.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

After considering advice of the Committees/Sub-committees and all the representations received by the specified date, the appropriate government shall, by notification, in the official Gazette, fix/revise the minimum wages in respect of the concerned scheduled employments and it shall come into force on expiry of three months from the date of issue.

(d) In order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted in 1996 on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. The State Governments are persuaded to fix minimum wages such that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than the prescribed rate of minimum wages *i.e.* National floor level minimum wage. The latest rate of NFLMW is ₹137/- per day with effect from 01.07.2013. The maximum wages is not fixed/prescribed. However, a Statement showing minimum and maximum rates of wages applicable in State sphere, as compiled by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh is given in the given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Rates of minimum wages fixed under Central Sphere

| Neme of Scheduled Employment | Category of Worker | Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹) As on 01.10.2014 | | |
|---|---|--|--------|--------|
| | | Area A | Area B | Area C |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Agriculture | Unskilled | 217.00 | 197.00 | 195.00 |
| | Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory | 237.00 | 219.00 | 200.00 |
| | Skilled/Clerical | 258.00 | 236.00 | 218.00 |
| | Highly Skilled | 286.00 | 265.00 | 237.00 |
| 2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing | 1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift. | | | |
| | (a) Soft Soil | | 221.40 | |
| | (b) Soft Soil with Rock | | 334.57 | |
| | (c) Rock | | 443.86 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------|
| | 2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 meters lead 1.5 meters lift | | 176.73 | |
| | Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size | | | |
| | (a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches | | 1377.35 | |
| | (b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches | | 1176.92 | |
| | (c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches | | 688.13 | |
| | (d) Above 5.0 Inches | | 565.08 | |
| 3. Sweeping and Cleaning | Unskilled | 332.00 | 276.00 | 222.00 |
| 4. Watch and Ward | Without Arms | 367.00 | 312.00 | 259.00 |
| | With Arms | 404.00 | 367.00 | 312.00 |
| 5. Loading and Unloading | Unskilled | 332.00 | 276.00 | 222.00 |
| 6. Construction | Unskilled | 332.00 | 276.00 | 222.00 |
| | Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory | 367.00 | 312.00 | 259.00 |
| | Skilled/Clerical | 404.00 | 367.00 | 312.00 |
| | Highly Skilled | 439.00 | 404.00 | 367.00 |
| 7. Non-Coal Mines | | Above Ground | Below Ground | |
| | Unskilled | 222.00 | 276.00 | |
| | Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory | 276.0 | 332.00 | |
| | Skilled/Clerical | 332.00 | 386.00 | |
| | Highly Skilled | 386.00 | 439.00 | |

| Name of Scheduled Employment | Nomenclature |
|---|--|
| 1. Agriculture | Agriculture |
| 2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing | Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing |
| 3. Sweeping and Cleaning | Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 |
| 4. Watch and Ward | Employment of Watch and Ward |
| 5. Loading and Unloading | Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports |
| 6. Construction | Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines |
| 7. Non-Coal Mines | Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felsper, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines. |

Classification of Area

Area-“A”

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|------|-------------------|---|
| Ahmedabad | (UA) | Hyderabad | (UA) | Faridabad complex | |
| Bangaluru | (UA) | Kanpur | (UA) | Ghaziabad | |
| Kolkata | (UA) | Kucknow | (UA) | Gurgaon | |
| Delhi | (UA) | Chennai | (UA) | Noida | |
| Greater Mumbai Navi Mumbai | (UA) | Nagpur | (UA) | Secunderabad | |

AREA-“B”

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------|------|-------------------|------|
| Agra | (UA) | Jodhpur | | Jabalpur | (UA) |
| Ajmer | | Kochi | (UA) | Jaipur | (UA) |
| Aligarh | | Kolhapur | (UA) | Jalandhar | (UA) |
| Allahabad | (UA) | Kozhikode | (UA) | Jamshedpur | (UA) |
| Amravati | | Kota | | Puducherry | (UA) |
| Aurangabad | (UA) | Ludhiana | | Jalandhar-cantt. | |
| Bareilly | (UA) | Madurai | (UA) | Dhanbad | (UA) |
| Bhavnagar | | Meerut | (UA) | Dehradun | (UA) |
| Bikaner | | Moradabad | (UA) | Durg-Bhilai Nagar | (UA) |
| Bhopal | | Mysore | (UA) | Jammu | (UA) |
| Bhubaneshwar | | Nasik | (UA) | Jamnagar | (UA) |
| Amritsar | (UA) | Pune | (UA) | Vijayawada | (UA) |
| Chandigarh | (UA) | Patna | (UA) | Vishakhapatnam | (UA) |
| Coimbatore | (UA) | Raipur | (UA) | Warangal | |
| Cuttack | (UA) | Rajkot | | Mangalore | (UA) |
| Durgapur | | Ranchi | (UA) | Salem | (UA) |
| Gorakhpur | | Sholapur | | Tiruppur | (UA) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Guwahati City | | Srinagar | (UA) | Tiruchirappalli | (UA) |
| Guntur | | Surat | (UA) | Asansol | (UA) |
| Gwalior | (UA) | Thiruvanantha- puram | (UA) | Belagaum | (UA) |
| Indore | (UA) | Vadodara | (UA) | Bhiwandi | (UA) |
| Hubli-Dharwad | | Varanasi | (UA) | | |

Area ‘C’ will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.
NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Statement-II

Number of Scheduled Employments in States/UTs and
range of minimum wages as on 31-12-2013

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | No. of Scheduled Employments in which minimum wages fixed/ revised | Range of minimum wages per day (₹) | | Range (Max.-Min.) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 73 | 69.27 | 335.31 | 266.04 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 30 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 104 | 72.00 | 160.00 | 88.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 88 | 163.00 | 176.00 | 13.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh** | 46 | 121.66 | 189.19 | 67.53 |
| 6. | Goa | 21 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 54 | 100.00 | 248.00 | 148.00 |
| 8. | Haryana | 50 | 205.44 | 205.44 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh** | 12 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 28 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 88 | 167.17 | 167.17 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|----------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| 12. | Karnataka** | 80 | 159.12 | 279.97 | 120.85 |
| 13. | Kerala | 73 | 150.00 | 532.50 | 382.50 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 38 | 148.00 | 212.00 | 64.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra** | 67 | 100.00 | 272.31 | 172.31 |
| 16. | Manipur | 15 | 122.10 | 122.10 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 27 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1 | 220.00 | 220.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 54 | 115.00 | 115.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Odisha | 84 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 24.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 71 | 240.00 | 250.64 | 10.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 62 | 120.54 | 222.39 | 101.85 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 26 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu** | 63 | 93.90 | 273.36 | 179.46 |
| 25. | Tripura [#] | 22 | 65.24 | 414.85 | 349.61 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 64 | 142.00 | 241.36 | 99.36 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 57 | 191.54 | 231.35 | 39.81 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 56 | 131.46 | 220.73 | 89.27 |
| 29. | A & N Islands | 7 | 241.00 | 271.00 | 30.00 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 48 | 282.76 | 282.76 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Dadra & N Haveli | 56 | 196.20 | 196.20 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 72 | 196.20 | 196.20 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | 29 | 311.00 | 311.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 9 | 254.80 | 254.80 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Puducherry** | 22 | 55.00 | 205.00 | 150.00 |

Source: Annual Returns under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the year 2013, as compiled by Labour Bureau (finalization of report under process).

** As on. 31.12.2012.

[#] Plus food item at subsidized rates.

Making Shramev Jayate meaningful

†1972. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the labour policy adopted by Government and method of implementation thereof with regard to making the concept of Shramev Jayate meaningful;

(b) the measures taken for security and payment of wages to contract labourers, part-time contract labourers/workers; and

(c) the measures taken for abolishing part-time contract job in terms of sanitation workers and giving them full time job and paying full wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram was organized on 16th October, 2014 in the Conference of State Ministers.

The five points programme was unveiled by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The details are as under:

- (1) Shram suvidha portal in Central Sphere for ease of compliance and self-certification.
- (2) Transparent labour inspection scheme in central sphere for random selection of units for inspection.
- (3) Portability through universal account number (UAN) for employee's provident fund.
- (4) Effective implementation of revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for the labour in unorganized sector.
- (5) Programme on Employment and Training.
 - National brand ambassadors of vocational training.
 - Apprentice Protsahan Yojana.
 - Vocational rehabilitation centers for handicapped.
 - Flexi MOUs.
 - Skill awardees.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Recognition of prior learning (RPL).
- Training on modern construction techniques with certification by NCVT in consultation with construction companies.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched a single unified portal for Online Registration of units for Labour Identification Number (LIN), Reporting of inspections, submissions of annual returns and redressal of grievances.

This portal will facilitate ease of reporting at one place for various Labour Laws, consolidated information of Labour Inspection and its enforcement. The Web Portal will enhance convenience of reporting, transparency in Labour Inspection and monitoring of Labour Inspections based on key performance indices and provides an effective Grievance Redressal System hyperlinked with Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) portal.

This integrated portal will operate through a Unique Labour Identification Number (Shram Pehchan Sankhya) for each Employer/Establishment. The employers will be allotted LIN (Labour Identification Number) after registration on portal. The enforcement agency will upload the data of inspection on the portal which will be updated periodically. Any person can visit on Web Portal.

As an initiative on pilot basis, the Ministry has selected the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization, the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) covering 16 Labour Laws to start with. State Governments would join this Shram Suvidha Portal subsequently. The portal has been developed and is being maintained by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) which is a Department of Government of India.

The Ministry also formulated a revised computerized inspection scheme for four enforcement agencies which is transparent and make the labour inspectors accountable for inspection. Under this scheme the units will be selected by computer on random picking on the basis of objective criteria.

A Central Analysis and Intelligence Unit (CAIU) has been set up at Headquarter by each enforcement agency.

The objective of Shram Suvidha portal is to bring about transparency, accountability in labour inspection and to create conducive industrial relations in the industry.

(b) The office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) enforces Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act for ensuring the Payment of wages to the contract labours in the Central Sphere. The details of inspections, irregularities detected, prosecution filed in the last three years in the Central Sphere are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The employment of workers through private agencies for garbage disposal and cleaning work is permitted unless specifically prohibited by the appropriate Government under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The provisions of this Act are applicable to agencies employing 20 or more contract labour.

The interest of workers and Safai Karamcharies engaged in the said work by the said agencies in terms of wages and other facilities is safeguarded under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules made therein, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and other labour laws. As per the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and Rules made therein, the wages of the Safai Karamcharies shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where these workers perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other condition of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer during the same or similar kind of work.

Statement

Enforcement of Labour Laws in Central Sphere Establishments (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 7327 | 7268 | 8146 | 6990 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 4908 | 4962 | 4671 | 4084 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 148731 | 192418 | 148838 | 145451 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 3643 | 4962 | 2871 | 3270 |

| Sl.No. | Particulars | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Minimum Wages Act, 1948 | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 16780 | 15155 | 15460 | 13099 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 6008 | 6879 | 5267 | 5167 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 305796 | 289525 | 291116 | 270273 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 6124 | 6746 | 4914 | 5084 |
| Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 3421 | 3453 | 4167 | 2881 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 570 | 994 | 773 | 831 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 6996 | 7721 | 8821 | 8209 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 1241 | 937 | 777 | 993 |
| Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956 | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 3523 | 3431 | 3075 | 2568 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 1036 | 911 | 1011 | 998 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 72512 | 79215 | 76301 | 67814 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 451 | 1367 | 516 | 538 |
| Payment of Wages (Rly) Rules, 1938 | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 1121 | 850 | 1384 | 987 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 02 | 06 | 07 | 0 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 25561 | 18927 | 23064 | 24620 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 01 | 04 | 05 | 2 |
| Payment of Wages (A.T.S) Rules, 1968 | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 291 | 106 | 174 | 165 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 33 | 21 | 23 | 48 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 4376 | 3411 | 4426 | 4935 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 90 | 12 | 05 | 17 |

| Sl.No. | Particulars | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Payment of Wages (Major Ports) | | | | | |
| 1. | No. of Inspections conducted | 92 | 17 | 12 | 7 |
| 2. | No. of Prosecution Launched | 07 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | No. of Irregularities | 1231 | 1099 | 827 | 819 |
| 4. | No. of Convictions | 0 | 14 | 19 | 27 |

Database for migrant workers

1973. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the migrant workers working in each State;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take measures to create a database for migrant labourers working in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No data is maintained at central level in respect of migrant workers. The latest population census has been conducted in 2011. The migration data of census 2011 is under process and yet to be finalized.

(c) There is no provision in the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for registering individual workmen. However, as per the provision the establishment proposing to employ inter-State migrant workmen will be required to be registered with registering officers appointed under the Central Government or the State Governments as the case may be, depending on whether the establishment falls under the Central Sphere or State Sphere. Likewise, every contractor who proposes to recruit or employ inter-State migrant workmen will be required to obtain a license from the specified authority both of the State to which the workman belongs (home State) and the State in which he/she is proposed to be employed (host State).

Wages and facilities for sanitation workers in Government offices

†1974. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether private agencies have been appointed for carrying out sanitation work in Government offices;
- (b) if so, whether workers and sanitation staff engaged in the said work are getting proper wages and other facilities;
- (c) if not, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the names of agencies found guilty therein;
- (d) the action taken against these agencies during the said period; and
- (e) the results of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Ministries/ Departments engage private agencies for sanitation work in Government offices. The wages in respect of the persons engaged by the agencies is paid as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions.

- (c) to (e) No Centralized data is kept.

Factory under Labour Laws

1975. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the definition of small factory as per present labour laws;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to change the above definition;
- (c) if so, the reasons to do so; and
- (d) the reasons for exempting small or big factories from the Maternity Benefit Act, the Equal Remuneration Act and the Child Labour Act, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Register by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, small establishment is an establishment in which not less

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

than ten and not more than nineteen persons are employed or were employed on any day in the preceding twelve months.

The proposal to amend the definition of 'small establishment' by enhancing the number of workers from 'nineteen' to 'forty' has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament. The reason for the amendment is to cover more number of establishments for simplification of procedure for furnishing returns and maintaining registers.

(d) No exemption has been given to small or big factories from the Maternity Benefit Act, the Equal Remuneration Act and the Child Labour Act. However, in the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, small establishments have been given simplified procedure for furnishing of returns and maintaining the registers, under certain scheduled Acts.

ESI hospital at Gulbarga, Karnataka

1976. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of activities which will commence in the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital at Gulbarga;

(b) when was the ESI hospital inaugurated and by when full fledged work would start;

(c) whether full physical work has been completed;

(d) where the staff is working and how many employees are taking job benefits through this hospital; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to make this hospital fit to fulfil the needs of this area and by when it would operate at 100 per cent capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The building of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospital, Gulbarga was inaugurated on 01.02.2014. The construction work of the Hospital is nearing completion except for availability of permanent supply of water and electricity.

(d) The teaching faculty recruited for starting the ESIC Medical College, Gulbarga are performing clinical duties at District Hospital, Gulbarga, which is under tie-up arrangement with ESIC Medical College.

(e) The ESIC has sought in-principle consent of the State Government concerned, including Karnataka, for taking over the ESIC Medical College, ESIC Hospital and other associated buildings in Gulbarga.

Selling price of iron ore

1977. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the average selling price of iron ore at the mines head in Odisha and Jharkhand each year during the last five years starting from the year 2009;

(b) the cost of mining each year during the same period; and

(c) how much of the difference between the average selling price and average cost of mining has come to the public exchequer as royalty to the State Government and taxes and duties to the Central Government each year during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The month-wise and grade-wise average sale price of iron ore for the States of Odisha and Jharkhand since August 2009 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The cost of production is mine specific and depends on factors like the stage of operations of the mine, mechanization level, number of minerals produced (*i.e.* associate minerals), area of the lease etc., it is not appropriate to aggregate the cost of production at mineral level and such data is not maintained centrally.

As per Section 9 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), all mining lease holders are required to pay royalty in respect of any mineral removed or consumed from the lease area. The entire royalty amount accrues to the concerned State Governments. Apart from this, the State Governments collect dead rent. Further, the State Governments are empowered to levy and collect royalty on minor minerals at their level. State Governments have also been levying local cess and taxes on mining and minerals. Details on dead rent collected, royalty collected for minor minerals or amount collected as local cess and taxes on mining and minerals by the State Governments are not maintained centrally. However, the royalty accrual for iron ore in the State of Jharkhand and Odisha during the last five years is given below:

| (Value in ₹ lakhs) | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Year | Jharkhand | Odisha |
| 2009-2010 | 15442.56 | 66844.58 |
| 2010-2011 | 37950.58 | 176704.20 |
| 2011-2012 | 57714.99 | 284983.52 |
| 2012-2013 | 63909.62 | 360381.90 |
| 2013-2014 | Not Available | 332218.99 |

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

Statement
Month-wise and Grade-wise sale price of iron ore for the State of Jharkhand

| Grade | Type | Aug09 | Sep09 | Oct09 | Nov09 | Dec09 | Jan10 | Feb10 | Mar10 | Apr10 | May10 | Jun10 | Jul10 | Aug10 | Sep10 | Oct10 | Nov10 | Dec10 | Jan11 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Below 60% Fe | Lumps | 493 | 398 | 314 | 585 | 785 | 767 | 1092 | 1126 | 780 | 1590 | 1142 | 1452 | 1677 | 1188 | 1267 | 1282 | 1509 | 1274 |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Lumps | 493 | 420 | 362 | 858 | 855 | 767 | 1182 | 1126 | 1879 | 1590 | 1484 | 1452 | 1677 | 1188 | 1848 | 1499 | 1830 | 2756 |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 714 | 741 | 773 | 858 | 1025 | 1048 | 1182 | 1126 | 1879 | 1793 | 1529 | 1761 | 1913 | 1794 | 1848 | 1616 | 1830 | 2756 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | 714 | 741 | 773 | 858 | 1025 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4782 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Below 62% Fe | Fines | 494 | 385 | 368 | 443 | 1168 | 899 | 786 | 745 | 1107 | 735 | 823 | 1500 | 1409 | 809 | 776 | 902 | 830 | 1020 |
| 62% - below 65% Fe | Fines | 540 | 558 | 530 | 542 | 1168 | 899 | 786 | 745 | 1107 | 1120 | 1199 | 1500 | 1409 | 1266 | 1165 | 1097 | 1215 | 1276 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Fines | 540 | 558 | 530 | 542 | 1168 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1616 | 1616 | 1616 | 1616 | 1616 | 1616 |
| Grade | Type | Feb11 | Mar11 | Apr11 | May11 | Jun11 | Jul 11 | Aug11 | Sept11 | Oct11 | Nov11 | Dec11 | Jan12 | Feb12 | Mar12 | | | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Lumps | - | 467 | 593 | 708 | 691 | 590 | 598 | NA | 608 | 1597 | 2017 | 2017 | NA | 1629 | | | | |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Lumps | - | NA | 700 | 1244 | 691 | 590 | 598 | 608 | 678 | 1597 | 2017 | 2017 | 932 | 1629 | | | | |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Lumps | 1275 | 1449 | 2341 | 2308 | 2151 | 2022 | 1928 | 2010 | 1757 | 2296 | 2712 | 2017 | 1440 | 3886 | | | | |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Lumps | 2751 | 1980 | 2341 | 2936 | 2151 | 2278 | 2061 | 2010 | 2727 | 3015 | 2873 | 2727 | NA | 5667 | | | | |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 4282 | 4282 | 5232 | 4444 | 4560 | 5002 | 5157 | 4909 | 5182 | 5217 | 5549 | 5691 | 6065 | 6237 | | | | |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | 4282 | 4282 | NA | NA | NA | 5002 | NA | 4909 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | | |

| Grade | Type | Feb11 | Mar11 | Apr11 | May11 | Jun11 | Jul 11 | Aug11 | Sept11 | Oct11 | Nov11 | Dec11 | Jan12 | Feb12 | Mar12 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Below 55% Fe | Fines | - | - | 200 | 200 | 460 | 453 | 486 | 450 | 500 | 472 | 644 | 644 | NA | NA |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Fines | NA | NA | 500 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 500 | 644 | 644 | 644 | 600 | 500 |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Fines | NA | NA | 550 | NA | NA | 1924 | 1135 | 1158 | 1131 | 1133 | 1079 | 1079 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Fines | 1304 | 1366 | 2106 | 1297 | 1650 | 1924 | NA | NA | 1290 | 1533 | 1778 | 1935 | 1443 | 1443 |
| 62% - below 65% Fe | Fines | 2747 | 2747 | 2106 | 1912 | 2206 | 2435 | 1739 | 1924 | 2378 | 2653 | 2726 | 2854 | 3034 | 3026 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Fines | NA | 2747 | 2627 | NA | NA | 2435 | NA | 2375 | 2643 | 2653 | 2726 | NA | NA | 3026 |
| Grade | Type | Apr12 | May12 | Jun12 | Jul12 | Aug12 | Sep12 | Oct12 | Nov12 | Dec12 | Jan13 | Feb13 | Mar13 | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Lumps | 950 | 2072 | 2147 | 2190 | 2029 | 1820 | 2153 | 2156 | 2133 | 2368 | 2354 | 2218 | | |
| 55% -Below 58% Fe | Lumps | 1628 | 3078 | 2185 | 2190 | 2766 | 2301 | 2546 | 2156 | 2518 | 2754 | 2356 | 2604 | | |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Lumps | 2064 | 3078 | 4500 | 3670 | 3731 | 3396 | 3200 | 3467 | 3588 | 3112 | 3084 | 2799 | | |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Lumps | - | 5147 | 5674 | 5521 | 5676 | 4321 | 4775 | 4478 | 4004 | 3738 | 5447 | 5229 | | |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 6351 | 6401 | 6245 | 6289 | 6000 | 5950 | 5467 | 5732 | 5963 | 5915 | 6008 | 5229 | | |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Fines | 650 | 518 | 517 | 521 | 548 | 569 | 569 | 553 | 581 | 603 | 628 | 530 | | |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Fines | 800 | 776 | 644 | 764 | 1182 | 1292 | 707 | 1451 | 1543 | 1182 | 707 | 1451 | | |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Fines | 1000 | - | 1000 | 1070 | 1182 | 1292 | 908 | 1451 | 1543 | 1397 | 908 | 1451 | | |

Month-wise and Grade-wise average sale price of iron ore for the State of Odisha

| Grade | Type | Aug09 | Sep09 | Oct09 | Nov09 | Dec09 | Jan10 | Feb10 | Mar10 | Apr10 | May10 | Jun10 | Jul10 | Aug10 | Sep10 | Oct10 | Nov10 | Dec10 | Jan11 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Below 60% Fe | Lumps | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 337 | 367 | 359 | 363 | 366 | 424 | 518 | 509 | 592 | 1163 | 671 |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Lumps | 559 | 419 | 640 | 597 | 660 | 656 | 597 | 789 | 1009 | 951 | 1367 | 1190 | 1269 | 1449 | 1649 | 1526 | 1607 | 2306 |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 1462 | 1572 | 1382 | 1483 | 1731 | 1915 | 2160 | 2244 | 3117 | 3175 | 3063 | 2340 | 2369 | 2947 | 3339 | 3317 | 3782 | 3860 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | 1462 | 1635 | 1382 | 1483 | 1731 | 1915 | 2160 | 2244 | 3117 | 3175 | 3240 | 2905 | 2661 | 2867 | 3894 | 3317 | 3782 | 3860 |
| Below 62% Fe | Fines | 1024 | 641 | 699 | 887 | 722 | 714 | 517 | 632 | 1185 | 1151 | 958 | 713 | 647 | 1221 | 1425 | 1797 | 1824 | 2149 |
| 62% - below 65% Fe | Fines | 1024 | 743 | 699 | 887 | 722 | 714 | 919 | 1010 | 1200 | 1597 | 1545 | 1410 | 1244 | 1518 | 1524 | 1797 | 1824 | 2149 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Fines | 1024 | 743 | 699 | 887 | 722 | 758 | 919 | 1010 | 1200 | 1597 | 1622 | 1410 | 1244 | 1849 | 2094 | 1797 | 1824 | 2149 |
| Grade | Type | Feb11 | Mar11 | Apr11 | May11 | Jun11 | Jul 11 | Aug11 | Sept11 | Oct11 | Nov11 | Dec11 | Jan12 | Feb12 | Mar12 | | | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Lumps | 350 | NA | 747 | 779 | 620 | 1027 | 1045 | 666 | 650 | 762 | 1816 | 2007 | 2655 | 2146 | | | | |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Lumps | 476 | 345 | 2079 | 2220 | 2479 | 2178 | 2718 | 2455 | 2507 | 2470 | 2617 | 2371 | 2655 | 3084 | | | | |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Lumps | 2630 | 2550 | 3278 | 2729 | 2479 | 2483 | 2718 | 2455 | 2621 | 3708 | 3526 | 3717 | 3796 | 3669 | | | | |
| 60% -Below 62% Fe | Lumps | 2630 | 2636 | 3278 | 3307 | 3849 | 3610 | 3743 | 3792 | 3592 | 3774 | 3785 | 3731 | 3796 | 3816 | | | | |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 4408 | 4407 | 4403 | 4748 | 4414 | 4805 | 4999 | 5034 | 5265 | 5241 | 5221 | 5229 | 5446 | 5669 | | | | |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | 4408 | 4407 | 5010 | 4748 | 4641 | 4922 | 4999 | 5323 | 5265 | 5241 | 5221 | 5961 | 5446 | 6921 | | | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Fines | 694 | 264 | 654 | 787 | 567 | 941 | 1134 | 941 | 867 | 612 | 502 | 500 | 650 | 687 | | | | |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Fines | NA | NA | 693 | 787 | 569 | 941 | 1134 | 941 | 990 | 875 | 1042 | 1093 | 1162 | 1294 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Fines | NA | 600 | 890 | 1571 | NA | 959 | 1134 | 983 | 1124 | 1215 | 1380 | 1407 | 1328 | 1294 |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Fines | 2193 | 1973 | 1707 | 1905 | 1537 | 1522 | 1303 | 1637 | 1837 | 1961 | 1963 | 1876 | 1721 | 1561 |
| 62% - below 65% Fe | Fines | 2193 | 1978 | 2513 | 2787 | 2362 | 2839 | 1795 | 2150 | 2387 | 2453 | 2401 | 2188 | 2456 | 2142 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Fines | 2193 | 1978 | 2513 | 2787 | 2429 | 2839 | 2465 | 2457 | 2494 | 2453 | 2401 | 2400 | 2456 | 2409 |
| Grade | Type | Apr12 | May12 | Jun12 | Jul12 | Aug12 | Sep12 | Oct12 | Nov12 | Dec12 | Jan13 | Feb13 | Mar13 | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Lumps | 1999 | 1639 | 1515 | 1521 | 1982 | 1742 | - | - | - | - | 2700 | 1751 | | |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Lumps | 2487 | 2612 | 2845 | 2710 | 2497 | 2464 | 1853 | 2499 | 2335 | 2535 | 2700 | 2009 | | |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Lumps | 3695 | 3785 | 3810 | 3725 | 3796 | 3893 | 3991 | 3989 | 3998 | 4133 | 3953 | 3737 | | |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Lumps | 3815 | 4366 | 4671 | 4390 | 4322 | 4145 | 4206 | 4004 | 3998 | 4133 | 3963 | 3918 | | |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 6018 | 6036 | 6223 | 5896 | 5575 | 5661 | 5341 | 5588 | 5418 | 5466 | 5255 | 5076 | | |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | 7287 | 6694 | 7792 | 7425 | 6998 | 7011 | 6339 | 6349 | 5830 | 5902 | 6038 | 5484 | | |
| Below 55% Fe | Fines | 772 | 1051 | 1051 | 1362 | 995 | 803 | 846 | 887 | 1291 | 1260 | 1152 | 730 | | |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Fines | 1269 | 1211 | 1225 | 1362 | 1292 | 1216 | 1236 | 1221 | 1291 | 1260 | 1152 | 1209 | | |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Fines | 1344 | 1403 | 1306 | 1587 | 1503 | 1499 | 1236 | 1311 | 1392 | 1260 | 1168 | 1209 | | |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Fines | 1815 | 1726 | 1980 | 1869 | 1807 | 1499 | 1519 | 1947 | 1477 | 1288 | 1359 | 1489 | | |
| 62% - below 65% Fe | Fines | 2219 | 2121 | 2188 | 2139 | 2300 | 2108 | 2155 | 2099 | 2007 | 2076 | 2051 | 1731 | | |

| Grade | Type | Apr12 | May12 | Jun12 | Jul12 | Aug12 | Sep12 | Oct12 | Nov12 | Dec12 | Jan13 | Feb13 | Mar13 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 65% Fe & Above | Fines | 2472 | 2482 | 2208 | 2510 | 2519 | 2535 | 2482 | 2203 | 2278 | 2155 | 2264 | 2043 |
| Conc. | Conc. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3610 | - |

| Grade | Type | Apr13 | May13 | Jun13 | Jul13 | Aug13 | Sep13 | Oct13 | Nov13 | Dec13 | Jan14 | Feb14 | Mar14 | Apr14 | May14 | Jun14 | Jul14 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Below 55% Fe | Lumps | 2700 | 2060 | 1985 | 2475 | 1751 | 2700 | 2700 | 1807 | 2237 | 1724 | 1800 | 1906 | 1964 | 1689 | 1640 | 2083 |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Lumps | 2700 | 2094 | 1985 | 2475 | 1751 | 2700 | 2700 | 2079 | 2318 | 2327 | 2352 | 2368 | 2049 | 2242 | 2270 | 3512 |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Lumps | 3753 | 3605 | 3616 | 3868 | 2382 | 2700 | 2700 | 2427 | 3349 | 2748 | 2958 | 2862 | 3056 | 2803 | 3128 | 3512 |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Lumps | 4036 | 3605 | 3616 | 3868 | 2689 | 2700 | 3097 | 3134 | 3349 | 3343 | 3129 | 2977 | 3056 | 2848 | 3128 | 3512 |
| 62% - Below 65% Fe | Lumps | 4945 | 4935 | 4974 | 4708 | 4303 | 4328 | 4289 | 4250 | 4324 | 4461 | 4369 | 4325 | 4245 | 4322 | 4246 | 4447 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Lumps | 5950 | 6170 | 5966 | 5667 | 5319 | 5525 | 5240 | 5242 | 5803 | 5223 | 4409 | 4517 | 4546 | 4495 | 4546 | 5600 |
| Below 55% Fe | Fines | 885 | 583 | 882 | 906 | 879 | 859 | 870 | 830 | 889 | 859 | 857 | 1015 | 888 | 850 | 840 | 1042 |
| 55% - Below 58% Fe | Fines | 1189 | 1155 | 1191 | 1224 | 1213 | 1127 | 1070 | 950 | 897 | 1170 | 921 | 1015 | 888 | 1120 | 895 | 1042 |
| 58% - Below 60% Fe | Fines | 1189 | 1155 | 1191 | 1224 | 1263 | 1220 | 1070 | 969 | 1012 | 1170 | 1190 | 1015 | 913 | 1120 | 1327 | 1369 |
| 60% - Below 62% Fe | Fines | 1459 | 1531 | 1484 | 1380 | 1263 | 1267 | 1276 | 1272 | 1448 | 1452 | 1272 | 1297 | 1374 | 1494 | 1648 | 1910 |
| 62% - below 65% Fe | Fines | 1705 | 1625 | 1684 | 1571 | 1509 | 1573 | 1582 | 1584 | 1676 | 1749 | 1881 | 1909 | 1983 | 1949 | 2109 | 2057 |
| 65% Fe & Above | Fines | 1851 | 1896 | 1874 | 1881 | 1875 | 1844 | 1889 | 1974 | 2011 | 2088 | 2150 | 2139 | 2054 | 2014 | 2236 | 2500 |
| Conc. | Conc. | - | - | - | - | 3857 | 3794 | 3940 | 3444 | 3553 | 3553 | - | - | 3257 | 1375 | 1362 | 1350 |

Trade deficit in mining

1978. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) India's mining output since 2011;
- (b) India's trade deficit in mining since 2011; and
- (c) the steps being taken to reduce the trade deficit in mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The GDP of mining and quarrying sector at constant prices since 2011 is as follows:

| Mineral | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 (PE) |
|---|---------|---------|--------------|
| GDP of Mining and Quarrying Sector (at Constant Prices) (in ₹ crore) | 110725 | 108328 | 106838 |
| Growth Rate in Mining and Quarrying Sector (in %) (at Constant Prices) | 0.1 | -2.2 | -1.4 |

Base year 2004-05. Source: Indian Bureau of Mines. PE: Provisional Estimates

(b) and (c) The information on exports and imports of ores and minerals (excluding fuel minerals) from 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given below:

| | (in ₹ crore) | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| Export and Import of Minerals | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 (P) |
| Exports of Ores and Minerals | 173361 | 158443 | 193517 |
| Imports of Ores and Minerals | 184282 | 181517 | 195234 |
| Trade Deficit (Export - Import) | -10921 | -23074 | -1717 |

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines. P: Provisional

The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993 and supply of minerals is driven by market demand. Therefore, the Government does not administer demand and supply of the minerals.

However, Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of the Ministry of Mines, is taking up measures to increase the mineral exploration activity at deeper levels to solve the mineral shortage crisis. GSI alongwith Atomic Minerals Directorate, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, State Directorates of Geology and Mining, State/ Central Undertakings and private enterprises are engaged in detailed exploration to identify mineral deposits. GSI is intensifying exploration activities for locating concealed and deep-seated mineral deposits in known mineral belts and also in identified new prospective areas, for which GSI has given emphasis for collection of base line data, which includes geological, geochemical and geophysical

mapping (including aerogeophysical, multispectral and hyperspectral mapping using data from airborne satellite sensors) which will be used for mineral production. GSI has further taken the following steps for accelerating mineral exploration to assess mineral resources:

- (i) Government restructured GSI in October, 2011 and created 1353 technical posts.
- (ii) Introduction of high precision gravimeter, total field magnetometer for geophysical surveys and state-of-the-art chemical analyses instruments for generating precise elemental data.

Number of mines operating prior to ban by Goa Government

1979. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines which were operating prior to the ban imposed by the Government of Goa by a Gazette notification;

(b) the control exercised by the Ministry of Mines on the iron ore mines located in Goa;

(c) whether the Ministry has banned, controlled or regulated any iron ore mining activities in the State during the last 20 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) 90 mines (118 leases) were operating prior to the ban imposed by the State Government of Goa by Gazette notification dated 10.09.2012.

(b) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines approves the mining plan /scheme of mining of major minerals for systematic and optimum utilisation/extraction of mineral. To monitor the proposal envisaged in the approved mining plan/scheme of mining, IBM carries out regular inspections of mines and takes appropriate remedial measures as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules made there under.

(c) and (d) IBM as the technical regulator, regulates the mining activity for major minerals (excluding fuel, coal and atomic minerals) including the Iron ore mining activity by carrying out regular inspections to implement the provision of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR) 1988. As per the information made available by IBM, the details regarding compliance of provisions of MCDR 1988 w.e.f 2008-09 in the State of Goa is given in Statement.

Statement*Information on compliance of MCDR 1988 for State of Goa*

| Sl.No. | Particular | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Number of Mines inspected | 121 | 119 | 76 | 128 | 44 | 0 |
| 2. | Number of Mines where violation observed | 03 | 31 | 12 | 45 | 23 | 18* |
| 3. | Number of Mines where all pointed out violation rectified | 02 | 18 | 05 | 07 | 02 | 09* |
| 4. | Number of mines to whom show cause notices issued for violation of MCDR (i.e. cases where ratification not done after observation) | 01 | 11 | 01 | 33 | 17 | 9* |
| 5. | Number of Mines where rectification done after issue of show cause notices | 01 | 11 | 01 | 22 | 01 | 9* |
| 6. | Number of Mines where prosecution cases launched | — | — | — | — | 01 | — |
| 7. | Number of Mines where operations suspended | — | — | — | 03 | 06 | — |
| 8. | Number of mines whose suspension revoked | — | — | — | 03 | — | — |

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

* Based on verification of office record.

Illegal sand mining

1980. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held any discussions with State Governments with regard to illegal sand mining; and

(b) if so, what are the outcomes of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Sand is a minor mineral. As per Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to frame rules in respect of minor minerals for regulating the

grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Both as a consequence of this, and the fact that the States have been granted powers to frame rules regarding illegal mining in terms of Section 23C of MDMR Act, 1957, this is a subject which is entirely under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States.

In the light of the reports in the media regarding alleged large scale illegal mining of sand in various parts of the country, the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries in charge of Mines in the States/UTs were called for discussion meetings held on 29.10.2014 to 31.10.2014.

The representatives of all the participating State Governments brought to the notice of the Ministry the legal framework to curb/stop illegal sand mining that exist in their respective States and the problems being faced by them in curbing the menace of illegal mining of sand as well its adverse impact to the environment. Information on the price of sand, rates of royalty, the mode of payment and the revenue sharing methods practiced by each State was shared in the meeting. The issue regarding the size of the mines/reaches as well as the issues involved in obtaining environmental clearance subsequent to Deepak Kumar judgment was also discussed.

States like Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have stated their opinion that there has been a rise in the cases of illegal mining of minor minerals especially sand, after the stipulation of obtaining EC in such cases was mandated following the Deepak Kumar judgment. Obtaining EC has proved to be difficult, with the various stages in obtaining it. It was felt necessary to approach the Supreme Court to seek a clarification as to whether the requirement of obtaining EC for minor minerals for areas less than 5 Ha is a permanent obligation or is only a transitory requirement till such time all the State Governments frame rules under Section 15 of MMDR Act taking into consideration the recommendations of Ministry of Environment and Forests in its Report of March 2010 and model guidelines framed by the Ministry of Mines.

It was noticed that each State Government has adopted different approaches for governing sand mining based on the geomorphology of the State, the prevailing socio-economic conditions, the demand for sand and the strength of the administrative machinery. Almost all the State Governments pointed out that litigation is strangulating the administrative integrity impeding grant/renewal of sand mining leases resulting in increase in illegal mining. Most of the State Governments have evolved/are evolving sand mining policy subsequent to Deepak Kumar judgment and have also adopted IT in a big way.

Fluctuation in prices of petroleum products

1981. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the increase/decrease in prices of various petroleum products by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the product-wise details thereof during the last three years and reasons for such increase/decrease;

(c) whether Government is aware of the impact of such rise in prices of petroleum products on the day to day life of common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of revision in prices of major petroleum products, namely, Petrol, Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene; since 1.1.2012 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As regards the impact of rise in prices of petroleum products in day-to-day life of common man, Petrol being largely an item of final consumption, has a limited impact on inflation while the impact of price hike in diesel on inflation, is higher. The estimated product wise impact of increase in prices over the WPI index is given below:

| Product | Weight in WPI Index | Increase in RSP | Increase in Inflation (WPI Index) |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Petrol | 1.090 | ₹ 1/ Litre | 0.02% |
| Diesel | 4.670 | ₹ 1/ Litre | 0.10% |
| PDS Kerosene | 0.915 | ₹ 1/ Litre | 0.04% |
| Domestic LPG | 0.736 | ₹ 10/ Cylinder | 0.02% |

Note-Based on October, 2014 WPI Index.

In order to protect the consumers from the impact of high international oil prices and domestic inflationary pressure, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and their basic prices have not been increased since 25th June, 2011. The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

Statement*Revision in RSP of petroleum products since 1.1.2012 at Delhi*

| Date | Petrol | Diesel | PDS SKO | Domestic LPG | | Reason |
|------------|--------|--------|------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Subsidized | Non-Subsidized | |
| | | | | (₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.) | | |
| (₹/litre) | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 01.01.2012 | 65.64 | 40.91 | 14.83 | 399.00 | | RSP as on 1st January, 2012 |
| 24.05.2012 | 73.18 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 03.06.2012 | 71.16 | | | | | Reduction in Prices |
| 18.06.2012 | 70.24 | 41.29 | | | NA | Rebate (Petrol) / Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi |
| 29.06.2012 | 67.78 | | | | | Reduction in Prices |
| 24.07.2012 | 68.48 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 01.08.2012 | 68.46 | 41.32 | | | | Revision in Siding/shunting charges |
| 14.09.2012 | | 46.95 | | | | Increase in Excise Duty and Prices |
| 18.09.2012 | | | | | 756.50 | Price notified for non-subsidized domestic LPG |
| 01.10.2012 | | | | | 883.50 | Increase in Prices |
| 03.10.2012 | | | 14.79 | | | Revision in siding charges |
| 07.10.2012 | | | | 410.50 | 895.50 | Increase in LPG distributor commission |
| 09.10.2012 | 67.90 | | | | | Reduction in price |
| 27.10.2012 | 68.19 | 47.15 | | | | Increase in dealer commission |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|--|
| 01.11.2012 | | | | | 922.50 | Increase in Prices |
| 02.11.2012 | | | | | 895.50 | Reduction in price |
| 16.11.2012 | 67.24 | | | | | Reduction in price |
| 16.01.2013 | 67.56 | | | | | Removal of rebate on VAT in Delhi |
| 18.01.2013 | 67.26 | 47.65 | | | 942.00 | Increase (Diesel and Non sub. Dom. LPG)/ Reduction (Petrol) in Prices |
| 28.01.2013 | | | 14.96 | | | Increase in dealer commission |
| 16.02.2013 | 69.06 | 48.16 | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 01.03.2013 | | | | | 904.50 | Reduction in price |
| 02.03.2013 | 70.74 | | | | | Increase in Price |
| 16.03.2013 | 68.34 | | | | | Reduction in price |
| 23.03.2013 | | 48.67 | | | | Increase in Price |
| 01.04.2013 | 68.31 | 48.63 | | | 901.50 | Revision in siding charges / Reduction in price of non-subsidized domestic LPG |
| 02.04.2013 | 67.29 | | | | | Reduction in prices |
| 16.04.2013 | 66.09 | 48.67 | | | | Reduction in Petrol prices/ Reduction in delivery charges of Diesel |
| 01.05.2013 | 63.09 | | | | 847.00 | Reduction in prices |
| 11.05.2013 | | 49.69 | | | | Increase in price |
| 01.06.2013 | 63.99 | 50.25 | | | 802.00 | Increase (petrol and diesel) / reduction (non-sub. Dom LPG) in prices |
| 16.06.2013 | 66.39 | | | | | Increase in price |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|-------|-------|---|--------|---------|--|
| 29.06.2013 | 68.58 | | | | | Increase in price & delivery charges of Petrol |
| 01.07.2013 | | 50.26 | | | 832.00 | Increase in Delivery charges of HSD / Increase in Price of Non Sub. Domestic LPG |
| 02.07.2013 | | 50.84 | | | | Increase in Price |
| 15.07.2013 | 70.44 | | | | | Increase in Price |
| 01.08.2013 | 71.28 | 51.40 | | | 875.00 | Increase in Prices |
| 01.09.2013 | 74.10 | 51.97 | | | 932.50 | Increase in Prices |
| 14.09.2013 | 76.06 | | | | | Increase in Price |
| 01.10.2013 | 72.40 | 52.54 | | | 1004.00 | Increase (Diesel and Non Sub. Domestic LPG)/ Reduction (petrol) in Price |
| 01.11.2013 | 71.02 | 53.10 | | | 954.50 | Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (petrol and Non Sub. Domestic LPG) in Price |
| 01.12.2013 | | 53.67 | | | 1017.50 | Increase in prices |
| 11.12.2013 | | | | 414.00 | 1021.00 | Increase in distributor commission of LPG |
| 21.12.2013 | 71.52 | 53.78 | | | | Increase in price of Petrol & Increase in Dealer commission on Petrol and Diesel |
| 01.01.2014 | | | | | 1241.00 | Increase in prices |
| 05.01.2014 | 72.43 | 54.34 | | | | Increase in prices |
| 01.02.2014 | | 54.91 | | | 1134.00 | Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (Non Sub. Domestic LPG) in Price |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|-------|-------|---|--------|---------|---|
| 01.03.2014 | 73.16 | 55.48 | | | 1080.50 | Increase (Petrol and Diesel)/ Reduction (Non Sub. Domestic LPG) in Price |
| 01.04.2014 | 72.26 | 55.49 | | | 980.50 | Reduction in Prices (Petrol and Non Sub. Domestic LPG)/ Increase in delivery chg. of Diesel |
| 16.04.2014 | 71.41 | | | | | Reduction in price |
| 01.05.2014 | | | | | 928.50 | Reduction in Price |
| 13.05.2014 | | 56.71 | | | | Increase in price |
| 01.06.2014 | | 57.28 | | | 905.00 | Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (Non Sub. Dom. LPG) in price |
| 07.06.2014 | 71.51 | | | | | Increase in Price |
| 25.06.2014 | 71.56 | | | | | Increase in rail freight |
| 01.07.2014 | 73.60 | 57.84 | | | 922.50 | Increase in Prices |
| 01.08.2014 | 72.51 | 58.40 | | | 920.00 | Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (petrol and Non Sub. Dom. LPG) in Price |
| 16.08.2014 | 70.33 | | | | | Reduction in price |
| 31.08.2014 | 68.51 | 58.97 | | | | Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (Petrol) in Price |
| 01.09.2014 | | | | | 901.00 | Reduction in price |
| 01.10.2014 | 67.86 | | | | 880.00 | Reduction in price |
| 15.10.2014 | 66.65 | | | | | Reduction in price |
| 19.10.2014 | | 55.60 | | | | Reduction in price |
| 23.10.2014 | | | | 417.00 | 883.50 | Increase in Distributor Commission |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| 01.11.2014 | 64.24 | 53.35 | 15.14* | | 865.00 | Reduction in price |
| 01.12.2014 | 63.33 | 52.51 | | | 752.00 | Reduction in price |
| Current | | | | | | |
| RSP | 63.33 | 52.51 | 15.14 | 417.00 | 752.00 | RSP as on 1.12.2014 |

Note - Price of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG since 18.9.2012 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 as per IOCL.

NA - The prices of non-subsidized 14.2 KG Domestic LPG cylinders notified on 18.9.2012.

*Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS Kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS Kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

Sale of natural gas at different rates

1982. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether natural gas is being sold at different rates in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government intends to supply natural gas to the southern States of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The price of domestic natural gas is determined in accordance with the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. Save as otherwise provided in the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, the base price of domestic natural gas supplied from a particular source is same for all consumers irrespective of their location, except for North Eastern Region where the price is 60% of the notified price. However, the delivered price of the domestic natural gas may change from State-to-State depending upon transportation charges, State and Local Taxes and levies etc.

The price of imported Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) is market determined and is settled mutually between the buyer and the seller.

(c) and (d) Since, availability of domestic natural gas is limited, Government has been following the policy of sectoral priority in allocation of domestic gas and presently there is no policy of allocating domestic gas to individual States.

Road blocks in exploration by OVL in South China sea

1983. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) faces any road blocks in exploration of oil and gas in the disputed South China Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of negotiations with Vietnam and China ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fall in gross and net realisations of Oil India Limited

1984. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gross realisation of Oil India Limited on each barrel of oil dropped 6.5 per cent to US dollars 101.3 in the September quarter from US dollars 108.3 in the corresponding period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the net realization of Oil India Limited too slid to US dollars 45.3 per barrel as compared to US dollars 52.3; and

(c) whether the crude production of Oil India Limited fell by over 4 per cent to 0.88 million tonnes but gas output was 4.2 per cent higher at 0.69 billion cubic metres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This is true for the 2nd quarter of 2014-15 as compared with 2nd quarter of 2013-14.

(b) Yes, Sir. This is true for the 2nd quarter of 2014-15 as compared to 2nd quarter of 2013-14.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is true for the 2nd quarter of 2014-15 as compared to 2nd quarter of 2013-14.

Clearance to companies in E & P sector

1985. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new companies entered in Indian Exploration and Production (E&P) sector in last five years and how many have left with the reason for leaving;

(b) the details of blocks where operations have suffered because of lack of clearances;

(c) whether many blocks have been surrendered due to lack of such clearances with details thereof; and

(d) the action Government proposes to take to facilitate grant of clearances and pursue companies to continue exploration in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In the last five years, following new companies have entered in the Indian Exploration and Production (E&P) sector under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime :

1. ABG Energy
2. BF Infrastructure Limited
3. East West Petroleum Corp
4. KGN Oil and Gas Pvt. Ltd.
5. Pan India Consultant Pvt. Ltd.
6. Safal WSB Energy Pvt. Ltd.
7. Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.

Out of the above, contract of ABG Energy stands terminated for non-submission of Bank Guarantee (BG) as per PSC provision.

(b) Exploration operations have been hampered in 119 exploration blocks due to delay/lack of clearances. Details of blocks is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 37 blocks have been relinquished and 14 more have been proposed for relinquishment by operators because of lack of clearances.

(d) Necessary in-principle clearances have been obtained from all concerned Ministries/Departments in respect of blocks identified for offer under the next round of bidding.

Statement

Details of 199 exploration blocks where exploration operations have been hampered

| Clearance | Issue | Block | Total |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Delay in | grant of EC | AA-ONN-2001/1 | 1 |
| | | AA-ONN-2001/2 | 1 |
| | | AA-ONN-2002/3 | 1 |

| Clearance | Issue | Block | Total |
|--|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | AA-ONN-2004/2 | 1 |
| | | CB-ONN-2002/1 | 1 |
| | | CB-OSN-2003/1 | 1 |
| | | CY-ONN-2002/2 | 1 |
| | | CY-OSN-2000/2 | 1 |
| | | HF-ONN-2001/1 | 1 |
| | | MN-OSN-2000/2 | 1 |
| | | RJ-ONN-2005/2 | 1 |
| Delay in grant of NOC from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | | MZ-ONN-2004/01 | 1 |
| Delay in NOC to carry out drilling activities by SEZ authority | | CB-ONN-2004/3 | 1 |
| Delay in EIA clearance | | WB-OSN-2000/1 | 1 |
| Delay in getting CRZ clearance | | CB-OS/1 | 1 |
| Delay in statutory Forest clearance from Tripura Govt | | AA-ONN-2001/1 | 1 |
| EC clearance Awaited | | AA-ONN-2009/3 | 1 |
| Not cleared by DGCA | | DS-ONN-2003/1 | 1 |
| Not cleared by DOS | | AN-DWN-2003/2 | 1 |
| Not cleared by DRDO | | KG-DWN-2003/1 | 1 |
| Delay/non grant of clearance by MOD/DOS | | | |
| | | CY-OSN-2009/2 | 1 |
| | | RJ-ONN-2005/1 | 1 |
| | | PR-OSN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | AN-DWN-2002/1 | 1 |
| | | AN-DWN-2003/1 | 1 |
| | | AN-DWN-2005/1 | 1 |

| Clearance | Issue | Block | Total |
|-----------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | | AN-DWN-2009/1 | 1 |
| | | AN-DWN-2009/2 | 1 |
| | | AN-DWN-2009/5 | 1 |
| | | CY-DWN-2001/2 | 1 |
| | | CY-DWN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | CY-DWN-2004/2 | 1 |
| | | CY-DWN-2004/3 | 1 |
| | | CY-DWN-2004/4 | 1 |
| | | CY-PR-DWN-2001/3 | 1 |
| | | CY-PR-DWN-2001/4 | 1 |
| | | CY-PR-DWN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | CY-PR-DWN-2004/2 | 1 |
| | | GS-OSN-2000/1 | 1 |
| | | GS-OSN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2001/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2002/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2003/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/2 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/3 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/4 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/5 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/6 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2004/7 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2005/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2005/2 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-2009 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-98/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-98/2 | 1 |
| | | KG-DWN-98/3 | 1 |

| Clearance | Issue | Block | Total |
|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | KG-OSN-2001/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-OSN-2005/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-OSN-2005/2 | 1 |
| | | KG-OSN-2009/1 | 1 |
| | | KG-OSN-2009/3 | 1 |
| | | KG-OSN-2009/4 | 1 |
| | | KK-DWN-2002/2 | 1 |
| | | KK-DWN-2002/3 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2005/3 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2005/4 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2005/5 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2005/7 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2005/9 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2009/1 | 1 |
| | | MB-DWN-2010/1 | 1 |
| | | MB-OSN-2005/5 | 1 |
| | | MB-OSN-2009/3 | 1 |
| | | MB-OSN-2009/6 | 1 |
| | | MB-OSN-2009/7 | 1 |
| | | MB-OSN-2010/1 | 1 |
| | | MB-OSN-2010/2 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2002/1 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2002/2 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2003/1 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2004/2 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2004/3 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2004/4 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-2004/5 | 1 |
| | | MN-DWN-98/2 | 1 |

| Clearance | Issue | Block | Total |
|--|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | MN-DWN-98/3 | 1 |
| | | MN-OSN-2000/2 | 1 |
| | | NEC-DWN-2002/1 | 1 |
| | | NEC-DWN-2002/2 | 1 |
| | | NEC-DWN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | NEC-DWN-2004/2 | 1 |
| | | NEC-OSN-97/2 | 1 |
| | | PR-DWN-2001/1 | 1 |
| | | PR-OSN-2004/1 | 1 |
| Delay/EC not granted by MoEF | | KK-OSN-2001/2 | 1 |
| | | KK-OSN-2001/3 | 1 |
| | | AA-ONN-2003/1 | 1 |
| | | AA-ONN-2004/3 | 1 |
| | | DS-ONN-2004/1 | 1 |
| | | GK-OS/5 | 1 |
| | | RJ-ONN-2003/1 | 1 |
| | | RJ-ONN-2003/2 | 1 |
| | | SR-OSN-97/1 | 1 |
| PEL not granted by State of Andhra Pradesh | | KG-ONN-2004/1 | 1 |
| PEL not granted by State of Gujarat | | CB-ONN-2005/6 | 1 |
| | | CB-ONN-2009/3 | 1 |
| | | CB-ONN-2009/6 | 1 |
| | | CB-ONN-2010/10 | 1 |
| | | CB-ONN-2010/3 | 1 |
| | | CB-ONN-2010/4 | 1 |

| Clearance Issue | Block | Total |
|--|---------------|-------|
| PEL not granted by State of M.P | VN-ONN-2010/2 | 1 |
| | SR-ONN-2005/1 | 1 |
| | VN-ONN-2010/1 | 1 |
| PEL not granted by State of Rajasthan | RJ-ONN-2010/2 | 1 |
| Delay in grant of PEL | KG-DWN-98/2 | 1 |
| | KG-DWN-98/5 | 1 |
| | KG-OSN-97/1 | 1 |
| PEL not granted by Government of Assam | AA-ONN-2010/2 | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 119 |

Designation of PPAC for notifying natural gas prices

1986. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has designated Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) as Government agency to notify the domestic natural gas prices every six months;

(b) if so, whether the PPAC has notified the gas price for current six months;

(c) the gas price applicable at present; and

(d) the data used to arrive at the price on the basis of the approved formula ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has authorized the Director General of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (DG PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for notification of periodic revision of prices under the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. On the basis of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) has notified the price of Domestic Natural Gas applicable for the period 1st November, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 as US\$ 5.05/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) basis.

(d) The PPAC has used the following data for domestic gas price determination:

| | | (in BCM) |
|------|--|------------|
| VHH | Annual Volume for United States and Mexico | 814.39 |
| VAC | Annual Volume for Canada | 108.33 |
| VNBP | Annual Volume for EU and FSU minus Russia | 587.93 |
| VR | Annual Volume for Russia | 449.12 |
| | | US\$/MMBTU |
| PHH | Annual average of daily Henry Hub Prices | 3.79 |
| PAC | Twelve months average price of Alberta | 2.96 |
| PNBP | Annual average of daily NBP price | 9.16 |
| PR | Twelve months average price of Russia | 2.46 |

Crude oil and gas produced under PSCs

1987. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude oil and gas being produced under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for exploration of blocks in India;

(b) the cost of production of oil by Cairn India for its Rajasthan, Ravva and CB-OS/2 contracts and for other private operators producing oil under various PSCs;

(c) the reasons for Government allowing crude to be sold at international prices when prices of gas are capped/regulated;

(d) how much windfall profit have Contractors made by the sale of oil at high international prices when ONGC is not allowed the benefit of these prices; and

(e) whether Government has been discriminating against ONGC and its shareholders and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Crude oil and natural gas production under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) regime in 2013-14 was about 12.08 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 9.48 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) respectively.

(b) The cost of production of oil by Cairn India for its Rajasthan block RJ-ON-90/1 is 15.54 US\$/BBL, for Ravva it is 8.65 US\$/BBL. The cost of production of CB-OS/2 is 19.99 US\$/BBL.

The average cost of production of crude oil and natural gas in major fields under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, calculated on the basis of Annual Audited Accounts of the blocks/fields for FY 2013-14, were as under:

- For crude oil the cost of production varied between US\$ 8.65/ BBL to US\$ 19.99/ BBL excluding levies and US\$ 11.09/ BBL to US\$ 39.90/BBL including levies.
- For natural gas the cost of production varied between US\$ 3.32/MMBTU to US\$ 3.90/ MMBTU excluding levies and US\$ 3.58/MMBTU to US\$ 7.11/ MMBTU including levies.

(c) The pricing of crude oil and natural gas are governed by the provisions of Production Sharing Contract.

(d) and (e) In order to subsidise the sensitive petroleum products, the under-recoveries incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of regulated petroleum products are shared by the Government, the National Oil Companies (NOCs) and OMCs. NOCs are sharing part of the under-recovery as they have been given acreages on nomination basis. However, prices of crude oil under PSCs regime are controlled as per the contract provisions.

Benefit to oil companies due to fall in crude oil prices

1988. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether oil companies in India have benefited due to the fall in price of crude oil during this calendar year;
- (b) if so, the details of total amount of benefit to all companies; and
- (c) the amount of profit passed on to consumers of diesel, petrol and gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The fall in crude oil prices has adversely affected the revenues of upstream oil companies. The revenues of oil marketing companies depend upon difference between the price of petroleum products and crude oil in the international market. This difference keeps varying on day to day basis. Decreasing product prices result in lower under recovery on sale of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) which is compensated by the Government and upstream oil companies.

- (c) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined effective

26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the OMCs. The Government continues to provide Subsidy on the retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and their basic prices have not been increased since 25th June, 2011.

The details of revision in prices of these products, at Delhi, since 1st July 2014, are given in Statement.

Statement

Revision in prices of major petroleum products since 1.7.2014

| Date | Petrol | Diesel | PDS Kerosene | Domestic LPG | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Subsidized | Non-Subsidized |
| | | | | (₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.) | |
| (₹/litre) | | | | | |
| 01.07.2014 | 73.60 | 57.84 | 15.14 | 414.00 | 922.50 |
| 01.08.2014 | 72.51 | 58.40 | | | 920.00 |
| 16.08.2014 | 70.33 | | | | |
| 31.08.2014 | 68.51 | 58.97 | | | |
| 01.09.2014 | | | | | 901.00 |
| 01.10.2014 | 67.86 | | | | 880.00 |
| 15.10.2014 | 66.65 | | | | |
| 19.10.2014 | | 55.60 | | | |
| 23.10.2014 | | | | 417.00 | 883.50 |
| 01.11.2014 | 64.24 | 53.35 | | | 865.00 |
| 01.12.2014 | 63.33 | 52.51 | | | 752.00 |
| Current RSP | 63.33 | 52.51 | 15.14 | 417.00 | 752.00 |

Notes: 1. Prices of PDS Kerosene is at Mumbai whereas prices of other products are at Delhi.

2. Prices of Petrol and Diesel as per IOCL.

Natural gas to fertilizer companies

1989. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for checking the utilization of subsidized natural gas supplied for manufacturing of urea to PSUs and private sector companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons and measures proposed therefor;

(c) the year-wise, State-wise and company-wise details of the amount of Natural Gas supplied to Fertilizer companies from 2010-14;

(d) the company-wise and quantity-wise details of natural gas supplied to fertilizer companies from 2010 to 2014; and

(e) whether the decrease in availability of natural gas is a concern for supply of subsidized Natural Gas to the Fertilizer industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to ensure that domestic natural gas is utilized for the purpose of manufacturing urea, following modalities have been communicated to GAIL on 1.7.2014:

- (i) For all future gas supplies to fertilizer units, GAIL would insist on quarterly returns, duly certified by the Fertilizer Industry Co-ordination Committee (FICC), the agency responsible for calculating the eligibility of subsidy for fertilizer plants. In case the quarterly statements duly certified by FICC are not received in time, GAIL would charge the applicable non-APM rates for the entire gas supplied.
- (ii) For past period GAIL may issue a notice to all the units to submit the utilization certificate indicating the usage of supplied gas within a period of 3 months, duly certified by FICC failing which GAIL would raise invoice for the differential amount between non-APM and APM price for the entire period and quantity of past supplies.

(c) and (d) The year-wise, State-wise and company-wise details of the amount of natural gas supplied to various fertilizer companies during 2010-11 to 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Details of the quantum of Natural Gas supplied to various fertilizer companies

| Sl. No. | Name of the Plant | State | Supply to Fertilizer Plants during 2010-11 (MMSCMD) | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|-----|--------------|
| | | | Domestic | LNG | Total Supply |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals | Andhra Pradesh | 3.08 | | 3.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--|----------------|------|------|------|
| 2. | Coramandal International | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| | A.P. TOTAL | | 3.09 | 0.00 | 3.09 |
| 3. | Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpotation Limited (BVFCL) | Assam | 1.33 | | 1.33 |
| | ASSAM TOTAL | | 1.33 | 0.00 | 1.33 |
| 4. | Zuaria Agro Chemicals | Goa | | | 0.00 |
| | GOA TOTAL | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd | Gujarat | 0.62 | 0.25 | 0.87 |
| 6. | Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Hazira | Gujarat | 3.47 | 0.27 | 3.74 |
| 7. | Gujarat State Fertilizers | Gujarat | 1.42 | 0.25 | 1.67 |
| 8. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Kalol Unit | Gujarat | 1.20 | | 1.20 |
| | GUJARAT TOTAL | | 6.71 | 0.77 | 7.48 |
| 9. | National Fertilizers Limited, Panipat | Haryana | | | 0.00 |
| | HARYANA TOTAL | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | National Fertilizers Limited | Madhya Pardesh | 2.94 | 0.58 | 3.52 |
| | MADHYA PARDESH | | 2.94 | 0.58 | 3.52 |
| 11. | R.C.F. Ltd., Thal Unit | Maharashtra | 3.97 | | 3.97 |
| 12. | R.C.F. Ltd., Trombay Unit | Maharashtra | 1.64 | | 1.64 |
| 13. | Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals* | Maharashtra | 0.57 | 0.12 | 0.69 |
| | MAHARASHTRA TOTAL | | 6.18 | 0.12 | 6.30 |
| 14. | National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda | Punjab | | | 0.00 |
| | PUNJAB TOTAL | | | | 0.00 |
| 15. | Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. | Rajasthan | 1.96 | 1.80 | 3.76 |
| 16. | Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals | Rajasthan | 0.59 | | 0.59 |
| | RAJASTHAN TOTAL | | 2.55 | 1.80 | 4.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------|---|----------------|---|------|--------------|
| 17. | Tata Chemicals Ltd. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.67 | 0.24 | 1.91 |
| 18. | Kribhco Shram Fertilizers Limited | Uttar Pradesh | 1.80 | 0.11 | 1.91 |
| 19. | Indo Gulf Fertilizers | Uttar Pradesh | 1.12 | 0.73 | 1.85 |
| 20. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Aonla Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 3.35 | 0.49 | 3.84 |
| 21. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Phulpur Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 0.24 | 2.68 | 2.92 |
| U.P. TOTAL | | | 8.18 | 4.25 | 12.43 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 30.98 | 7.53 | 38.51 |
| Sl. No. | Name of the Plant | State | Supply to Fertilizer Plants during 2011-12 (MMSCMD) | | |
| | | | Domestic | LNG | Total Supply |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals | Andhra Pradesh | 2.90 | | 2.90 |
| 2. | Coramandal International | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| A.P. TOTAL | | | 2.91 | 0.00 | 2.91 |
| 3. | Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpotation Limited (BVFCL) | Assam | 1.19 | | 1.19 |
| ASSAM TOTAL | | | 1.19 | 0.00 | 1.19 |
| 4. | Zuari Agro Chemicals | Goa | | | 0.00 |
| GOA TOTAL | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd | Gujarat | 0.76 | 0.20 | 0.96 |
| 6. | Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Hazira | Gujarat | 2.94 | 0.17 | 3.11 |
| 7. | Gujarat State Fertilizers | Gujarat | 1.39 | 0.14 | 1.53 |
| 8. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Kalol Unit | Gujarat | 1.22 | | 1.22 |
| GUJARAT TOTAL | | | 6.31 | 0.51 | 6.82 |
| 9. | National Fertilizers Limited, Panipat | Haryana | | | 0.00 |
| HARYANA TOTAL | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | National Fertilizers Limited | Madhya Pardesh | 3.41 | 0.62 | 4.03 |
| MADHYA PARDESH TOTAL | | | 3.41 | 0.62 | 4.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---|----------------|---|------|--------------|
| 11. | R.C.F. Ltd., Thal Unit | Maharashtra | 4.19 | 0.12 | 4.31 |
| 12. | R.C.F. Ltd., Trombay Unit | Maharashtra | 1.70 | | 1.70 |
| 13. | Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals* | Maharashtra | 0.52 | 0.12 | 0.64 |
| MAHARASHTRA TOTAL | | | 6.41 | 0.24 | 6.65 |
| 14. | National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda | Punjab | | | 0.00 |
| PUNJAB TOTAL | | | | | 0.00 |
| 15. | Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. | Rajasthan | 2.01 | 1.77 | 3.78 |
| 16. | Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals | Rajasthan | 0.56 | | 0.56 |
| RAJASTHAN TOTAL | | | 2.55 | 1.80 | 4.35 |
| 17. | Tata Chemicals Ltd. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.66 | 0.34 | 2.00 |
| 18. | Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Limited | Uttar Pradesh | 1.78 | 0.16 | 1.94 |
| 19. | Indo Gulf Fertilizers | Uttar Pradesh | 1.12 | 0.98 | 3.77 |
| 20. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Aonla Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 3.37 | 0.40 | 3.37 |
| 21. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Phulpur Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 0.24 | 2.89 | 3.13 |
| U.P. TOTAL | | | 8.17 | 4.77 | 12.94 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 30.97 | 7.91 | 38.87 |
| Sl. No. | Name of the Plant | State | Supply to Fertilizer Plants during 2012-13 (MMSCMD) | | |
| | | | Domestic | LNG | Total Supply |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals | Andhra Pradesh | 2.85 | 0.00 | 2.85 |
| 2. | Coramandal International | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| A.P. TOTAL | | | 2.86 | 0.00 | 2.86 |
| 3. | Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpotation Limited (BVFCL) | Assam | 1.44 | 0.00 | 1.44 |
| ASSAM TOTAL | | | 1.437 | 0 | 1.44 |
| 4. | Zuari Agro Chemicals | Goa | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| GOA TOTAL | | | 0 | 0.05 | 0.05 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------|---|----------------|-------|------|-------|
| 5. | Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd | Gujarat | 0.66 | 0.39 | 1.05 |
| 6. | Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Hazira | Gujarat | 3.89 | 0.21 | 4.10 |
| 7. | Gujarat State Fertilizers | Gujarat | 1.56 | 0.13 | 1.69 |
| 8. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Kalol Unit | Gujarat | 1.21 | 0.00 | 1.21 |
| GUJARAT TOTAL | | | 7.32 | 0.73 | 8.05 |
| 9. | National Fertilizers Limited, Panipat | Haryana | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| HARYANA TOTAL | | | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 10. | National Fertilizers Limited | Madhya Pardesh | 3.05 | 0.63 | 3.68 |
| MADHYA PARDESH TOTAL | | | 3.05 | 0.63 | 3.68 |
| 11. | R.C.F. Ltd., Thal Unit | Maharashtra | 4.07 | 0.00 | 4.07 |
| 12. | R.C.F. Ltd., Trombay Unit | Maharashtra | 1.88 | 0.00 | 1.88 |
| 13. | Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals | Maharashtra | 0.49 | 0.09 | 0.58 |
| MAHARASHTRA TOTAL | | | 6.44 | 0.09 | 6.53 |
| 14. | National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| PUNJAB TOTAL | | | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 15. | Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. | Rajasthan | 1.85 | 1.95 | 3.80 |
| 16. | Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals | Rajasthan | 0.57 | 0.01 | 0.58 |
| RAJASTHAN TOTAL | | | 2.42 | 1.96 | 4.38 |
| 17. | Tata Chemicals Ltd. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.53 | 0.35 | 1.88 |
| 18. | Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Limited | Uttar Pradesh | 1.76 | 0.12 | 1.88 |
| 19. | Indo Gulf Fertilizers | Uttar Pradesh | 0.97 | 1.10 | 2.07 |
| 20. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Aonla Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 3.46 | 0.50 | 3.96 |
| 21. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Phulpur Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 0.25 | 2.70 | 2.95 |
| U.P. TOTAL | | | 7.97 | 4.77 | 12.74 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 31.50 | 8.68 | 40.18 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Plant | State | Supply to Fertilizer Plants during 2013-14 (MMSCMD) | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|---|------|--------------|
| | | | Domestic | LNG | Total Supply |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals | Andhra Pradesh | 2.61 | 0.00 | 2.61 |
| 2. | Coramandal International | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| A.P. TOTAL | | | 2.62 | 0.00 | 2.62 |
| 3. | Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpotation Limited (BVFCL) | Assam | 1.23 | 0.00 | 1.23 |
| ASSAM TOTAL | | | 1.23 | 0 | 1.23 |
| 4. | GSFC, Baroda | Gujarat | 1.36 | 0.25 | 1.61 |
| 5. | Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, Hazira | Gujarat | 3.80 | 1.12 | 4.92 |
| 6. | GNFC, Bharuch | Gujarat | 0.78 | 0.34 | 1.12 |
| 7. | IFFCO, Kalol | Gujarat | 1.07 | 0.02 | 1.09 |
| GUJARAT TOTAL | | | 7.01 | 1.73 | 8.74 |
| 8. | National Fertilizers Limited, Guna | Madhya Pardesh | 3.27 | 0.75 | 4.02 |
| M.P. TOTAL | | | 3.27 | 0.75 | 4.02 |
| 9. | R.C.F. Ltd., Thal Unit | Maharashtra | 3.79 | 0.37 | 4.16 |
| 10. | R.C.F. Ltd., Trombay Unit | Maharashtra | 1.81 | 0.00 | 1.81 |
| 11. | Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. | Maharashtra | 0.61 | 0.04 | 0.65 |
| MAHARASHTRA TOTAL | | | 6.21 | 0.41 | 6.62 |
| 12. | Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan | Rajasthan | 1.70 | 1.17 | 2.87 |
| 13. | Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kota | Rajasthan | 0.54 | 0.05 | 0.59 |
| RAJASTHAN TOTAL | | | 2.24 | 1.22 | 3.46 |
| 14. | Indo Gulf Fertilizers | Uttar Pradesh | 0.99 | 0.94 | 1.93 |
| 15. | Tata Fertilizer | Uttar Pradesh | 1.42 | 0.45 | 1.87 |
| 16. | Oswal (KSFL) | Uttar Pradesh | 1.71 | 0.24 | 1.95 |
| 17. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Aonla Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 3.22 | 0.67 | 3.89 |
| 18. | Kanpur Fertilizer | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.57 | 0.57 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 19. | Indian Farmers Fertilizer - Phulpur Unit | Uttar Pradesh | 0.39 | 2.49 | 2.88 |
| | U.P. TOTAL | | 7.73 | 5.36 | 13.09 |
| 20. | National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.84 | 0.84 |
| 21. | NFL Nangal | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| | PUNJAB TOTAL | | 0.00 | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| 22. | NFL Panitlat | Haryana | 0 | 0.748 | 0.75 |
| | HARYANA TOTAL | | 0 | 0.748 | 0.75 |
| 23. | Fact Kochi | Kerala | 0 | 0.855 | 0.86 |
| | KERALA TOTAL | | 0 | 0.855 | 0.86 |
| 24. | Zuari Goa | Goa | 0 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| | GOA TOTAL | | 0 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 30.31 | 12.65 | 42.96 |

Vacant posts of SCs/STs

1990. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has reduced in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of various posts vacant in the States including Uttar Pradesh and the number of posts to be filled and the actual number of working employees of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe in the Ministry;

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) by when all the vacant posts are likely to be filled in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Appointment in the different grades in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are made by respective cadre controlling authorities *i.e.*, DOP&T, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Department of Official Language, etc. Therefore, the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is being maintained cadre-wise by respective cadre controlling authorities. There is no office of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in the States including in Uttar Pradesh. However, the Group-wise position about the sanctioned strength, in-position, and the representation of SC/ST category in the Ministry is given as under :

| Grade | Sanctioned position | In-position | Representation of SC | Representation of ST |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A | 53 | 51 | 02 | 02 |
| B | 125 | 105 | 20 | 05 |
| C | 123 | 74 | 31 | 06 |
| TOTAL | 301 | 230 | 53 | 13 |

Change in PSC model for oil and gas exploration

1991. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present Production Sharing Contract (PSC) model is being adopted in the matter of oil and gas exploration:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has considered the present model as defective;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering to change the present model; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Production Sharing Contract (PSC) under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) for exploration and production of oil and gas is based on Production Sharing where government take depends on sharing of profit petroleum, based on the Pre Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) after cost recovery. PTIM is a biddable parameter.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) had done a performance audit of Production Sharing Contracts in which they have pointed out some lacunae which include issues related to relinquishment of contract area and delineation of discovery and development areas, role of DGH, procurement related activities, management of PSCs, bid Evaluation Criteria and Profit Sharing Mechanism.

(e) and (f) The matter is under consideration.

Oil and natural gas blocks awarded under NELP

1992. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of numbers of oil and natural gas blocks awarded under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) since 1999;

(b) the number of companies whose approvals were withdrawn by the Ministry of Defence, the names of companies and reasons for withdrawal of approval;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering freeing up any of these blocks if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the issue has been resolved with the Ministry of Defence; and

(e) the impact that freeing up will have on national oil and domestic gas production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) So far, there have been nine rounds of NELP bidding, under which a total of 360 exploration blocks were offered in onland and offshore areas, out of which 254 exploration blocks were awarded to National Oil Companies, Private and Foreign Companies. Round-wise details are as under:

| Round | No. of Blocks offered | No. of Blocks awarded |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| NELP -I | 48 | 24 |
| NELP-II | 25 | 23 |
| NELP-III | 27 | 23 |
| NELP-IV | 24 | 20 |
| NELP-V | 20 | 20 |
| NELP-VI | 55 | 52 |
| NELP-VII | 57 | 41 |
| NELP-VIII | 70 | 32 |
| NELP-IX | 34 | 19 |
| TOTAL | 360 | 254 |

(b) The Ministry of Defence (MoD) has declared 9 blocks as “No Go” blocks for E&P activities due to security reasons. The company-wise details of these blocks are as under:

| Name of Operator of Block | Nos. of Blocks not cleared by MoD |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BGEPIL | 1 |
| ONGC | 2 |
| RIL | 5 |
| Santos | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 9 |

(c) to (e) All 9 blocks have been relinquished by the operators.

Deposit of less amount of subsidy for LPG consumers in H.P.

1993. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic gas consumers obtaining subsidy directly in their bank accounts in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has received complaints from consumers regarding less amount of subsidy being deposited in their bank accounts and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government has decided to increase the number of subsidized gas cylinders from 9 to 12 for consumers in Himachal Pradesh every year and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 8.72 Lakh domestic LPG customers are eligible as on 05.12.2014 for obtaining LPG subsidy directly in their bank account in the ten districts of State of Himachal Pradesh, where Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG Consumer (DBTL) Scheme is in force.

(b) All consumers joining the current DBTL scheme receive an advance of ₹568 on booking the first refill after becoming eligible for cash transfer. Additionally, after delivery of each subsidized cylinder they also receive the actual subsidy amount due to them for that refill. OMCs have received some complaints on such issues and were able to promptly educate consumers.

(c) It has been decided that Oil Marketing Companies will supply a maximum of 12 subsidized LPG cylinders to all domestic LPG consumers per annum *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014 in the country including the State of Himachal Pradesh but without any restriction on the number of subsidized cylinders that can be taken in a month.

Increasing density of petrol/diesel outlets and LPG distributorship

1994. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the density of petrol/diesel outlets and LPG distributorship in the country in accordance with the demand and supply needs;

(b) the region-wise number of petrol/diesel outlets and LPG distributorship now in operation in the country under IOC, HPCL, BPCL;

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure economic viability for the LPG outlets with lesser customers and for the petrol/diesel outlets in remote areas;

(d) whether there is any restriction for oil companies to increase distribution outlets for petrol/diesel and LPG; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Expansion of Retail Outlet network by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and LPG distributorships is a continuous process and is based on feasibility study. Locations that are found potentially viable are then rostered in the Marketing Plans of the OMCs. Accordingly, the OMCs set up Retail outlets and LPG distributorships. Region-wise ROs and LPG distributorships commissioned by the respective OMCs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Restructuring of distributorships is carried out from time to time and which includes transfer of existing customers from distributors due for restructuring to LPG distributors with less customers. Unviable distributors are also allowed to operate in free area not covered by other distributors.

In case of remote/rural areas, OMCs have opened Kisan Seva Kendra (KSK) retail outlets, for catering to Rural/Agriculture markets at locations which are potentially economically viable.

(d) and (e) Oil Marketing Companies set up ROs and LPG distributorship based on viability and commercial considerations.

Statement

Region-wise total number of retail outlets and LPG distributorships commissioned

| Region | IOCL | | BPCL | | HPCL | |
|-----------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | RO | LPG | RO | LPG | RO | LPG |
| Northern Region | 8549 | 2655 | 3332 | 1265 | 4213 | 1058 |
| Eastern Region | 4493 | 1836 | 1949 | 532 | 1542 | 629 |
| Western Region | 4661 | 1297 | 3317 | 1009 | 3217 | 1096 |
| Southern Region | 6667 | 1778 | 3776 | 891 | 4039 | 986 |
| TOTAL | 24370 | 7566 | 12374 | 3697 | 13011 | 3769 |

Impact of fall in crude oil prices

1995. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fall in crude oil prices in the current financial year;

(b) the total impact of the fall of crude oil prices on the balance of payments account of India; and

(c) the total subsidy burden of cooking gas, diesel, petrol, fertilizers etc. on Government given the significant fall in crude oil prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The reduction in price of Indian basket crude oil in current financial year is given below:

| Year | Indian Basket Crude Oil (\$/bbl) |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| April 2014 | 105.56 |
| November 2014 | 77.58 |
| Reduction in % | 27% |

(b) During 2013-14, India imported crude oil and petroleum products amounting to USD 155.4 billion (₹939669 crore). The petroleum product worth USD 60.7 billion (₹371143 crore) were exported during the same period. Thus, the net import was equivalent to USD 94.7 billion (₹568526 crore).

With USD 1 decrease in crude oil prices, crude import bill of India will reduce by around ₹8198 crore resulting in a favourable impact on balance of payments account. Prices of petroleum products are co-related to crude oil. Hence, the revenue earning from export of petroleum products will also decrease when the crude prices reduce in international market.

(c) As per the current prices, the estimated total under-recovery/subsidy burden on regulated petroleum products namely Diesel (upto 18.10.2014), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, for 2014-15 is as under:

| | (₹ crore) |
|---|--------------|
| Estimated under-recovery on regulated products ¹ | 92251 |
| Subsidy on PDS SKO and Domestic LPG ² | 2930 |
| Freight Subsidy on PDS SKO and Domestic LPG ² | 23 |
| DBTL Subsidy ² | 2501 |
| TOTAL IN 2014-15 | 97705 |

¹ Under-recovery for 2014-15 is actual for the period April-September, 2014 and estimated for October, 2014 - March, 2015.

² DBTL stands for Direct Benefit Transfer on LPG Scheme. The figure is from Budget Estimates for 2014-15.

Corruption in allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies

1996. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding corruption in the allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has imposed ban on the functioning of different Dealer Selection Boards in view of the allegations of corruption; and

(c) if so, the Dealer Selection Boards against whom Government had received complaints and the Selection Boards whose functioning has been banned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of complaints reported in respect of irregularities in allotment of Retail Outlets/Regular LPG Distributorships across the country by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years and current year are as under:

| Oil Marketing Companies | Total No. of complaints received | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | RO Dealership | LPG Distributorship |
| IOCL | 2916 | 198 |
| BPCL | 1500 | 72 |
| HPCL | 1278 | 109 |
| TOTAL | 5694 | 379 |

(b) and (c) Prior to 9th May, 2002, selection of Retail Outlet Dealers and LPG Distributorship was done by the Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs). Thereafter, all the DSBs were dissolved.

Guidelines for allotment of petrol pumps/LPG agencies to SCs/STs

1997. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any guidelines for allotment of new petrol pumps/LPG agencies to SCs/STs and other backward classes by oil marketing companies of public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the oil marketing company/State/ Union Territory-wise total number of existing petrol pumps/LPG agencies allotted to the persons belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes;

(d) the efforts made by Government OMCs to fulfil the quota regarding allotment of petrol pumps/ LPG agencies to the said categories according to the reservation policy; and

(e) by when the shortage, in such allotment is likely to be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per existing guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet dealerships/LPG distributorships there is a provision of 22.5 per cent reservation as a special dispensation for SCs/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between SCs and STs will vary in each State depending upon the concentration of SCs/STs in the State. In the new guidelines, 27% reservation for OBCs has also been introduced as a special dispensation. Within SC/ST, OBC and Open categories there is reservation for Defence personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped Persons, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters as given in the Statement-I (*See below*). (except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram).

Reservations in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram continues to be as under as approved by this Ministry :

| State | Percentage of Regular and Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category | Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 70 | 30 |
| Meghalaya | 80 | 20 |
| Nagaland | 80 | 20 |
| Mizoram | 90 | 10 |

(c) OMC/State/UT-wise existing number of Retail Outlet Dealerships under SC/ST/OBC categories (newly created reservation category) as on 01.11.2014 are given in Statement-II and that of Regular LPG Distributorships and RGGLVs under SC/ST/OBC categories (newly created reservation category) is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The efforts made by Government/OMCs to fill up the quota in allotment of petrol pumps/cooking gas agencies to the said categories as per reservation policy are as follows :

- Since September 2006, Oil Companies have been handing over existing temporary Company Owned Company Operated (COCOs) to pending LOI holders belonging to SC/ST categories. OMCs, over the years, have handed over about 1314 ROs under this scheme.
- One time exemption has also been approved for all the pending LOI holders of SC/ST categories to arrange land for the dealership at a place of their

choice anywhere in the country irrespective of the State, District and Class of market, subject to the offered land meeting techno-commercial viability norms, which would be taken on lease/ purchase by the OMCs for the purpose of commissioning of the RO under Corpus Fund Scheme for the LOI holder.

- OMCs have worked out the backlog for locations under SC/ST category based on the outlets commissioned/COCO's divested and LOI's issued against advertisement released after 01.04.2002, under prevailing Marketing Plans of OMCs and advertised 6047 locations under the new Guidelines exclusively for SC/STs.
- This Ministry has written to Urban Development Department of all States/ UTs to make the suitable plots available especially for SCs/STs categories for preferential allotment.

As far as LPG distributorships are concerned, as on 01.11.2014 the LPG distributorships to SC/STs constitute 23% as against the prescribed 22.5% (excluding Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram where reservation is only for STs).

Statement-I

Details of quota for allotment of petrol pumps/LPG agencies to SCs/STs

| Category | SC/ST | OBC | Open | Total |
|--|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| Combined Category 1 (CC1) | 2% | 2% | 4% | 8% |
| Comprising of : | | | | |
| (i) Defence Personnel; and | | | | |
| (ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees | | | | |
| Combined Category 2 (CC2) | 1% | 1% | 2% | 4% |
| Comprising of : | | | | |
| (i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH) | | | | |
| (ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP); and | | | | |
| (iii) Freedom Fighters (FF) | | | | |
| SC/ST | 19.50% | | | 19.50% |
| OBC | | 24% | | 24% |
| Open | | | 44.50% | 44.50% |
| TOTAL | 22.50% | 27% | 50.50% | 100% |

Statement-II

Details of Existing Retail Outlets-OMCS/State/UT-wise details of SC/ST/OBC as on 01.11.2014

| Sl.No. | State / UT | IOCL | | | BPCL | | | HPCL | | | Total | | |
|--------|-------------------|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| | | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 103 | 25 | 0 | 67 | 18 | 0 | 93 | 28 | 0 | 263 | 71 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 17 | 50 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 66 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 79 | 12 | 0 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 46 | 7 | 0 | 156 | 24 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 15 | 39 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 0 | 35 | 77 | 0 |
| 6. | Delhi | 20 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 45 | 70 | 0 | 22 | 20 | 0 | 26 | 39 | 0 | 93 | 129 | 0 |
| 9. | Haryana | 93 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 191 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 25 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 0 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 16 | 21 | 0 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 17 | 30 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 32 | 59 | 0 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 122 | 21 | 0 | 55 | 12 | 0 | 124 | 24 | 0 | 301 | 57 | 0 |
| 14. | Kerala | 89 | 9 | 0 | 58 | 4 | 0 | 71 | 1 | 0 | 218 | 14 | 0 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 41 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 22 | 0 | 34 | 47 | 0 | 116 | 117 | 0 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 90 | 69 | 0 | 79 | 54 | 0 | 75 | 45 | 0 | 244 | 168 | 0 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------|-----|---|-----|-----|---|------|-----|---|------|------|----|----|---|
| 19. | Mizoram | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 43 | 47 | 0 | 18 | 21 | 0 | 19 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Punjab | 162 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 89 | 74 | 0 | 64 | 23 | 0 | 78 | 46 | 0 | 231 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 220 | 11 | 0 | 105 | 2 | 0 | 124 | 4 | 0 | 449 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Telangana | 75 | 35 | 0 | 41 | 17 | 0 | 51 | 19 | 0 | 167 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Tripura | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 327 | 6 | 0 | 127 | 5 | 0 | 153 | 3 | 0 | 607 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Uttaranchal | 12 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 114 | 21 | 0 | 44 | 13 | 0 | 48 | 12 | 0 | 206 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Dadra and N. Haveli | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Daman and Div | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Lakshdweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Puducherry | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 1816 | 757 | 0 | 919 | 294 | 0 | 1225 | 372 | 0 | 3960 | 1423 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Statement-III

Existing LPG Distributorship State-wise details of SC/ST/OBC as on 01.11.2014

| Sl.No. | State / UT | IOCL | | | | | | BPCL | | | | | | HPCL | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|-----------------------------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|-----------------------------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|
| | | Regular LPG Distributorship | | | RGGLVs | | | Regular LPG Distributorship | | | RGGLVs | | | Regular LPG Distributorship | | | RGGLVs | | |
| | | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC | SC | ST | OBC |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 49 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 17 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 57 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 3 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 10 | 19 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 6. | Delhi | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Goa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 30 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 9. | Haryana | 24 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 15 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 43 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 14. | Kerala | 48 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 35 | 32 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 26 | 31 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 33 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 36 | 30 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 2 |

[illegible]

Shortage of cooking gas during winter in Uttarakhand

†1998. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the shortage of cooking gas during winter in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether this shortage has increased as a result of reduction in quarterly quota of kerosene in the State;

(c) if so, whether Government will ask the concerned Ministry to restore previously fixed quota of the State; and

(d) if not, the details of the manner in which Government will solve the problem of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that presently there is no reported backlog in supply of LPG in the State of Uttarakhand. However, in case of backlog following steps are taken:

- Operate LPG bottling plants on Sundays and Holidays.
- Refill deliveries by the Distributors in extended Hours and on Sundays / Holidays.
- Alternative arrangement for supply if the main supply source is not able to operate due to reasons like bandh, strike etc.

(b) to (d) The Government has not reduced PDS SKO allocation to States/ Union Territories (UTs) for the year 2014-15 (upto 3rd quarter). PDS SKO allocation has been maintained on the same scale as the corresponding period for the year 2013-14. While the requests of various State Governments for enhancement of their SKO Quota have not been acceded to, the Government has, however, taken a considered decision to allow the States/ UTs to draw one month quota of PDS SKO at non-subsidized rates during each financial year *w.e.f.* 2012-13 for special needs.

Fresh exploration licences under NELP

1999. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no blocks have been offered for bidding or new areas brought in under exploration since New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP)-IX;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to resume giving fresh exploration licences and if so, under what regime;

(c) whether the regime has been finalized and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of provisions for pricing of oil and gas under the proposed new regime ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Regime under which new blocks would be awarded is under consideration of the Government.

Laying gas pipelines in small cities

2000. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to lay gas pipe lines even in small cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the cities of Bihar included under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The authorization for development of city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) network is granted by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), under the provisions of PNGRB Act, 2006 and Regulations notified thereunder. Depending upon the natural gas pipeline connectivity, natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks, PNGRB includes the Geographical Areas (GAs) in a phased manner in different bidding rounds.

(c) PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD network in the country, which includes 8 districts of Bihar namely Barh Bihar, Begusarai, Gaya, Gopalganj, Patna, Saran, Siwan and West Champaran.

Direction by SC to clear policy on gas pricing

2001. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has directed Government to clear its policy regarding the gas prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) On 14.11.2014, the Solicitor General of India has submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition No. 513 of 2013 titled Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and another *versus* Union of India and others that the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has published a New Domestic Pricing Guidelines, 2014. Hon'ble Supreme Court has permitted to place these guidelines on record within four weeks.

Decrease in net profit of Oil India Limited

2002. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sliding of crude puts squeeze on the bottom-line of domestic oil producers and refineries in the second quarter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Oil India Limited saw its net profit slide 33 per cent in September quarter due to declining realization on each barrel which was amplified by a drop in output;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the net profit of Oil India Limited dropped to ₹608.3 crores from ₹903.7 crores in the previous corresponding period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) As a result of reduction in the net crude oil price realization, the net profit of Oil India Limited (OIL) has decreased by 33% to ₹608.33 crore in 2nd quarter of 2014-15 from ₹903.64 crore in 2nd quarter of 2013-14.

5 Kg. cylinders for subsidized cooking gas

2003. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make the subsidized cooking gas cylinders affordable through 5 Kg. cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also fact that once the 5 Kg subsidized LPG gas cylinders becomes operational, Government will remove the subsidy component on the 14.2 Kg. cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are already marketing subsidized 5 Kg. cylinders upto 34 cylinders in a year per connection. Consumption beyond 34 cylinders in a year is at non-subsidized rate.

(c) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Establishment of integrated plant in Madhya Pradesh by SAIL

2004. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel company SAIL is considering to establish another integrated steel plant in Madhya Pradesh with an investment of Rupees twenty thousand crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Steel has done all the necessary ground work or consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh for establishing the steel plant unit or discussed the issue of availability of crude iron ore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) SAIL has applied for iron ore Prospecting License (PL) in areas of, District Chhatarpur and Tahsil Sihora of District Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. If PL is granted, scientific exploration of the area will be done. Based on the availability of iron ore reserves, SAIL may consider investing in setting up of a steel plan, suitably.

Growth in steel sector

2005. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of growth in the steel sector in last three years;

(b) the actual production of steel in the last three years, sector-wise *i.e.* public, private and joint ventures sector;

(c) the import of steel during the three years; and

(d) the efforts being made to increase the production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Data on growth of crude steel production and capacity expansion in the country during the last three years is provided in the table below:

| Year | Indian Crude Steel Production | | Capacity expansion | |
|---------|--|--|--|---|
| | Quantity (million tonnes or mt.) | % change over same period of last year | Quantity (million tonnes or mt.) | % change over same period of last year |
| 2011-12 | 74.29 | 5.1 | 90.87 | 13.0 |
| 2012-13 | 78.42 | 5.6 | 97.02 | 6.7 |
| 2013-14 | 81.69 | 4.2 | 101.02 | 4.1 |

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(b) Data on crude steel production, sector-wise under the categories, *i.e.* public and private sector for the last three years is provided in the table below:-

Sector-wise crude steel production in million tonnes (mt.)

| Year | Public Sector | Private Sector | Total |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| 2011-12 | 16.47 | 57.82 | 74.29 |
| 2012-13 | 16.48 | 61.94 | 78.42 |
| 2013-14 | 16.78 | 64.92 | 81.70 |

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(c) Data on import of total finished steel during the last three years is provided in the table below:

| Imports of total finished steel | in Million Tonnes (mt.) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Year | Quantity |
| 2011-12 | 6.86 |
| 2012-13 | 7.93 |
| 2013-14 | 5.45 |

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector, the role of the Government is that of a facilitator providing a conducive policy environment. However, the Government has taken the following steps to increase the production of steel:

- (i) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up in the Ministry of Steel for effective coordination and expediting implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.
- (ii) A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat to fast track various clearances/resolution of issues delaying the investments of ₹ 1000 crores or more in the manufacturing/infrastructure sector including the steel sector.
- (iii) To increase domestic value addition and improve iron ore availability for domestic steel industry, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30%. Recently, the Government has imposed export duty @ 5% *ad-valorem* on export of iron ore pellets.
- (iv) Rates of custom duty on stainless steel flat products have been enhanced from 5% to 7.5% in the Union Budget for 2014-15.

Modernization of Steel Plants

2006. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of modernization of steel plant in the public sector;
- (b) whether the programme for expansion and modernization of various steel plants under the Steel Authority of India Limited is lagging behind the schedule leading to cost and time overruns;
- (c) if so, the plant-wise details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government to address the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have undertaken Modernisation and Expansion (at Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela, ISP, Burnpur and Special Steel Plant at Salem of SAIL and Vizag Steel Plant of RINL) to enhance its crude steel production capacity in the current phase from 12.84 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) to 21.40 MTPA and from 3.0 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA respectively.

The expansion project at Salem Steel Plant has been completed in September, 2010. At Rourkela Steel Plant, entire new Integrated process route including coke making, sinter making, iron making with country's largest Blast Furnace (4060 cum), Basic Oxygen Furnace, Slab caster and rolling facility in the new Plate Mill has

been made operational. At IISCO Steel Plant, major facilities for New Sinter making, coke making, Iron making with country's largest Blast Furnace (4160 cum) and steel making (Two Basic Oxygen Furnace Converters and Two Casters) and Wire Rod Mill have been made operational. At Bokaro Steel Plant, Rolling facility in the new Cold Rolling Mill complex started with completion of Pickling Line and Tandem Cold Mill. At Bhilai Steel Plant, Ore Handling Plant Part-A, 2nd Sinter Machine in SP-3 and new Coke Oven Battery have been completed. At Durgapur Steel Plant, Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery-2 has been completed.

RINL has undertaken modernization of the major process units like Blast Furnaces, Steel Melt Shop Converters and Sinter Plant at an estimated cost of about ₹2410 crore, to meet the latest environmental norms, to adopt the latest technology, to conserve energy, to increase the production and productivity and at the same time to upkeep the health of major equipment, which are in operation for more than two decades.

(b) and (c) The implementation of modernization and expansion plan has been affected mainly due to unforeseen soil conditions encountered during execution, under estimation of quantities by the consultant, Logistic problems due to brownfield nature of project, inadequate mobilization of resources by the contracting agencies including PSU contracto□ There has been no cost overrun except in ISP expansion (₹1965 crore) where the cost estimate has been revised to ₹16,408 crore against the earlier cost of ₹14,443 crore, resulting in financial deviation of 13.6%. The main reason for cost overrun at ISP is increase in civil and structural work of BOF, CCP and Rolling Mills packages, proportionate increase in IDC&EDC and provision for future escalations.

(d) Various steps like review and updation of Project Manuals, enhancing delegation of powers at various levels for faster decision making, implementation of Integrated Project Management System, strengthening of project management organization by recruiting/ redeploying fresh/experienced project managers, constitution of Board Sub Committee (BSC) to monitor the implementation of Expansion Plans have been taken. Other measures undertaken include extensive use of video conferencing for review meetings, discussions and sharing of problems of various plants during head of Projects meetings, establishing project control rooms at plants, assistance to contractors in the form of supply of steel, pipes and other SAIL products, provision of space for fabrication yard inside/outside the plant to facilitate the contractor in fabricating structures and reducing transportation delays etc. Progress of modernisation and expansion of plants are regularly reviewed at the level of Minister and Secretary in the Ministry.

SC/ST employees in SAIL

2007. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of SC/ST employees employed in the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) five integrated steel plants;
- (b) the details of SC/ST employees in the three Special Steel Plants; and
- (c) the details of the training given to them during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The details of SC/ST employees in Integrated Steel Plants and Special Steel Plants of SAIL are as under:

| Integrated Steel Plants | | | Special Steel Plants | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Name of Plant | SC Employees | ST Employees | Name of Plant | SC Employees | ST Employees |
| Bhilai Steel Plant | 4263 | 3938 | Alloy Steels Plant | 254 | 73 |
| Durgapur Steel Plant | 2188 | 572 | Salem Steel Plant | 291 | 22 |
| Rourkela Steel Plant | 2915 | 4544 | Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant | 116 | 21 |
| Bokaro Steel Plant | 2357 | 2276 | | | |
| IISCO Steel Plant | 1359 | 251 | | | |

(c) SAIL imparts training to all employees including SC/ST category, with a view to augment their competencies. Major areas of training under technical competence enhancement includes training to enhance engineering skills, bridging critical skill gap, multi-skill training and training under modernisation/expansion. Performance improvement workshops (PIW) and Learning from each other (LEO) are conducted for various techno-managerial and HR issues. Also SC/ST employees, as per requirement, are exposed to various Management Development Programmes eg. Supervisory Development Programme, MDP I & II. Enhancing Managerial Effectiveness, Project management etc. Training on specific areas like Quality: ISO 9001: 2000 QMS, Safety of Personnel & Equipment, Occupational Health and safety - OHSAS 18001, Environment- ISO 14001: EMS, Cost Control & Cost Reduction programmes and Energy Conservation are also done regularly.

Promotion of eco tourism

†2008. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to satate:

- (a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for promotion of eco-tourism;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of subsidy provided to States particularly to Assam and Uttar Pradesh under this project;

(d) the year-wise details of proposals received from States particularly from Assam and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken by Government on each such proposal and to what extent this has helped in development of eco-tourism in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products including Eco-tourism and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including ones with a focus on Eco-Tourism, prioritized in consultation with them every year subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme of providing subsidy to States under this project.

(d) and (e) The details of tourism projects with a focus on Eco-Tourism for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been sanctioned/released to various State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations including Assam and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year up to 30.09.2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of tourism projects having focus on Eco-Tourism for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been sanctioned/released to various State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations during the last three years and the current year up to 30.09.2014

| (₹ in lakh) | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of the Project | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | |
| 2011-12 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kurnool District | 486.35 | 486.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|--------|--------|
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada | 437.00 | 87.40 |
| 2. | Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District | 474.42 | 94.88 |
| 3. | Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District | 295.56 | 59.11 |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | | |
| | 2011-12 | | |
| 1. | Eco-tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali sub division | 487.93 | 390.34 |
| | 2012-13 | | |
| 1. | Eco-Tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk Lower Dibang Valley | 468.43 | 374.74 |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit at Loki-Partung-Taluaak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh (Tribal Area) | 791.31 | 158.26 |
| | Assam | | |
| | 2011-12 | | |
| | Nil | | |
| | 2012-13 | | |
| | Nil | | |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| | Nil | | |
| | 2014-15 | | |
| 1. | Eco-Tourism Project near River Brahmaputra, Tezpur | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Eco-Tourism project near River Champa | 0 | 0 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | | |
| | 2011-12 | | |
| 1. | Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, Eco-Tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim Destinations at Bhaderwah by Bhaderwah Development Authority. | 466.57 | 373.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|---------|--------|
| | 2012-13 | | |
| 1. | Eco friendly Development of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority. | 406.37 | 325.09 |
| | Karnataka | | |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Development of eco-tourism in the Northern Circuit (Bhadra Phase-II) | 500.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. | Development of eco-tourism resort at Apsarakonda in Honnavar Taluk, Uttara Kannada District | 500.00 | 100.00 |
| | Kerala | | |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Development of Eco-camping circuits and caravan parks | 593.06 | 5.00 |
| | Maharashtra | | |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur | 780.17 | 156.03 |
| 2. | Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco Tourism as Mega Circuit | 4532.66 | 25.00 |
| | Manipur | | |
| | 2012-13 | | |
| 1. | Ningthem Pukhri Imphal- Eco-Tourism complex, Imphal East distt.(Tribal Area) | 413.52 | 82.70 |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Eco-Tourism cum water sports complex at Maata-Mualtam (Hyde out park, Churachand pur distt. Tribal Area (Reprioritized) | 489.17 | 97.83 |
| | Mizoram | | |
| | 2013-14 | | |
| 1. | Development of Theme Park and Eco-Tourism at Lungleng, Mizoram | 800.00 | 160.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|---|---------|---------|
| 2014-15 | | | |
| 1. | Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Thenzawal, District Serchhip, Mizoram | 4829.69 | 241.48 |
| Nagaland | | | |
| 2013-14 | | | |
| 1. | Eco-Adventure and cultural destination at Kuhuboto | 500.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. | Development of Trekking and Eco-Adventure of Dzukou | 487.01 | 97.40 |
| Telangana | | | |
| 2013-14 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District. | 383.27 | 76.65 |
| 2014-15 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Durgam Cheruvu Area along with other Downstream lakes as Eco Tourism Destination in Hyderabad, Telengana | 454.36 | 90.87 |
| Uttarakhand | | | |
| 2011-12 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi | 5000.00 | 2500.00 |
| 2. | Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal | 494.79 | 395.83 |
| 3. | Development of Eco-Tourism at Almora | 490.80 | 392.64 |
| 4. | Development of Eco Tourism at Abbott Mount, Distt. Champawat | 495.70 | 395.56 |
| 5. | Development of Eco - Tourism at Lansdowne | 495.95 | 495.95 |
| 2012-13 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Integrated Eco-Tourism Circuit (Bageshwar-Baijnath-Loharkhet) in District Bageshwar | 800.00 | 640.00 |
| 2013-14 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Water Sports and Eco Tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi | 498.22 | 99.64 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|---|--------|--------|
| 2. | Development of Eco Tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed Al Sabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar | 798.92 | 159.78 |
| 3. | Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/ Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage and Eco Tourism Circuit- Integrated Circuit Development for Eco and Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli | 800.00 | 160.00 |
| 4. | Development of Nauti- Kansawa- Chandpur-Garhi- Sem Heritage and ECO-Tourism Circuit | 800.00 | 160.00 |
| 5. | Development of River Rafting Center, Eco Tourism and Adventure Center at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh | 499.54 | 99.90 |
| 6. | Development of Day Safari Adventure and Eco Tourism Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar | 799.32 | 159.86 |
| 7. | Development of Ramnagar-Kosi Eco-Tourism Circuit between Ramnagar and Nainital | 799.05 | 159.81 |
| 8. | Development of Dugadda - Sendhikhal - Vatanvasa Eco - Tourism Circuit, Distt. Pauri | 799.78 | 159.96 |
| 9. | Infrastructure Development at Kausani Someshwar- Tea Estate as an Eco-Tourism and Tea Tourism Circuit, Distt. Almora | 799.84 | 159.97 |
| 10. | Development of River Rafting Center and Eco-Tourism Destination, Tons River Valley, Mori, Dist. Uttarkashi | 499.02 | 99.80 |
| 11. | Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake | 498.79 | 99.76 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | |
| 2011-12 | | | |
| 1. | Development of beautification of Shiv Dham and Eco-Tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur | 226.65 | 181.32 |
| 2013-14 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Eco-Tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijnor | 168.36 | 5.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|--|--------|--------|
| West Bengal | | | |
| 2011-12 | | | |
| 1. | Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (South) | 488.53 | 390.82 |

Setting up of affordable hotels under ITDC

2009. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up small affordable hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in West Bengal and North-Eastern States to promote tourism; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) Ltd. is a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. ITDC plans to establish budget hotels in collaboration with the State Governments including in West Bengal and North-Eastern States to promote tourism using Public Private Partnership route.

Development of tourism infrastructure

2010. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the State/UT-wise and year-wise number of tourism infrastructure projects approved and financial assistance provided during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any special scheme for investment in tourism infrastructure development in various States including Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of tourist spots identified for development in the said regions;
- (d) the State/UT-wise amount earmarked for the purpose; and
- (e) the reasons for delay in implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance

(CFA) under the Scheme *viz.* Project Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The State/UT-wise and year-wise number of tourism infrastructure projects and amount sanctioned during the last two years and current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism has identified 50 circuits/destinations for development of tourism. In order to finalize the same, the Ministry of Tourism has forwarded the list of these circuits/destinations to the respective States/Union Territories for their comments. The detailed list of the 50 circuits/destinations including that for Jharkhand is given in Statement (*See below*). These circuits/destinations cover major and relevant tourist places and attractions and have a judicious mix of culture, heritage, spiritualism and ecotourism to give tourists a holistic perspective of the country.

Further, with a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced in the Union Budget 2014-15 and an amount of ₹100.00 crore has been provided for this initiative. In addition, an amount of ₹500.00 crore has also been provided in the budget for the year 2014-15 for development of 5 tourism circuits around specific themes in the country. The Ministry of Tourism is formulating guidelines for implementing these schemes.

Statement

States/UT-wise and year-wise number of Projects and amount sanctioned during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till 30-9-14)

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of Projects | Amt. Sanctioned |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2012-2013 | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 6303.73 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 6612.50 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1 | 500.00 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0.00 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of Projects | Amt. Sanctioned |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | 2 | 2461.90 |
| 11. | Goa | 2 | 50.00 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1 | 486.75 |
| 13. | Haryana | 0 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11 | 3029.88 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 25 | 11260.00 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1 | 4885.71 |
| 17. | Kerala | 6 | 7826.53 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 0 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 5 | 7914.79 |
| 21. | Manipur | 7 | 3595.62 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1 | 17.94 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 2 | 49.15 |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh | 20 | 20989.75 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 11 | 4556.66 |
| 26. | Odisha | 2 | 61.30 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Punjab | 2 | 50.00 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 11 | 6970.77 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 2 | 2041.97 |
| 32. | Telangana | 4 | 4191.34 |
| 33. | Tripura | 0 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 12 | 3486.15 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 1297.47 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 2 | 4694.46 |
| TOTAL | | 153 | 103334.37 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of Projects | Amt. Sanctioned |
|-----------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2013-2014 | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 14 | 4532.02 |
| | Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana | 1 | 4588.80 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11 | 7473.64 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Bihar | 14 | 11109.85 |
| 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 | 1 | 5768.98 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Haryana | 8 | 1487.25 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 3371.52 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 15 | 7618.54 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1 | 500.00 |
| 17. | Kerala | 9 | 3467.63 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 8 | 3228.71 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 6 | 6795.18 |
| 21. | Manipur | 9 | 20238.37 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1 | 46.90 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 9 | 4710.91 |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh | 9 | 10021.29 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 9 | 5222.01 |
| 26. | Odisha | 12 | 6543.08 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of Projects | Amt. Sanctioned |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 27. | Puducherry | 1 | 4848.16 |
| 28. | Punjab | 2 | 1038.86 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 10 | 5174.71 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 12 | 10485.00 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Telangana | 8 | 3370.07 |
| 33. | Tripura | 0 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 26 | 13071.32 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 29 | 21772.67 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 226 | 166485.47 |

2014-2015 (till 30.09.2014)

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 1600.00 |
| 3. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 50.00 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Goa | 1 | 879.04 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1 | 30.00 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0.00 |

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of Projects | Amt. Sanctioned |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Kerala | 0 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 1 | 5000.00 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 0 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Manipur | 3 | 1249.12 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 2 | 50.00 |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 33.00 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 9 | 5955.20 |
| 26. | Odisha | 0 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Punjab | 0 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 8 | 5200.00 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Telangana | 1 | 454.36 |
| 33. | Tripura | 0 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0.00 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 30 | 20500.72 |

Statement-II*List of the 50 Circuits/Destinations including Jharkhand*

| State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|---------------------|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar | Port Blair - Neil - Havelock - Little Andaman |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam - Araku - Srikakulam - Vizianagaram (Coastal Circuit) |
| Telangana | Hyderabad-Nalgonda - Warangal - Karimnagar - Adilabad |
| Bihar | Buddhist Circuit - Bodhgaya - Nalanda- Rajgir - Vaishali - Kahalgaon - Patna Ramayana Circuit - Tar - Ahirauli - Ram Rekha Ghat - Pretshila hills - Giddheshwar - Kako - Singheshwar Asthan - Phullahar - Sitakund - Sitamarhi - Revelganj - Ramchura - Ahilya Asthan - Janki Temple Sitamarhi - Janki Temple Punaure - Haleshwar Asthan - Panth Pakar - Chanki garh - Valmiki nagar - Sitakund Sufi Circuit - Bibi Kamal Sahiba at Kako - Munger - Hazrat Jandaha at Hajipur - Hajipur karbala - Manersharif - Phulwarisharif - Khankah Emadia at Mangal Talab - Dargah Sharif at Mithan Ghat - Dargah of Shah Arzani - Bihar Sharif - Mousoleum of Muslim saint Data Kambal Shah - Pakki Sarai - Amjhar Sharif - Pirnagar Jain Circuit - Bisram - Masadh - Lachhaur - Kundghat - Gonava Jee - Kamaldah - Kundalpur - Jalmandir - Samosaran - Maniyar Math - Sone Bhandar - Veerayatan - Kundgram - Mandar Hill - Champaganagar |
| Chhattisgarh | Jagdalpur Chitrakoot- Kondagaon- Kutumsar caves- Kangerghati NP- Kailash Gufa- Tirathgarh Falls |
| Chandigarh | Destination Development (Sector 17, 34, 42, Shilpagram) |

| State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|------------------------|--|
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Daman circuit & DNH: Daman - Silvassa - Khanvel - Dudhni exit through Igatpuri / Nasik - Shirdi - Mumbai |
| Delhi | Mehrauli Archeological Park (Qutub Complex, Jogmaya Temple, MCD Library, Metcalfe Lake, Mehrauli Village, Zafar Mahal, Hauz-i-Shamsi, Jahaaz Mahal), Tughlaqabad Surajkhand Circuit (Tughlaqabad, Adilabad & Nai ka Kot, Surajkund, Khirkee Mosque, Satpula) Lodhi road circuit (Safdarjung's Tomb, Lodi Garden, Purana Qila, Firoz Shah Kotla), Hauz Khas Village (Begumpuri Mosque, Deer Park Najaf Khan's Tomb, Dilli Haat Phase II), Shahjahanabad (Mutiny Memorial to Coronation Park, Central Vista Rashtrapati Bhavan). |
| Daman & Diu | Diu Destination Development: Diu- Ghogla Beach, Nagoa Beach, Kodhiyar Beach, Gomti Beach, Nayada Caves, Gangeshwar Temple, INS Memorial Khokari Open Air Theatre, Diu Fort, Pani Khota, Bird Sanctuary |
| Goa | Destination Development: Bambolim Beach, Dona Paula, Miramar Beach, Coco Beach, Sinquerim Beach, Candolim Beach, Calangute Beach, Baga Beach, Anjuna Beach, Morgim Beach, Mandrem Beach, Arambol Beach, Siridao Beach, Vaingnimim Beach, Quepem Beach, Mala Lake, Agoda Fort, Bogmolo Beach, Velsao Beach, Majorda Beach, Uttarda Beach, Cavelossim Beach, Betalbatim Beach, Colva Beach, Benaulim Beach, Agonda Beach, Varca Beach, Mobor Beach, Betul Beach, Canguinim Beach, Palolem Beach, Concona Beach, Netrawali Water Falls, Vasco island, Development of Jetties at Varca, Colva Majorda and Concona, Development of Jetties at Calangute, Baga and Candolim , Development of Ropeway, Development of Tourist Tram, |
| Gujarat | Dwarka - Bet Dwarka - Gopitalav - Nageshwar |

Gir (Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary) - Somnath (Somnath Beach, Somnath Temple, Triveni Tirth)-Ahmedpur Mandvi (Ahmedpur Mandvi Beach)-Junagadh (Uparkot and other sites)

Haryana

Pinjor - Mallah - Maorni / Tikkar tal - Ambala - Kurukshetra -Karnal - Panipat - Sonapat - Rai - Roktak - Jhajjar - Gurgaon - Bhondsi - Damdama - Dharuhera - Rewari - Narnaul - Mahendragarh - Madhogarh

Himachal Pradesh

Swarghat - Bilaspur (Vyas Goofa, Govind Sagar Lake, Bandla) - Mandi (Rewalsar lake, Prashar Lake, Barot) - Kullu - Manikaran (Khirganga, Bhuntar, Kasol) - Naggar, Banjar Area, Solang Valley and Rohtang (Naggar, Manali, Vashisht)

Jammu and Kashmir

Kashmir Circuit: Srinagar - Dachigham - Gulmarg - Watlab - Manasbal - Sonmarg (Chashma Shahi, Botanical Garden, Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh, Dachigham National Park, Sonmarg, Manasbal lake, Wular Lake , Hazratbal shrine, Tangmarg)

Lakhanpur - Basoli (Dhar Mahanpur, Snaan Ghat, Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam, Chamunda Devi Temple) - Surinsar (Surinsar Lake) - Mansar (Bagh-e-Bahu Fort, Raghunath Temple, Ranbireswar Temple, Peer Kho Cave Temple) - Katra -Shivkhori - Shud Mahadev (Sudhamahadev Mela)- Patnitop

Leh (Stok Palace and Monastery, Hemis Monastery, Other Monasteries in the vicinity of Leh, The Castle of Leh and the temple of Namgial Tsemgo, Gompa Monastery, Nyoma, Tangtse, Basgo, Basgo Monastery, Hundar(Nubra), Turtuk (Nubra), Mangu, Temisgang, Temisgang Monastery, Khaltsi) - Lamayuru - Stok - Hemis- Khardung la - Pangong Deoghar (Basukinath, Baidyanath Dham, Naulakha Temple, Trikut, Tapovan) - Giritih (Harihar Dham, Khandoli, Usri Falls) - Khandoli (Parasnath Temples/ Madhuban) - Usri - Parsvnath - Topchanchi (Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary and Reservoir) - Dhanbad (Maithon)

Jharkhand

| State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|-----------|--|
| Karnataka | <p>Coastal Karnataka Circuit: tourism destinations in and around Mangalore, Udupi, rest of Dakshina and Uttara Kannada along the coastline extending up to Karwar (Thaneerbhavi (Mangalore), Sultan Battery (Mangalore), Beach at Ullal (Mangalore), Panambur beach (Mangalore), Someshwar Beach (Mangalore), Surathkal beach (Mangalore), Sasihithlu beach (Mangalore), Pilikula (Mangalore) - site under Vamanjoor TB Hospital of around 18 acres, River cruise on Netravati / Gurupur rivers Thalapady beach, Kadri Hill Park (Mangalore), Bappanad (Mulki), Kaup (Kapu) beach, Malpe Beach, St. Mary's Island, Mattu- backwaters, Barkur - backwaters, Gangoli- backwaters, Trasi beach, Maravanthe beach, Udupi and Murudeshwar, Murudeshwar beach, Yana, Gokarna beach, Om beach, Kudle beach, Apsara konda- beach and falls, Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary, Supa Dam (within Dandeli Sanctuary), Gokarna and Karwar, Kali river estuary near foothills of Sadashivgarh, Karwar (Tagore Beach)</p> <p>North Karnataka comprising tourism destinations in and around Hubli, Hampi, Badami (Badami Town, Basavanna Temple), Pattadakal (Group of Monuments (World Heritage Site), Around Group of Monuments), Aihole (Group of Monuments, Around Group of Monuments), Bijapur (Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Rouza Barah Kaman Jama Masjid, Malik-e-maidan (cannon on fort wall), Gagan Mahal, Asar Mahal, Bijapur town), Bidar (Bidar Fort, Madrasa Mahmood Gawan, Gurudwara Nanak Jhira Saheb, Narasimha Jhira Cave Temple, Bidar Town, Basavakalyan Fort, Shiva Temple at Narayanpura) and Gulbarga (Gulbarga Fort) Saat Gumbad (7 tombs) Gulbarga Town, Banashankari Temple, Mahakuta Temple</p> <p>North Regional Circuit consisting of Kozhikode-Malappuram-Nilambur-Wayanad-Kannur Bekal (Vadakara sand banks beach, Kappad beach, Kozhikode beach, S.M. Street,Canoly Canal, Beypore, Kadalundi, Sarovaram Biopark, Kakkayam, Peruvannamoozhi dam,</p> |
| Kerala | |

Kuttichira, Thusharagiri falls, Iringal Craft Village, Ponnani, Thirunavaya, Vandoor, Karuvankundu, Malappuram, Beeyam Kayal, Padinjarakkara beach, Kadampuzha Temple, Chamravattom regulator bridge, Pookot Lake, Soochipara waterfalls, Edakkal caves, Karapuzha dam, Wayanad heritage museum, Pazhassi Park at Mananthavady, Panamaram, Banasura Dam, Muzhuppilangad beach, St.Anjelo's fort, Payyambalam beach, Meenkunnu beach, Pythal Mala, Pazhassi dam, Arakkal Palace, Dharmadam Island, Bekal, Valiyaparamba backwaters, Ranipuram and Kappil beach)

Central Regional Tourism Circuit : Kochi -Ernakulum District (Fort Kochi- heritage town, Mattancherry Panampally Nagar, Willingdon Island, Vypin, Cherai beach, Hill Palace Museum, Thrikkakkara, Kalady, Munambam beach, Bhoothathan-kettu, Poothotta) - Kottayam District (Kumarakom bird sanctuary, Aymanam village, Vaikom)- Elaveezhapoonjira to Vagamon Green Tourism Circuit (trekking) Development connecting destinations in Idukki and Kottayam (around 100kms), Kavanattinkara (Kumarakom), Malarikkal - Kumarakom - Vagamon - Thekkady - Munnar - Kalady - Thrissur - Guruvayoor - Palakkad - Kochi (or Kozhikode)

Lakshadweep

Kavaratti, Agatti, Andrott, Amini, Kilton, Chetlat, Bitra, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Suheli, Valiyakara, Cheriyaam

Madhya Pradesh

Gwalior - Shivpuri-Orchha-Khajuraho (Beja Talab, Katora Talab,Maharaj Bada, Gwalior Fort, Monuments outside Gwalior Fort premises, Tansen ka Maqbra, Bhadaiya Kund, Sakhya Sagar Lake, Chhatris, Madhav National Park, Orchha, Kanchana Ghat, Laxmi Narayan Temple, Phool Bagh, Market Complex outside Ram Raja Mandir, Shaheed Smarak, MPTDC Resort, Sunset Point, Khajuraho, Institute of Hospitality and Skill Development, Dantla Pahad Area, Kutni Dam and Raneh Falls)

| State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|-------------|--|
| Maharashtra | <p>Jabalpur (Bargi Reservoir Dumna Nature Reserve, Madan Mahal Fort, Tilwara Ghat)- Bhedaghat (Lambeta Ghat, Dhuandhar Falls, Chausath Yogini Temple, Ram Ghat) - Mandla - Kanha - Bandhavgarh- Amarkantak (Kapildhara, Shambhu Dhara, Ram Ghat, Narmada ji ka Udgam, Group of Ancient Temples, Amarkantak, Sone Nadi ka Udgam, Maai Ki Bagia)</p> <p>Beach & Fort Circuit (Mumbai to Goa): Mumbai-Thane-Alibagh-Murud-Mahad-Mhasla- Sri Vardhan-Sasvad-Dapoli-Chiplun-Sawantwadi-Malvan (Amboli, Tirali Dam, Tarkarli Beach(Malvan Beach), Karli Creek, Sindhudurg Fort, Sindhudurg, Ganapatiphule Beach, Valeneshwar Beach, Murud Beach, Harnei Fort, Raigarh Fort, Sau Hot Water Spring, Umrat, Chavdar Lakes, Pala Caves & Water Fall, Shrivardhan Beach, Harihareshwar Beach, Diveagar Beach, Khokhari Tomb, Janjira Fort, Murud Beach, Kashid Beach & Phansar WLS, Kihim Beach, Dighi Port, Alibagh Beach, Rewas Jetty, Mandwa Jetty (Beach),Kharakvasla Reservoir, Sinhgad Fort, Torna Fort, Lonavala, Erangal Beach, Boardie Beach, Jawahar Fort, Tetwala Gurukul Temple, Mumbai)</p> <p>Igatpuri (Ghatdevi temple, Kavnai temple, Vipassana meditation centre,)- Nashik (Godavari Kund, Godavari river, Someswar temple, Gangapur Dam, Bhatsa Dam, Lower Vaitarna Dam, Upper Vaitarna Dam, Darna Dam)- Trimbakeshwar(Jyotirling temple, Teerthkund, Pryagirth, Srikshetra Kapildhara, Anjaneri, Dugarwadi waterfall)- Shirdi (Sai baba temple complex, Puntamba temple, Mohatadevi, Kanifnath Mandir)- Nashik region (Saptashrungi Devi temple) Dhule (Panzara river, Ekvira temple) Jalgaon (Kothali Dam, Padmalya temple, Hot water spring) Ambalner Mangal Devi temple,</p> |

Odisha

Chilka lake - Puri -Konark- Dhaulagiri-Bhubaneswar - Cuttak - Udaygiri - Ratnagiri - Lalitgiri - Udaygiri - Languid

Puducherry

Covering tourist places in Puducherry (Beach Area/ Beach Promenade, Boulevard Area (French Quarter), Botanical Garden, Murungapakkam (Ariyankuppam river), Arikamedu Archaeological Site, Chunnambar Backwaters (Paradise Island), Entry Points to Pondicherry (Kalapet, Kannaikoil Managadipet), Dino Park, Ousteri Lake and Bahour Lake)

Punjab

Prominent Gurdwaras in Punjab including 3 Takhts in Punjab: Kapurthala, Batala, Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Bathinda

Rajasthan

Desert Circuit: Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner

Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar (Chandra Mahal, Amer Palace, Hawa Mahal, Nahargarh Fort, Jai Garh Fort, Jai Mahal, Central Museum, Jantar Mantar, Dargah of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, Taragarh Fort, Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra, Akbar's palace, Ana Sagar Lake, Nasiyan Jain Temple, Kishangarh Fort, Pushkar Lake, Brahma Lake, Savitri Temple, Rangji Temple, Apteshwar Temple.)

Tamil Nadu

Trichy - Tanjavur- Kumbakonam- Mayiladuthurai- Vaitheeswarancoil- Sirkhazi- Chidambaram- Virudachalam- Tholudur -Rock Fort temple, Srirangam temple, Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Temple, St. Lourds Church, Bathing Ghat (Amma Mandapam), Sri Brihadeeshwara Temple & Fort (Temple under ASI Control), Sri Subramaniya Temple, Punnai Nallur Mariamman Temple, Arulmigu Kasi Viswanatha Swamy Temple Maha Maham Tank, Sri Kalahasteswarar Temple, Kumbakonam (Kasi Viswanathar Temple), Sri Chakrapani Swami Temple, Aadi Kumbheswaraswamy Temple, Arulmigu Ramaswamy Temple, Arulmigu Kampattaviswanatha Swamy Temple, Arulmigu Periyayagi Sametha

| State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|---------------|--|
| | <p>Nageswaraswamy temple, Arulmigu Sarangapani Swamy Temple, Mayurnathar Temple, Utha Vaideshwarar Temple, Parimala Ranganatha Temple, Vaithyanatha Swamy Temple, Sattanatha Swamy Temple, Sirkazhi Beach, Pichavaram Backwaters, Veranam Lake, MGR Thittu, Perangipettai, Samiyarpettai, Virdagirishwarar Temple, Wellington Lake, Other Attractions)</p> <p>Trichy- Pudukottai ((Pudukottai-Palace Museum, Chittannavasal Caves)- Sivagangai(Sivagangai-Chettinad Clan Temples,-) Rameswaram(Rameswaram-Ramanathaswamy temple, Dhanushkodi Beach, Rameswaram Beach, Ramanathapuram Palace,)- Tuticorin(Tuticorin-Kattabommam Memorial Fort, Tiruchendur-Lord Murugan Temple, Navathirupathi Temples (9 sacred Srivaishnava Temples), Manapad Roman Catholic Church,)- Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli(Tirunelveli-Papanasam Temple Aasthiyar Falls, Mundanthurai Wild Life Sanctuary, Aadhichanallur, Courtallam,)- Kanyakumari(Kanyakumari-Kanyakumari Temple Kanyakumari Beach, Suchidram, Tiruparappu Falls Udayagiri Fort, Padmanabhapuram Palace)</p> <p>Madurai (Meenakshi Temple, Mariamman Teppakulam, Thirumalai Nayak Palace, Gandhi Museum)-Dindigul(Dindigul Fort, Palani Murugan Temple (Cable Car), Kodaikanal)-Kodaikanal-Coimbatore(Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary, Top Slip / Aliyar, Karamadai Range Forest -Baralikadu, Thirumoorthy Hills & Temple)-Ooty (Ooty (Hill stn.) - Boat House, Botanical Garden, Rose Garden, Doddabetta Telescope House, Coonoor - Sim's Park, Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary)</p> <p>Braj-Agra Circuit: Mathura,Gokul,Vrindawan, Govardhan, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri</p> |
| Uttar Pradesh | |

Allahabad-Varanasi circuit (Allahabad-Sangam, Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad fort, Patalpuri temple, Ashoka pillar, All Saint Cathedral, Khuro Bagh, Mayo memorial hall, Mankameswar temple, Hanuman Mandir, Shankar Viman Mandapam, Varanasi-Kashi Vishawnath Temple, Assi Ghat, Dashaswamedh Ghat, Man Mandir Ghat, Manikamika Ghat, Scindia Ghat, Panchganga Ghat, Vishwanath Khand, Chunar-Chunar Fort, Vindhyaachal-Vindhyaachal Dham)

Uttarakhand

Dehradun-Mussoorie-Dhanaulti-Kanatal-Rishikesh-Haridwar-Dehradun (Dehradun and environs, Rajpur village, Forest Research Institute, Robbers Cave, Malsi deer Park, Clock Tower and City Center, Parade Ground, Sahastradhara Tourist spot, Garhi cantt. Lachhiwala picnic spot, Mussoorie and environs, Jharipani, Gun Hill, The Library Bazaar, Camel's Back road, Kempton fall, Dhanaulti and environs, Chamba and environs, Rishikesh and environs, Haridwar and environs, Rajaji National Park)

Adi Badri- Simli- Kamaprayag- Chamoli- Pipalkoti- Urgan- Vradh Badri- Joshimath- Bhavishya Badri- Yogdhyan Badri (Pandukeshwar)- Tapovan- Malari- Niti Village Circuit (Adi Badri, Karanprayag, Chamoli, Pipalkoti, Tapovan, Malari)

West Bengal

Nature Tourism Circuit: Duars and Darjeeling Circuit (Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary, Gorumara National Park, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Chapramari Forest Resort and Sanctuary, Neora valley, Jayanti, Pokhri Pahar, Rajabhat-khawa, Bindu / Jaldhaka / Samsing, Santaley Khola / Suntalekhola, Rasikbill, Cooch Behar, Dhupjhora, Toto Para, Bhutan Ghat, Chilapata / Raimatang, Tiger Hill, Batasia Loop and the War Memorial, Ava Art Gallery, Chowrashta and the Mall Road, Rock Garden and Ganga Maya Park, Peace Pagoda, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park (PNHZZP) and Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Nightingale / Shrubbery Park, Darjeeling-Rangit Valley Passenger Cable Car)

| State | Destinations under the Circuits |
|---|--|
| NE1 (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya) | Western Sunderbans - Mahisal -Digha & adjacent beaches - Jhargam - Mukutmanipur - Jhilmili - Ayodhya hills Guwahati-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur/ Guwahati (Arunachal Pradesh) Dibrugarh-Sibasagar-Jorhat-Majuli-Kaziranga-Guwahati (Assam) Guwahati-Tura-Balpakram-Tura-Manas-Guwahati (Meghalaya) |
| NE2 (Sikkim) | Gangtok (Buddhist Cultural interpretation Center) |
| NE 3 (Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) | Silchar-Imphal-Loktak-Imphal-Moreh-Imphal (Manipur) Silchar - Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek) - Champhai - Zohkhawthar - Aizawl (Mizoram) Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokukchung-Mom-Jorhat (Nagaland) Agartala-Udaipur-Agartala-Jampui hills - Aizawl (Tripura) |
| Hindu Circuit | Haridwar - Kedarnath- Badrinath (Uttarakhand) |
| Muslim Circuit | Nizamuddin Aulia Dargah (Delhi) - Ajmer Sharif (Rajasthan) - Charar-e-Sharif (Kashmir) |
| Christian Circuit | St.Xavier (Goa) - Vellankani (Tamilnadu) - St.Thomas Church (Kerala) |
| Sikh Circuit | Patna Sahib (Bihar) - Harmandir Sahib (Punjab) - Hemkund Sahib (Uttarakhand) - Nanded Sahib (Maharashtra) |
| Jain Circuit | Pawapuri (Bihar) - Mount Abu (Rajasthan) - Palitana (Gujarat) - Shrawanbelgola (Karnataka) |
| Parsi Circuit | Udvada (Gujarat) - Sanjan - Navsari |

International tourism events

2011. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of international tourism events held across the world in which India participated to promote Indian tourism in a big way during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the funds spent in this regard during the last five years;
- (c) whether Government undertook any study to ascertain about the increase in foreign tourists after such international tourism events organized in a country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices regularly participates in various international travel fairs and exhibitions in important and potential source markets overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country. The major international tourism fairs in which the Ministry participates in a big way include the World Travel Market (WTM) in London, United Kingdom and the International Tourism Bourse (ITB) in Berlin, Germany.

(b) The expenditure incurred on various components at the above fairs and exhibitions during the last five years, including cost for hiring of space and construction of the India Pavilion, events organised such as Press Conference, India evening, 'Incredible India' branding undertaken during the event and other related expenses are as follows:

World Travel Market (WTM) London

2010 - ₹ 6.19 crore

2011 - ₹ 6.76 crore

2012 - ₹ 8.91 crore

2013 - ₹ 8.87 crore

2014 - ₹ 5.50 crore

International Tourism Bourse (ITB) Berlin

2010 - ₹ 2.86 crore

2011 - ₹ 3.09 crore

2012 - ₹ 3.27 crore

2013 - ₹ 3.85 crore

2014 - ₹ 4.56 crore

(c) and (d) Due to the various promotional efforts of the Ministry of Tourism including participation at major international travel marts/fairs, foreign tourist arrivals to the country have increased during the past years as detailed below:

| Year | Foreign Tourist Arrival (in million) | Growth rate over previous year (%) |
|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 5.17 | -- |
| 2010 | 5.78 | 11.8 % |
| 2011 | 6.31 | 9.2 % |
| 2012 | 6.58 | 4.3 % |
| 2013 | 6.97 | 5.9 % |

Development activities around Kamakhya temple, Assam

2012. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned around ₹5 crore for major facelift and development activities around the world famous Kamakhya temple, Assam;

(b) the salient features of the facelift; and

(c) whether it has been a time-bound project and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India had sanctioned the project “Development of Kamakhya and Satellite Pilgrimage Township of Hajo in the State of Assam” in 2006-07 for a Central Financial Assistance of ₹436.54 lakh. The salient features of the project are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Also, the State Government of Assam has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Finance, Government of India for the project “The Development of facilities for pilgrims visiting Kamakhya Dham Temple” under the 13th Finance Commission. The Ministry of Tourism has given its no objection to the same. The Ministry of Finance has not yet released the fund to the State Government. The salient features of the project are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes, the projects are time bound.

Statement-I

The Details of salient features of the project “Development of Kamakhya and Satellite Pilgrimage Township of Hajo in the State of Assam”.

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Sanctioned Amount |
|---------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Area Lighting and Illumination in and around Kamakhya temple | 92.89 |
| 2. | Yatriniwas near Kamakhya temple | 135.01 |
| 3. | Dormitory provision with toilet block, kitchen area lighting etc. at Poa Mecca | 29.79 |
| 4. | Infrastructure development of Poa Mecca Mazhar | 3.91 |
| 5. | Development of Poa-Mecca (Parking) | 6.71 |
| 6. | Development of Dhareshwar Devalaya at Silguri | 13.42 |
| 7. | Beautification of Pond at Hayagrib Madhaba temple at Hajo | 8.39 |
| 8. | Landscape development of Behula Lakhindar Dhobi Ghat at Hajo | 12.58 |
| 9. | Tourist facility centre at Pitkati Bil, Hajo | 37.75 |
| 10. | Development of Bhimar Charia at Hajo | 6.71 |
| 11. | Development of Ganesh temple near Kedarnath temple at Hajo | 2.52 |
| 12. | Parking area development of Kedarnath Temple Hajo | 6.71 |
| 13. | Development of pond at Kedarnath temple at Hajo | 10.07 |
| 14. | Development of Nadia Temple near Kedar Temple at Hajo | 10.07 |
| 15. | Beautification of Pong and capacity expansion of existing Tourist Lodge at Hajo | 60.01 |
| TOTAL | | 436.54 |

Note: The project is complete and the State has submitted its completion certificate.

Statement-II

The Details of salient features of the project “Development of facilities for pilgrims visiting Kamakhya Dham Temple”

| Sl.No. | Particular |
|--------|---|
| 1. | Dormitory |
| 2. | Outer development/furnishing of Dormitory |
| 3. | Parking facilities for Dormitory |
| 4. | Public Toilets |

| Sl.No. | Particular |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. | Drinking water fountains |
| 6. | Over Head Water Tank |
| 7. | Rain shelters |
| 8. | Renovation and upgradation of pond. |
| 9. | Pathways |
| 10. | Lawn |
| 11. | Paver lawns |
| 12. | Flooring temple premises |
| 13. | Beam Light/Street Light |
| 14. | Parking facilities at Yatri Niwas |

Back Water Tourism

2013. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes for promoting Back Water Tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds and schemes were allowed for Kerala for the development of Back Water Tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products including Backwater Tourism 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 prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR) *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. Further, the Ministry of Tourism has launched a Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criterion for India (STCI) for three major segments of tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sector on 26.08.2014, which is applicable for the entire country including the State of Kerala. The criterion addresses need of various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), rain water harvesting system, waste management system, pollution control etc.

(c) and (d) The Details of projects sanctioned for Backwater Tourism in Kerala are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the project | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Released |
|----------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2008-09 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Kadinamukulam Backwater Circuit | 243.79 | 195.00 |
| 2012-13 | | | |
| 1. | Development of Backwater Circuit in Alappuzha in Backwater Region as a Mega Circuit | 4762.48 | 952.49 |

Preserving Courtallam natural waterfalls in Tamil Nadu as tourist heritage centre

2014. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would preserve Courtallam natural waterfalls in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu as a great tourist heritage centre;

(b) whether the Centre would allocate funds for modernization, upgradation and aesthetically beautify this centre for attracting global tourists; and

(c) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 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 State Governments and UT Administrations for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se-priority*, liquidation of Utilisation Certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to scheme guidelines.

(b) and (c) A project “Tourism Infrastructure Development at Courtallam in Tirunelveli District” has been prioritised for grant of CFA for the current financial year. However, no CFA could be sanctioned to the State Government of Tamil Nadu due to pendency of Utilisation Certificates.

Shortage of hotel rooms

2015. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether availability of hotel rooms in India is extremely limited;
- (b) if so, the rank of India amongst the countries ranked on the basis of hotel rooms;
- (c) whether it is imperative to expand the number of registrations under the home stay scheme in various States to augment hotel room capacity; and
- (d) if so, how popular is the home stay scheme particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the Report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108 including budget hotel rooms.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data relating to the ranking of countries in terms of hotel rooms.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has an all India scheme for approving Home Stays/Bed and Breakfast units on voluntary basis including in Maharashtra. All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to extend tax benefits to the owners of Home Stays/Bed and Breakfast units to augment the availability of rooms under this category.

A similar scheme for approving Bed and Breakfast establishments is also being operated by the State Government of Maharashtra through the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation under which 1174 Bed and Breakfast Establishments in Maharashtra have been approved.

Promotion of cultural and traditional tourism in the country

2016. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to promote cultural and traditional tourism in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination

in the domestic and international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time-to-time.

A series of promotional activities are also undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India’s tourism potential, rich cultural heritage and promoting tourism to the country.

Death of tribal children due to malnutrition etc.

2017. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tribal children in India died during the last three years due to malnutrition, communicable disease and lack of effective treatment;
- (b) whether these percentages are significantly higher than those of other section of children;
- (c) whether non-availability of medical assistance is a major reason for such loss of life;
- (d) in how many tribal areas in the country lack of medical assistance is still acute; and
- (e) the steps Government has adopted to overcome it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the details of number and causes of death of tribal children are not maintained at central level. However, as per the National Family health Survey 2005-06, the under-five mortality rates in Schedule Tribe, Schedule Caste, Others is as under:

| Social groups | Under-five mortality rate/1000 live birth |
|------------------------|---|
| Schedule Tribe | 95.7 |
| Schedule Caste | 88.1 |
| Other Backward Classes | 72.8 |
| Other | 68.2 |

The medical causes of Child Mortality in the age group 0-5 years in India are: Neonatal causes (53%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal disease (12%), Measles (3%), Injuries (3%) and Others (14%). Around one third of under-five deaths are attributed to malnutrition.

The underlying causes for child and maternal mortality are: Early age of marriage and pregnancy, inadequate spacing between children and repeated pregnancies, home delivery by unskilled persons, poor child care practices and health seeking behaviour, lack of early detection of sick newborn, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure at health care facilities for specialized care of sick newborn, and poor hygiene and sanitary condition with inadequate availability of safe drinking water.

(d) and (e) 1. The National Health Mission (NHM) seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care to improve the health of people, especially vulnerable population, including Tribal and LWE affected population groups.

2. To reduce under five mortality in the country, it focuses on the low performing districts. 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) including tribal districts have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

3. The NHM has relaxed norms for setting up Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres; norms for ASHAs, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and focus is on vector borne diseases and tuberculosis in tribal areas. It also allocates higher per capita resources.

4. NHM encourages local recruitment, creation of a special workforce, preferential admission to allied health courses, multiskilling, etc., in tribal areas to overcome shortage of skilled personnel.

5. Special disease driven interventions- Sickle Cell Anaemia, integrated management of malnutrition programmes, insecticide treated nets, neonatal feeding to combat anaemia and malnutrition etc, amongst others universal coverage of medical interventions.

6. Ministry of Tribal Affairs does provide small amount of untied funds for medical contingencies in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) areas. It encourages growing and consumption of minor millets and locally available leafy vegetables to address malnutrition.

Scholarship schemes for tribals students

2018. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing schemes especially scholarship schemes for tribal students;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof, along with the funds allocated/released and spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year under each scheme;

(c) the reports of mismanagement received and action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether some States have suggested to increase and release of funds for pre/post matric scholarship and vocational schemes and if so, the details thereof and action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following schemes for education of tribal students:

- I. Pre-Matric Scholarship
- II. Post Matric Scholarship
- III. Upgradation of Merit
- IV. Top Class Education
- V. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- VI. National Overseas Scholarship
- VII. Vocational Training Centres
- VIII. Establishment of Hostels for ST boys and girls
- IX. Establishment of Ashram Schools
- X. Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

(b) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No reports on mismanagement have been received.

(d) Funds are considered for release to the State Governments on the basis of the proposals received from them and on the basis of availability of the same. There is no earmarking of funds to different States.

Statement

A. Scheme-wise details of funds allocated during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|--------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----|
| | | BE | RE | BE | RE | BE | RE | BE | RE |
| 1. | Post Matric Scholarship for STs | 677.50 | 821.68 | 748.50 | 748.50 | 748.50 | 748.50 | | |
| 2. | Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX and X | 50.00 | 50.00 | 86.00 | 111.73 | 212.19 | 211.52 | | |
| 3. | Upgradation of Merit | 1.50 | 2.10 | 1.50 | 0.64 | 1.50 | 1.50 | | |
| 4. | Vocational Training in Tribal Areas | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2.65 | 6.00 | 7.62 | 1036.84* | |
| 5. | Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 61.00 | 75.00 | 72.17 | | |
| 6. | Girls/Boys Hostels for STs | 78.00 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 125.00 | 125.00 | | |
| 7. | Top Class Education for STs | 5.00 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 10.11 | 13.00 | 9.50 | | |
| 8. | National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.00 | |
| 9. | Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship | 62.00 | 84.93 | 90.00 | 45.00 | 90.00 | 10.00 | 50.00 | |
| | TOTAL | 893.00 | 1039.78 | 1008.00 | 1012.63 | 1181.19 | 1175.81 | 1087.84 | |

*Note: Some of the existing Education and Scholarship Schemes are being merged under an Umbrella Scheme during the current year 2014-15.

B. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X during last two years i.e. 2012-13 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 (As on 5.12.2014) | | (₹ in lakh) |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 500.00 | 500.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 1386.00 | UC not due | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 218.44 | UC awaited | 0 | - | |
| 3. | Assam | 90.00 | 90.00 | 211.88 | UC awaited | 0 | - | |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 593.00 | 593.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - | |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.00 | UC awaited | 0 | - | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 500.00 | 500.00 | 2835.28 | 2835.28 | 3750.00 | UC not due | |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 20.00 | 20.00 | 45.73 | 37.59 | 73.00 | UC not due | |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - | |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1472.00 | 1472.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - | |
| 11. | Karnataka | 260.00 | 260.00 | 3320.05 | UC awaited | 0 | - | |
| 12. | Kerala | 57.00 | 57.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - | |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 3400.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 251.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 15. | Manipur | 100.00 | 100.00 | 729.70 | UC awaited | 496.05 | UC not due |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 15.00 | 15.00 | 296.762 | UC awaited | 0 | - |
| 17. | Mizoram | 70.00 | 70.00 | 123.185 | UC awaited | 0 | - |
| 18. | Nagaland | 0.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 19. | Odisha | 3128.00 | 3128.00 | 5601.08375 | 5601.08375 | 4511.00 | UC not due |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | UC awaited | 4792.55 | UC awaited | 0 | |
| 21. | Sikkim | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 7.80 | UC not due |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 26.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 23. | Tripura | 340.00 | 340.00 | 674.332 | 674.332 | 678.75 | UC not due |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 28.00 | 28.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 26.00 | 26.00 | 460.2 | UC awaited | 0 | - |
| 26. | West Bengal | 260.00 | UC awaited | 2620 | UC awaited | 0 | - |
| 27. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 33.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 29. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 11173.00 | 5138.00 | 21943.19 | 9148.28575 | 10902.60 | |

Note: 1. The scheme has been effective from 01.07.2012.
2. Utilised figures are as per Utilisation Certificate (UC) submitted till date.
3. Funds for the current year 2014-15 has not been released and is under progress.

C. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 (As on 5.12.2014) | | (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16697.74 | 16697.74 | 19438.70 | 19438.70 | 4895.16 | 4870.00 | 5070.01 | UC not due | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 633.00 | 633.00 | 1366.85 | UC awaited | 2.29 | UC not due | |
| 3. | Assam | 4210.81 | 4208.82 | 4537.69 | 4537.69 | 4756.81 | 4755.49 | 1114.00 | UC not due | |
| 4. | Bihar | 298.42 | UC awaited | 90.00 | 90.00 | 23.00 | 20.60 | 23.00 | UC not due | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4034.11 | 3407.11 | 3150.31 | 3150.31 | 1341.48 | 1341.48 | 4066.75 | UC not due | |
| 6. | Goa | 26.77 | UC awaited | 8.00 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | UC not due | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 8482.59 | 8482.59 | 2460.71 | 2460.71 | 7138.58 | 7138.05 | 3929.23 | UC not due | |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1141.84 | 988.89 | 948.52 | 891.69 | 282.83 | UC awaited | 237.00 | UC not due | |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 733.48 | 733.48 | 710.06 | 710.06 | 177.00 | UC awaited | 177.00 | UC not due | |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 3374.06 | 3374.06 | 1344.21 | 1344.21 | 3267.40 | UC awaited | 336.00 | UC not due | |
| 11. | Karnataka | 6149.11 | 6149.11 | 2522.75 | 2522.75 | 3340.76 | 3340.76 | 3691.00 | UC not due | |
| 12. | Kerala | 957.08 | 957.08 | 329.45 | 329.45 | 625.53 | 625.53 | 647.00 | UC not due | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|----------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 4591.57 | 4591.57 | 9542.45 | 9542.45 | 5276.71 | UC awaited | 2385.00 | UC not due |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 8820.42 | 5965.00 | 4604.38 | 4604.38 | 11996.04 | 11955.37 | 7451.83 | UC not due |
| 15. | Manipur | 4742.29 | 4731.05 | 4243.64 | 4243.64 | 6111.01 | 4817.54 | 3615.48 | UC not due |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 2752.38 | 2752.38 | 1753.42 | UC awaited | 3438.00 | UC awaited | 438.00 | UC not due |
| 17. | Mizoram | 3732.93 | 376.30 | 3546.61 | 3546.61 | 5393.89 | UC awaited | 886.00 | UC not due |
| 18. | Nagaland | 2813.71 | 2573.10 | 2191.09 | 2191.09 | 2626.19 | UC awaited | 547.00 | UC not due |
| 19. | Odisha | 1809.47 | 1809.47 | 5405.95 | 5405.95 | 3459.87 | 3459.87 | 4512.00 | UC not due |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 6031.54 | 6031.54 | 2142.99 | 2142.99 | 2216.02 | 418.81 | 6440.00 | UC not due |
| 21. | Sikkim | 198.00 | 65.00 | 414.15 | 414.15 | 845.49 | 845.49 | 414.00 | UC not due |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 78.91 | 0.00 | 178.66 | 178.66 | 1436.02 | UC awaited | 44.00 | UC not due |
| 23. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2630.94 | |
| 24. | Tripura | 1358.95 | 1358.95 | 1036.47 | 1036.47 | 1390.99 | 1178.81 | 974.82 | UC not due |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 755.72 | 25.00 | 227.00 | UC awaited | 56.00 | UC awaited | 56.00 | UC not due |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 702.78 | 702.78 | 657.98 | 657.98 | 1086.50 | UC awaited | 164.00 | UC not due |
| 27. | West Bengal | 2045.22 | 1542.57 | 949.16 | 949.16 | 2277.63 | UC awaited | 237.00 | UC not due |
| 28. | A & N Islands | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | UC awaited | 0.75 | UC awaited | 0.75 | UC not due |
| 29. | Daman and Diu | 14.76 | UC awaited | 4.00 | 4.00 | 10.90 | UC awaited | 1.00 | UC not due |
| TOTAL | | 86564.66 | 77533.59 | 73074.35 | 71034.10 | 74839.41 | 44769.8 | 50093.10 | |

D. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/ UT | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 (As on 5.12.2014) | |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16.38 | 16.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 54.60 | 45.00 | 17.70 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 17.60 | 17.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 92.88 | 92.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 1.74 | 1.31 | 7.175 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Tripura | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 7.23 | 1.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 197.06 | 181.65 | 31.505 | 6.24 | 6.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

E. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ UT/University | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 (As on 5.12.2014) | |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 418.30 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1201.64 | 1201.64 | 279.81 | UC awaited | 846.73 | UC awaited | 0.00 | N/A |
| 3. | Gujarat | 0.00 | 0.00 | 187.06 | 187.06 | 939.33 | 939.33 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 223.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 716.00 | 716.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 6. | Karnataka | 283.995 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 7. | Kerala | 250.00 | 250.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 553.45 | 553.45 | 1949.63 | UC not due |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 1223.43 | 1223.43 | 2291.57 | 2291.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1305.00 | UC not due |
| 9. | Odisha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1697.50 | 872.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 10. | Mizoram | 392.33 | 392.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2289.43 | UC awaited | 0.00 | N/A |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1031.00 | UC not due |
| 12. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 810.95 | UC awaited | 0.00 | N/A |

(₹ in lakh)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 13. Rajasthan | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 1500.00 | 2646.87 | 478.59 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 14. Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 460.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 15. Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 112.73 | UC waited | 0.00 | N/A |
| 16. Tripura | 1553.83 | 1553.83 | 883.77 | 835.25* | UC waited | 0.00 | N/A |
| 17. Uttarakhand | 37.48 | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 18. Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat | 0.00 | 0.00 | 62.92 | UC waited | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 19. Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 304.99 | UC not due |
| 20. Mizoram University | 182.00 | 182.00 | 437.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 195.01 | UC not due |
| 21. National Law School of India University, Bangalore | 100.00 | UC waited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| 22. JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyalya, Jabalpur | 218.00 | UC waited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A |
| TOTAL | 7800.00 | 6519.23 | 7800.00 | 6583.68 | 10105.51 | 1971.37 | 4785.63 |

*Further UC awaited

Note: Utilized figures are as per Utilization Certificate (UC) submitted till date.

F. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three years i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 (As on 5.12.2014) | |
|---------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | Fund released | Utilized | Fund released | Utilized | Fund released | Utilized | Fund released | Utilized |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 988.49 | UC awaited | 371.87 | UC awaited | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 749.60 | UC awaited | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 530.36 | 530.36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | UC awaited | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1144.48 | UC not due |
| 7. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1025.02 | 1025.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 2815.11 | 2815.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1425.00 | UC not due |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2474.63 | UC awaited | 1000.00 | UC not due |
| 10. | Odisha | 2550.00 | 2550.00 | 2458.90 | 2458.90 | 2091.10 | 749.04* | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 634.89 | 456.93* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 575.28 | UC awaited | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 797.23 | 797.23 | 954.52 | UC awaited | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 7500.00 | 7322.04 | 6100.00 | 4811.51 | 7217.00 | 749.04 | 3569.48 | |

*Further UC awaited

Note: Utilised figures are as per Utilisation Certificate (UC) submitted till date.

G. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2011-12 | | | | 2012-13 | | | | 2013-14 | | | | 2014-15 (As on 5.12.2014) | |
|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | | Funds Released | | Utilised | | Funds Released | | Utilised | | Funds Released | | Utilised | | Funds Released | |
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 113.01 | UC waited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 89.00 | 89.00 | 276.21 | 276.21 | 485.70 | 485.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 107.87 | 107.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 228.96 | 87.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 50.16 | 50.16 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 150.74 | 150.74 | UC awaited | UC awaited | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Meghalaya | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 69.68 | 69.68 | 69.68 | 69.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | 600.00 | 345.81 | 265.00 | 265.00 | 496.63 | 496.63 | 345.89 | 345.89 | 485.70 | 485.70 | 485.70 | 485.70 | 485.70 | 485.70 |

H. Details of Funds released to Ministry of External Affairs under the scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 (as on 5.12.2014) | | (₹ in lakhs) |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Fund released | Utilised | Fund released | Utilised | Fund released | Utilised | Fund released | Utilised | |
| 1. | National Overseas Scholarship for STs | 78.31 | 78.31 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 68.00 | 68.00 | 98.80 | UC not due | |

I. Details of Funds released to concerned institutes under the scheme of Top Class Education for ST students during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| 1. | Top Class Education for ST students | 697.00 | 697.00 | 1011.00 | 1011.00 | 950.00 | 950.00 | 422.00 | UC not due |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------|

J. Details of Funds released to University Grants Commission under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (RGNF) during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------|---------|---------|------------|------|---|------|---|
| 1. | Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs | 8463.00 | 5957.00 | 4500.00 | UC awaited | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - |
|----|--|---------|---------|---------|------------|------|---|------|---|

Policy for welfare to tribals

2019. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated or planning to formulate any new policy for the welfare of tribal population living in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the present policy is fair enough to address their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) A new approach for comprehensive development of tribal people has been launched recently based on successful implementation of 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana'. Under this approach, convergence of various Central and State Government schemes/programmes has been attempted to achieve desired outcomes through dedicated institutions and independent monitoring agency.

Improving literacy rate among tribal girls

2020. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts Ministry is making to provide education and also to improve the literacy rate among the tribal girls;
- (b) whether any scheme is being implemented for this purpose ;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of low-literacy tribal districts in the country; and
- (e) the special emphasis made by the Ministry on such districts with a particular reference to Telangana region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is making continuous efforts to provide education and improve the literacy rates of tribal students, including tribal girls. In this regard, the Ministry is implementing the following educational schemes for tribal students:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship
- (iii) Top Class Education
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

- (v) National Overseas Scholarship
- (vi) Vocational Training Centres
- (vii) Establishment of Hostels for ST boys and girls
- (viii) Establishment of Ashram Schools
- (ix) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

(d) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Ministry is also implementing a scheme “Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts (erstwhile Scheme of setting up of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas)”. This scheme is implemented through NGOs and State societies. The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme also aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for up-gradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

This scheme is also being implemented in the State of Telangana’s Khammam district.

Statement

Districts identified as low literacy districts

| Sl.No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | Name of Districts | Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the district as per 2001 Census | Tribal Female Literacy rate in the District as per 2001 Census |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Telangana | Khammam | 26.47 | 27.6 |
| 2. | Jammu and Kashmir | Rajouri | 33.12 | 26.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|-------|------|
| | | Punch | 39.99 | 28.3 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | Dungarpur | 65.14 | 21.8 |
| | | Banswara | 72.27 | 18.9 |
| | | Udaipur | 47.86 | 25.7 |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | Tawang | 74.99 | 26.4 |
| | | East Kameng | 86.71 | 24.5 |
| | | Lower Subansiri | 90.09 | 33.4 |
| | | Tirap | 83.66 | 22.8 |
| 5. | Nagaland | Mon | 93.92 | 35.4 |
| 6. | Tripura | Dhalai | 54.02 | 33.3 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | Sahibganj | 29.15 | 15.5 |
| | | Pakaur | 44.59 | 13.1 |
| | | Dumka | 39.89 | 21.7 |
| | | Pashimi | 53.36 | 23.7 |
| | | Singhbhum | 27.85 | 31.3 |
| | | Lohardaga | 55.70 | 32.0 |
| 8. | Odisha | Gajapati | 50.78 | 14.8 |
| | | Kandhamal | 51.96 | 26.9 |
| | | Nuapada | 34.71 | 16.2 |
| | | Kalahandi | 28.65 | 17.2 |
| | | Rayagada | 55.76 | 10.1 |
| | | Nabarangapur | 55.03 | 11.1 |
| | | Koraput | 49.61 | 8.4 |
| | | Malkangiri | 57.43 | 7.5 |
| | | Deogarh | 33.60 | 31.2 |
| | | Keonjhar | 44.50 | 26.0 |
| | | Mayurbhanj | 56.60 | 23.5 |
| | | Bolangir | 20.63 | 25.5 |
| 9. | Chhattisgarh | Sarguja | 54.60 | 35.6 |
| | | Korba | 41.50 | 33.7 |
| | | Bastar | 66.31 | 23.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|-------|------|
| | | Dantewada | 78.51 | 13.4 |
| | | Bilaspur | 19.87 | 35.5 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | Umaria | 44.05 | 30.4 |
| | | Shehdol | 44.48 | 31.0 |
| | | Sidhi | 29.89 | 21.6 |
| | | Ratlam | 25.89 | 27.7 |
| | | Jhabua | 86.85 | 19.4 |
| | | Dhar | 54.50 | 24.2 |
| | | West Nimar | 35.48 | 31.8 |
| | | Barwani | 67.01 | 19.7 |
| | | East Nimar | 29.68 | 22.2 |
| | | Betul | 39.41 | 34.0 |
| | | Harda | 26.63 | 24.7 |
| | | Dindori | 66.48 | 34.0 |
| | | Mandla | 57.23 | 35.7 |
| 11. | Gujarat | Dahod | 72.26 | 24.6 |
| | | Panchmahals | 27.45 | 29.2 |
| | | Vadodara | 26.56 | 25.4 |
| 12. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 62.24 | 27.0 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | Nandurbar | 65.53 | 32.2 |
| | | Dhule | 25.97 | 35.0 |

Non-submission of Annual Reports of National Commission for the STs

2021. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the Annual Reports of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes has not been presented to the Parliament:

(b) the reasons for not submitting the Reports;

(c) whether it is a violation of the provisions of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) As per Article 338A of the Constitution, the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (NCST) is required to present its report to the President annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit. The details of the Annual Reports submitted by NCST to the Hon'ble President of India and the date of laying of the Reports in the Parliament is given in Statement (*See below*). The Ministry is in the process of compiling comments of various Ministries/Departments for preparing Action Taken Memorandum on these Reports.

Statement

*Status of Annual Reports submitted by National Commission for
Scheduled Tribes to the Hon'ble President of India*

| Report of the Commission | Date of submission of Report to the Hon'ble President of India | Date of laying of the Report in the House | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| | | Lok Sabha | Rajya Sabha |
| 1st Report (2004-05 and 2005-06) | 08.8.2006 | 31.8.2012 | 30.8.2012 |
| 2nd Report (2006-07) | 03.9.2008 | 26.4.2013 | 02.5.2013 |
| 3rd Report (2007-08) | 29.3.2010 | - | - |
| 4th Report (2008-09) | 27.8.2010 | - | - |
| 5th Report (2009-10) | 13.7.2011 | - | - |
| Special Report, May 2012 | 18.6.2012 | 13.12.2013 | 12.12.2013 |
| 6th Report (2010-11) | 25.10.2013 | - | - |

Steps for delivery of services to tribal people

2022. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken steps to strengthen the existing institutions for delivery of services to tribal people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to ensure the tribal people get the maximum price for their forest produces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. This Ministry has taken steps to strengthen institutions *viz.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) etc. through grants provided under the special Central Assistance to Tribal Sup-Plan and the Article 275(1). States have been allocated specific funds for strengthening of such institutions. Institutions active in development and marketing of tribal products and produce etc. are also supported through a Central Sector Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a scheme for “Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce through Minimum Support Price and Development of Value Chain” to ensure fair monetary returns to MFP Gatherers for their efforts in collection , primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP based on the suggestions/inputs received from TRIFED and the States. Procurement and marketing operation at pre- fixed MSP is undertaken by the designated State agencies. The Scheme has initially been implemented in States having areas under Vth schedule of the Constitution of India namely; Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for non- nationalized and abundantly available items out of 12 MFP namely (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj.

Settlement of rights titles

2023. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 37.69 lakh claims filed, 14.57 lakh individual rights titles and over 22,200 community forest rights title have been distributed till June, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government with regard to the remaining claims and the claims settled since July, 2014 uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing State-wise number of claims received and distribution of title deeds under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 as on 30.06.2014 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 lies with the State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs regularly monitors the progress made by different States, points out deficiencies therein, organizes consultations and issues clarifications with regard to operational aspects, whenever required. A statement showing State-wise number of claims received and distribution of title deeds under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 as on 31.10.2014 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of No. of claims received and distribution of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on 30.06.2014.

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Claims received | No. of Titles Distributed | No. of Claims Rejected | Total No. of Claims Disposed off /% respect of claims received |
|---------|-------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community) | 1,69,370 (1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community) | 1,65,466 | 3,34,836 (81.46%) |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | 1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community) | 36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community) | 37,669 | 73,936 (56.04%) |
| 4. | Bihar | 2,930 | 28 | 1,644 | 1,672 (57.06%) |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 7,56,062 | 3,12,250 | 4,01,784 | 7,14,034 (94.44%) |
| 6. | Goa | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| 7. | Gujarat | 1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community) | 42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community) | 18,394 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community) | 61,146 (31.91%) |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 5,692 | 346 | 2,160 | 2,506 (44.02%) |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 42,003 | 15,296 | 16,958 | 32,254 (76.78%) |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2,55,030 (2,50,455 individual and 4,575 community) | 7,058 (6,962 individual and 96 community) | 1,59,116 (1,56,877 individual and 2,239 community) | 1,66,174 (65.15%) |
| 11. | Kerala | 37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community) | 24,599 | 7,889 | 32,488 (86.55%) |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 5,18,003 (4,89,642 individual and 28,361 community) | 1,88,511 distributed (1,75,196 individual, 13,315 Community and 16,530 ready | 2,82,922 (ST-40.47%) (OTD-97.06%) | 4,71,433 (91.00 %) |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3,48,075 (3,42,951 individual and 5,124 community) | 1,43,283 | 2,75,854 | 4,19,137 (120.41%) |
| 14. | Manipur | - | - | - | - |
| 15. | Meghalaya | - | - | - | - |
| 16. | Mizoram | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| 17. | Odisha | 5,63,967 (5,51,903 individual and 12,064 community) | 3,34,865 distributed (3,31,669 individual and 3,196 community) | 1,36,850 (1,36,177 individual and 673 community) | 4,71,715 (83.64 %) |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 69,775 (69,123 individual and 652 community) | 34,147 (34,082 individual and 65 community) | 33,515 | 67,662 (96.97%) |
| 19. | Sikkim | - | - | - | - |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community) | (3,723 titles are ready) | - | - |
| 21. | Tripura | 1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community) | 1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community) | 21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community) | 1,41,857 (77.68%) |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community) | 17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community) | 73,028 | 90,733 (98.16%) |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 182 | - | 1 | 1 (0.54%) |
| 24. | West Bengal | 1,38,640 (1,35,442 individual and 3,198 community) | 31,809 distributed and 15,285 titles are ready | 30,775 | 62,584 (45.14%) |
| 25. | A & N Islands | - | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| 26. | Daman & Diu | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 37,69,240 (36,84,223 individual and 85,017 community) | 14,78,759 (14,56,493 individual and 22,266 community) and 35,538 ready for distribution | 16,65,409 (16,57,135 individual and 8,274 community) | 31,44,168 (83.41%) |

Statement-II

*Details of No. of claims received and distribution of title deeds under the
Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on 31.10.2014*

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Claims received | No. of Titles Distributed | No. of Claims Rejected | Total No. of Claims Disposed off/ % respect of claims received |
|------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community) | 1,69,370 (1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community) | 1,65,466 | 3,34,836 (81.46%) |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | 1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community) | 36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community) | 37,669 | 73,936 (56.04%) |
| 4. | Bihar | 2,930 | 28 | 1,644 | 1,672 (57.06%) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 7,56,062 | 3,12,250 | 4,01,784 | 7,14,034 (94.44%) |
| 6. | Goa | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community) | 42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community) | 18,394 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community) | 61,146 (31.91%) |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 5,692 | 346 | 2,160 | 2,506 (44.02%) |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 42,003 | 15,296 | 16,958 | 32,254 (76.78%) |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2,58,387 (2,53,812 individual and 4,575 community) | 7,427 (7,331 individual and 96 community) | 1,73,082 (1,70,843 individual and 2,239 community) | 1,80,509 (69.85%) |
| 11. | Kerala | 37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community) | 24,599 | 7,889 | 32,488 (86.55%) |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 5,88,278 (5,48,103 individual and 40,175 community) | 1,96,174 distributed (1,78,444 individual, 17,730 Community and 19,555 ready | 2,94,761 (ST-36.89%) (OTD- 95.16%) | 4,90,935 (83.45 %) |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3,49,389 (3,43,729 individual and 5,660 community) | 1,45,189 | 2,75,512 | 4,20,701 (120.41%) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| 14. Manipur | | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Meghalaya | | - | - | - | - |
| 16. Mizoram | | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Odisha | | 5,88,992 (5,76,747 individual and 12,245 community) | 3,42,525 distributed (3,39,112 individual and 3,413 community) | 1,45,526 (1,45,225 individual and 301 community) | 4,88,051 (82.86 %) |
| 18. Rajasthan | | 69,775 (69,123 individual and 652 community) | 34,147 (34,082 individual and 65 community) | 33,515 | 67,662 (96.97%) |
| 19. Sikkim | | - | - | - | - |
| 20. Tamil Nadu | | 21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community) | (3,723 titles are ready) | - | - |
| 21. Tripura | | 1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community) | 1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community) | 21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community) | 1,41,857 (77.68%) |
| 22. Uttar Pradesh | | 93,608 (92,485 Individual and 1,123 community) | 18,488 (17,654 individual and 834 community and 643 titles are ready for distribution) | 74,371 | 92,859 (99.19%) |
| 23. Uttarakhand | | 182 | - | 1 | 1 (0.54 %) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|---------------------------|
| 24. West Bengal | | 1,40,309 (1,37,068 individual and 3,241 community) | 32,550 distributed and 16,904 titles are ready | 30,775 | 63,325 (45.13%) |
| 25. A & N Islands | | - | - | - | - |
| 26. Daman & Diu | | - | - | - | - |
| 27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | | 38,72,055 (37,74,476 individual and 97,579 community) | 14,97,881 (14,70,963 individual and 26,918 community) and 40,825 ready for distribution | 17,00,891 (16,92,989 individual and 7,902 community) | 31,98,772 (82.61%) |

Mini stadium in every district

†2024. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to build a mini-stadium in every district of the country keeping in view the development of sports and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of districts of the State of Rajasthan selected along with its criteria; and
- (c) whether approval of the State Government is necessary in the selection of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There is no provision under any of the Schemes implemented by the Central Government for construction of mini-stadium. However, under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of ₹80 lakh each (Total ₹1.60 crore). There is also provision of ₹15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for both indoor and outdoor disciplines.

(b) and (c) All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts of the country, including the State of Rajasthan, will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years according to the provisions of the Scheme. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCP - Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA.

Selection of the blocks is to be done by the respective State Government as per the provisions of the Scheme and the proposal is to be forwarded to the Central Government for release of funds. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Rajasthan for creation of infrastructure under the RGKA Scheme.

Poor state of sports

2025. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of poor state of sports in the country;
- (b) whether Government has taken note of the misuse of sports bodies by various people;
- (c) if so, whether Government intends to change the law for better governing of sports bodies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, in what manner Government proposes to promote sports in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, Sports is a state subject. Promotion and development of sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) which are autonomous bodies and the Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs. The Ministry supplements the efforts of NSFs by providing financial assistance for participation in international events abroad, conducting national/international tournaments in India, training/coaching of national teams under Indian and foreign coaches/experts etc.

In order to bring in transparency and good governance in sports bodies, the Government has formulated the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI). Some of the major features of NSDCI are as under :

- (i). The President of recognized NSFs, including the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- (ii). The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized NSF, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- (iii). The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized NSF, including the IOA, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.

Government has taken a number of steps to ensure that all NSFs function in a transparent manner. Instructions have been issued for prevention of sexual harassment of women athletes, transparency in selection of players, prevention of age fraud etc. Instructions have also been issued to all the major NSFs to place on their website, various details of the international events held in India and abroad such as notification of selection criteria for such events well in advance along with the details of time and venue for selection, list of core probables and basis of their selection, details of coaching camps organized including venue, dates and list of participants, list of the athletes selected, performance criteria which formed the basis of selection, actual performance in terms of timing, distance, etc. and the position obtained by each athlete/team etc. These instructions have also been made an integral part of the National Sports Development Code of India.

(c) to (e) Sir, a Working Group was constituted by the Government for drafting of the National Sports Development Bill (NSDB), under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Mukul Mudgal. The Working Group submitted the initial draft of the Bill in July 2013, which was placed in public domain inviting suggestions/comments of general public and stakeholders. The draft of the Bill, incorporating the feedback received on it, has been submitted by the Working Group. The same was circulated among various Ministries/Departments of Government of India for seeking comments. More consultations are required before the Bill can be finalized.

Further, to promote sports in the country, Government has introduced a number of schemes *viz* Scheme for Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities, Human Resource Development in sports, scheme of National Sports Development Fund, Rajiv

Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, Pension to meritorious sportspersons, National Welfare Fund for sportspersons, Scheme of National Sports Awards and Cash Awards.

Sports Authority of India is also implementing various promotional schemes in which training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to sportspersons to achieve excellence at national/international level. The schemes include National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABCS), SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Centre of Excellence (COE) and Come and Play Scheme, etc.

Developing world standard sportspersons

2026. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to produce sports men and women of world standard;

(b) the sports discipline-wise and athletics-wise details where Sports Authority of India (SAI) is expected to get medal in World Olympic in the next five years; and

(c) whether Government would start exclusive educational institute where from the age of four to six years the child would be selected for both education side along with sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, primary responsibility for development and promotion of various sports including producing sportspersons of world standard is that of National Sports Federations (NSFs). However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) supplement the efforts of NSFs under their various schemes such as Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme and Centres of Excellence (COE) Scheme.

Further, in order to support India's best medal prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympics and other major sporting events up to 2020 Olympics, the Ministry has started a "Target Olympic Podium Scheme" (TOP Scheme) promoted by the National Sports Development Fund. An Elite Athletes Identification Committee has been set up under the chairpersonship of Shri Anurag Thakur, Member of Parliament and having Shri Rahul Dravid, Shri Pullella Gopichand, Shri Abhinav Bindra and Ms. Manisha Malhotra as members among others to evaluate and select talented potential medal

prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games for support under the TOP Scheme; Focused disciplines will be Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Wrestling and Shooting.

(b) Indian sports persons won 6 medals (1 in Badminton, 1 in Boxing, 2 in Shooting and 2 in Wrestling) in the last edition of the Olympic Games held at London in 2012 and it is expected that India will improve its medals tally in the 2016 Rio Olympic Games.

Indian sportspersons in the disciplines of Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Tennis and Wrestling are likely to win medals or give respectable performance in the World level events including Olympic Games.

(c) The Government is in the process of launching the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) with the objectives of identification of sporting talent among students in the age group of 8-12 years (for admission in Class IV to Class VI) and nurturing of the sporting potential/ talent in District level Sports Schools/ Central Sports Schools/ Junior Sports Academies etc., to make them excel in the National and international sports competitions.

Sports associations

2027. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many sports associations are functioning in the country for different sports events;

(b) whether all of them functions in a democratic manner;

(c) if so, the details of the elections conducted to these associations; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: (a) Sir, 54 National Sports Federations (NSFs) have been granted annual recognition by the Government for the year 2014 for different sports disciplines. Out of these, recognition of 7 NSFs was upto 31.10.2014.

(b) to (d) Sir, normally, the elections are held by the NSFs at the intervals prescribed under the bye-laws of the concerned NSFs. In the past, a few cases of violations of age and tenure restrictions, irregularities in elections, etc. were noticed. Action was taken against such NSFs. Annual recognition to Korfball Federation of India was not renewed since 2012, Archery Association of India has been de-recognized, Indian Amateur Boxing Federation was suspended and subsequently derecognized, the Amateur Athletic Federation of India was asked to hold their elections afresh, etc.

In order to ensure that NSFs function in a democratic manner, Government has prescribed a model election guideline to be followed by the NSFs for their elections which has been made an integral part of the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI). NSDCI, *inter-alia*, contains instructions on proper democratic and healthy management practices, adhere to age and tenure limits of office bearers, holding of elections as per model election guidelines devised by the Government, etc.

From the year 2010, the Government has introduced a system of annual recognition procedure for the NSFs, under which annual recognition is granted to those NSFs which comply with the provisions of NSDCI including holding of elections in time.

Development of world class stadium in South Tamil Nadu

2028. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a world class state of art stadium will be developed in South Tamil Nadu region to improve the standard of rural sports aspirants;

(b) whether the art of archery and gymnastics will be developed among rural children of the South; and

(c) whether special game for persons with different abilities will be introduced Zonal-wise all around the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Central Government is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme, under which it is proposed to construct a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) in each block of the country, including rural areas of the South, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of ₹80 lakh each (Total ₹1.60 crore). There is also provision of ₹15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for both indoor and outdoor disciplines. Annual Sports competitions *viz.*, Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced. Archery is one of the disciplines covered under the RGKA.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) had been inducting talented sports persons in Gymnastic discipline. Details are provided in Statement (*See below*). As on date there is no Archery discipline under Southern Region.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of SAI Trainees in the Gymnastics Discipline in the Southern Region

| Scheme | Centre | Region | State | Discipline | Residential | | Non-Residential | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| *STC | Trivandrum | Kerala Region | KER | Gymnastics | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| *SAG | Tellichery | Kerala Region | KER | Gymnastics | 0 | 8 | 14 | 5 |
| *STC | Dharwad | South | KTK | Gymnastics | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| STC | Secundrabad | South | AP | Gymnastics | 11 | 0 | 11 | 7 |
| NSTC | VPS, Vijaywada | South | AP | Gymnastics | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 17 | 13 | 44 | 18 |

* 2 STC & 1 SAG disciplines discontinued.
Ker : Kerala
Ktk : Karnataka
AP : Andhra Pradesh
STC : Sai Training Centre
SAG : Special Area Games
NSTC : National Sports Talent Contest

Setting up of sports coaching institutes in rural areas

†2029. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Central Government funded sports coaching institutes in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the places where these institutes are to be set up;
- (c) whether Government would consider to set up such institutes in Uttarakhand also; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) It is proposed to set up National Sports Academies (NSA) and Junior Sports Academies (JSA) at various places in the country to nurture sporting talents spotted through various avenues. However the scheme is in a conceptual stage and hence it would not be possible to furnish further details at this juncture.

Yuva Kendras and Youth Development Centres

2030. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to start more Yuva Kendras and Youth Development Centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the State/Union-Territory-wise details thereof and the places where Yuva Kendras and Youth Development Centres are functioning at present;
- (c) whether Government has allocated more funds for the Yuva Kendras and Youth Development Centres;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to appoint coordinators for all the Yuva Kendras in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration to start more Yuva Kendras. The Scheme of Youth Development Centres was discontinued during the financial year 2011-12.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) At present 623 Kendras of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) are functioning in the country. State/Union Territory-wise and location-wise details of all such Kendras is at given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) During the last three years and the current year, the funds allocated to Yuva Kendras are 133.50 crore, 134.66 crore, 149.24 crore and 156.59 crore respectively.

(e) Against the vacant posts of Youth Coordinators, 20 eligible persons have been appointed on deputation basis. Further 9 District Youth Coordinators (DYCs) who have retired during the last three years have been appointed as consultants against the vacant posts. A vacancy circular has also been issued for filling up of 45 posts of District Youth Coordinators by direct recruitment. Action has also been initiated for the promotion of eligible officers against the vacant posts.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in the country

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Name of the district Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) | Total No. of NYKs |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | A and N Islands | Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur | 06 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Ananthapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Nellore, West Godavari (Elluru) and Prakasham (Ongole). | 13 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu) Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang, Tirap, Karung Kaise, Itanagar | 15 |
| 4. | Assam | Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (N C Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Chirang Udalgiri, Baksha, Kamrup Metropolis | 27 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------|---|----|
| 5. | Bihar | Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah), Sheohar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpur, Arwal | 38 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Koriya, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur Nagar, Mahasamund, Jagdalpur | 16 |
| 7. | Delhi | Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi, North, North East, New Delhi, Central South West, East | 9 |
| 8. | Gujarat | Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot, Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari | 25 |
| 9. | Haryana | Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Panchkula, Fatehabad, Jhajjar | 19 |
| 10. | H.P. | Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una | 12 |
| 11. | J&K | Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur | 14 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Kodarma Pakaur, Jantara, Lathar, SaraiKela, Sindega | 22 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------|--|----|
| 13. | Karnataka | Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural, Bangalore (Urban), Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dakshina Kannada (Devengere), Chamarajanagar, Udupi | 27 |
| 14. | Kerala | Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitta, Trivandrum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon | 14 |
| 15. | M.P. | Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandsor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Umaria, Neemuch, Sheopur, Barwani, Dindori, Ashoka Nagar, Anoop Pur, Burhanpur | 48 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Hingoli, Washim | 34 |
| 17. | Manipur | Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati – II, Imphal East | 10 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin), South Garo Hills (Baghmara) Ri Bhoi | 07 |
| 19. | Mizoram | Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimutuiपुर (Saiha), Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip Lawngtlai | 08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------|---|----|
| 20. | Nagaland | Kohima, Mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Longling | 11 |
| 21. | Odisha | Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Boudha, Sonapur, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jagsinghpur | 30 |
| 22. | Punjab | Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran, Nawanshahr, Moga, Muktsar, SAS Nagar, Barnala | 20 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dholpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli | 32 |
| 24. | Sikkim | East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi) | 04 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajur (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri) | 30 |
| 26. | Telangana | Karim Nagar, Khammam, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Adilabad, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nallgonda and Ranga Reddy. | 10 |
| 27. | Tripura | Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura), Dhalai | 04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------|------------------------|--|-----|
| 28. | U.P. | Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar Nagar, Partap Garh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hathras, Kannauj, Mahoba Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushingar, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Auraiya | 71 |
| 29. | Uttaranchal | Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar | 13 |
| 30. | West Bengal | Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), Tamluk Midnapore-II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia), Dakshin Dinajpur | 23 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 32. | Goa | North Goa, South Goa (Margaon) | 2 |
| 33. | Lakshdweep | Kavarati | 1 |
| 34. | Puducherry | Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam | 4 |
| 35. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Silvassa | 1 |
| 36. | Daman and Diu | Daman, Diu | 2 |
| TOTAL NYKS | | | 623 |

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 411 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th November, 2014 regarding 'Amendments in Labour Laws by State Governments'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): लोकतंत्र में राजा पीछे, प्रजा सामने है ।

श्री उपसभापति : हां, हां, प्रजा सामने है, वह तो ठीक ही है । आजकल ऐसा ही है ।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, मैंने वही कहा कि लोकतंत्र में ऐसा है । लोकतंत्र का महत्व है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clarifications on the Statement made by the Minister on 'India's Stand in WTO'. Shri Anand Sharma.

CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER**India's stand in WTO**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to seek certain clarifications on the Statement made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in this House on the WTO Agreements reached in the General Council in Bali.

Sir, it is a 19 paragraph-statement in which the Minister has laboured to give an impression that because of this Government and the Prime Minister's dynamic leadership, a new breakthrough in WTO has been achieved. I would say, in all humility, that this Statement should have been very carefully read before it was made in this august House, because the Statement is long – we have no objection; the statement is confusing, for those who have not followed the entire trade agreements and the history of international trade agreements, going back to the Uruguay round, the GATT agreement, the Marakesh Agreement, leading to the establishment of the WTO. The time when the nine Agreements were negotiated and reached in Bali, was the first time since 1995, after the WTO was established, that the WTO Ministerial reached any agreement, in MC-9 in Bali, in December, 2013.

Sir, why I am saying that it is confusing, and initially I found myself confused a bit, is, on the 18th of December last year, I had made a statement in this House about the agreement reached on public stockholding for food security purposes, making it abundantly clear that the issue was simply with regard to the external reference price. Food security, as such, is not part of the WTO agenda; it is a sovereign space. So, when it came to the external reference prices, India had taken a very firm position. India had tabled a proposition which was not accepted at that time by the US and EU. India had succeeded in putting together a big coalition of countries. Finally, the meeting got extended and there was a breakthrough. The impression which has been sought to be created by the Minister and the Government is that a new agreement has been reached in Geneva.

Now, Sir, I would like to read para 5 of the Minister's statement before I seek clarifications on that: "The general Council decision on public stockholding for food security purposes is a new, unambiguous decision." It makes it clear that a mechanism, under which WTO members will not challenge the Public Stockholding Programmes of developing country members for Food Security Purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, will remain in place in perpetuity...." I have no quarrel with these words. Then comes, "...until a permanent solution regarding this issue has been agreed and adopted." Now, Sir, I checked and went through the Bali Ministerial and I went through WTO General Council Declaration which is in my hand. This is a Declaration of 27th November, 2014. I straightway come on this whether it is a new Agreement because it is a wrong claim which I say with full sense of responsibility. Sir, I am reading the statement of Ambassador, Jonathan Fried, who chaired the General Council in Geneva. His statement on this subject says, "With respect to the Decision on Post-Bali work, circulated in document WT/GC/W/690, Members are collectively acting on the premise — I put an emphasis on the words 'Members are collectively acting' — that the entire Bali Package can and must be pursued and that all Members will engage constructively on the implementation of all the Bali Ministerial Decisions in the relevant WTO bodies, and on the preparation of the clearly defined work program on the remaining DDA issues — about which there is a paragraph, I will come to that — mandated in para 1.11 of the Bali Ministerial Declaration, with a new deadline to agree on the work programme — which Minister refers to in her statement — by July 2015."

Second para, "Therefore, in adopting the three Decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, on the Protocol of Amendment for Trade Facilitation, and on Post-Bali work simultaneously — now this should be very attentively heard — we are 'reaffirming' the entirety of the Bali Ministerial mandates, including the priorities that Ministers identified at Bali."

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Now, I would like the Minister to shed some light and educate the House that who is right — the Chairman of the General Council or this document. I will go further. Sir, the Director-General of the WTO, Roberto Azevedo, had a Press Conference the same day. Our Minister also had a Press Conference and our Government has publicised this as a major victory. What does the WTO Director-General say? He says, "WTO Members came together at the General Council this afternoon and took three decisions. I will just say a word or two about each one. The first decision clarified the Bali Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes." It is clarificatory. It goes on, "It makes clear that peace clause which was agreed in Bali will remain in force until a permanent solution is found." Now, Sir, I will read further. "It also states that Members shall make all efforts to negotiate a permanent solution by 31st December, 2015", which the Minister referred to and definitely it is an advancement of the earlier targeted date of 2017. I will explain that also. Now, it goes on to say, "If no solution is reached by this new target, that is, MC 10, which will be in 2015, by this new target date in December 2015, the Peace Clause will simply remain in place and in effect until negotiations do conclude and a permanent solution is adopted."

Now, Sir, the Minister, in para 6 of her statement — I will read it so that it is understood by the Members of this august House — says, "This would do away with any ambiguity on this aspect as well as guard against the possibility of no cover being available after 2017 in case a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes is not arrived at by then. It, therefore, strengthens the safeguard available for continuing the Minimum Support Price policy which is a lifeline for millions of our low income, resource poor farmers." We all know it and we are on the same page on that. Now, Sir, this is much-maligned and less-understood. The rest of the world understood, as I will show further, these statements and declarations. It was simple English language which was understood even by non-English-speaking member countries of the WTO. The only country, which had difficulty in understanding the Bali Formula, which is referred to as the Peace Clause, was India. Now, what is this Bali Formula? It says, "Para 1 to read as under:- Members agree to put in place an interim mechanism, as set out below, and negotiate an agreement for a permanent solution for the issue of public stock holding for food security purposes for adoption definitely by the 11th Ministerial Conference." Now, Sir, each Ministerial Conference takes place after two years. The 11th Ministerial Conference will be in 2017 and the 10th Ministerial Conference will be in 2015. Now, this was interpreted by this Government and the Minister, and statement was given to this House not once but twice, that it is only for four years. That is why I said, "Minister, you were factually

wrong.” I will proceed further. The Minister should have read, before this House, para 2 of the Bali Agreement, which says, “Para 2 to read as under:- In the interim, till the permanent solution is adopted and provided that conditions set out below are met, member shall refrain from challenging, through the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism, compliance of a developing member with its obligations under articles 6.3 and 7.2(b) of the Agreement on Agriculture. Any developing member seeking coverage or programmes under paragraph 2 shall ensure that stocks procured under such programme shall not be used for export to adversely affect trade.” Now, Sir, in this clarificatory statement, which I refer to, the Chairman, Ambassador Jonathan Fried — the Chairman of the General Council and the General Council declaration, which I will put on the Table of the House — has categorically stated that it is a re-affirmation in entirety of the Bali Ministerial decisions. The DG, WTO, has said, “It is merely a clarification of what the Ministers had agreed to in Bali.” I just read the Bali Formula. If there is anybody, a scholar of English language, who can tell me that I, all the other Ministers, the WTO Director General, and the Chairman of the General Council, were wrong in their understanding of the English language, and they have said that it is only for four years. That is misleading this House and the country. (*Time bell rings*) Sir, please, I have two more clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

SHRI ANAND SHAMA : What have they written? It says, "Paragraph 2 of the Bali decision shall be read as follows." This is the clarificatory statement and I am reading from the document. 'In the interim' is removed; para 1 remains the same. It further says, "Until a permanent solution is agreed and adopted, and, provided that the conditions set out in paragraphs 3 to 6 of the Bali decisions are met, Members shall not challenge through the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism, compliance of a developing Member with its obligations under Articles...". Except in place of, 'in the interim, till a permanent solution', here, it says 'until a permanent solution'. The rest is the same, even its wording. There is no comma, full stop, which is different.

Now, Sir, equally important it is to say that though I will appreciate and acknowledge that there is one categorical statement that the Member shall try as the best endeavour to have a permanent solution by 2015 but the Declaration keeps both. And, I will read that also because it is very important. If a permanent solution for the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes is not agreed and adopted by the 11th Ministerial Conference, the mechanism referred to in paragraph 1 of the Bali Decision, as set out in paragraph 1 of this Decision, shall continue to be in place until a permanent solution is agreed and adopted.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Now, this is the Declaration. They are referring to both together, what you are claiming to be a new decision. Now, Sir, next paragraph to this reads, "In accordance with paragraph 1.11 of the Bali Ministerial Declaration dated 11 December, 2013, the negotiations on a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes shall be pursued on priority." The Minister's statement has also claimed that to be a new thing which has been achieved, particularly saying that this will be pursued on a priority basis.

Now, Sir, I will just recall from my memory and correct this part. The Bali Declaration is with me. In para 10 of her Statement, the Minister has said, "The General Council has also unequivocally agreed to delink the negotiations for a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes from the agriculture negotiations on other issues under the Doha Development Agenda. This would ensure that the negotiations for a permanent solution would continue even if the negotiations on such other issues are delayed."

Next is the claim that the work programme will be put in place by July, 2015. I would like the Minister to either accept or deny or reject that this decision of delinking and the work programme to be prioritized is part of the Bali declaration. Delinking the negotiations on public stockholding for food security purposes from the other issues of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations, including the negotiations on agreement on agriculture, was done clearly in Bali.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, these are two very important points. And, this was agreed to. The post-Bali work programme is part of the Bali Declaration, and, it is very important for me to put it on record here.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): It is merely reiteration of the Bali agreement.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, I have said so. Now, Sir, I am going to refer what the DG says. What does he say? Sir, the Director-General states, "The third decision taken today concerns the post-Bali work programme. With this decision, Members committed that this work will resume immediately and that they will engage constructively on the implementation of all Bali Ministerial decisions, including the work programme. Now, this is what the DG says. I have read what the Chairman has said. What actually, I will say with all respect, we have achieved as a country is this. Sir, the deadline for the work programme to be put in place as per the Bali Declaration, which is here, was within twelve months, that was December, 2014. The

great achievement that is being claimed is that now the new deadline for the work programme is 2015, July, that is, we have succeeded in making one achievement of delaying the work programme by seven months. (*Time-bell rings*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; I still have more to say. Please, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is very important. This is a nineteen-paragraph statement. I am just going to conclude. I am not going to take that much time as was taken by the then LoP and the Leader of the House on the 18th of December. Please, you cannot have different standards for me or for him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you cannot claim like that. There is nothing to do with that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, record is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please. The Chair should allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to compare? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you want to compare?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why? ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't you want me to clarify? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you unnecessarily bring into that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please. I am very much right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The data is with me. Why do you bring in unnecessary things?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please. I am only requesting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, now the last point which I need to make, and it is equally relevant and important, is with respect to para eleven of the Statement. Para eleven of the Statement has claimed that "As per the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement, a General Council decision on these elements has the same legal status as a Ministerial decision." Now, Sir, I am astonished. It is like the Minister informing this House that a decision is taken by the Cabinet Ministers or Cabinet

[Shri Anand Sharma]

of the country and later on -- some clarity is not there; some ambiguity is there which was only confined to one country in understanding the simple English -- the Committee of Secretaries changed the decision of the Cabinet. Now, it is very clear, if the Minister's attention was drawn to the Marrakesh Agreement which led to the establishment of the WTO. I read for your benefit. The Ministerial Conference is the supreme legislative body of the WTO and its powers flow chiefly from Articles 3, 4, 6 and 9 of the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the WTO. According to article 4.1 of the said Agreement.... (*Time-bell rings*) I am concluding. the MC shall meet at least once every two years. According to article 4.2 of the Agreement, in the intervals between the meetings of the MC -- it goes on to say that only the Ministerial Conference has the exclusive authority to amend its decisions, to revisit its decisions -- in the interim, because the two-year gap is there, the General Council can only interpret. So, the entire claim of a new decision, a major break-through, Prime Minister's meeting with President Obama and all, I would urge the Minister, either you reject these two Declarations and the Statements of the DG, WTO, the Chairman of the General Council, or if you accept that, then please correct your Statement. This House must not be mislead, nor the country because this will become a serious matter. It could have been inadvertent in that Statement. Now, it would be deliberate. I am making that fundamentally clear. Now, Sir, the last thing is, and I say it again, with all responsibility, my Statement as the Minister of 18th had a finality and I would like to say these two Statements cannot be correct. Either my statement was wrong or this statement is wrong. If my statement was wrong, there should be a Privilege motion against me. If my statement was correct, the Minister should accept in all humility that she is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharmaji, for your information, the then LoP on that day took eighteen minutes. You have taken twenty-three minutes! Since you brought it, I have to say that. Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am very nervous today because I have been inspired by my friends from UP and Bihar, from the BSP, the SP and the JD(U), to try and speak a little in Hindi. So, if I make some mistakes, you must not laugh at me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, it will be better than my Hindi! Do not worry.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have two questions. I will take three-four minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be very grateful to you.

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : भारत ने बाली में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हिन्दी में ये बहुत मधुर बोलते हैं, अंग्रेजी में कुछ कट्टु हो जाते हैं ।

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : भारत ने बाली में जो हासिल किया था, वह WTO समस्या का आधा solution था, पूरा नहीं, क्योंकि 10% सब्सिडी कैप का उल्लंघन करने की immunity सिर्फ चार साल के लिए दी गई थी । अब immunity पर समय की कोई पाबंदी नहीं है, लेकिन यह भी सम्पूर्ण समाधान नहीं है ।

जब इसका पूरा हल निकल आएगा और डोमेस्टिक सपोर्ट के लिए नया फॉर्मूला अपनाया जाएगा, तो भारत को WTO में कुछ और concession देना होगा या नहीं देना होगा, that is the question. While the Government and the earnest and hardworking Minister has seemingly helped improve the deal from Bali, the current situation, let it be said, has been on the Table since it raised the red flag in the summer. But, it stopped half way. My question is: Why did it not press for a final solution, something it had argued for and agreed to endorse the TFA? So, am I to conclude? ...(Interruptions)... No, I have moved now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Hindi !

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is my first day, Sir. I have only two paragraphs. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Kanimozhi is asking me to speak in English!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Hindi it is?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, on a serious note. ...(Interruptions)... On a serious note, short-term gain but long-term pain. I have two specific questions on this short-term gain and long-term pain. The first question for the Government is that the TFA will enhance the developed countries' access to Indian markets; we know that. India is losing out in competitiveness in all product lines as there has been a Hollowing out of industries. So, my straight question to the Minister is that please tell us: How is the TFA going to impact growth in the manufacturing sector? My second clarification is to do with what the Minister said and I quote: "Continuing the minimum support programme is the lifeline for millions of our low income resource farmers. We have a right to distribute food to the poorest of the poor." Then, I have to ask the Minister, through you, Sir: What about MNREGA; then what about cutting back on subsidies for petroleum products; then what about cutting education subsidies; then what about cutting health subsidies and then what about cutting all social sector expenditure? So, I am totally confused because they need to clarify this. On one side, they make all these statements about distributing food to the poorest of the poor, and on the other side, they go and cut all these subsidies.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

I will end, Sir, with a quote, and it is a nice and appropriate quote. Guess who said this: Hon. Mr. Arun Shourie. This is what he said three-four days ago. "When all is said and done, more is said than done!" What does the Minister have to say about her statement in relation to this statement? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a matter for seeking clarifications and many such issues have been raised by the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. I do not wish to repeat them.

Sir, my first point concerns the statement made by the hon. Minister. It is contained in point No.10 of the statement of the hon. Minister. It states, "The General Council has also unequivocally agreed to delink the negotiations for a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes from the agriculture negotiations on other issues under the Doha Development Agenda. This would ensure that the negotiations for a permanent solution would continue even if the negotiations on such other issues are delayed."

Sir, the whole concern about this agreement and about our food subsidies arises from the fact that India follows a subsidy programme that is price related. We give subsidies to our farmers through our minimum support prices and then we subsidise through our ration shops. We used to do it, I don't know if that will continue. We used to subsidise it through our ration shops for the consumer at a reasonable rate. Since these are price related, the argument internationally and particularly from the USA was that this distorts the pricing mechanism and therefore distorts world trade. Therefore, these have to be done away with.

My first objection to the fact is this. We have chosen this mechanism. They may not like it because, according to them, it distorts international commerce. They continue to give subsidies outside of the price mechanism sometimes to the phenomenal extent of 80 per cent to their farmers. And these highly subsidised agricultural and dairy products are wishing to come and penetrate into the Indian market and thereby destroying our farmers who are already victims of an agrarian distress. This is the anomaly that needed to be corrected. Why did we accept that pricing mechanism subsidies, through a pricing mechanism like the ones we have, are related to the overall package? Why was that not argued for the sake of India and developing countries? Our critique of the then Commerce Minister, Mr. Anand Sharma, was precisely this. Why did you talk in terms of an interim period? It has now been clarified. What he was saying, which I was disputing then from this very place, was that this interim period is not a timeframe for a permanent solution. It has now been clarified that interim period is till a permanent solution is evolved.

Now this evolved permanent solution is very critical to our country's future, our people's future and our economy's future, because this country rests on its rural areas, on our farming community and on our agriculture.

You have already seen in this House and in the earlier Government when the Minister for Agriculture was giving us information based on the data collected by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Pricing that the cost of production in agriculture has always grown at a higher rate than the growth in the Minimum Support Price. And that is what explains your farmers committing suicide. The subsidies that you are giving are not adequate to even allow the farmers to live. If you are going to contain subsidies until a permanent solution is found -- these are the words that I used -- and the permanent solution finding is something that we are very, very concerned about, because if it's got to be delinked from the pricing mechanism and therefore that will be used as an excuse to move towards cash subsidies that will be given instead of a pricing mechanism, that will cause havoc in the existing system of our subsidies to our agriculture. Without these subsidies, I again repeat, neither can millions of our people survive nor can agriculture continue to grow which is still the backbone of our country's people. It may not be in terms of GDP figures, in terms of the contribution to the GDP, but for people's livelihood, it is the backbone. Therefore, this particular issue of accepting this linkage of our subsidies, through the price mechanism as being something alien in the world trade negotiations, is something that I have serious objections to. I want this Government to assure that nothing of that nature will be done which will put our farmers in jeopardy.

The second clarification which I seek is that at the WTO our ambassador to the WTO has said something. After these negotiations, the ambassador said something. What did he say? I quote, "Till we have an assurance and visible outcomes which convince developing countries that members will engage in negotiations with commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding and all other Bali deliverables, especially those for the LDCs, India will find it difficult to join the consensus on the protocol of amendment". I repeat, "...India will find it difficult to join the consensus on the protocol of amendment". Now, what does the hon. Minister state here? It is stated that the General Council has agreed to de-link the negotiations for a permanent solution on public stockholding. Now, if a general agreement is found other than the public stockholding, I presume what the Minister means is that we will be a part of that. While our ambassador's and our stated position is that until this issue on public stockholding is resolved and resolved favourably as far as we are concerned, we will not be part of that protocol. There is a blatant contradiction in this and this contradiction itself exposes the chinks in the armour and that is my concern. My third point of clarification is that in today's conditions, we are moving

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

towards lower procurement of agricultural products by the Government and moving greater towards market mechanisms which are fluctuating and unstable, and on that basis, given one bad monsoon or one inadequate monsoon, the fate of millions of our farmers will be in jeopardy. Now, this cannot be allowed. Therefore, there is no question of India signing any general agreement on agriculture till this issue is finally settled in our favour. That assurance does not come. (*Time-bell rings*) Now, that is the assurance which I think will have to be given here. There are many other points which are connected and which other Members have raised. This will open the door for other sort of concessions in non-agricultural areas in the WTO. The Doha Round is still on. Various issues are also at stake like whether to include education in the services, whether to include culture in the services, etc. In health, it is already there. Foreign participation is coming in. But, all these are connected with the security of the Indian people. Therefore, I seek clarifications on these three points – first, the contradictory statements of the ambassador and the Minister; second, the point that till we find a permanent solution which is acceptable through the pricing mechanism, we will not be party to final agreement on agriculture; and, third, this Government will not move towards abandonment of the Minimum Support Price and the pricing mechanism towards direct cash subsidies and lowering procurement. These three are very important for the people and the country, and these must be adequately clarified. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to seek clarifications with regard to three paragraphs – para 3, para 8 and para 10 of the statement made by the Minister. Sir, since the inception of WTO, India is a part of WTO, a member of WTO. India is well aware and the Minister knows that the struggle within the WTO is between the developed countries and the developing countries as far as subsidies to agriculture are concerned and as far as food security and procurement of foodgrains is concerned. Now, in this background, I would like to ask the Minister what is the role that India has been playing to unite more developing countries in the struggle to protect the interests of the developing countries. For instance, I raise this question India and the United States reached an agreement on the issue of Public Stockholding on foodgrains on 13th November, 2014. The Minister's statement says "We were able to resolve our differences with the United States, and persuade them to support us in the WTO on our requirements." What is this? I would like to know whether we are giving in to the pressure of the United States, or, the United States is succumbing to India's requirement, and whether we are leaving our allies, developing countries in the WTO forum. We are leaving them behind and going along with the United States of America. Is the Government clear on what it is doing? Is it just a concession to

Mr. Obama who will be our chief guest at the Republic Day celebration? What is the position of India? India should be clear what it is doing in such a multilateral forum. It shows lack of clarity or hidden positions that India is taking. One can doubt India's position because we used to be with the developing countries. Now, all of a sudden, we move closer to the United States. This is number one which the Minister should clarify.

Para 8 of the statement talks about "The Decision includes a commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes by 31st December, 2015 on the best endeavour basis." What is the best endeavour basis? This introduces a sense of urgency. What is the best endeavour basis which introduces a sense of urgency in the process and would encourage other developing countries also to join the effort in pushing forward for a permanent solution at the earliest? So, there are developing countries which are not with us now. You expect that they will join us at some point of time. Which are those countries? What is India doing to unite those developing countries? Finally, it is going to be a battle between developing countries and developed countries. India being the number one developing country among the developing countries India has to play a pro active role, a positive role in uniting these developing countries. Would the Minister share with the House which are those developing countries with whom India is negotiating?

Then, finally, para 10 talks about " a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes from the agriculture negotiations on other issues under the Doha Development Agenda. This would ensure that the negotiations for a permanent solution would continue even if the negotiations on such other issues are delayed." Now, negotiations are important. What are the negotiations actually going on? Would the Minister share with the House on what issues these negotiations are going on, or, what concessions we are making, or, what gains we are getting through these negotiations? ..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: When Raja speaks praja walks out!

SHRI D. RAJA: One last issue. India is also negotiating simultaneously Free Trade Agreements with a group of countries, with individual countries, with the European Union, with the ASEAN and with countries like Sri Lanka also. So, how do you integrate all these Free Trade Agreements with the multi-lateral agreement within the framework of WTO? The whole point is, whatever Government does, it should not be detrimental to the interests of the nation, the nation's agriculture and the farming community.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैं पहले आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपकी घंटी है इतनी बार बजाते हो कि आपको इसे कई-कई बार चार्ज करना पड़ता है। मैं अपना वक्तव्य दूंगा तो उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप इसको कष्ट नहीं देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आप ऐसा करो, तीन-चार मिनट में खत्म करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, इनका आज बर्थडे है, इसलिए आप घंटी न बजाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Happy Birthday, Sir!

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Happy Birthday, Tyagiji!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Happy Birthday! ...**(Interruptions)**... The whole House joins in wishing you a Happy Birthday! So, you can speak for one minute more.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं टी.एम.सी. के अपने मित्रों को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक सवालों पर ये हम लोगों के बहुत करीब हो गए हैं और आशा है कि हम लोगों की एकता बनी रहेगी।

सर, इकोनॉमिक्स में जिसको नोबल प्राइज मिला है, मि. जोसेफ, वे वर्ल्ड बैंक के चेयरमैन भी रहे हैं। The centre of looting the Third World countries, thy name is the World Bank! चीफ एडवाइजर भी रहे हैं क्लिन्टन गवर्नमेंट में। सर, उन्होंने लिखा है globalization और जो डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. की शर्तें हैं इनको मानते-मानते थर्ड वर्ल्ड कन्ट्रीज की जो इकोनॉमी है वह खराब हो जाएगी। उसको नोबल पुरस्कार मिला हुआ है। सर, इस देश के लक्षण देखिए, कैसे हो रहे हैं। डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. में जो हिन्दुस्तान के इंटरैस्ट के खिलाफ वकालत करके आए हैं मि.सी. रंगराजन, वे इस समय भारत सरकार के एडवाइजर हैं। यह ऐसे ही है जैसे मछलियों की रखवाली के लिए आप बगुलों को बैठा दें। सर, ये जो शर्तें हैं, चाहे यू.पी.ए. के टाइम की हों या एन.डी.ए. के टाइम की हों, जिस बाली को लेकर हमारे मित्र, though he is from the Left, he is on my right side and though they are right, they are on my left side, बाली समझौते को लेकर के जो इनके सजेसंस हैं, वे ऐसे ही हैं जैसे फांसी की सजा का दिन टलने का मतलब माफी नहीं होता। सर, इस देश के अंदर इस साल खास तौर से, पिछले साल से शुरू है, डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. में आनन्द शर्मा जी, बचा क्या है लगाने के लिए जो बाली का जिक्र आप और आप कर रहे हो। ये तीन शर्तें हैं, मैं पहले तीनों शर्तें पढ़कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जो फॉर्म प्रोड्यूसिज है, खबरदार अगर उनके दाम बढ़ाए तो। केंद्र सरकार का नोटिफिकेशन है कि इस साल फसलों के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे। सिर्फ तीन परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और यू.पी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट, ये तो अपनी तारीफ खुद भी नहीं करना चाहते, पता नहीं किन जालों में फंसे हुए हैं, पांच सौ रुपए तक के इनके यू.पी.ए. के शासन काल में किसानों को फसलों के दाम ज्यादा मिले। लेकिन ये भी इन्हीं जालों में फंसे हुए हैं आजकल, नम्बर-1, नम्बर-टू - भारत सरकार का सरकुलर है, यह डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. की शर्त भी है, यह बाली के पैक्ट का भी नतीजा है, जिस पर ये कह रहे हैं यह कर दिया, ये कह रहे हैं हमें बड़ी तसल्ली मिल गई। दूसरा है कि सब्सिडी खत्म करो। कितने लाख, कितने करोड़ क्विंटल चावल पैदा होता है? आप हिसाब लगाइए, कितना गेहूं पैदा होता है और आपने तो देश को बेच दिया था डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. में नहीं,

उसमें वहां से आता था अनाज पी.एल.-480 का और अमेरिका शर्तें लगाता था। यह हम थे, हमारे पुरखे थे और कृषि वैज्ञानिक थे, जो भारत को आज इस स्थिति में लाए कि दुनिया का नम्बर-2 चावल पैदा करने वाला, नम्बर-1 गेहूं पैदा करने वाला और नम्बर-3 का शक्कर पैदा करने वाला मुल्क आज हिन्दुस्तान हो गया। लेकिन इस पर किसी को गर्व नहीं है, इसका कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। सर, दूसरा है सब्सिडी खत्म करने वाला। मैं इनकी सरकार की भी कहना चाहता हूँ और उनकी सरकार की भी। इनकी सरकार के दो मुख्यमंत्री हैं, एक है रमन सिंह जी, इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में जो सबसे ज्यादा चावल पैदा हो रहा है उनमें से छत्तीसगढ़ अकेला है। जहां सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं पैदा हो रहा है वह है मध्य प्रदेश। दोनों सूबे के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने चिट्ठी लिखी है प्लीज, भगवान श्रीराम के लिए यह सब्सिडी खत्म करो, हमारे यहां के किसान मर जाएंगे। लेकिन सब्सिडी भी खत्म हो गई। तीसरी डब्ल्यूटीओ की शर्त है कि पीडीएस सिस्टम खत्म करो। तो सर, 25 परसेंट राइस और व्हीट इस साल पीडीएस के लिए लिया जा रहा है, बाकी पूंजीपतियों, होर्डर्स और एक्सपोर्टर्स के लिए खुले मार्केट में छोड़ा जा रहा है कि बाकी तुम जो है सस्ते दामों पर किसानों से ले लो। तो अब डब्ल्यूटीओ से नेगोसिएशन के लिए बचा क्या है? आप बाली में जो करके आए थे, उससे कोई बड़ा करिश्मा नहीं हुआ। अब इसको इन्होंने बढ़ाया और इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है। इन्होंने फांसी की सजा चार साल और बढ़ा दी है और कह रहे हैं कि हमने रिलीफ दे दी है।

सर, मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। परमानेंट सॉल्युशन के लिए इन्होंने भारत के किसानों के लिए कल्ल की तारीख 31 दिसंबर, 2014 तय की थी, शायद वह बढ़ जाएगी, लेकिन हर हाल में 26 जनवरी से पहले, चूँकि मालिक आ रहे हैं, जो पूरी दुनिया को चलाते हैं, ओबामा साहब, उनके लिए यह 26 तारीख से पहले पैकट होना है। यह आप किसी कागज पर लिख लीजिए। यह उनके लिए होना है। एक यह भी डॉक्ट्रीन चल गया है, रीगन डॉक्ट्रीन चल गया है, थैचर डॉक्ट्रीन चल गया है, Peng Xiao Ping डॉक्ट्रीन चल गया है। सर, अमरीका का जो सबसे बड़ा बैंक लेहमैन बर्दर्स है, वह डिफॉल्टर हो गया है, अमरीका के 35 और बैंक डिफॉल्टर हो गए हैं। साढ़े आठ लाख अमरीकी लोगों ने कहा कि हम डिफॉल्टर होना चाहते हैं, even then we are proud of their economy. इंग्लैंड में थैचर ने जो डिनेशनलाइजेशन किया था, अब उसमें सभी संगठनों ने मांग की है कि रेल को दुबारा नेशनलाइज करो। उनका सिस्टम कॉलेप्स कर गया, लेकिन हमारे मित्र खोजते रहते हैं कि कैसे विदेशी पूंजी आए। सर, इससे बहुत डर लगता है। एक फिल्म आई थी कि थप्पड़ से नहीं प्यार से डर लगता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हिंदुस्तान के अंदर जो गरीब गुरबा लोग हैं, जो किसान लोग हैं, एक भी बार उनके लिए इस तरह का आपकी तरफ से प्रयास नहीं हुआ। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, अकेली बिहार की सरकार है, जिसने इस काले कानून को मानने से मना कर दिया है और हम अपने प्रदेश के किसानों को तीन सौ रुपए क्विंटल चावल पर और तीन सौ रुपए क्विंटल गेहूं पर सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। देश के अंदर सबने मना कर दिया। ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। सीतारामण जी हैं, अब इनकी अंग्रेजी और आनन्द जी की अंग्रेजी ऐसी है कि हमारे हिंदी के तर्क कमजोर पड़ जाते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस पर हमें समय कम दिया और मैंने मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

लिखी कि डब्ल्यूटीओ में जाने से पहले सभी अपोजीशन पार्टी के नेताओं को बुलाइए। यह कोई आपके अकेले का काम नहीं है। How can you sell the country? देश में जितने भी किसान संगठन हैं, जितने भी स्टैकहोल्डर्स हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जितने भी किसान संगठन हैं, मैं मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ, स्वदेशी जागरण मंच, भारतीय मजदूर संघ, भारतीय किसान संघ, ये इनकी आर्थिक और नई नीति के खिलाफ समूचे देश में संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। नागपुर से हमारे साथी बैठे होंगे, नागपुर के अंदर चार दिन से कृषि उत्पादक संगठन, किसानों को मूल श्रृंखला में जोड़ने वाला संगठन, हालांकि जया जी छोटी किसान हैं, इनका दो या तीन एकड़ ही फैजाबाद में, बाराबंकी में जमीन है, अगर ये इनके पुराने मित्रों से बची रहीं तो शायद यह बची रह जाएगी, ...

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, खत्म कीजिए। Now, please conclude

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरा यह कहना है कि जो डब्ल्यूटीओ की शर्तें हैं, जिनमें तीन का मैंने जिक्र किया। नंबर वन—दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे, नहीं बढ़ाए। नंबर टू—सब्सिडी खत्म करो, खत्म कर दी और नंबर थ्री—पीडीएस का कोटा खत्म करो, 25 परसेंट पर आ गया। तो आनन्द शर्मा जी और मंत्री महोदया किन बातों से बाली एग्रीमेंट, बाली एग्रीमेंट करते हैं, क्या इसमें यह था कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाए? आपने कलेंडर ईयर 1986 माना है। उस समय आपकी सैलरी कितनी थी? मैं जब एमपी बनकर आया था, हम दोनों साथ आए थे, तब हमें 1985-86 में दस हजार रुपए महीना मिलते थे। अब आप किसानों के लिए तो कलेण्डर ईयर 1986 मानोगे और अपने मुनाफों के लिए 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016 मांगोगे। तो इस देश की कृषि बरबाद होने जा रही है। मैं इन दायें-बायें बाजू वाले मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... परमानेंट एड्रेस उनके हैं, जिनका वी.पी.ओ. लिखा है। ग्राम व डाकखाना जिनका लिखा है। वे हमारे अकाली दल के दोस्त थे। ये हमारे साथ इन चीजों के लिए लड़ते थे और जब से उधर गए हैं या इन्होंने हमें इधर फेंक दिया, तब से हमारे और इनके बीच में भी तकरार हो गई है। तो जिनके वी.पी.ओ. हैं, यानी विलेज एंड पोस्ट ऑफिस वालों से मेरा निवेदन है कि यह काला कानून है, जैसे अंग्रेजों के टाइम में कानून आए थे, यह देश की खेती और किसानों को बरबाद करेगा। मैं समय रहते हुए, चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलिवदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, किसानों के मामले में हम सभी इनके साथ हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, first of all, what I am going to submit should not be taken as a criticism of or as opposition to the Government's policy, but it should be treated as a concern because, I think, it is a national concern. With the advent of WTO and the way the economic expansionism of developed countries is being perpetuated through WTO, it is very difficult for developing countries like India to withstand the onslaught. So far as the clarification made by the hon. Minister is concerned, before her, Shri Anand Sharma, when he was the hon. Minister, tried to make some headway. He made some headway but not to the extent that it was expected. Similarly, even after the hon. Commerce Minister,

Nirmala Sitaramanji, doing overtime, the expected result is very much gloomy, and I am giving two or three points to that effect.

Though the present Agreement with the U.S.A. is an improvement over the WTO, the Bali Agreement, there are many issues remaining which are not good for India. For instance, the formula for calculating support for public stockholding called 'food security' is unreasonably loaded against the developing countries. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Tyagi, when we look at the 1986-88 prices, – we are in 2014 – since 1986-88, the price of foodgrains had gone up manifold. Now if the Government of India raises it to ₹1,400 per quintal to farmers for procurement of wheat, and the price of wheat was ₹385 in 1985-86, then, what will be the consequence? It will be assumed that the Government is giving a subsidy of ₹1,015 per quintal of wheat. Thus there is a need to change the WTO rules. But this price mechanism cannot work. This is my first point.

The second point is that the member countries, through a process of consultation, will also have the right to scrutinize the Food Programmes of India or, for that matter, of any country. So, the member countries will invade into India to assess the fall-out of the price mechanism and, in case of any breach, the same could be disputed. All these provisions of the Agreement clearly suggest that internal policy matters within India will be subject to foreign scrutiny and, hence, add up to erosion of our sovereignty. This is highly objectionable, Sir. This is a matter of great concern for us that India's sovereignty will be compromised in that way.

Thirdly, Sir, the final Draft agreed in Bali mandated developing countries to ensure various measures of trade facilitation. Now it is unfortunate that no cost assessment has been made by the Government about implementing the provisions of trade facilitation. What is happening is that by providing trade facilitation, imports from the rest of the world may flood India, further worsening the already difficult external payment position. This is another area of concern for India.

And, finally, in reality, this agreement reached by the BJP Government has, actually, eroded the sovereignty of the nation on the one hand and put a ceiling on the freedom of future regimes to announce any such food security programmes. Because, in the Trade Facilitation Agreement that I have mentioned, the entire money will be cut from the prime allocation on health, on food and other areas and that will be adjusted with the trade facilitation arrangements. Therefore, Sir, I would submit and I would appeal to the hon. Commerce Minister to clarify these points in this august House so that the nation can have a clear picture on this issue. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to quote the great poet Bharatiyaar* That means even if a single person does not get food, the entire world must be destroyed. So, I hope the Central Government is taking proper steps to protect the Indian farmers. Now the general opinion is — subject to correction and approval — the WTO is helping the rich countries to exploit the poor countries. So, that impression must be removed. Now, because of World Trade Organisation, our Government is not able to provide subsidies to the farmers and they are not able to give relief to the needy people. In this context, I would like to mention one point that in Tamil Nadu, the Public Distribution System is functioning very well. Another important fact I would like to refer to is — *Amma Unavagam* — *Amma* Canteen that is providing quality food to the needy people. That is the brainchild of our *Amma*. I hope, like our *Amma*, the Central Government would protect the poor farmers and the poor people. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA : Sir, I would not repeat what has already been said by all the Members. Instead of that, I will straightaway come to one clarification which I want to seek from the hon. Minister with respect to para 10. Para 10 says that “The General Council has also unequivocally agreed to delink the negotiations for a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes from the agriculture negotiations on other issues under the Doha Development Agenda. This would ensure that the negotiations for a permanent solution would continue if the negotiations on such other issues are delayed.” Now, I would only like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a special and any differential mechanism for the other issues and what these issues are. Are they industrial goods or the market excesses? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I just want to quote US trade representative Michael Froman who read the statement after meeting of the USA President and the Prime Minister of India. I am just quoting. “Efforts to put the TFA in place were dealt a setback in July, when a small group of countries, led by India, raised concerns about the status of the WTO’s work on food security issues and blocked consensus on implementing the TFA. We have overcome that delay and now have agreement with India to move forward with full implementation.” Further, in the last paragraph, in the Statement, he says, “This has been a good week for trade and the growth and jobs it supports here in the United States. The U.S. worked with China to achieve a breakthrough on the Information Technology Agreement, worked with India to move forward with the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, and worked with our TPP partners to bring the end of these landmark negotiations clearly into sight. Together, these will provide a

* The Hon. Member spoke in Tamil.

major boost to the global trading system at a critical time in the world's economic recovery, a central focus of the upcoming G-20 Summit." This is the intention of USA. When Shri Anand Sharma was leading the team to Bali, 93 countries were supporting us and when we raised this issue in the Parliament, your negotiation deadline was going to be over. You were waiting for the clearance of the new Prime Minister. For one man's clearance you have lost your time. Therefore, you have lost your friends. Finally, you end up with – I quote the US word – 'small group of countries.' You have come down from 93 countries to a 'small group of countries!' Now, there is no one else to support us in the WTO talks; we have to act only at the command from the USA. There is no doubt the USA's friendship is needed. But, we should not be at the command of the USA. We should not surrender our sovereignty to any country.

Secondly, Sir, in the name of public stockings and not taking the issues to the WTO's Dispute Resolution Forum, you are going to allow 75 per cent of Indian market to be flooded with agriculture produces from all other countries and you are going to make agriculturists in India to suffer. They are not going to have the competitive price. The flooding is going to happen, because the TFA allows you to have 'allowed tariff' and you are allowing in and out flow without any hesitation. Therefore, within a year, you are going to have a catastrophe on agriculturists in India. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister in which way are you going to protect the interests of the agriculturists, their produce and also the labourers who are depending on agriculture. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the time know from the hon. Minister on her 19 point statement what are the escape channels and routes we have to come out of the complications of the cobweb - चक्रव्यूह - which is called the World Trade Organisation.

Our nation's GDP covered by trade is to the tune of 35 per cent. A great shift has taken place between 1950s and now. Sir, services are now having a greater role by almost 55 per cent. Those were the days in 1950s when agriculture was ruling the roost with 58 per cent. We are on the stronger side as far as services are concerned. We are authority in export of services. In the recent one decade, our export capacity in services has grown to 40 per cent. But, at this juncture, we are an infrastructure-deficit nation. We are having population which depends on agriculture to the tune of 50 per cent. Given the ground reality, it is quite impossible to have any sort of compromise on food security and agrarian platform. Still, we are yet to attain, as mentioned by our hon. Deputy Leader and our senior colleague, Natchiappanji, them and are friendless. We are almost something like Abhimanyu in the पञ्चव्यूह. In this चक्रव्यूह, how are you going to enlarge your capacity to come out of the escape

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

channels without compromising interests, particularly agrarian interest, of our nation? This is the first clarification I wish to seek from the hon. Minister.

Besides that, Sir, we are having economic growth and we are getting complication not only from the WTO but also from the Multilateral Agreements and the FTAs. These complications are eating into the question of sovereignty of our nation. For that, even at global platforms, discussions are going on about the utility and the effectiveness of the WTO as far as agrarian sector is concerned. On this front, we are yet to attain the proper position since those were the great days of Argentina, Brazil and India -- ABI trio -- but, now, we are a loner. So, how this Abhimanyu -- India -- will come out of the complicated cobweb of the WTO? Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Peace Clause does not come without conditions. The Bali decision on public stockholding requires that countries using this facility should have provided and continue to provide, on an annual basis, information for each public stockholding programme that it maintains for food security purposes. India's food security programme under this would come under strict monitoring by the WTO. The Peace Clause also has conditions attached that the country will have to establish that food procurement programmes being protected don't distort the world trade. It will be difficult for India to prove this when challenged by any other country. How do we protect our farmer subsidies from them and our food security programmes, and protect the local agriculture and food security? Thank you.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस मुद्दे पर पिछली बार भी 5, अगस्त को जब मंत्री जी ने यहां बयान दिया था, उस वक्त भी चर्चा हुई थी। इस हाउस में जब चर्चा हुई थी तब कहा गया था कि हम एक कृषि प्रधान देश हैं। हमारा स्वाभिमानी किसान आज हमको इतना ज्यादा अनाज दे पाया है कि हमें आज किसी देश के सामने जाकर हाथ फैलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस मुद्दे पर, इस हाउस में सभी पार्टियों की एक राय है, वे चाहे आज सरकार के सदस्य हैं, सभी की एक राय है। इसी को लेकर हमने एक बात पूछी थी कि हम किस मुद्दे पर मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस देते हैं? हमने आपका पिछली बार का स्टेटमेंट देखा था यूएसए में 80 परसेंट तक सब्सिडी किसानों को देते हैं, वे लोग 80 परसेंट तक अपने किसानों को सब्सिडी दे सकते हैं, लेकिन वे हमारे ऊपर सब्सिडी देने के लिए प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं, हमारे लिए hurdles तैयार करते हैं कि आप अपने किसानों को इससे ज्यादा सब्सिडी नहीं दे सकते।

सर, आज आपने हाउस में देखा होगा जब पेट्रोल और डीजल के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही थी। हमारा किसान जो भी फसल पैदा करता है, जो भी पैदावार करता है, उसकी वजह से हम देश की जरूरतों को पूरा कर पाते हैं। जब हम मिनिमम फूड सिक्योरिटी की बात करते हैं, तो वह भी किसानों की मेहनत के जरिए से हो पा रही है, उसमें हमारी कोई मेहनत नहीं है,

इसमें हमारे लिए उनका सपोर्ट है। इसके लिए हम सब की एक ही दृष्टि होनी चाहिए। जब किसान रोता है, तो सारा देश रोता है और जब किसान हंसता है, तो पूरा हिन्दुस्तान हंसता है, जब किसान की रीढ़ टूटती है, तो पूरे देश की रीढ़ टूटती है, अगर देश की रीढ़ टूटती है, तो कोई सरकार भी नहीं रह पाती है और सरकार की भी रीढ़ टूट जाती है। इसीलिए मैं एक बार फिर से निवेदन करूंगा कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस में जो इनपुट्स वे लोग आज देते हैं, उनकी इतनी ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ गई है, वह चाहे फर्टिलाइजर हो, चाहे डीजल हो, चाहे केरोसीन हो, चाहे ऑयल हो, चाहे सीड्स हो। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हम एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की बात तो कल करेंगे, परन्तु इसके बारे में, मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को आज जो मेंडेट मिला है, जब आप WTO में अपने देश का तिरंगा लेकर बैठते हैं, तो उस वक्त वहां कोई पार्टी जाकर नहीं बैठती है, किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव वहां जाकर नहीं बैठता है, वहां इस देश का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव जाकर बैठता है। इसके लिए यह हाउस और सारा देश उसके पीछे रहता है। इसीलिए हमें किसी के सामने झुकने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक ज़माना था जब हम जाकर अमेरिका के सामने गेहूँ के लिए हाथ फैलाते थे। आज हमारा देश, हमारा किसान, हमारे लोग उस स्तर पर नहीं हैं, उससे काफी आगे पहुंच चुके हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे पहले रोज इस हाउस में आए थे तब मैंने उनसे कहा था कि आप किसान की तरफ नज़र रखिए। अगर किसान दुखी रहेगा, तो इस देश में कोई व्यापार नहीं चल सकता है।

सर, आप देखते होंगे कि आज गांव में जहां पर वीकली मार्केट होता है, जब तक किसान के घर में पैदावार होती है तब तक वीकली मार्केट के छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों का काम चलता है, अन्यथा वहां भी काम ठप हो जाता है। वहां पर भी व्यापारी का काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आज स्कूल और कालेजों में हम बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए भेज पाए हैं, तो भी वह किसान की मजदूरी और उसके पैसे से ही भेज पाए हैं। उस किसान के पास जब पैसा नहीं होता, तो उसका बच्चा ट्यूशन की फीस भी नहीं दे पाता है। इसीलिए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप minimum support price को बढ़ाएं। अगर आप सब्सिडी के तौर पर अपनी सुरक्षा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो आप minimum support price को बढ़ाइए। अभी जैसा माननीय त्यागी जी और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्य सब्सिडी देना चाहते हैं। आपने छत्तीसगढ़ में election slogan में बोला था कि हम 300 रुपए देंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप इलेक्शन के टाइम तो बोलते हैं कि हम किसान को इतनी सब्सिडी देंगे, लेकिन उसके बाद आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं? सर, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जब हम बाहर जाते हैं, तो वहां पर लोग हम से इसका जवाब मांगते हैं कि आज आपने राज्य सभा में इसके ऊपर बात क्यों नहीं की, आपने इस पर चर्चा क्यों नहीं की? हम सरकार को सपोर्ट करते हैं, हम सरकार के पीछे खड़े हैं। सरकार जब international forum में जाकर बैठती है, तो अपना human rights ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, all right.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : आज सरकार सारे देश के human rights को बचाने के लिए WTO में मजबूती से बात करे। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to respond to the questions and seeking of clarifications by hon. Members. Let me, at the outset, say a very big 'thank you' to every Member who chose to spoke because the interest with which they have gone into the details of the Statement made, Bali Agreement before this, and also on the issue of our rights as a nation to protect our poor farmers and also to ensure the decisions, as critical as those which affect agriculture have got to be the sovereign right and that has to be protected. Sir, I am indeed very grateful to all Members who have taken part in this debate passionately and raised very many issues on which I would seek to give as much as I can, and if there are any, which I have missed out, I hope, I will, still be able to be reminded and I can answer all of them. My predecessor, hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, has gone into great details to say either he is right or I am right. I think what is important here is, India has got to be right and we have only tried to keep Indian position strong, building on what possibility. If I can just crisscross and go to hon. Members, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, who said, and also Shri Ananda Bhaskarji said, "Oh! is India like Abhimanyu, getting into a Chakravyuha, not able to come out." In fact, Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan had very clearly said, we had 93 friends then, we have none now. I just want to respond and begin with that; if you want to compare India with Abhimanyu, who got into a Chakravyuha, I would like to tell you here in no uncertain terms, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister, we have gone in as an Abhimanyu, but we came out successfully with 160 friends, building on our predecessor, who had 93 friends. So, Sir, the approach here is, yes, we are not talking about party politics when we are outside the country; we are ensuring that our sovereign right, which is being taken care of by either so many Governments before us, now is being strengthened, and if there are any corrections to be made in the process, we, as a Government, representing the people of India, have a sovereign duty to do the course correction and ensure that our farmers or any such interests are kept intact and protected. So, we may be Abhimanyu, but that Abhimanyu, successfully came out of the Chakravyuha with more friends and not less. So, let me be sure that the track of our argument is not to say, 'that was terrible and this is better.' No; we are very clearly saying, Bali was imperfect and there is no way that I am retracting that statement. It was an imperfect agreement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a new agreement. That is all. Please confirm that you have reached a new agreement.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will come to that. That is one of the points that you have raised, and I will certainly come to it. I am only beginning

my answer. Bali was an imperfect Agreement, and it required a course correction, and it was that course-correction that this Government had engaged in from July. And in doing so, we ensured that a new decision, I am addressing your answer...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You address the Chair, and the rules of this House...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I thought, I started with you, Sir. I thought, I started by saying, "Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, problem; you proceed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Okay; बोलिए, बोलिए, कोई इश्यू नहीं है ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is a new decision, and I would certainly underline the fact that it is a new decision because the WTO's General Council said very clearly, and I will read it. What was done in Bali is read like this, Bali Ministerial Decision of 7th December, 2013, and I quote; "Members agreed to put in place an interim mechanism, as set out below, and to negotiate on an Agreement for a permanent solution for the public stockholding for food security purposes, for adoption by the 11th Ministerial Conference", which, if I may remind, it is not mentioned here, it is 2017. And the next paragraph, which is paragraph 2 says, and I quote, "In the interim", the word 'in the interim' is used there, "In the interim, until a permanent solution is found, and provided that these conditions and so on..." So, it goes on like this. This is Bali 2013.

What is now? Again, I am reading; I am quoting from Decision of 27th November, 2014. The General Council having regard to paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Marrakesh Agreement, establishing the World Trade Organization and so on, conducting the functions of the Ministerial Conference in the interval between meetings pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 4 of the WTO Agreement, and recognizing the importance of public stockholding for food security purposes for developing countries, mooting the Ministerial decisions, so and so, 7th December, 2013 on public stockholding for food security and so on, decides that", please note the word, "decides". Therefore, let us be clear, this is a new decision with a new date, and I am quoting it. It is not as if I am giving an interpretation. So, that issue, which was raised by Shri Anand Sharma is answered. What did we achieve out of this? The Peace Clause extended not just for four years, but for perpetuity. So, is that ambiguity which prevailed going to be till the 11th Ministerial which is in 2017? Is it only for four years from 2013, when the Agreement was signed? Is it just interim? And, after the interim, if a permanent solution is not found, what is going to happen? All that has been very clearly said; the ambiguity has been removed. The new decision, as I very clearly...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, through you, can I just ask one thing from the hon. Minister?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Can I just finish? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because she said,...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not yielding here; I am not yielding here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I think, courtesy requires that I finish and answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After she finishes. She is not yielding.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let her complete.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The ambiguity which prevailed has been removed, and for that, I will just take two pointed examples. The language, the hon. Member, my predecessor, repeatedly spoke about, is simple English. I am a student of English; I try to keep learning English. I submit here that English here now, to me, and to my understanding, is unambiguous. Please correct me, if I am wrong. Unambiguous language, I just want to put it in front of the hon. Members. 'I shall not take to dispute' is the word which is being used now instead of 'in the interim will exercise due restraint'. I am quoting from 2013 Bali. 'In the interim will exercise due restraint' were the words used whereas what is now being used is 'shall not take to dispute'. To me, this seems to be fairly unambiguous. ...*(Interruptions)*... Second, unambiguous again, in 2013 the language which was used was 'in the interim till a permanent solution is found'. Now the language which is being used, which many Members, of course, do remember highlighting that what if a solution is not found. 'Found' is the word on which we were playing; therefore, I am trying to tell you that 'found' is not the word any longer used. It is now 'till a permanent solution is agreed and adopted'. And here I would immediately like to draw your attention, many of the Members who have raised that legitimate question, what if a solution is imposed on us, or what if a solution is going to encroach into the sovereign rights of Indian decision making. There cannot be a solution found which is 'unagreeable' to us. The solution which is going to be found now is a permanent solution whenever it is found for, which Mr. Raja referred to it, what is this best endeavour, maximum, all of us have to work for it. But when a permanent solution is going to be worked out it has to be 'agreed upon' by all us and then adopted. It

is not a permanent solution which is going to be found from somebody's hat as it were like a rabbit in a magic show and given to us. It is something which all of us will be working on and that which will be agreed upon and then subsequently adopted. So, my simple English tells me that the ambiguity is largely removed. If there is still any ambiguity in anybody's mind, I would like to be informed about it. So we will work on it after that. So, there is no ambiguity in the language. What is better now again between 2013 and 2014? 2014, Sir, has an accelerated mechanism to get a permanent solution in the sense dedicated sessions are going to be held of the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture, supervised by the TNC, in the sense by the General Council. So, there are going to be mechanisms which are very well in place through which accelerated processes will work out for a solution for agriculture related matters. Therefore, this new decision has improved upon the Bali of 2013. Then again the negotiations for a permanent solution are now certainly on a separate track. Many hon. Members referred to paragraph 10 of what I had spoken in August, separate track from the agriculture negotiations so that under the Doha Development Agenda, it ensures priority, it brings in greater focus and it brings in continuation for negotiations for a permanent solution. This 'interim' is no longer being there, we have a peace clause given in perpetuity, and, therefore, this is much better, improved and a new decision. There are no conditions, no new concessions and no new compromises made. That in passing I want to ensure the House. So, any question about this is no good, this is no different, it is this, it is that, no, I am making it very clear on what course we are very clearly improved upon the 2013. On the issue of General Council and its role, I just want to be sure that I read that paragraph so that there is no ambiguity on it. 'The General Council..' again from the World Trade Organisation's document, '..is fully acting as the Ministerial Council conducting the functions of Ministerial Conference in the interval is completely mandated.' So, we do not need to worry. The need for me to state it in my August statement was to inform the House that we are not going to the General Council which may not have the powers to ensure the Members of the House that the General Council is not being approached which does not have a mandate and the Ministerial Council is what has to be approached. No. We knew, we worked on it, we understood and the WTO has also confirmed it. Therefore, they are fully in a position to take a decision, which is happening between two Ministries. So, I wanted to assure my predecessor that we have certainly not done anything that is very differently placed.

I would not have the courage to speak in as much Hindi as the hon. Member, Shri Derek O'Brien, has spoken. But I would certainly say सम्पूर्ण सॉल्यूशन has not been obtained. बिल्कुल । सम्पूर्ण सॉल्यूशन की ओर ही हम जा रहे हैं । जो बात आज हुई और जो जनरल काउंसिल में अभी एग्री हो गया है, यह उस रास्ते में ही जा रहा है । बात

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

सिर्फ यह है कि सिर्फ 2017 तक सीमित नहीं है, जब भी परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन आएगा, हम भी उसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे, मगर जब आएगा, वह आएगा, तब तक हमें राहत है, क्योंकि *peace clause perpetuity* के लिए दिया गया है। इस तरह हम सम्पूर्ण सॉल्यूशन की ओर ही जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी कोशिश जारी रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... On the TFA, hon. Member, Shri Derek O'Brien, has raised a question as to what is the benefit of the TFA. The TFA would give us reduction of cost of our imports into India, making Indian manufacturing slightly more competitive. It will also lower the cost of our exports in our export markets. More than that, our ports will be lots more transparent. The arbitrage, which happens in the ports because of the delay, will be cut down. More frequency of ships, which come to the ports, will mean that there is more earning for the Customs. And, all this happening in a real time with data available on the net and so on. It is going to lead to transparency. So, trade facilitation has benefits for our country and it makes sense to go through the trade facilitations because it also does not immediately open up without conditions. The hon. Member also referred to much respected Shri Arun Shourie's statement, almost as if to conclude his own presentation. I would like to build on that. Quoting Arun Shourieji, he said, "All is said and done, but at the end more is said than done." I would like to assure the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that all will be said and all will also be done under this Government. So, let us be sure that that will be fully taken up.

Now, I move to hon. Member, Shri Sitaram Yechury. He had raised very important issues. He referred to an Ambassador's statement and said that probably that statement of the Ambassador and the Minister's statement in this august House do not have anything in common. They, probably, have some contradictions. I would like to assure the hon. Member by only reminding him that that statement was made by the Ambassador on 2nd July, when this whole position was taken by this Government. Post that statement, we have negotiated, we have worked, we have come up with solution. And, my statement, which was made in November this year, has definitely moved from the statement made by the Ambassador at the beginning of this whole issue. So, if it did not have a concurrence then, the position has been made clear through my statement. Therefore, the statement made by the Ambassador then, saying that India's position on permanent solution and the 'peace clause' is not dealt with by the WTO, we may not be able to move along with the consensus on the trade facilitation. The position has changed subsequently and we have, at least, a certain sense of getting relief in terms of 'peace clause'. He also raised this issue about Western countries giving a whole lot of subsidies that are never discussed. Yes, I agree. Since Uruguay Round, we have been raising this and I am sure most often the Indian Ministers of Trade — several of them who had gone to different places to negotiate, whether in Cancun or, later on, in Bali — have periodically raised the

issue that — I have also raised it in every one of the meetings that I have had — the US spends more than 120 billion dollars. This is an approximate figure that I am giving you. And, so does the EU. We have raised this issue as to why those subsidies that are being given to farmers are never on the agenda to be discussed. We should be discussing them, as has been raised by us, and we should continue to raise them in the forthcoming negotiations also.

On the direct benefits' transfer, it is not just me, I think the other Ministries also will have to talk about whether that kind of a transfer is happening, how and when it is happening, etc. So, I won't take the liberty of taking this debate as an opportunity to talk about it. But I am sure my senior colleagues will do that a bit later.

Hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, raised questions based on my paragraphs 3, 8 and 10. For seeking a permanent solution, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, negotiations will have to happen. Now, it will be happening. Sir, there is no commitment to a particular date, and there is no schedule. Now, of course, we have got institutionalized mechanisms to expedite on meetings of the Committee of Agriculture. So, there will be more frequently sittings and talking about what we want. Sir, the expression 'best endeavour' is more used because we want to work through to get a permanent solution but it is not as if it is tied to the deadline. We shall make all the required efforts for it and not sit back just because we have got a Peace Clause in perpetuity. We will not sit back. We shall, definitely, move forward and work towards getting a permanent solution. I assure hon. Member, Mr. Raja, that we shall put the national interest on the top. There shall never be a compromise from our side on the national interest question which you raised, so genuinely, and rightly so. We have not been isolated and it has never been the case that we did not have the support. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me assure you that there were several countries who kept in touch with us. But, for whatever reason, they did not open up or speak loudly in public. But we knew many nations felt that on the public stockholding of foodgrains, people were concerned and nations were concerned. They did not speak up but we were in touch with them. Today, I am happy to say that the entire General Council has agreed to understand the issue, appreciated, and you saw the Press - release. Therefore, it is not as if we have been isolated. You also questioned about the Work Programme for negotiation in the Doha Round. It is to be finalized by 31st July, 2015. It is just the Work Programme and negotiations will be going on on that.

One last assurance for hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, is, we may be dealing with FTAs , we are working on FTAs, because we see some merit in some FTAs, with which we want to work and move forward. But we strongly support multilateralism. We feel that FTAs are a way in which we are further building blocks for the multilateral

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

system to survive and continue. So, our commitment to multilateral system continues even if we are going ahead with FTAs, with blocks of some countries. At this stage, I do not need to name each and every country with which we might discuss. But as and when there is an occasion, we will, certainly, talk about it. Shri K.C. Tyagi, as always, very passionately spoke, saying that it should not be a disaster for our *kheti* and *kisan*. I assure him and I am sure by now he would have appreciated that it is in the interest of *kheti* and *kisan* that we have taken this position from July. With the support of the House and with the support of all the Members, we will manage to succeed in the WTO General Council and we shall move in those lines even further. You can be assured, K.C. Tyagiji. Hon. Member, Sukhendu Sekhar Royji, was expressing his concern. I heard him carefully, and I am grateful to him for having said that the present Agreement is certainly an improvement over the Bali. I am very grateful, Sir, that you mentioned that.

The permanent solution that we have to work is definitely a long road in which a lot of details and issues related to India will have to be taken care of. We shall keep that in mind and move forward in ensuring that no compromise is made in keeping up the interest of India.

Hon. Member from Tamil Nadu, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, quoting Bharathiar said*.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Please translate it in English.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Quoting Bharathiar, Shri Navaneethakrishnan had said that 'if the single individual man doesn't have right for his food, Bharathiar had said that he will destroy this entire world.' That's the seriousness with which Bharathiar, who is a very revolutionary poet, had spoken about the right of an individual man for his food. Of course, he was talking about in the context of some programmes in Tamil Nadu. I assured him by saying 'understanding that fiery spirit of Subramania Bharathiar, BJP and the Government of India, today has chosen to go to the WTO to fight for the right of individual citizens of India for his food and for the farmers of India; and we did not destroy the world, but, before that, we constructively engaged with the WTO and got the right that we need. I assured the Member from Tamil Nadu that we would be inspired by Bharathiar; we certainly went and ensured that.

Satish Misraji had raised issues about Doha Development Agenda. It covers agriculture, industrial goods, services and so on. In every area, there will be special and differential treatment provisions, and this is an integral part of areas of the WTO negotiations. So each area will be negotiated for itself.

* The Hon. Member spoke in Tamil.

And, then, reference was also made to para 10 talking about the delinking of the negotiations for a permanent solution from the rest of the negotiations, and this will ensure that this can continue ever even if other areas are stagnating. There will, of course, be dedicated sessions with regular review. We can keep informing.

I think, I have briefly answered the questions raised by hon. Members, Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan and Ananda Bhaskarji. I think, majority of the issues raised have been addressed. Shrimati Kanimozhi had raised this issue that the peace clause comes with a certain compromise. No, Madam, there is no compromise as far as I know. Peace clause is certainly something which gives us relief till we find a permanent solution. Till such a time, even if you cross the cap, which is based on 86-87 prices, you are still not going to be able to be drawn to litigation in the WTO courts. Therefore, that peace clause comes without any compromise. And, BJD Member, Shri Bhupinder Singh, very clearly spoke — and I am going to try again in Hindi. हमें किसी के पास जाकर सिर नहीं झुकाना है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया आज किसी के पास नहीं गई है और किसी के सामने सिर नहीं झुकाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I want to be sure. Government of India has not done anything ...*(Interruptions)*... ‘Government of India’ is what I have also added there. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I answer? ...*(Interruptions)*... ‘Government of India’ is what I added there... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Bhupinder Singh. No, no; sit down.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The Government of India, as I have said, किसी के सामने जाकर के सिर झुका नहीं है, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपके द्वारा मेंबर भूपिंदर सिंह को मैं यह एश्योरेंस देना चाह रही हूँ।

Sir, I hope, I have answered most of the questions which have been raised seeking clarifications. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I wish to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes; one clarification. Do you want to put a question, Mr. Sharma?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, through you, I thank the hon. Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. I would like to say two quick things. I think there is some mix-up in the papers somewhere. I am just pointing it out. You talked about ‘due restraint’ with reference to Bali-I. I think ‘due restraint’ mechanism was the initial proposition which India had rejected at Bali, and the words ‘due restraint’ are not there in the Bali formula. It is there in the interim — which has been removed now — in the General Council. “Till a permanent solution is adopted, and provided

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that conditions set out below...” and those conditions remain the same, whether in the General Council or the MC-9 decision.

Secondly, Sir, I had specifically referred to one thing. You referred to the WTO documents and I too refer to the same WTO documents. I actually started from the General Council, which you have also read, from 27th November, 2014. I did say that this is the statement by the Chairman of the General Council, Ambassador Jonathan Fried of Canada, and I would read that just to underscore, “With respect to the decisions on post-Bali work circulated in this document, Members are collectively acting on the premise that the entire Bali package can and must be pursued.” I am not going to read the full paragraph because I have read it earlier. Para 2 is very important:

“Therefore, in adopting the three Decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, on the Protocol of Amendment for Trade Facilitation, and on Post-Bali work simultaneously, we are re-affirming” – my English may not be so good – “the entirety of the Bali Ministerial mandates” – ‘mandates’, that is the word – “including the priorities that the Ministers identified at Bali”. So, what you have said now, shall we take it – just for my clarity – that the Chair of the General Council’s statement is wrong?

Lastly, the DG, WTO’s statement’s first decision – again, I am reading from the same document which you read from – clarified the Bali Decision on Public Stockholdings for Food Security Purposes. It makes clear that peace clause which was agreed in Bali...” – So, it is clarifying; you have got that clarification “...will remain in force until a permanent solution is found.” I am not going to read the rest of it.

So, what I am saying is, first, the ‘due restraint’ was not there in Bali and secondly, what I have read, and is on record, is part of the WTO documents of the 27th of November, 2014. I had earlier also read the 11th December, 2013 Bali declaration. I did ask, when I was seeking clarification, to confirm, accept or reject, whether the Chair’s statement is wrong or whether the DG statement is wrong. Forget about my statement being right or wrong.

Sir, I thought that I must put this record straight, that there was no ‘due restraint’ and these are the three paragraphs. I have much more of the 27th November documents; I have got all the documents here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have one question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सदन की और भी कार्यवाही है। एक बार पूछने के बाद इस पर मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाय भी हो गया। अब फिर और क्वेश्चन शुरू कर दिए। फिर तो इसमें हम भी पार्टिसिपेट करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is an important subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is a very important subject.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, other important ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an important subject. Don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point of order. Should there be supplementary clarifications? I want a ruling from you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only raising a doubt. It is not put as a clarifications. The Minister may oblige. That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, through you, I only want to clarify to Mr. Sukhendu Roy and others that there is no further clarification. All that I am saying is, there are certain points on which we are not satisfied. We want to express that very clearly. When I mentioned the Ambassador at WTO making a statement and the Minister making a statement, I was fully aware that some time has passed and as time passes things change. We are grateful for being reminded of that knowledge or of that fact. But the point at issue is what? The point at issue is, if we agree to allow this discussion on this particular issue of Food Subsidies and Public Stockholdings for Food Subsidies for the poor to be delinked from the rest of the Agreement on Agriculture, the bargaining capacity, that we have to force the rest of the world on the WTO to accept what we are saying regarding our poor and the food security of our poor, reduces. What the Minister confirms is that 'Yes', we may agree to a final settlement on Agriculture but this negotiation will continue. That is what is my objection. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister says that there will be no compromise ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is my objection. Once you agree to a General Agreement on Agriculture, then your bargaining capacity on what you want to continue to talk about is lost. That is why the final peroration that was made about the BJP. I don't mind, whatever they want to say, they say. But, in this House, that is about the Government's commitment. Remember, according to our constitutional scheme of things, the only place where the Government is accountable is in the Parliament. So, therefore, we are here concerned with the Government's

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concern. If this contradiction remains, if we have allowed our bargaining capacity to be abandoned by saying we will agree on General Agreement on Agriculture, then that is not acceptable.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक क्लैरिफिकेशन हम भी पूछ लेते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you ask? You are opposing the clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जब आप सबको एलाउ कर रहे हैं, तो हमें भी मौका दें । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या बात हुई, you are opposing clarifications and you are asking a clarification. ...(Interruptions)... पूछिए, पूछिए ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मुझे लगा ...(व्यवधान)... हम तो पहली बार पूछ रहे हैं ।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : इनका सेकेंड राउंड अभी बाकी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जब राजा को दो राउंड, तो प्रजा को भी दो राउंड। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This subject is very important. That is why a detailed discussion is allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, एक राजा है, एक नरेश है, प्रजा तो इधर बैठी है । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अच्छा, नरेश जी, आपको कुछ पूछना है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जी, पूछना है ।

श्री उपसभापति : अगर पूछना है, तो पूछो, नहीं तो बैठो ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरे हिसाब से जितने भी सब्जेक्ट साथ में लिए जा रहे हैं, सभी इम्पोर्टेंट हैं, खाली यह इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. You please stop. The Minister will reply. ...(Interruptions)... I take your point. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हम तो पहली बार पूछ रहे हैं । मैं इतनी देर से आपका डिस्कशन सुन रहा था, क्योंकि इसमें मुझे बहुत ज्यादा ज्ञान नहीं है । माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं सिर्फ दो चीजें जानना चाहता हूँ । आप जो एग्रीमेंट करने जा रही हैं, आपने कहा कि 30 जून, 2015 तक हमारा एग्रीमेंट फाइनल होगा, तो क्या उस एग्रीमेंट में दो चीजों की गारंटी होगी, एक तो इस देश में जो सब्सिडी किसानों को दी जा रही है, वह सब्सिडी लगातार चालू रहेगी या कहीं आप 30 जून तक उसमें झुकेंगे तो नहीं? दूसरा, किसान की उपज की मार्केटिंग की क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? आपने बैठकर पूरे वर्ल्ड में संधि की है, तो पूरे विश्व में किसान की उपज बेचने की जिम्मेदारी करीब-करीब सभी राष्ट्रों में गवर्नमेंट के हाथों में है । तो क्या इस एग्रीमेंट के बाद इस देश के किसानों की उपज का मूल्य दिलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी या नहीं?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, एक क्लैरिफिकेशन मुझे भी पूछना है। पिछले दिनों मुझे हैदराबाद जाने का ...(व्यवधान)... सर, कॉटन के दाम देश के अंदर इतने ज्यादा गिर गए हैं कि नागपुर से लेकर हैदराबाद तक किसानों के सुसाइड करने की खबर आई है। मेरा निवेदन है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, बासमती चावल इस बार बाहर नहीं भेज पाएंगे, अगर कृषि के क्षेत्र में इस तरह का लगा रहा। आप जो कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी आप दूसरा पाइंट पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। बाली के अंदर भी जो टी.एफ.ए. के लिए दबाव था, उसमें मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट के जो कोर इश्यूज थे, वे आगे के लिए छोड़ दिए गए थे, तो जब भी कभी आपकी मीटिंग होगी ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आपसे सिर्फ इतना निवेदन है ...(व्यवधान)... आधा सैकिंड ...(व्यवधान)... सर, श्री जयराम रमेश जी बैठे हुए हैं, कल श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी ने बाकायदा एनवायरनमेंट को लेकर, इनकी बड़ी आलोचना की। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदया से यह कहना है कि जब आप हिन्दुस्तान को रिप्रेजेंट करती हैं, या तो हमारी कंसेंसस बन जाए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आज पढ़ रहा था कि जयराम रमेश जी के टाइम में कानपुर में यह हो गया, फलां जगह यह हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... तो इस तरह का एटीट्यूड हमारे मंत्रियों का न हो। जो बाहर जाएं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की spirit को लेकर जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a valid point. There should be a consensus on all these issues. Yes, Minister, whatever you want, you can answer.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN : Sir, I just want to give a bit of clarification. Regarding the points raised by my predecessor, I just want to say that what he has read out is correct in so far as it is the Chairman's statement which was made. He is quoting from the Chairman's statement of 27th November which does not have the value of force of the General Council's decision. He comes and says it, but then the General Council's decision is what I have read. So, what has legal sanctity is this statement where it says, "It decides that"? Therefore, I am playing on that word. I just want to make sure that they are not the same. That is just a statement. Then, the statement of DG, WTO, says that it is clarifying the matter. Therefore, it is only a clarification; it is not a dual decision. I just want to say that the clarification given by the DG, WTO, was in a Press conference, and again, it is not the decision of the WTO; it was a Press conference where words can be used. I am not questioning what he said, but it is not the GC's decision, which is what I have read out here.

Then, Yechuryji talked about permanent solution, Ambassador's statement and that time has passed. Sir, time has passed and I brought in that line here because in June, the position was that we would not go ahead with the consensus reached as per Bali 2013 and that if there is a change in the priority by giving the permanent solution and Peace Clause a *pramukhyata*, that is when we would want to consider. ...(Interruptions)... Can I finish?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You finish what you have to say.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Then, it is the ‘Government of India’ that I have added here. Let me underline that. On telling us, “Oh no, it is the Government of India and not the BJP”, I would like to say that I certainly added that. After having said, ‘BJP’, I said, ‘and the Government of India’. So, let me just draw the attention of the hon. Member that I have not ignored saying ‘Government of India’ here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Government of India is not an addition to BJP.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, that is one thing to which I would like to draw the hon. Member’s attention. As regards cotton and other things, they are decisions which are very much being taken by the Government of India now, and as regards WTO’s negotiations and about food security, I probably think that it is not directly linked to this clarification, but that is a different issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is an important suggestion.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, it is important and I know the Ministers were all called on an urgent meeting about two or three weeks ago, about which the Agriculture Minister, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, came and gave a statement here. So, that may not be for me to talk about it in this context.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us go to the next item of the Business, that is, the School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to establish and declare Schools of Planning and Architecture as Institutions of National Importance in order to promote education and research in architectural studies including planning of human settlements, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, it is said that planning is to bring the future into the present so that you can do something about it now, but this Bill seeks to address certain challenges that through the past, are presented before our students. I am sure that the esteemed Members of the House are aware that the Schools of Planning and Architecture were

established in Bhopal and Vijayawada in 2008. However, they did not have the power to grant degrees. The first School of Planning and Architecture was established in Delhi in 1959 and because it was conferred the Deemed-To-Be-University in 1979 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let her finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: ...that institution does not have the challenge ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please move the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan) : Just one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Anandji, I am finishing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her move the Bill.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, through you, I will implore to the Members of this august House कि लोकतंत्र के मंदिर से विद्या और सरस्वती का आशीर्वाद आप छात्रों को दें, आज यही निवेदन सबके समक्ष मैं प्रस्तुत करती हूँ ।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something before we take it up. This morning, this issue was raised by many of my colleagues. It is with regard to the agenda, and, particularly, the Bill which...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have taken up this Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, just one minute. Members want that the motion for referring the second Bill... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please talk about that when the second Bill comes up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): अभी नहीं हो सकता है... अभी नहीं हो सकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is that you can raise that when the second Bill comes up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : We request you to change the order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कैसे कर लेंगे? यह संभव नहीं है । ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह संभव नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please. There is no dispute regarding this Bill. The BAC has allotted time. If at all you wish to raise an issue regarding the second Bill, that should be done after finishing this Bill. Now, the Bill is moved. Mr. Shantaram Naik, kindly speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it was only a request that after this Bill is over... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this Bill, you can do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ये लोग बैठें तो सही! सब जाने की जल्दी में हैं । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हां, सब लोग बैठें और उस समय इसे raise करें । Mr. Shantaram Naik, please start.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYANA JATIYA) *in the Chair.*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, while appreciating the role of the hon. HRD Minister, I would like to say that in spite of the educational qualification of hers being challenged at various forums from time to time – and, I have been telling this to my friends also – you are performing well and you are a capable Minister. I tell this to everybody, and, I want to place it on record. But I am pained to see you going to an astrologer because you are the custodian of the entire scientific temper, which has been inscribed in the Constitution of India. You have to carry that scientific temper amongst the students, amongst the children and amongst the society. Therefore, you do not have a private life as far as this aspect is concerned, and, therefore, I am a little pained that you visited an astrologer.

Now, in the context of this Bill, what are you going to advise? I would like to know the decision on whether you should buy a plot or you should not buy a plot; whether you should buy a flat or you should not buy a flat, has to be taken by the institution with respect to various aspects that they are entitled to. What are you going to tell them? Will they go to a fortune teller and find out? I am saying this with all seriousness because the message that you have given is not commensurate with the role that you have got under the Constitution and as a Minister. Kindly do some introspection.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप विषय पर आइए । Please come to the subject. ...(Interruptions)... आप विषय पर आइए ।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Is the 'Constitution' not a subject, Sir? You are governing from there and you are sitting there under the Constitution. You are sitting

there under the Constitution. If the Constitution is not there, you also have no right to sit there, Sir. Now, the question is ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप इस तरह से बात न करें ।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : मैं इसी तरह से बात करूंगा, जैसा मैंने सोचा है । आपको आक्षेप लगता है तो आप रूलिंग दे दें ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : जो विषय है, आप उस पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : आप रूलिंग दे सकते हैं कि मैंने जो कहा, वह गलत कहा है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप सब्जेक्ट पर आइए ।

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : इसका मतलब है कि मैं सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ !

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्य जो बोल रहा है, उस पर चेयर यह नहीं कह सकती कि उसको क्या कहना है । माननीय सदस्य विषय पर ही बोल रहे हैं, उस बिल पर ही बोल रहे हैं इसलिए यह नहीं होना चाहिए । इस सदन की यह परम्परा नहीं है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप नयी परम्परा न डालें ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैंने आपकी बात को ध्यान से समझा है और मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह आपका समय है और आप जैसे चाहें वैसे इसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैंने यह कहा है कि यह तकनीकी विषय है, आप उस पर आएंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, वह बेहतर होगा । नायक जी, आप अपनी बात शुरू करें ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to supplement him. What Mr. Shantaram is trying to impress upon is the fundamental duty of every citizen to maintain scientific temper, which is under Article 51A (h) of the Constitution.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मेरा कहना यह है कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से जो कुछ भी बाहर कहा गया होगा, उस पर आपको यह भूमिका बनाकर बात नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It being the School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014, I would like to say I fully support this Bill and various things which are involved in this. Now, since the new concept of smart cities has come in from the new Government, is this school going to play any role as far as construction of smart cities is concerned? Will a study be conducted and inputs be taken from this school for the purpose of establishing smart cities in various parts of the country? If so, what will be the conception? Have you approached this School or any other body in the country so far for the purpose of erecting or constructing smart cities because it is this School which has to guide the nation as far as planning is concerned? Again, I would like to say that this School will be a part of entire education system. Education system of the country is likely to be changed, as you have already stated.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

You have given an answer to me in this House that the new education policy is going to be evolved. But, at the same time, you have said that no committee has been constituted. All these months have passed, it is such an important aspect of education, and you have not formed any committee. What is the thing which is stopping you? Do you want to go in a particular direction which is not acceptable to the secular country and, therefore, you are going slow so that there should not be criticism? Who are the persons entrusted with preparing the initial draft or guidelines for the purpose of evolving a new education policy? What is the direction that you have given? The country would like to know about this.

Secondly, as and when education policy is evolved *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't disturb the Minister.

Since this education policy will cover the entire country and the subject is a State subject, how are you going to, I won't say impose, convince the State Governments to follow the new policy which you are going to evolve? It will be a very difficult task for you, Madam, because the inputs which will be contained in the new education policy, to my mind, will be dangerous and you will not be able to convince the State Governments to implement that policy. Secondly, I would like to know which are the legislations that will have to be amended in order to impose that policy in various States. Have you got any plans to take these new schools to prepare standard plans, I would say guideline plans, for the construction of schools, for primary schools, toilets for the schools, community halls etc.? It is because these structures will be required by everybody. Even under MPLADS, we will be requiring it. Are you going to advise the schools to prepare standard plans, which can be used by various other institutions, including MPs for the purpose of implementing in the MPLADS?

Then, the new concept of 'green houses' is coming all over the country. People are going in for that. Some people say that 'green houses' concept is costly but you have to find out a solution to see that green houses are adopted more and more by people and those houses can be built at moderate rates.

My next point is regarding heritage buildings. I do not know whether existing schools are doing some exercise as far as heritage buildings are concerned but it is very much required that these school authorities, school management and administrative bodies try to see that heritage concept grows in this country. These engineers, who are studying there, can go to places for this purpose. Another aspect is this. As far as whole planning is concerned, the rules governing the construction of houses are

very important, and also the rules governing the planning of the cities. Today, these rules differ from State to State. There is no uniformity. In some other States, they also add that National Building Code should be observed in the construction rules. Now, a State is having an Act governing construction, rules governing construction and if they are made to observe National Building Code, I do not know whether they will get a licence. Modiji has said that 'in my Government, there will be only two layers. No seven or eight layers but two layers'. How is he going to bring two-layer system or three-layer system in the country as far as this construction licence is concerned? We would like to know this because to have minimum steps of layers, as far as building is concerned, is very, very difficult.

Then, again, related to what I said earlier, Madam, since this involves planning schools, what are you going to advise them regarding *Vaastu* in the context of scientific temper? Are you going to advise them that this aspect of *Vaastu* should also be observed? It is because I know that some aspects of *Vaastu* are scientific; where air comes, light comes; that is also there. But, if you carry forward the concept of *Vaastu* too much, it crosses the limit and it becomes a superstition. People are scared. People demolish their houses after houses are constructed, if a *Vaastu* expert has told them that this is not good. I was told by one person that there was a quarrel in a family. The *Vaastu* expert came and that expert said that because your kitchen is in this direction, there is a quarrel in your house. So, these are the things which are to be seen in the context of *Vaastu*.

Then, Madam, my next point is regarding Clause 32 of this Bill, which provides for a tribunal for arbitration. Earlier, you have withdrawn one Bill regarding tribunals where teachers' problems are to be solved etc. Maybe, you are introducing another Bill with the improved version. What about this Clause regarding tribunals of arbitration to solve the dispute among the students or management, whatever it is? I would like to tell you that I made this argument during our regime also. I have got a problem with the Tribunal. Although it says that the decisions given by the Tribunal will be final, no High Court is going to listen to you. They will say that they will exercise their right under Article 226. Nothing can stop them. The Supreme Court will say that it will exercise its right under Article 32. Tribunals only become one additional forum for the purpose of litigation. Article 32 will remain there. Article 226 will also remain there. You have to find out the fate of such tribunals.

Madam, I, therefore, urge upon you to take it up, as and when it becomes a law, in the right spirit for the overall development of the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This is a very important Bill for the country because three institutions are going to be upgraded to the level of institutions of national importance. The School of Planning and Architecture at New Delhi was given deemed university status, but the other two institutions were not given this status. This Bill is very important and urgent, so that the graduates of other two institutions may get degrees. That is one important part of this Bill.

Sir, after upgrading other two institutions, they will also become deemed universities and then all the three institutions will become institutions of national importance. That is the importance of this Bill.

My friend raised some questions relating to planning of smart cities which is a dream project of our Prime Minister. All these things will be taken care of. These institutions will be of very high standard. Their standard can compete with the standard of any institution in any part of the world. I think all the points will be considered in the project of these institutions. As it is a deemed university and an institution of national importance, there will be a Governing Body, a Senate and a council all the regulations as the NIT, the IIT, etc., have.

So far as planning and architecture are concerned, this is a very important Bill. When a Government slightly matures or achieves something, it goes for architecture because it wants good architecture. When people come to Delhi to see the Parliament, they admire it. Wherever I go, people say that the Parliament is so good. It was planned by some architect. India is growing as a big nation. You have to plan for everything, not just living conditions or buildings but many more. In this institution, teaching will be imparted both at the undergraduate level and at the post-graduate level.

The institutions at Bhopal and at Vijayawada will get the power to give degrees. They are not giving degrees to their students. That power will also be provided to them after the passing of the Bill. These three institutions will certainly become assets for the country. The institution at Delhi will cover the north; the institution at Bhopal will cover the centre; and the institution at Vijayawada will cover the south of the country. The results of excellence of these institutions will be provided to the whole country.

The hon. Minister has done a very good job by bringing this Bill. It was required. Certainly, it will fulfil the dream of our Prime Minister also in designing smart cities and many things for this country. Therefore, I support this Bill.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say that even at the time of Pandavas and Kauravas, this aspect of learning was very much in use. They made a *lakshagraha*. Nobody could differentiate whether it was a normal house or a house made of

wax. In Mughal period and many other periods, there was good architecture in this country. We are also in a maturing state of democracy and we need certain good quality architect and architecture and, therefore, I again congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill. It is a very good Bill and it should be supported.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : धन्यवाद, श्री नरेश अग्रवाल ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : धन्यवाद सर, मैं तो खुद आश्चर्यचकित हूँ कि इन बिलों को पहले क्यों नहीं लाया गया । इसके पहले आप ट्रिपल आईटी लाई थीं, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल आया, आज Architecture वाला बिल आया है । यह बिल देश की तरक्की के लिए है । अगर इस बिल के न लाने से वहां के छात्रों को इतने सालों तक डिग्री नहीं मिली, अगर इस बिल के न लाने से उसका ग्रेडेशन ऊँचा नहीं हुआ था, तो आपने उसकी पंनिशमेंट किसको दी ? आखिर वे लोग भी तो पंनिश होने चाहिए, जिन्होंने छात्रों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ किया, जिन्होंने उसको अपग्रेड नहीं होने दिया, उनको वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलने दीं और तीन-तीन, चार-चार सालों से छात्र वेट कर रहे हैं कि हमको डिग्री मिल जाए । छात्रों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करने वाले जो भी लोग हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी आप उनके ऊपर जरूर ऐक्शन लीजिए । आप क्या ऐक्शन लेंगी, यदि इसको बता देंगी तो समझ लीजिए कि आपको कहीं न कहीं इससे popularity मिलेगी और लोगों का वाकई में हित होगा । यह ठीक है कि आप इन तीनों को अपग्रेड करेंगी, हमारे देश में Architecture के और भी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, लेकिन अभी हमारी वर्ल्डवाइड स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है । जब ताजमहल बना होगा, तब Architect नहीं थे, उनको डिग्री नहीं मिली हुई थी, लेकिन उन्होंने 1600 में ताजमहल बनाया था, वह आज भी है । हमारे देश में तमाम क्रिले बने हुए हैं, क्या वे Architect द्वारा बने हुए हैं ? क्या उन्हें डिग्री मिली थी ? हम लोग विदेश में जाते हैं तो वहां Architecture इतना डेवलप हो गया है कि कुछ कह नहीं सकते । अमरीका वगैरह छोड़ दीजिए, आप डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज सिंगापुर, हांगकांग वगैरह में चले जाएं, वहां पर जो Architecture के डिजाइन हैं, उन्हें देखकर तो लगता है कि वे हिंदुस्तान में हैं ही नहीं । अब तो हिंदुस्तान में हम अच्छी डिजाइनिंग के लिए बाहर से Architect ला रहे हैं । आखिर क्या कारण है ? मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हिंदुस्तान में इतनी यूनिवर्सिटीज होने के बाद भी, इतने कॉलेज होने के बाद भी आज विश्व स्तर के किसी कॉलेज में हमारा नाम नहीं है । विश्व स्तर पर हमारा कहीं नाम नहीं है, हमारी recognition नहीं है और बहुत जगहों पर तो हमारी डिग्रियों को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है । हम इनको अपग्रेड करें, उस स्तर पर खड़ा करें । अभी भाई ठाकुर जी कह रहे थे कि प्रधान मंत्री स्मार्ट सिटी बनाएंगे 100 स्मार्ट सिटी, उसका Architect कौन होगा, यह भी तय हो जाए, अतः आप Architect देखिए । जब अच्छा Architect लाना पड़ेगा, तो आप जापान से लाएंगे, अमरीका, लंदन या और कहीं से भी Architect लाएंगे, आपको हिंदुस्तान का कोई Architect नहीं मिलेगा । आज, जब कि लैंड कम हो रही है, तब Architect की ज्यादा जरूरत है, जिससे कि कम जमीन पर, कम जगह पर अच्छी चीज बने । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको खाली अपग्रेड करके डीमड यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दे दें, इससे यह मतलब नहीं होगा कि यह अपने आप में एकदम बहुत फाइन हो गया । जब तक वहां योग्यता नहीं दे देते हैं, तब तक खाली दर्जा या डिग्री देने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । मैंने आपसे कई बार ओरली भी कहा था कि हो सकता है कि डीमड यूनिवर्सिटी पर किसी मंत्री ने कुछ गलतियां की हैं, लेकिन उसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि उसकी सजा हरदम के लिए हो

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

जाए। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने एक रोक लगाई, परंतु आज ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है कि सरकारें सिर्फ न्यायालय के आदेश पर चल रही हैं, वे अपने jurisdiction में निर्णय क्यों नहीं ले रही हैं ? एक प्रथा ऐसी हो गई है कि न्यायालय जो आदेश दे दे, हम उसका पालन करें, लेकिन हम अपने विवेक से निर्णय नहीं लेंगे। आज प्राइवेट colleges, जिन्होंने कंप्यूटर एजुकेशन के एरिया में इतना डेवलप किया, आप उनको तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से एफिलिएट तो कर देती हैं, लेकिन हर यूनिवर्सिटी की अपनी अलग गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उन गाइडलाइन्स के साथ उनको कितना हैरेस किया जाता है, आप समझ सकती हैं। लेकिन जब वही एक डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी बन जाती है, तो उसको कम से कम उन यूनिवर्सिटी के ऐसे क्राइटेरिया से छुटकारा मिल जाता है, जिन्होंने एक मकड़जाल फैला रखा है। अगर हमारे वेस्टर्न यूपी में कोई कॉलेज खोलेगा तो उसे मेरठ यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से recognition लेनी पड़ेगी। कहीं आगरा यूनिवर्सिटी से recognition लेनी पड़ेगी, कहीं लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी से लेनी पड़ेगी, चूंकि ये डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी हैं, इसलिए उनके सामने मजबूरी है कि किसी न किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से उनको recognition लेनी ही पड़ेगी। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के मकड़जाल में आज कितना करप्शन है और एजुकेशन की कितनी बुरी स्थिति है, इसलिए, स्मृति जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि कहीं न कहीं आप इस स्थिति से इसे बाहर निकालिए। अब आप यह मत कहिएगा कि पैसा नहीं है अथवा यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है। हमारे पास इतना बड़ा बजट है, इतना पैसा है और उसके बाद भी हम यह कहें कि पैसा नहीं है !

आजकल एक नई चीज़ और शुरू हो गई है। जब हम प्लेन में जाते हैं, तो बहुत सी पत्रिकाएं देखने को मिलती हैं, जैसे India Today, Outlook, Business Standard. इन पत्रिकाओं में वे तमाम कॉलेजों का ग्रेडेशन करने लगे हैं कि नॉर्थ इंडिया में कौन सा कॉलेज नम्बर 1 पर है, देश में कौन सा कॉलेज नम्बर 1 पर है, विदेश में कौन सा कॉलेज नम्बर 1 पर है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कौन सा कॉलेज नम्बर-1 पर है। स्मृति जी, क्या इस तरह ग्रेडेशन करने का कोई क्राइटीरिया है? जो कॉलेज advertisement के लिए इनको जितना ज्यादा पैसा दे दे, जो कॉलेज इनको जितना ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचा दे, उस कॉलेज का ग्रेडेशन उतना ऊँचा हो जाता है। यह तो बिल्कुल सीधे-सीधे छात्रों के साथ छल है। जिसने इन मैगज़ीन्स में अपने को ग्रेडेशन में जितना ऊँचा कर लिया, उस कॉलेज में उतने ही ज्यादा बच्चे जाने लगेंगे। इस देश में यह कैसी बात हो गई है?

अब तो यह हो रहा है कि मीडिया और ज्यूडीशियरी, यही दोनों मिलकर सारी सरकारों को चलाने लगे हैं। हम सब तो आज एक निर्बल की, असहाय की स्थिति में खड़े हो गए हैं। ऐसा लग रहा है कि अब हम कोई निर्णय ही नहीं ले पाएंगे, कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले पाएंगे। ये चीज़ें बहुत अच्छी नहीं होती हैं। प्रजातंत्र में, डेमोक्रेसी में जनता को मज़बूत किया गया है और जनता को सर्वोच्च कहा गया है। डेमोक्रेसी में जनता का और जनता के द्वारा शासन रहता है। डेमोक्रेसी के, प्रजातंत्र के चार स्तम्भ होते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनमें से कोई सबसे मज़बूत स्तम्भ है, तो वह यह सदन है, यह सरकार है। सरकार और सदन ही अगर अपने को कमजोर समझने लगेंगे, तो वह अच्छा नहीं होगा।

मेरा आपसे सिर्फ इतना अनुरोध है, चूंकि यह कोई बहुत भारी विषय नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... वह मैं आपको अलग से बता दूंगा। हम दोनों बहुत पुराने साथी हैं।

स्मृति जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा, ठीक है, आप यह बिल ला रही हैं और हम सब इसका

समर्थन कर रहे हैं। इसका समर्थन हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह देश के हित में है, छात्रों के हित में है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश का एजुकेशनल स्टैंडर्ड बढ़े, अच्छे छात्र निकलें। पिछली बार भी हमने एक बात कही थी कि आज छात्रों का जो विदेशों की ओर पलायन हो रहा है, उसे जरूर रोक दीजिएगा और आरक्षण की श्रेणी खत्म मत करिएगा। ऐसा न हो अपग्रेडेशन के नाम पर आरक्षण को समाप्त ही कर दिया जाए।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैंने अभी जो बातें कही हैं, यदि इन बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान देते हुए आप कुछ जवाब देने की कृपा करेंगी, तो मैं अनुगृहीत होऊँगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि कहीं न कहीं यह मील का पत्थर जरूर साबित होगा। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : "अनुगृहीतो अस्मि"। आपके भाषण के लिए धन्यवाद।

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been a Member of this House for about six months now. I have been patiently waiting for the right subject to deliver my maiden speech. Art is my passion and my profession.

Every Artist has a dream of having his painting displayed in the Museum in Paris. Every Indian citizen has a dream to be in this famous House of Parliament. Even though I am not a politician, I am grateful that I have been given the opportunity to come to Rajya Sabha. *Amar Dhonnobadh* to *Mamati Manusha* of Bengal, *Amar Dhonnobadh* to Mamata Banerjee who believes that people from different walks of life must be given a chance to express themselves here.

I welcome this legislation. I consider architecture is an important function for our lives and society. Good architecture makes a good city, town or a village or human settlements. It is instrumental in designing better living conditions and quality of lives of our people. It creates a good environment and makes us happy. Aesthetic beauty of architecture is a joy forever.

The present Bill which has been approved and passed by the Lok Sabha is mainly dealing with various technical and administrative matters. Administrative or technical matters apart, my main concern is architecture and teaching of architecture. This could be useful not only for the city people but also for a large number of people of this country who live in semi-urban and rural areas.

I would like to recall how important architecture was during the time of the great Greek, Roman and Renaissance periods, or even the time of the Egyptian Civilisation. In fact, art, architecture and design, all these three forms of art, were the basic components of those great civilizations. In the Renaissance Period, artists like Michelangelo or Leonardo Da Vinci, besides being great painters and sculptors, were also very well-qualified architects and designers.

[Prof. Jogen Chowdhury]

Architecture of Egyptian cities on the banks of the Nile, or the architecture in Rome, Florence, Venice or Paris in the West, or our own Sanchi Stupa, Konark, Fatehpur Sikri, or our small-town traditional architectures like the wooden houses of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, or even in Bengal villages, were aesthetically great and extraordinarily beautiful. We could in fact, find beautiful village-architecture all over India in early times. China, Japan, Bhutan and Bali also have beautiful architecture. The Kings of Rajasthan created beautiful cities, palaces and forts. Even the Moghuls were great architects. We also have the planned city of New Delhi by Lutyens and Baker.

In recent times, institutions of planning and architecture are producing many architects every year. There are many good architects. They are also doing excellent work. But their activities are mainly centred in big cities and they construct buildings, apartments, hotels, etc., which are mostly for commercial purpose. In place of Maharajas or Kings, now the patrons are businessmen. There are many contemporary architects who make buildings without any character and aesthetic beauty, sometimes just following Western or foreign architecture. They also make good earnings out of their profession.

The most alarming and the worst situation is prevailing in the case of semi-urban townships and villages all over India. Small or large semi-urban townships are haphazardly growing and have no proper plan and design. Once beautiful traditional villages with '*baroghor aikuthon*' where there was one planned courtyard with twelve homes, one temple or a Masjid, a community hall – we call it '*archala*' in Bengali – are all transforming now into ugly-shaped haphazard constructions of rectangular-shaped brick structures as homes. They have no plan and aesthetic charm. The whole village has no proper planning. In fact, many of the villages due to development and economic growth are eager to make brick and concrete houses. But they have no plan. I understand that there is no Government plan yet to take appropriate action in this matter and save the traditionally beautiful hutments of rural India with new ideas, design and architectural planning.

I think it is most urgent for the Government to come forward and take certain measures in this regard. As per my idea, the Ministry of HRD will have to turn the first stone and initiate this matter.

Firstly, the School of Planning and Architecture should have a particular course for Teaching of Planning and Architectural Designing of Rural and Semi-Urban Townships and All Other Human Settlements, including designing of schools, markets, bridges, etc. Our idea should not be to transform rural villages into cities. That will

be wrong. We must keep the quality and beauty of village life. Even the suburbs of London have beautiful hutments. Trained architects should be employed by the Government in each district Headquarter of the country. They should work in the office of District Magistrates (DM) and prepare architectural plans and designs as per the requirement of the locality, keeping the essential traditional architectural elements of the particular area and culture. Rules and regulations are to be framed accordingly. Bhutan or Bali could be good examples for us in this regard. I think the Smart City idea only sounds like an attractive plan. It is not enough to change the horizon of a vast number of semi-urban townships and rural India. Smart cities are a diversion. Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister to establish the 4th School of Planning and Architecture in Eastern India and West Bengal, which I understand will be a School of Excellence under the Central Government. Unfortunately, West Bengal has no proper School of Planning & Architecture. The courses we have in Shibpur Engineering College/University and Jadavpur University are mainly dealing with construction side of architecture and do not deal much with the aesthetics of architecture. I hope the Minister will very kindly look into the matter and give me a time-bound response to this. My colleague, Shri K.D. Singh is moving an amendment to set up a school of planning and architecture in West Bengal.

Let me conclude by recalling what Madhavji's idea of export of education is. I think if Indian educational institution can achieve excellence in standard, only then we can get international students to study here in India like Singapore and Western countries. There is all talk from the Government, it is good talk but there is not much visible action yet. We want something visible in the eastern part of India. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I start up with the same Maha Kavi Subramaniya Bharathiyar's quote who was a revolutionary freedom poet, who says:

*“anna chathiram aayiram vaithal
Aalayam pathinayiram natal
Pinnayavinum punniyam kodi
Aangor ezhaikku ezhutharivthal”*

Its meaning is, more than serving a thousand people with food, more than building ten thousand temples of faith, what is better is to educate an underprivileged person. Keeping these lines in mind, the Bill seeks to provide three existing SPAs in New Delhi, Bhopal and Vijayawada, the status of institutes of national importance. You

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

know what it is going to do. It enables them to grant degrees to their students. Tamil Nadu is a land of temples and a living museum of styles that originated in the 7th century. The temples in Tamil Nadu, some of which are more than 1,700 years old, display intricate carving and sculptures, which bear testimony to the craftsmanship and creativity of the sculptures and artists of Tamil Nadu. The Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Vijayanagar rulers and the Nayakas have made immense contributions to temple art in Tamil Nadu. Temples from the pre-Christian era as well as those from the 20th Century exist in this State, where the ancient rulers have made outstanding contributions to the growth of these monuments of great artistic value. The Shore temple of Mamallapuram is a UNESCO world heritage site. Also, the Thanjavur Big Temple has been listed amongst UNESCO's World Heritage sites. The Srirangam Temple, constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture, is glorified in the Thiviya Pirabandham. I also feel proud to say that we are sitting in this august House, under the roof of a great architectural structure of the country, the Parliament House building. This temple of democracy was constructed between 12th February, 1921 and 18th January, 1927. Two famous architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker from France and England designed and raised this building which has the aesthetic blending of both the Western and the Eastern traditional architecture. Apart from that, it also has the Indian touch. The wonderful windows, in the various forms of marble jaalis, depict the wonderful Indian touch, and the great Indian tradition has been established. This monument building can richly contribute to any school of architecture.

Sir, thanks to our most beloved leader, the architect of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the higher education sector in Tamil Nadu is moving at an accelerated pace to meet the demands of the century in terms of research and development. In keeping with the vision of our hon. leader to make Tamil Nadu the innovation hub and the knowledge capital of India, she said and I quote: "without a body of sufficiently skilled and balanced workforce, no economy can hope to develop its potential." I would point out the Tamil Nadu model, which is Amma's achievements in her regime as the Chief Minister, how she had taken the Universities towards total excellence! ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, in line with her Vision, she implemented Smart Classrooms with Video Conferencing facilities. These have been established in ten Universities at a cost of ₹2 crores. Also, entrepreneurship has been developed. Twenty-five students and five faculty members have been selected to study one semester in the Universities in the United Kingdom from September, 2013 to January, 2014. A total of 3,35,086 laptop computers were distributed to the students. By this way, Tamil Nadu could achieve the Gross Enrolment Ratio of 38.2 per cent. In the whole of India,

it is only 18 per cent. In 2011, Tamil Nadu had a GER of 18 per cent; now, it is 38.2 per cent. That is the biggest achievement of our former Chief Minister and our great leader. India has only 18 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio and in spite of being a densely populated State, – Goa may be ranked first with 40 per cent, but it is a Union Territory and has a less populated area – Tamil Nadu has the GER of 38.2 per cent. And, as far as the country's average GER is concerned, it was 15 per cent in 2011 and, now, it is 18 per cent. So, comparatively, Tamil Nadu stands first in the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education. I want to reiterate that. Over a period of three years, a total of 23,53,970 laptops, amounting to ₹2,500 crores, have been distributed to students who were wanting to pursue higher education,. That is the greatest achievement because of which the Gross Enrolment Ratio went up. Also, MoUs between students and faculty members and foreign professors of repute have been introduced in ten Universities at a cost of ₹1 crore. All the more, I want to point out here that in the year 2013-14, Amma has sanctioned about ₹20,000 crores to the Education Department...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Your time is over. Please co-operate.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: While in 2010, the allocation for the education sector was only to the extent of ₹10,000 crores, in 2014, it has been doubled and an allocation of ₹20,000 crores has been made for upgrading school education. So, in line with her Vision 2023, Smart Classrooms with Video Conferencing facilities have been introduced. Foreign laboratories have been established in ten Universities. Entrepreneurship-cum-skill development centres have been improved. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will end here. We request the hon. Minister, who is dynamic – I know she is a wonderful artist too and I applaud her – for a Tamil Nadu School of Planning and Architecture as the premier, central institution for the South, as the region, *i.e.* Tamil Nadu, will have a regional central institution for the South and is known for mixing architecture with the art of sculpting. This is my chanting of this prayer to this House through you, Sir, and with these words. I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am thankful to my Party, leader and National President Kumari Mayawati for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on this Bill. I am also very thankful to the Chair for permitting me to take part in the participation. I also congratulate Madam Minister for scoring a hat-trick because this will be the third Bill to be passed today. It must be passed. I hope so. Madam, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, is a premier institution in the

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

field of Planning and Architecture. It was established in 1959 as an autonomous society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. In 1979, the School was conferred with the status of "Deemed University." Madam, I have one question. Since 1959 the School of Planning and Architecture is functioning. Fifty-five academic years have passed. In all these 55 years, students got admitted, studied and got degrees. Whether, during these 55 years, reservation in admission was followed or not. I would like to have a clarification from the Minister regarding this and I also expect details of SC/ST students who were admitted, particularly students admitted in this school. I presume the schools in Vijayawada and Madhya Pradesh, which were established in 2008, would have hardly followed the reservation policy. Madam, I would like to bring to your notice that when our party leader and National President, Kumari Mayawati, was CM of Uttar Pradesh, Gautam Buddha University, which has a unique architecture, was established in Uttar Pradesh. That time, reservation policy was adopted correctly in students' admission, faculty recruitment and all other recruitments.

I would like to add one more point as our colleague from Tamil Nadu spoke about Mahabalipuram, Srirangam and many places. I request Madam Minister to visit Lucknow and see for herself world class grand architecture design which finds place in the grand monuments like Dr. Ambedkar Smarak, Manyawar Sri Kanshiram Ji Smarak Sthal, Baudh Sthal etc. They have been erected under the able and personal guidance and supervision of our leader, Behen Kumari Mayawatiji during the last tenure, when she was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Madam, having said this, I now come to Section 12. The Section states that a Board of Governors and a Senate will be authorities of the schools. Section 13(2) deals with the composition of the Board of Governors. In these 12 clauses, there is no mention about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will complete. I have only two points. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : घंटी ! सर, आप तो कमाल कर रहे हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : जितना समय मुझे दिया गया है, उतना ही समय तो मैं दे पाऊंगा ।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, we are cooperating. But, even then you are ringing the bell. कोई अगर बोलता है, तो दो घंटे तक बोलता रहेगा और अभी तीन मिनट के समय में एक मिनट क्रॉस भी नहीं हुआ है और आपकी घंटी बज गई । मान्यवर, यह तो उचित नहीं है । मैं आपसे सम्मान के साथ कह रहा हूँ ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : जो समय दिया गया है, उसी में खत्म करना है ।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : आप दो मिनट का सब्र कर लीजिए, आधे मिनट का सब्र कर लीजिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : सब्र तो मेरे पास बहुत है, सब्र की कहां कमी है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके पास केवल दो मिनट का समय है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी के लिए ऐसा नहीं है । मुझे जो समय दिया गया है, उसी पर मुझे चलना है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल दो मिनट का समय दिया गया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: I will cooperate. Now, I am finishing it; don't worry.

Sir, there is no reservation for SC/ST under clause 12. This is totally against the Constitution. Sir, same is the case with regard to Senate under clause 16. There is also no mention about representation of SC/ST in the Senate.

Now, I come to the Council proposed under clause 33. Clause 33 deals with establishment of Council. It also says about composition of the Council. It includes all those who are closely connected with planning, architecture and construction. It is a very good step. But, here also, representation from SC/ST is 'nil'. Dr. Ambedkar, architect of the Indian Constitution, always thought of their upliftment and fought for reservation. Madam, please have a re-look at clauses 12, 13 and 33 only then people will look at you.

Sir, there are various institutions and Deemed Universities which are offering B.Arch courses across the country. I would like to know whether the Council, which will be established under clause 33 of the Bill, will have the power to exercise control over all those institutions which are offering B.Arch courses. Sir, there is a need to have uniform syllabus pattern in India for the course being offered.

Sir, we are witnessing rapid urbanisation. Wherever urbanisation is taking place, we are facing many constraints. All these are happening because of lack of planning. Planning should be given top priority in syllabus. Uniformity across institution will ensure systematic planning in the country. So, I urge the hon. Minister to think over this aspect.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Rajanji, please conclude.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, only one sentence. Please, don't press the bell.

While the Government is planning to have these institutes of national importance, I request you to take necessary steps to ensure national benefit. Why am I saying this? I am saying this because after becoming scholars, students are going after dollars.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill which is timely and praiseworthy endeavour.

Hon. Members have dealt about its necessity. As urbanisation is going on such institutes, with new vision and new ideas emphasizing on research, development and promotion, are needed. I just want to mention here one point that the provision of student council to ensure redressal mechanism needs to be there.

One point I want to mention here. When we are discussing higher education, architecture in our country is rooted in our history and culture. It is an assimilation of diversities. It is an assimilation of different influences. I was hearing about Indus Valley Civilization where we had town planning. After that, post-Mohenjo-daro and Ashoka the Great assimilated the Roman and Hellenic influences giving birth to the Greco Buddhist School. Then, we had the Muslim influence, the Mughal era, where India and Iran uniting the Colonial era where the British, the Dutch, the French and the Portuguese giving birth to the Indo Gothic Structure. Now, the point is, this assimilation has been the churning crucible of our civilization as the BBC's Ethic History points out that India is the only continuing civilization in human history. I just want to mention here, during the period of 6th Century BC to 6th Century AD, spectacular scientific developments took place in our country. The question naturally arises as to why it stopped in the Seventh Century A.D. Because intolerance was there. When intolerance took place, then there is a stoppage of scientific advancement. Particularly, I just want to mention a famous book, *The Biography of a Dangerous Idea*, written by a French intellectual, Charles Seife. This dangerous idea is actually zero which we have invented. The Arabs took that idea from us. They have always credited us for that idea.

As we are discussing architecture, wherever this zero came into being, this zero is incomplete without the concept of infinity in mathematics. Infinity and zero go together. That is dialectics, that is the unity of the opposite, that is always cherished by our country. Particularly when we speak about the unity of the opposites, the dialects, because the dialects and unity of opposites generate the advancement of ideas, we need to move forward towards this advancement of ideas. I urge upon the Government to see to it that as we move forward with the advancement of ideas with more increased spending on education along with more social spending, there is a situation where the tolerance is championed. This is the need of the hour. I want to quote Tagore. Tagore has said in his celebrated poem of *Bharata Teertha*:*

No one knows, Sir, from where it flows or who set it in motion, the wild force of humanities course to mingle in mid-ocean, here are Aryans and non-Aryans,

* The Hon. Member spoke in Bengali.

Mughals, people of the East and Huns and Syrians, Pathans and Dravidians, in a body they are mixed.

Our first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, had always mentioned and I quote him. After our Independence in a Convocation in Allahabad University, he said, ‘A university stands for humanism, it stands for tolerance, it stands for reason, it stands for the adventure of ideas and the search for truth.’

I rise to support this timely and praiseworthy endeavour and an important one that will definitely take us into the higher planes of civilization. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. This is a very important Bill. There is one college in Vijayawada. It is going to be our Capital. Sir, I wish to congratulate hon. Minister for HRD for piloting the School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014 which has been pending for more than six years. I express my sincere thanks for responding positively when I brought to her notice the plight of the students of SPA, Vijayawada through my letter and personal representation. The students of SPA, Bhopal, and SPA, Vijayawada, have been suffering due to the disinterestedness of the earlier Government and till date, they are not getting their degrees as the institutes are not conferred with the powers to award degrees. Now, with this Bill, the students can get their degrees. In this context, I appreciate the vision of the hon. Minister to constitute an SPA Council, on the lines of IIT Council, with the Directors of all SPAs – New Delhi, Bhopal and Vijayawada – professionals and elected members to guide Government on how to make these institutions Centres of Excellence.

Today, there is an immense need for qualified planners and architects in our country with growing urbanization. All our cities are crumbling with unplanned growth and lack of infrastructure to cope up with the minimum needs of the citizens. These institutions are to be directed to guide the urban development in close contact with the Urban Local Bodies instead of remaining as mere educational institutions. The interaction and guidance with the day-to-day problems of ULBs will enrich both the faculty and students and it will be helpful to the society. I appeal to the hon. Minister that the SPA Act shall, *ipso facto*, confer the recognition of SPA courses by professional bodies like Council of Architecture, and Indian Town Planners’ Association. It should also confer the recognition of SPA courses by AICTE-like Government Organisations, without insisting on applications and inspections in a routine manner. All the courses started in these shall be deemed to be recognised by these bodies. The earlier batches, for example, of SPA, Bhopal and SPA, Vijayawada do not have any recognition from Council of Architecture hindering students’ registration with the COA and pursue their professional career. These batches shall be given recognition

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

by COA and hon. Minister may direct the COA to do the same at the earliest. Till date, SPA, Vijayawada and SPA, Bhopal are not recognised by AICTE, though, all these organisations are financed and controlled by the Ministry of HRD. The students of SPAs are not getting scholarship from AICTE and quality programmes are not extended to them. The SPA students are facing problems while getting admission in foreign universities as some institutions are insisting on approval of the courses from AICTE. India is rapidly getting urbanised and unless we take preparatory steps to place professionals to take up this challenge, our cities will never become livable cities. I also request the hon. Minister for HRD to direct the SPA, Vijayawada to associate itself with the development of world class capital city for Andhra Pradesh being promoted by our beloved Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu. Let me once again congratulate the hon. Minister for her interest in promoting higher education and I am confident that she will transform the entire higher education sector with her able leadership. Sir, just now my colleague from Tamil Nadu said that former Chief Minister Amma did many things, we expect this Amma will also do the same things.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : थैंक यू । श्री भूपिंदर सिंह जी, बोलिए । सबके लिए दो-दो मिनट का समय दिया गया है । यह मेरी बाध्यता है कि मैं दो मिनट के बाद ...चूंकि आप सब नेता हैं और वहां समय तय करते हैं, वही समय मैं यहां बताता हूं, इसलिए किसी को नाराज होने की जरूरत नहीं है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... भूपिंदर सिंह जी, बोलिए ।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Hon. Vice Chairman, Sir, I have been thinking time and again, why the name of the Bill is the School of Planning and Architecture. I would like to draw the attention of the entire House, including the hon. Minister and the Government that it should have been named as Knowledge Planning and Architecture University or something like that, not a School. I must thank at the outset, the autonomous society who started the first school in 1959. Five decades after that, the second and third Schools of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal and Vijayawada came into being. As Minister of Urban Development in my State in 1999, while saying goodbye to the twentieth Century, my vision for 2020 was that what would be the size of urban India. The rural people are rushing towards the cities. Sometime we talk about planning. Only those can plan, who have vision. Without vision there cannot be any planning. My city, Bhubaneswar, the Capital city is known as the temple city of India. I can claim that it is the temple city of the world from where Jainism, Buddhism, everything has come up. We are talking about 300-400 years back. Go back to the age when the architecturers made Konark Temple in 12th Century. Konark Sun Temple is one of the world class monuments recognised by UNESCO. There are so many temples made by our architects, and,

unfortunately, for the two Central Government schools, which have been mentioned by the previous speaker, AICTE approval is not there. Where are we then? It is really a matter of shame for us. If the Central Government institutions are neglected by the AICTE, and our students will not get degrees, then, after coming out of those colleges, what will be their fate? So, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Sun rises from my State, *i.e.*, Chandrabhaga, near Konark. I am making an appeal to the hon. Minister. I have been seeing in this House for the last six months that East and Eastern India is not there in the map of any proposal which is coming here. Why is it so? What for is it so? So, should we bring a motion here for that purpose? I would like to request the hon. Minister that at least a Central School of Planning should be there in Odisha.

Sir, it has been mentioned in Clause 11 of the Bill that the President of India shall be the Visitor of every school. So, here the Visitor is the first citizen of this country, His Excellency. I would like to request that if it is not the Visitor, then, some other name other than the Visitor can be found out.

Sir, the Delhi School of Planning has been made a deemed to be university after 20 years. *...(Time-bell rings)...* For the information of the House, I would like to say that the deemed to be university means the university will make its own syllabus; it will conduct its own examinations; and its results will be prepared by it; it can give any marks and the degrees to its students. But, the students of Bhopal and Vijayawada have to go through the other channel. So, Sir, I demand that there should be uniformity in the syllabus; there should be uniformity in examinations; there should be uniformity in results also. That is what is lacking here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: If it continues, then, the students studying in the Central Government-run schools will not get proper degrees, and they will fail to get a job.

Though I would not like to mention here, but still I would say that our education system has become more commercial than a place of learning and place of information. It is rather going towards commercialization. We have to check that. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward such a Bill. In fact, it should have been brought long, long back. We have to wait five decades for it. If there is no planning, then, many things happen. Today, this House is concerned about natural calamities in Uttarakhand, Srinagar and Hudhud in Andhra and Odisha. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Sir, just give me one more minute.

Sir, we talk about man-made floods in cities. Why does it come? It is because

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

we are not having planning for our cities and towns. Have you done any planning for 500 smart cities? Do the small townships which are looked after by urban bodies have any planning? We are closing the natural ways of water sources to the towns. This causes flood inside the cities; this causes flood inside urban areas. So, we call it man-made calamity. The answer is, we should have proper planning and proper architect for the cities. Today, Sir, the 21st century demands that we should include the subject of vastu into our syllabus because without vastu there cannot any architectural building in future. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to add 'vastu' in this subject. With these words, on behalf of my party, I support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the first speaker who started to speak on this Bill spoke about scientific temper, and the speaker just before me, talked about including vastu.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : He also spoke about vastu.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, he spoke about astrology.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: He also spoke about vastu.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I really hope that the hon. Minister keeps in mind that maintaining scientific temper among the students is more important than anything else. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, through you, that in India we have so many buildings but we do not build them as universal friendly building, which are disabled friendly. According to the Census of 2011, there are 26.81 million people with disabilities in India, but they are invisible. This invisibility is mainly due to inaccessible infrastructural facilities that we have in this country. Even the new buildings which are built and the old buildings which are already existing, we do not care about them and making them hurdle-free. These may be school buildings, Government buildings. Even when you go to hospitals, there are a lot of difficulties which disabled people have to face. Under the United Nations Convention on Protection and Promotion of Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, India has committed to provide accessible infrastructure to persons with disabilities as a right. Therefore, there is a need to promote research, learning and implementation of universal design for construction in such buildings. This has to be a part of the curriculum and it has to be made mandatory for the students of architecture.

Another point is that the Government has announced more than 100 smart cities. Urbanisation is very important part of today's world. Every city is becoming bigger

and developing, but nothing is done about planning. That is of great concern in Tamil Nadu. In the city of Chennai, I am not talking of the present Government...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Oh! God. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Chennai city was started 125 years ago. ...(Interruptions)... We celebrated this occasion. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am talking about Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... Chennai was there 125 years ago. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am sorry, no, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let her speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: They are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)... They are wasting my time. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You make your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Chennai is not a planned city. It was built at the same time. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You make your point. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am talking about the period 125 years before when there was British Rule. ...(Interruptions)... What is she talking about? ...(Interruptions)... Did I say anything when you were speaking? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): She is not talking to you directly. ...(Interruptions)... Through you only, Sir, she is making her point. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Why are you unnecessarily interrupting her? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The law is important. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... If there is anything wrong, we will see it. ...(Interruptions)... Let her make her point. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the city of Chennai has celebrated 175 years.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: 375 years.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you for the correction, it is 375 years. We are not talking of any recent Government here. *...(Interruptions)...* We are talking about the point that the city of Chennai is not a planned city. It is a place where different villages came together and grown into one big city. So, there has not been any proper planning. I am just giving this as an example. When there is rain nearly half the city gets submerged.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Now she is again talking about it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Chennai is the right place to live. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am living in Chennai, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, I will speak about the past. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): She is not yielding. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is anything objectionable, *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. She is giving a distorted version. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You will get a chance to speak, when your turn comes. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Kanimozhi, now conclude please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, there are so many interruptions. I am not talking about the present Government. There is no politics involved. Why are they interrupting? You please bring the House in order, if you want me to continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I am also asking for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am just speaking, but I am being interrupted. Please let me speak.

Sir, with so many Smart Cities, which have been announced, I think, it is very important to include in the curriculum of architectural students to make sure that they learn about town planning, so that there are no problems in any of our cities, in future. The most important thing is that they have to find ways to rectify the storm water drains and ensure proper maintenance. So, all these things have to be taken into consideration. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please, conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, lot of my time has been wasted. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. But finally conclude now.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: There is a need for conservation and preservation. As Indians, we do not realize the value of our heritage buildings. We do not maintain them. We do not restore them. The walls of old granite temples, which were built by the early Cholas, were built by ball and socket method. There is no stronger way of building our temples than the ball and socket method. But the people, who had taken up renovation work in such temples, have actually plastered them with cement. At many places, in the name of *kumbhabhishekam*, they have actually sandblasted the paintings, which were over 500-600 years old. We have lost them forever. So, it is very important that we concentrate on restoration without destroying our heritage. I think, it is not important that just the architectural students only learn about this, rather every engineering student has to be taught its importance, because most of the time, it is the PWDA engineers who actually end up doing this job. They also have to be taught how to preserve and how to restore without hurting the buildings.
...(Time-bell rings)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. Thank you.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, just one more minute. We must attract more talent in the field of conservation. Everybody goes into building new structures, and not many students are attracted in the field of restoration. I think, the Government and the Minister have to do something to make it more lucrative and more interesting so that a lot of young talent comes into the field of restoration and preservation.

Thank you.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise in support of the passage of the School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014. Being the proud husband of an architect, my children's amma, I am aware what a wonderful and creative people architects are. I would like to offer some concrete suggestions to enable the SPA Bill to become more effective.

First, I come to the faculty-related issues. For any educational institution to achieve its potential, it needs motivated and capable students, outstanding teachers

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

and wonderful infrastructure. But attracting faculty to teaching is not easy. Today, government regulations are coming into the way of SPAs attracting the best talent. Let me explain how. Architecture is a professional field. Rules, applied to professional courses, should take into account the context of where knowledge is created. And, in architecture, knowledge is created in the field. So, if you want to get the best practitioners who are at the cutting edge of knowledge into the classroom, you have to have regulations that open up the classroom to practitioners. You should change the regulations that prevent the teachers from taking part in private practice or even institutional and Government practice. Today, faculty members are discouraged from engaging in practice and this must be reversed.

Another aspect of faculty development in SPAs is this. If this is a profession, as a practice, then, a Ph.D should not necessarily be the requirement for a faculty position. There will be numerous practising architects who would not have a Ph.D but whose knowledge and experience would be more valuable than those with a Ph.D. I speak as a Ph.D myself. I urge the Government to bring in more flexibility in its requirements, so that outstanding practitioners can be brought back to the classrooms of the SPAs.

Sir, the second point is about urbanization. India is going through rapid urbanization, but it is happening with little planning and vision. Urban design is turning out to be the ghastly by-product of self-interested actions of real estate developers. Green design is becoming a game of certification rather than something that protects the environment. Sustainability and environment pay the price and so do the citizens.

It is imperative that SPAs play a more active role in working with urban planning authorities so that our cities grow in a manner that respects their natural eco-systems. It is imperative to integrate large-scale public transport into the cities as they grow. It is imperative to create public spaces that enable people to interact and play together, the spaces which encourage building up of social capital across communities. It is imperative to ensure that cities proactively plan for migrants and to create proper living spaces for construction workers who work and build the structures that they will never get to live or work in.

We also need the SPAs to help create an urban planning and management cadre of professionals. Those pro-fessionals should be integrated into the Government and the relevant Government Department professionals should also be sent to the SPAs for mandatory executive education.

We also need the SPAs to diversify the curriculum to bring in geography, informatics, economics, development studies, mass communications, etc. to make education in Planning and Architecture a much more holistic endeavour than it is today.

On the issue of smart cities, my colleague, Shri Shantaram Naik, has already spoken. So, I will move on to the fact that the Minister really needs to go beyond the three SPAs that exist today and create many more such institutions around the country including in Karnataka. In Karnataka, in Bangalore, we already have private sector initiatives through philanthropy. For example the Indian Institute of Human Settlements, which is doing cutting-edge research on urbanization and engaging with international universities and coming up with programmes that are really meaningful to India's evolving context. At the same time, Sir, we need the SPAs to pay more attention to certain other contexts to which we are paying less attention today. We are seeing development in the mountain areas. Whether it is the North-East of the Himalayas, we need our top institutions to pay attention to development plans and design that ensure that those eco-systems are not hurt and that we do not face natural disasters going forward. Going beyond the mountains, the very topography of our country offers a huge canvas for innovative architecture, for design and planning that is suited to the context of deserts, forests, coasts, hills, the Western ghats and even our islands. At the same time, Sir, we must ensure that disaster management is integrated into the curriculum of these institutions. They have to be at the forefront of disaster planning and work hand in hand with the National Disaster Management Authority. Not just within those institutions, but even in the new institutions this needs to be brought in because we are facing more and more challenges in the context of climate change. While I talk about urbanization, I do not want to leave my village brethren behind. We have to look at village and local architecture. We need to ensure that our villages incorporate the best of our learnings. We need to ensure that we strengthen our diverse locally-relevant architectural heritage. We should stop aping the West. We should ensure that the SPAs play a leading role in creating built environments where people and nature come alive harmoniously. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, India is a country with an extraordinary architectural heritage unrivalled in the world. From Mohenjodaro to the Mughal monuments, from Khajuraho to Konark to Karnataka's Hampi and Halebid, even our Parliament House, India has shown what kind of extraordinary architects we can produce. We had revered architects in Karnataka like Jakanacharya. Let their example be the inspiration for the SPAs as they embark on their new mission to be institutions of national importance. I wish them the very best and commend this Bill to the House for passage. Thank you.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना और वास्तु, ये दो अलग-अलग विषय हैं। योजना शहर को बसाने के बारे में होती है और वास्तु भवन को बनाने के बारे में होता है। वास्तुकला एक महत्वपूर्ण विद्या है, जिसके द्वारा वास्तुविद अपनी कल्पना को आकार देता है। अलग-अलग कल्पना के आधार पर अलग-अलग प्रकार से वह भवन को स्वरूप प्रदान करता है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मनुष्य का स्वभाव है — अच्छी से अच्छी चीज़ देखना, प्राप्त करना और उसमें रहना। इसके लिए वास्तु का बड़ा महत्व है। योग्य वास्तुकार किसी नगर या बस्ती की रचना में चौड़ी सड़कों, नालियों, ड्रेनेज, धूप, हवा, पानी, रोशनी, प्राकृतिक दृश्यों, बगीचों आदि को ध्यान में रखकर योजना बनाता है।

आज शहरों और गांवों का विकास तेजी से हो रहा है। नई-नई कालोनियों तथा बस्तियों के निर्माण के साथ-साथ गांवों में मकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है, किन्तु वे नियोजित नहीं हैं। अगर वास्तुविदों के माध्यम से इनका निर्माण हो, तो कभी भी आपातकाल में, जैसे अग्नि, बाढ़, भूकम्प अथवा अन्य किसी दुर्घटना के समय में वहां पर वाहनों का सुगमता से आना-जाना हो सकता है। आज आवश्यकता है कि योजनापूर्वक नये नगरों एवं गांवों का विकास हो और इसके लिए अधिक मात्रा में वास्तुविदों की आवश्यकता होगी। ऐसी अवस्था में इन विद्यालयों का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है।

अनुसंधानों तथा अध्ययनों से इन विद्यालयों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर का बनाया जा सकेगा। इसमें एक बोर्ड का भी गठन होगा, जिसमें विशेषज्ञ रखे जा सकेंगे। इससे शिक्षा का स्तर और भी उन्नत होगा। इन विद्यालयों से निकलने वाले छात्रों को डिग्री प्राप्त हो सकेगी, जिससे उनको सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी तथा स्वतंत्र रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सुविधा होगी।

प्राचीन काल में भी वास्तुशास्त्र का अध्ययन होता था। भारत तथा अन्य देशों में जो भव्य इमारतें हैं, वे वास्तुकला के बेजोड़ नमूने हैं। भारत के किले, उनमें पानी संग्रह करने के स्थान, गुप्त मार्ग, दक्षिण भारत के भव्य मन्दिर, राजस्थान के जैन मन्दिर, जैसलमेर की हवेलियां, जोधपुर और चित्तौड़ के किले, कुतुब मीनार और ताजमहल आदि वास्तुकला के अचम्भित करने वाले उदाहरण हैं। हमारे संसद भवन, राष्ट्रपति भवन, नॉर्थ ब्लॉक, साउथ ब्लॉक भी वास्तुकला के ही कमाल हैं।

वास्तु में भवनों की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ हवा, पानी और रोशनी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था का विचार होता है, जिससे कई इमारतें सर्दी में गर्म तथा गर्मी में ठंडी रहती हैं। राजस्थान के मारवाड़ में वर्षा का पानी संग्रह करने की विधा के अध्ययन का आज के जल संकट एवं शुद्ध पानी के अभाव देखते हुए बड़ा महत्व है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वास्तुशास्त्र और आधुनिक तकनीकी ज्ञान का समावेश वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। परम्परागत रूप से इस व्यवसाय में लगे लोग एवं सोमपुरा समुदाय के लोग पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी से यह कार्य कर रहे हैं। यदि आप बच्चों को भी इन विद्यालयों में प्रवेश लेने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करेंगे, तो अति उत्तम होगा। इन विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों

को उच्च प्राचीन तकनीकी ज्ञान से अवगत कराने के लिए यदि उन स्थानों का भ्रमण करवाया जाए, तो और भी अधिक उचित होगा ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस विद्यालय के निर्माण में इन सब विषयों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister only to one aspect of this Bill. The function of SPA is to undertake research and innovations in architecture planning, design and allied activities. Now, the very concept of architecture is only meant for big buildings in cities. This concept has to be changed. Now, there is a boom in the building sector, in real estate, and the main aim is to meet the desires of a small section of the society, that is, the upper middle class, the rich and the super rich. We are ignoring the vast majority of our people. Now, we have to focus on the needs of the common people, on building houses for them and on their housing problems. How will this institution be utilized to meet the demands of the growing number of people in the villages, in the urban areas and slums and how can we plan buildings to meet their demands? That must be one of the main aims of this institution. For that, there must be a change in our attitude. Just thinking about smart cities, big cities and huge buildings to cater to the needs of the big people will not serve the masses. The masses need small houses, affordable houses, pocket-friendly houses, with solar energy and rainwater harvesting facilities, and so on. Such buildings need to be constructed. How is your research going to help these people? That must be the aim. Otherwise, we can say that we have built huge buildings, architecture, monuments, etc. and boost ourselves, but it won't serve the society. So, there must be a change of attitude, a change of vision, and if, through this Bill, the Minister takes appropriate action to fulfill the growing demands of the masses, then it would be of great help. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Achuthan. Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, before that, with your permission, I would like to say just one thing. This Bill deals with design, planning and architecture. Regarding water conservation, as rightly pointed out by my colleague here, there must be a specific syllabus in the School of Planning and Architecture. In Tamil Nadu, there is an Act called the Rainwater Harvesting Act. So, in each and every plan there must be a provision for rainwater harvesting. So, that may be included. This is my humble submission. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Now, the Minister, please.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Sir, at the outset, through you, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have expressed their views, given their

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

suggestions and some who have expressed concerns, *vis-a-vis* architecture and planning in our country. I am also extremely grateful that there is an air of consensus in this House with regard to how our students need to be given new opportunities in education and specially, how new knowledge needs to be developed.

Sir, I would beg your indulgence on one issue, which has been raised by a Member of Parliament from the State of Odisha, Shri Bhupinder Singh. He has made a suggestion here, saying why don't we replace the hon. Visitor and have somebody else suggested, instead of the President of India, as the Head of the Institution. I humbly submit to you, Sir, that it has been my privilege and extreme honour that I serve under the guidance and leadership of Shri Pranab Mukherjee. He has taken a lot of pain in ensuring that quality education is imparted to our students. Hence, if there is any part of that suggestion which, in any way, gives this impression that we don't appreciate his leadership or the stature of the President's Office, I would request you, Sir, if the House accepts, to have such a suggestion expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I will go through the record to see if there is anything.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, here, I would also out-rightly reject Shri Bhupinder Singh's charge that the East or the North-East has been ignored.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not here.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, he is not here, but I would reject the charge nonetheless in his absence. I reject it because in the field of education, we have formulated, within IIT, Guwahati, a component called *Ishanya Vikas*, which helps us integrate children of the North-East, and specially, bright, meritorious young students, from Standard-IX onwards to our Engineering College students, and facilitate an all expenses paid-interface with all our IITs, NITs and Central Universities across the country. Hence, I dismiss that charge. But I am delighted to comment on what Shri Shantaram Naik said today. इन्होंने अपने शब्दों के तीरों को मखमल में लपेट कर मेरी ओर फेंका है और आज एक हाथ एग्री किया कि मैं अच्छा काम कर रही हूँ, जिसके लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ, लेकिन लेफ्ट हैंड से थोड़ी-सी चपेट भी मार दी और कहा कि एस्ट्रोलॉजर के पास न जाया जाए। मैं उन्हें कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब मेरा साइंटिफिक टेम्पर क्वैश्चन होता है, जो कानीमोझी जी ने भी क्वैश्चन किया और जब यह बताया जाता है कि संविधान में साइंटिफिक टेम्पर को अपहोल्ड करने की कहीं न कहीं हम सबकी फंडामेंटल ड्यूटी है, वही संविधान हमें इस बात का अधिकार भी देता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Concerned Member is not present ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन इरानी: सर, मैं फिर भी बोल दूँ, अगर आपकी परमिशन हो। वही संविधान मुझे भी इस बात की फ्रीडम देता है कि मैं अपनी रेलिजियस फ्रीडम को एक्सप्लोर कर सकती हूँ। मेरा आस्था का विषय कटघरे में नहीं आएगा। यह भी संविधान सुरक्षित करता है। मैं साइंटिफिक टेम्पर, एज ए मिनिस्टर जब मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगता है, तो उन्हें बताना चाहूंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनंद शर्मा : नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन इरानी : आपने शायद सुना नहीं, आनन्द जी शायद इसलिए समर्थन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने छोटी उंगली में पत्रा पहना हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not yielding. Let me also say that since he emphasises that it is not a personal attack, he reminds me of my duty as the HRD Minister of this country, and that I should uphold scientific temper. Let me highlight to him, through you, that my predecessor, in fact, waited as per astrological charts for that opportune moment to actually coming to office. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Which one?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I don't want to name. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is my predecessor. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can google it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why am I saying this today? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually ...**(Interruptions)**... One second. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Allow me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would beg your indulgence. ...**(Interruptions)**... Allow me. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह मुझे नीचा दिखाने के लिए नहीं कहा गया, कहीं न कहीं एक उपहास का विषय था और जिसका मैं यहां पर उत्तर दे रही हूँ। लेकिन इस बिल के संदर्भ में कुछ गंभीर प्रश्न जो खड़े हुए हैं, उनकी ओर मैं आप सबका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, I would like to make one observation. Scientific temper doesn't mean that one should not have religious faith. A person having religious faith can certainly have scientific temper. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): One thing more, Sir, on a serious note. Our constitutional scheme and the heritage of this country permit us to have that faith and also respect other's faith. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Don't mix it with faith. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, रवि शंकर जी जब इधर थे, तो वे रोज हम लोगों का हाथ देखा करते थे । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मैं सतीश चंद्र जी का बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन आज तक मैंने सिर्फ उनकी बुद्धि देखी है, उनका हाथ नहीं देखा है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both are advocates. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Let us not mix religion and politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : राजा जी, हम प्रजा हैं और वे दोनों एडवोकेट हैं, इसलिए हम लोग नहीं समझ पाएंगे । Hon. Minister, please continue.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, it is always a delight, Sir, to see my seniors engage in such conversation; it gladdens my heart. I would also like to address certain issues here that have been put forth by Members of Parliament. I would like to compliment Prof. Jogen Chowdhury who has given his maiden speech. He was extremely concerned about the aesthetic nature of architecture in our country. I would like to assure him, Sir, that the current curriculum which is being taught in the School of Planning and Architecture also gives importance to the aesthetic values not only from an urban perspective but also from a historical perspective and rural perspective. Sir, I would like to tell him that this concept of smart cities is not a misnomer or is not a fallacy. It is a reality that we are pursuing which seeks to give us better standards of living and better facilities and I am hoping that the students who pass out the School of Planning and Architecture can actually contribute to that development. I would also like to compliment Vijilaji for such an enthusiastic speech. Ambeth Rajanji had certain concerns about the reservation policy. I would like to say and assure the House that the reservation policy *vis-a-vis* admission for students will be completely followed in the Schools of Planning and Architecture, as is seen in the IITs and the NITs. The reservation policy as mandated by an Act of Parliament in the IITs and NITs *vis-a-vis* recruitment is the same policy and the same approach which would be followed in the Schools of Planning and Architecture as well.

Sir, Shri Ritabrata Benerjee spoke about assimilation of ideas, history, culture and also explored various facets of architecture and old civilisations. I would like to again compliment him for his speech.

C.M. Rameshji was a bit worried about whether AICTE would intervene in the autonomous functioning of SPAs. Sir, let me tell him that once it attains status of Institution of National Importance, that particular kind of blessing from this House and this Parliament, only nomenclatures will be identified by our regulators. In terms of the functioning of the School of Planning and Architecture, there shall be no intervention by the regulators.

Sir, there was a concern expressed whether our traditional Indian architecture, architecture *vis-a-vis* how buildings are to be constructed to help those who have special needs, is a part of curriculum also and whether restoration is part of the curriculum. Sir, I would like to highlight here that yes, restoration, buildings and planning of towns from the perspective of those citizens who have special needs is a part of the curriculum and so is studying of Indian traditional architecture and planning.

Sir, there was a question raised as to whether this Council, which is sought to be set up under the School of Planning and Architecture, will also influence other institutions. This Council is being constituted only from a governance perspective of these three Schools as being established by law.

Sir, there was a concern expressed by hon. Member, Shri Rajeev Gowda, with regards to faculty and also having an interface between industry and faculty. Sir, through you, I would like to tell him that industry experts are being invited. We have made platforms available for them to be invited into our institutions so that our students can benefit by interactions with them. We are in the process of instituting a Council for higher education and industry collaboration in which the academic perspective of industry experts will also be taken cognisance of. Similarly, Sir, we are in the process of designing a global initiative of academic networks, wherein we seek to invite industry experts from across the world so that the best international practices and new knowledge can be shared with our institutions. The financial burden of it will be borne by the Government of India.

Sir, there has been an exhaustive deliberation on whether there is a social component to these institutions and how they can help us enhance, or possibly what is the impact of such institutions on those who are possibly facing challenging times in and around these institutions. We have constituted an *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan* wherein our IITs, NITs and Central Universities have been told and encouraged to take in villages surrounding those institutions so that there can be technology transfer and transfer of new knowledge. I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that after this Bill gets the blessings of this Parliament, we will ensure that the *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan* campaign even includes Schools of Planning and Architecture.

Shantaramji had one concern whether municipal laws and regulations and building code is being studied. I would like to tell him that it is the practice within these Institutions. He also asked whether people who have studied out of these institutions can work with regard to our civic bodies, or for that matter, State Governments. That is also something which is under way.

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

Sir, there has been a little bit of question raised with regards to how can we internationalise our standards in these institutions, or possibly, whether we are exploring such things. Before I end my intervention, I would also like to highlight, through you, to this entire House that international tie-ups which already exist include the Melbourne University, the University of Amsterdam, Norwegian University, University of Leeds, University of Michigan, University of Paris and University of Hamburg. So, there had been many international tie-ups already within these institutions, and I am sure, after they are given this kind of a mandate from this very Parliament, they will explore new possibilities and new horizons internationally.

I once again, through you, Sir, would like to thank all the Members of this august House who have supported this Bill. If there is any other clarification, I will clarify.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I have a small clarification. In the curriculum for architecture, are you introducing or making it compulsory that every design which is made either for the buildings or for the cities should be disabled-friendly? A disabled-friendly plan should be a compulsory thing but it is not there in most of the buildings.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I have just answered this question. I shall reiterate that it is a part of the curriculum. Building of buildings and planning of towns and villages from the disability perspective is there.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं बिल पर उस समय नहीं बोला था । मेरी जानकारी में आया है कि बी.जे.पी. और कांग्रेस के साथियों के लिए वास्तुकला में एडमिशन मेन्डेटरी और कम्पलसरी कराया जा रहा है, ताकि वास्तु शास्त्र के हिसाब से ये परमानेंट सत्ता में रह सकें और वे विपक्ष में रह सकें ।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would like to clarify that there is no confusion. Firstly, my best wishes on his birthday. Entrance in these institutions will be through the Joint Entrance Exam as is done in the IITs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Gowda. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I need to clarify one thing. Sir, there is a need for giving protection from legal and professional liabilities. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, a number of foreign architects are practising in our country. How can we evolve a mutual exchange between the Indian architects and the foreign architects, and, how can we have coordination between the architecture education and the profession? How are we going to do this?

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Minister has emphasized on the industry linkages but faculty is prevented from actually going out for enhancing their practice. That needs to be changed.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the Members of this House will agree that faculty has been brought into institution to teach, and, since many Members have expressed concerns that there are gaps in faculty recruitment, we would rather retain most of our faculty to teach our students. As I said, if there is a faculty member, who seeks to indulge in research, we are definitely supporting that kind of research. We have done that through the IITs and the NITs, and, I am sure that we will do the same even in the Schools of Planning and Architecture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The question is:

That the Bill to establish and declare Schools of Planning and Architecture as institutions of national importance in order to promote education and research in architectural studies including planning of human settlements, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there is one Amendment No. (1) by Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh. Are you moving the amendment?

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, please allow me to mention the reasons for moving my amendment. Sir, housing, malls and other business buildings are booming in the country, and, as such, good planners and architects are required. At present, only three Schools of Planning and Architecture are there in a vast country like ours. The school at New Delhi caters to the students of north India, the school at Bhopal caters to the students of Central India, and, the school at Vijayawada caters to the students of South India. There is no school in Eastern and Western India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, this is your amendment.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Through this amendment, I want to have a School of Planning and Architecture in Kolkata because it is an important central place in Eastern India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, give me one minute. Sir, it is a gateway to north-eastern States. If a school is set up here, the students of West Bengal, other eastern States and north-east will be benefited a lot. Hence, the school is absolutely necessary in Kolkata. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to accept my amendment or give an assurance to set up a school. If she gives me the assurance, then, I will reconsider.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, will you accept the amendment or will you give an assurance?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, clause 32(2)(b) actually provides for the Council of School of Planning and Architecture to recommend to the Central Government, as and when the need arises, for establishment of Schools of Planning and Architecture. Under this autonomous function of the Council, I am sure, when the Council proposes the same, I shall happily accept the same.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. There is a provision for that. So, now, you are not pressing. In the Act itself, there is a provision that the Council can recommend it, and, the Minister is ready to accept the same at that point of time.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I am happy with the Minister's assurance and answer, and, therefore, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, amendment is not moved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 4 to vote.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 42 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, how many Bills in this Session have you got passed?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, three Bills. I had the fortune of having three Bills passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, no more Bills from the HRD Ministry ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The HRD Minister has done a wonderful job. I think you should be congratulated for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I have one point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already 5.50 p.m. and we have Special Mentions. Therefore, I suggest ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, before the Special Mentions, I want to make a mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; let me complete. I am saying something. Why don't you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to what I am going to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, it may not be necessary for you to stand up.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, before the Special Mentions, I want to make a mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, I will give you a chance. I am only saying that it is already 5.50 p.m. Only ten more minutes are left. There is one Bill listed in the Business. I would suggest, if the House agrees, we will defer it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; we are not taking it up today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): It should be sent to the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. We have given a notice. We are going to move a motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is only when it is being taken up.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. This should be referred. Deferred means ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. It will be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If the Government is not bringing up the motion by tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not disagreeing with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But why tomorrow? Why can't it be taken up today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, I am not questioning what you are saying. I am not disagreeing with you also. I am only saying that we will take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... The second point is, if there is an amendment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Why tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to say one more point in that case. If I take it up and if there is an amendment, if something comes as amendment, the amendment is also to be circulated. Isn't it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is no amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a motion, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Members are asking to refer it to the Select Committee. That is the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. I have put a suggestion that we will take it up tomorrow. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Why tomorrow; why not today? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are sitting here for that only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because if there is an amendment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is no amendment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is no amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, allow me to have my say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, allow me to have my say just for the benefit of all the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is not a question of amendment or discussion. First of all, we had objection to the manner in which it got listed, but without saying anything on that, the fundamental question is that this House has a practice that a new Bill, when it comes, is referred to a Committee. We would have been happy if it had been referred to a Standing Committee. Since it has not been referred to a Standing Committee, this has to be sent to a Select Committee. All of us have given notice to move a motion. This must go to the Select Committee. A similar Repeal Bill is already before the Standing

Committee. So, this House will constitute a Select Committee. That will examine and give its Report. Only then will it be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, if the Chair agrees, as you have suggested, we can take up the motion tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Already, Shri Anand Sharma, has expressed his views. Most of the Bills are normally sent to the Standing Committee. That is the procedure. Then, we have raised this issue in the morning meeting also. We had submitted a notice. If the other House passes this Bill without sending to the Standing Committee, then, there is only one way. This House should send this Bill to the Select Committee. If you are ready to accept that, we can take it tomorrow along with this notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second. Let me make it clear. The Chair is not at all ruling out your proposal. I am not at all ruling out what Anand Sharmaji said. I am only saying that I have not taken up this Bill, so the same issue can be raised when tomorrow it is taken up and the House will decide. I am not pre-empting anything. I am only saying that it is only five minutes more and there are at least twenty Special Mentions. So, tomorrow we will take up the Bill. At that time, you can move the motion. The Chair has no objection. I hope you agree. ...(*Interruptions*)... I hope you agree.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to adopt modern technique for safe disposal of fly ash from NTPC power plants at Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur District in Bihar

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, बिहार के कहलगांव स्थित एन.टी.पी.सी. संयंत्र से प्रति वर्ष लगभग 30 लाख टन राख उत्सर्जित होती है। इस राख (Fly ash) के भंडारण और निपटान की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह संयंत्र पर्यावरण के मानकों का उल्लंघन तो कर ही रहा है, एन.टी.पी.सी. का यह संयंत्र इस राख (Fly ash) की लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग सार्वजनिक स्थानों और रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में कर रहा है। यद्यपि पूर्व में राख की लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग संयंत्र परिसर में की जाती थी, किन्तु वर्तमान में इसे रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट, रिहायशी क्षेत्रों, स्कूल और खेल के मैदान आदि में किया जा रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

ज्ञातव्य है कि राखों के लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग से आम जनजीवन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव तो पड़ता ही है, फसलों आदि को भी भारी नुकसान होता है। इस राख से ही पर्यावरण को भी क्षति पहुंच रही है। वर्षा के दिनों में यह राख पानी में घुलकर भूगर्भीय जल को भी दूषित कर रही है। भागलपुर जिले के कहलगांव स्थित एन.टी.पी.सी. को राख की लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग की व्यवस्था परिसर के अन्दर ही करनी चाहिए, ताकि उड़ने वाली राख से आम जनजीवन तबाह न हो। विकसित देशों की तरह अपने देश में भी विद्युत संयंत्रों से उत्सर्जित राख के पुनःप्रयोग की प्रविधि अपनाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि आम आदमी के स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण को प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से सुरक्षित किया जा सके।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सांसद के विषय से मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، مائٹے سنسد کے وشئے سے میں اپنے آپ کو

ایسوسی-ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सांसद के विषय से मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सांसद के विषय से मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, माननीय सांसद के विषय से मैं अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with Shrimati Kahkashan Perween's Special Mention.

Need to restore region-wise recruitment on domicile basis by Staff Selection Commission

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) recruits candidates for Group "B" and Group "C" posts in various Ministries and Departments of the Union Government throughout the country. SSC has 9 regions and recruitment is being done region-wise. Until the year 2012, only candidates belonging to a particular region were allowed to compete from that region. For example, Southern region comprises of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and, therefore, only candidates belonging to these three States were allowed to apply for the recruitment in Southern region. Region-wise recruitment was conceived and implemented to give candidates belonging to each region their due share while filling up vacancies in the Central Government Departments.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

However, from the year 2013, SSC has been adapting a new method of allowing candidates of any region to appear for competitive examination of any region of their choice. This decision has deprived the aspiring candidates of their fair chance to be recruited from their own region.

Educated youth belonging to Southern region comprising of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry is the worst sufferer. Thousands of vacancies in the Departments like Income Tax, Customs, Central Excise etc. located in Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu are filled by candidates belonging to other States. This has deprived the candidates of Tamil Nadu their livelihood of employment opportunities they had enjoyed till the year 2012. As this decision is not in tune with federal spirit, I appeal to the Government to restore the previous method of recruitment and not to deny the right of employment to the candidates from Tamil Nadu.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with Dr. V. Maitreyan's Special Mention.

**Need to establish industries in North-Eastern States to
create employment opportunities for youth**

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों की प्रमुख समस्या बेरोज़गारी की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह समस्या दिन-प्रतिदिन गंभीर होती जा रही है।

महोदय, रोज़गार की तलाश में हजारों नवयुवकों/युवतियों को देश के अन्य शहरों में पलायन करना पड़ रहा है। देश की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली सहित बंगलुरु, गुड़गांव, हैदराबाद आदि शहरों में पूर्वोत्तर के लोग नौकरी के लिए बड़ी संख्या में जाते हैं। दिल्ली/एनसीआर तथा देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी पूर्वोत्तर के लोगों के साथ भेदभाव की घटनाएं हुई हैं। पूर्वोत्तर के लोग अपने पहनावे, बोल-चाल, रहन-सहन के कारण दूसरों से घुलने-मिलने में हिचकते हैं और हमेशा असुरक्षा के भाव में जीते हैं।

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं की कमी नहीं है, किंतु बेरोज़गारी की समस्या से पैदा हुई निराशा एवं कुंठा के परिणामस्वरूप उल्फा एवं माओवादी जैसे असामाजिक संगठन का जन्म हुआ। ऐसे आतंकी संगठन बेरोज़गार नवयुवकों को अपने संगठन में शामिल करने की फ़िराक में रहते हैं तथा उन्हें अपने साथ कार्य करने हेतु हर तरह से प्रेरित करते हैं, जिसमें बहुत सारे नवयुवक गुमराह भी हो जाते हैं। इस क्षेत्र से छद्म आतंकवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए रोज़गार की व्यवस्था की जानी अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में बड़े उद्योग स्थापित किए जाएं, जिससे वहां की बेरोज़गार युवा प्रतिभाओं को पलायन करने एवं गुमराह होने से बचाया जा सके तथा वे भी सामान्य सामाजिक जीवन जी सकें।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**Need to take immediate steps to remove risks posed by construction
of dam on river Brahmaputra in Tibet by China**

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I would like to apprise the august House that China has announced that it has completed a major hydropower dam on the Brahmaputra called the Yarlung Zangbo in Tibet.

The dam is bound to enhance fears in India and Bangladesh about flash floods and related risks like landslides involving the lives of millions of people downstream.

Tibet is claiming that Yarlung Zangbo River Dam will enable development of electricity strapped region. I would like to mention that Zangbo hydropower station (1.5 billion dollars) is over 3,300 m above sea level on “the roof of the world”.

India has repeatedly expressed concern about the dangers of damming the Brahmaputra. China has routinely responded saying its plans are restricted to run-of-the-river dams focused on generating electricity, which pose little danger.

However, Indian officials have so far been satisfied with Beijing's explanation without realising that China was actually building a massive project which would affect the river flow into Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and even Bangladesh.

More so, in the course of releasing excess water from the reservoir, there are risks of flash floods. The height of the mega dam adds more risks as in the event of any breach, the dam will cause deluge in the downstream areas and that is why such dams are compared to "water bombs" ticking dangerously in earthquake prone areas creating sleepless nights for the people living in downstream areas.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps so that there should be no flash floods and related risks of landslides involving the lives of millions of people. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh; not present.

**Need for trial of cases against fake Godmen by
fast track courts in the country**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, in the Constitution of India, there is Article 51A which prescribes fundamental duties of citizens. And Article 51A(h) urges upon the citizens "to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform."

But, unfortunately, people, including politicians belonging to most of the parties, appear to be not believing in this most fundamental duty enshrined in the Constitution. To find solution to most of their problems, they visit *tantriks*, *babas*, astrologers and resorts to practices which by no means can be called rational.

These leaders are expected to inculcate in people, more particularly students, spirit of enquiry and reforms but, despite the fact that some of them are elected

by the people to work for them by taking Government schemes to their doorsteps, they take the path of superstitious beliefs.

Recent trends of worshipping fake 'Godmen' have taken a dangerous trend as they have created dangerous organisations. They are worshipped by politicians, businessmen, artists and others in open. They give them donations in crores of rupees thereby strengthening them economically and otherwise. They misuse members of fair sex and are caught in several types of illegal activities. Civil servants, while in service and also after their retirements, get themselves involved in the activities of these fake 'godmen' without any hesitation.

A number of chargesheets have been filed by the police against such people and some are likely to be filed in near future. Let these cases be tried by fast track courts.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Shantaram Naik.

Need to create a separate Ministry for holistic development of Khadi and Village Industries in the country

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, देश पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी की 150वीं जयंती मनाने जा रहा है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने देश की स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई में खादी की विचारधारा का उपयोग किया। शायद उनके मन में यही भाव था कि देश के लोग भी खादी के वस्त्रों का उपयोग करें, ताकि देश का धन विदेशों में न जा सके। ठीक इसी विचारधारा से प्रेरित होकर हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी ने भी हर देशवासी को कम से कम एक खादी के वस्त्र का उपयोग करने की अपील की है। जब कृषि कार्य समाप्त हो जाता है, तब वे खादी ग्रामोद्योग के काम में लिप्त हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार उनको 12 महीने काम मिलता रहता है और इसी से वे अपना जीवनयापन करते हैं। महात्मा गांधी जी के बाद और वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री जी से पहले किसी ने भी खादी के महत्व पर इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया, जिसके फलस्वरूप चाहा गया परिणाम नहीं मिला। मेरे विचार से खादी ग्रामोद्योग का पूर्ण विकास तभी हो सकता है, जब खादी ग्रामोद्योग के लिए अलग से स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय बनाया जाए।

अतः मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय स्थापित करने की कृपा करें ताकि खादी ग्रामोद्योग का संपूर्ण विकास हो सके।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री आयनुर मंजूनाथा (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Now, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda; not here. Then, Shri Ambeth Rajan.

**Need to make one time arrangement for inclusion or exclusion of
SC/ST Castes in their respective lists**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in India, a human being is identified by caste, which is attached at the time of his birth itself. Social discrimination is also practised against a human by fellow humans. Due to this, some people remained socially and economically backward. Opportunities were denied to them. In order to overcome this, policy of reservation was introduced.

When the Constitution was drafted, provisions were made for protection of rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Article 341 deals with notification of the Scheduled Castes and Article 342 deals with notification of the Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, inclusion or exclusion of a particular caste from the SC or the ST list is a time-consuming process. Due to involvement of various organizations at one level or the other, precious time is lost in including and excluding a caste from SC and ST list. Due to lapse of considerable time, persons belonging to SC/ST are unable to reap the benefits of reservation.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to make one-time arrangement for expeditious action in including or excluding a caste from the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thank you.

**Need to announce Zone-wise Unit Cost (L-Value) for sugarcane
for sugar seasons from 2004-05 to 2008-09**

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, through you, I would like to bring this very important matter to the notice of this House and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

This Ministry of the Government of India has been vested with the responsibility of announcing the Zone-wise Unit Cost (otherwise called as L-Value) for sugar, every season. But the Government of India has not announced the L-Value for the sugar seasons from 2004-05 to 2008-09, to determine the quantum of additional cane price under Clause 5A of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966. This is still pending with the Government. Due to this, the sugarcane producers in Tamil Nadu are facing immense difficulties. To get some relief, the "Karumbu Urpathiyalargal Munnetra Sangam" Kallakkurichi Kooturavu Sarkkarai Aalai-II, filed a petition, viz., W.P. No.7979 of 2013 and M.P.No.1 of 2013 in the High Court of Madras. The High Court had issued directions, and based on this, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India vide letter No.3(3)/2005-SP, dated 17.12.2013, had announced the Provisional L-Value to Kallakkurichi-II Cooperative Sugar Mill of Tamil Nadu, for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 to enable it to get the additional cane price.

Based on the same analogy, the Cooperative Sugar Mills have been pleading with the Government of India to announce the L-Value for them to enable them also to get additional cane price. In this connection, as recently as on the 4th October, 2014, the Director of Sugar, Tamil Nadu wrote a letter to the Government of India.

Hence, I request the Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to kindly look into this and take necessary action in the matter so that other sugarcane producers/manufacturers also get additional price. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. This is the problem in every State.

**Need to institute CBI inquiry into alleged irregularities in
draw of flats of DDA Housing Scheme, 2014**

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, डी.डी.ए. हाउसिंग स्कीम 2014 के ड्रा में घोर अनियमितताएं सामने आयी हैं। डी.डी.ए. के करीब 25 हजार फ्लैटों के लिए 25 नवम्बर, 2014 को हुए ड्रा में घोर घपलेबाजी और गड़बड़ियां उजागर हुई हैं।

महोदय, एक ही नाम से दस फ्लैट निकाले गए हैं, जबकि एक आदमी सिर्फ एक ही फार्म भर सकता था। दो नामों से पांच फ्लैट ऐसे निकले हैं, जिनके एप्लीकेशन नम्बर सीरियल वाइज से हैं। हालत यह है कि आरक्षित युद्ध विधवा श्रेणी में पुरुष आवेदक को लकी ड्रा में फ्लैट आवंटित कर दिया गया है।

महोदय, मैं अपनी जिन्दगी में पहली बार सुन रहा हूँ कि पुरुष भी विधवा हो सकता है। ऐसे 50 दृष्टान्त हैं जहां एक आदमी द्वारा एक से ज्यादा फार्म डी.डी.ए. हाउसिंग स्कीम में आवेदन के रूप में जमा पाए गए हैं।

अतः मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि डी.डी.ए. हाउसिंग स्कीम 2014 के ड्रा को तत्काल निरस्त किया जाए और इसका ड्रा पुनः कराया जाए। साथ ही फर्जी आवेदकों को चिन्हित किया जाए एवं साफ्टवेयर में फर्जीवाड़े सहित पूरे प्रकरण की सी.बी.आई. जांच कराकर दोषी अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी तय की जाए।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† **چودھری منور سلیم** (اُتر پردیش): میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Need to bring a legislation to include dalit Christians in Scheduled Castes list

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Dalit Christians are economically poor, educationally backward, politically powerless and socially outcast. Dalit Christians belong to the same caste and undergo the same age-old torment and oppression as other Dalits. Dalit Christians live under the same system of oppression, deprived of justice and human dignity.

The President of India promulgated an order known as the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. Paragraph 2 of that order states that no person who professes a religion different from Hindu shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

The third paragraph was amended in 1956 and in 1990 in favour of Sikh and Buddhist Dalits.

The then people's Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma strongly backed the demand of Dalit Christians for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes in all election manifestoes of Assembly and Parliamentary elections.

She also felt that the social tensions over the status of unbalanced growth between the Hindu Scheduled Castes and Christians of Dalit origin have only aggravated over time and the sense of alienation among the minority communities has further deepened. She cited the recommendations of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities headed by Justice Ranganath Misra in support of the demand.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

The restrictive nature of the definition of the term "Scheduled Castes" in para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 was an issue. The then people's Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, was committed to a policy of affirmative action in favour of the Scheduled Castes. She has done the utmost to implement schemes that will benefit Christians of Dalit origin on a par with other Scheduled Castes. We urge the Centre to file its counter affidavit in pending writ petitions in the Supreme Court in this regard.

Constitutional principles prohibit discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. At stake is the fate of 19 million Dalit Christians, who form 70 per cent of Indian Christians. In the whole country, Indian Christians total 25 million. They are not asking for the expansion of the Scheduled Castes list or any increase in the reservation quota. They only want to be included in the present list. This can be done by introducing a new Bill in the current Session of the Parliament. Thank you, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, we would like to ask one thing. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no; there is no clarification here. *...(Interruptions)...* Please; if you want to associate, you may do so. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Bhupinder Singh. *...(Interruptions)...* Stop it, please. Shri Bhupinder Singh. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You can have a debate outside. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramalingam, kindly *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing is going on record. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**Need to take initiatives for realizing objectives enshrined in
article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while observing the International Human Rights Day today, we in India, suffer cases of child abuse, communal violence, atrocities on women, abuse of child labour, dowry deaths, etc. While Indians suffered all these, the other countries in the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a historic document called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in 1948. The core area of Human Rights comprises the right to life, right to liberty, right to pursuit of happiness or human dignity and free will. Does

the Government agree that the obstacles to the enjoyment of human rights are mass illiteracy, grinding poverty, sub-standard and unequal education system, large families and the absence of planned parenthood and separation of politics from religion? All academic institutions should be directed to teach the students and orient the teachers in such a manner that they develop a scientific temper, a sense of humanism, a spirit of inquiry and love for reform in accordance with the Fundamental Duties, enshrined in Article 51A(h) of the Constitution of India. Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is of greatest significance. It reads; "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." These provisions have been there in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for the last sixty six years. But, it is a pity that no serious thought has been given to it. No action plan has been taken globally so far. In this regard, I appeal to the Prime Minister to take exemplary lead in realizing the objective of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Let there be no Indian who is outside the purview of the enjoyment of human rights. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Shri Bhupinder Singh.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : سر، میں اس وشنے کے ساتھ ایسوسی-ایٹ

کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Need to allocate funds for urban development projects in West Bengal

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): I would like to mention that there is non-allocation of funds for the urban development projects of the State of West Bengal. There are many projects which are pending in the State because the Central Government has not sanctioned funds for it despite sanction given by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). The following projects were undertaken in the transition phase of JNNURM: (1) The Construction of flyover from Diamond Harbour Road to Ramnagar More, Garden Reach; (2) Renewal of 9 MG capacity century old overhead balancing steel reservoir in the Tallah Tank;

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

- (3) Augmentation of existing water supply scheme in Uluberia Community;
- (4) Strengthening the Primary and Secondary Waste Management System in Kolkata City.

Apart from these, according to reports of the CEO of KMDA, projects worth ₹1520 crores have not been considered despite ready DPRs or sanction by CSMC, and the funds have not been released. It is a fact that JNNURM scheme has expired but it was earlier decided that the projects undertaken in the transition phase of the scheme will be completed. It seems that the Central Government is not willing to complete all such projects initiated by the State now. By not sanctioning and releasing money to such vital projects, the ultimate sufferer is the public of West Bengal and it is unacceptable to me and to my Party All India Trinmool Congress. Under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal, West Bengal is continuously progressing and such non-cooperation from the Central Government will only create hurdle in the path of development. So, I demand the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India to approve and release the funds sanctioned for the aforesaid project. Thank you Sir.

**Need to set up infrastructure in Manipur to make the
State an international knowledge hub**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, Manipur is a real jewel in the North-Eastern States and the people, especially, youngsters are brilliant and intelligent. But due to various reasons, the infrastructure to develop this State into a hub of knowledge industry and tourism has not received enough attention. I demand that the Government must focus to make Manipur an international knowledge hub and establish specialized centers of academic activities like an International Women's University for Developing Entrepreneurship, an East Asian Centre for Music, Arts and Performance, an ASEAN oriented Institute for Information Technology and Software Development and also a Centre for Policy Research on East Asian Heritage and Culture. The aim should be to address the youth of East Asia and provide them what they don't get easily in the Western countries and Universities. The Manipuri women are born leaders, and they should be given an opportunity to develop their skills and enterprising qualities. To achieve this aim, an integrated approach will have to be adopted, and work on trilateral highway, that will connect Manipur and other North-Eastern States with Thailand through Myanmar on India's borders with South-East Asia, must be expedited. Also attention should be given to a proposal that is hanging fire since the first decade of this century for a trans-Asian railway line that will allow the movement of goods and people from Camranh Bay to the Caspian. India needs to pursue both projects seriously with ASEAN.

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

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

Need to give special package to provide safe drinking water in certain districts of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के चित्रकूट धाम मण्डल के जनपद - बांदा, महोबा, हमीरपुर, चित्रकूट के सैकड़ों गांवों में पीने के पानी का संकट है। जल स्तर लगभग 2 से 6 मीटर तक नीचे चला गया है। कुएं ज्यादातर सूख गए हैं, तालाबों में पानी सूख गया है, जिससे पीने के पानी का संकट पैदा हो रहा है। जनपद बांदा, विकासखण्ड बड़ोखरखुर्द के मटौंध क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी का भीषण संकट है। जनपद चित्रकूट के पाठा क्षेत्र में पानी का भीषण संकट है। कई किलोमीटर जाकर दूसरे गांवों और तालाबों से पीने के लिए पानी लाना पड़ता है। इसी तरह जनपद महोबा के कबरई विकासखण्ड में दर्जनों गांवों में पीने के पानी का संकट है। महोबा के मदनसागर तालाब व चरखारी के तालाबों में सीवर का पानी गिराया जाता है, जिसे रोकने का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। जनपद हमीरपुर, विकासखण्ड मौदहा के ग्राम कपसा, गुसियारी, इचौली, नायकपुरवा, जिगनौडा, फत्तेपुरवा, करहिया, खण्डेह, रीवन, बहिंगा सहित दर्जनों गांवों का पानी खारा होने के कारण पीने के पानी का संकट है। जल निगम द्वारा पानी की टंकी बनवाकर उक्त गांवों में पेयजल आपूर्ति पाइप लाइन द्वारा तथा तालाबों, कुओं की सफाई कराया जाना आवश्यक है।

अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि बुन्देलखण्ड के उपरोक्त जनपदों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हेतु यमुना नदी से पाइप लाइन बिछवाकर तथा तालाबों, कुओं की सफाई करवाकर पेयजल आपूर्ति करवाने हेतु 500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का विशेष पैकेज प्रदान किया जाए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to put up new space launch site at Kulasekarapatinam
in Tuticorin district in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the demand of the people of Tamil Nadu and the DMK party for setting up of the second space-launch site in Kulasekarapatinam, Tuticorin district.

Sir, we have embarked on an ambitious space program but India's only space-launch site is currently located in Sriharikota. All the other countries with developed Space Programs have multiple launch sites. For instance, USA has 6 launch sites. So, it is important that we examine setting up a new launch site to support the existing one at Sriharikota.

In response to my question on 19th August, 2013, ISRO had informed this House that an "Expert Committee was constituted to assess the need for a new launch site considering the capabilities of existing launch pads at Sriharikota and future launch requirements of the next decade."

The DMK President, Dr Kalaaignar Karunanidhi, had written to the hon. Prime Minister in 2013 regarding the establishment of a new launch site in Kulasekarapatinam. Our request is based on the detailed feasibility studies conducted by scientists at the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre. According to the former Chief General Manager of the LPSC, if launched from Kulasekarapatinam, Mangalyan could have carried 1,800 kg of equipments instead of 1,350 kg.

Its closeness to the equator, proximity to Liquid Propulsion Center in Mahendragiri and conducive climate makes Kulasekarapatinam the ideal place for setting up India's next space launch site. I thus urge upon the Government to expedite the process to survey the Kulasekarapatinam site and submit a detailed report to Parliament at the earliest.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

**Need for timely completion of pending projects on
National Highways in West Bengal**

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, portions of National Highways in West Bengal have been in poor condition for the last few years. NH 6 and NH 34 are especially to be considered. With regard to NH 6, the portion between Kharagpur and Chirchira on the Jharkhand border has been in a poor State. As the portion passes through Naxalite-infested regions (in West Midnapore district), it is doubly important. The road is not just a lifeline in general, but crucial to the State's

developmental efforts in Jangalmahal, to wean away people from Naxalite influence. As for NH 34, the work of four-laning, the portion between Barasat and Krishnanagar, has been extremely slow; sites have been abandoned by contractors, completion dates for many stretches have been extended again and again. As a result, the portion is not traffic-worthy and sees frequent accidents and loss of lives.

Despite the State Government having taken up the matter with the Centre repeatedly, things have not improved on the ground. The roads remain in poor shape and life threatening conditions persist.

Road safety is a prime concern for India. Ten per cent of lives lost in the country are due to poor conditions of the National Highways. The callous attitude to wards maintenance of highways needs to be changed. I urge upon the Minister to ensure a timely completion of the pending projects, which are extremely crucial for West Bengal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. He is not here. Shri Parimal Nathwani. He is not present. Shri Motilal Vora. He is also not here. Shri Vivek Gupta. He is not present. Shri A. U. Singh Deo. He is also not present. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

Need to bring equality and facilities in providing health services to both rich and poor

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा किसी भी देश की महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियमों के तहत एक हजार नागरिकों पर एक डाक्टर होना चाहिए, किन्तु अगर भारतीय स्वास्थ्य समीक्षकों की भी मान ली जाए, तो भी तीन लाख डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य नीति के तहत बताई जाती है। स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में असमानता की खाई इतनी चौड़ी है कि एक ओर तो एक वर्ग विशेष के कुत्ते को भी तत्काल डॉक्टर मुहैया हो जाता है और दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब बेटी प्रसव पीड़ा में कराहती रहती है। इसी प्रकार एक ओर दौलतमंदों के इलाज के लिए फाइव स्टार व्यवस्था के समान सैकड़ों नर्सिंग होम हैं और दूसरी ओर गरीब के इलाज के लिए या तो अस्पताल हैं ही नहीं और अगर हैं तो इतने अव्यवस्थित हैं कि जिन्हें देखकर दिली तकलीफ होती है।

मान्यवर, स्वास्थ्य की इस अव्यवस्था और असमानता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को एमसीआई के द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों को शिथिल करना होगा ताकि डॉक्टरों की तादाद में इजाफा हो और मेडिकल एजुकेशन में दौलतमंदों का दबदबा कम हो।

मान्यवर, मेडिकल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निजीकरण के दबदबे के कारण अमीरों के बेटों को अवसर मिल जाता है और गरीबों का बेटा निराश हो जाता है। यह देश की सामाजिक समरसता के लिए खतरनाक स्थिति है।

[चौधरी मुनवर सलीम]

मान्यवर, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में बढ़ती हुई इस असमानता की खाई को पाटने का एक मात्र उपाय यह है कि सरकार आज ही यह ऐतिहासिक एलान करे कि अब मंत्रियों, सांसदों, विधायकों और तमाम छोटे-बड़े सरकारी अफसरान और उनके परिवारजनों का उपचार केवल सरकारी अस्पतालों में ही होगा। इस क्रांतिकारी कदम के पश्चात एक ऐसे समतामूलक समाज का निर्माण होगा, जहां कलक्टर को गरीब के बेटे के दर्द का अहसास होगा।

मान्यवर, मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजों को सुविधायुक्त बनाते हुए उनमें एमबीबीएस और मास्टर डिग्रियों की सीटें बढ़ाई जाएं। चीन, अफ्रीका वगैरह से शिक्षा ग्रहण करके आने वाले लगभग एक लाख एमबीबीएस डॉक्टरों को एक सरल प्रक्रिया से एंट्रेंस टेस्ट दिला कर उन्हें सेवा का अवसर प्रदान किया जाए। इन डॉक्टरों को दो वर्ष देहात में रहकर सेवा करने का नियम बनाया जाए तथा देहात के सभी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को सुविधायुक्त बनाया जाए। धन्यवाद।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): سواستھ اور شکشا بھی دیش کی اہم ویوستھا

ہے۔ میری جانکاری کے مطابق بین الاقوامی قانون کے تحت ایک ہزار ناگرکوں مانپور، سواستھ کی اس بدانتظامی اور اسمانتا کو دور کرنے کے لئے سرکار کو ایم۔سی۔آئی کے ذریعے بنائے گئے قانونوں کو شتھل کرنا ہوگا تاکہ ڈاکٹروں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو اور میڈیکل ایجوکیشن میں دولتمندوں کا دبدبہ کم ہو۔

مانپور، میڈیکل شکشا کے چھیتر میں نجی-کرن کے دبدبے کی وجہ سے امیروں کے بیٹوں کو موقع مل جاتا ہے اور غریبوں کا بیٹا مایوس ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہ دیش کی سماجک سمرستا کے لئے خطرناک استتھی ہے۔

مانپور، سواستھ کے چھیتر میں بڑھتی ہوئی اس اسمانتا کی کھائی کو پائنے کا ایک-ماتر طریقہ یہ ہے کہ سرکار آج ہی یہ ایتھاسک اعلان کرے کہ اب منتریوں، سانسدوں، ودھایکوں اور تمام چھوٹے بڑے سرکاری افسران اور ان کے پریوار والوں کا علاج صرف سرکاری اسپتالوں میں ہی ہوگا۔ اس کرانتی کاری قدم کے بعد ایک ایسے سمتا-مولک سماج کا نرمان ہوگا، جہاں کلیکٹر کو غریب کے بیٹے کے درد کا احساس ہوگا۔

مانپور، میرا انورودھ ہے کہ سرکاری میڈیکل کالجوں کو سویدھا-یکت

بناتے ہوئے ان میں ایم۔بی۔بی۔ایس۔ اور ماسٹر ڈگریوں کی سیٹیں بڑھائی جائیں۔

چین، افریقہ وغیرہ سے شکشا حاصل کرنے والے لگ بھگ ایک لاکھ ایم۔بی۔ایس ڈاکٹرس کو ایک آسان طریقے سے انٹرنس ٹیسٹ دلا کر انہیں سیوا کا موقع فراہم کیا جائے۔ ان ڈاکٹروں کو دو سال دیہات میں رہ کر سیوا کرنے کا قانون بنایا جائے اور دیہات کے سبھی سواستہ کیندروں کو سویدھا-یکت بنایا جائے۔ دھنیواد۔

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at eleven of the clock.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 11th December, 2014.*

Need to create a separate Ministry for holistic development of Khadi and Village Industries in the country (pages 474-475)

Need to make one time arrangement for inclusion or exclusion of SC/ST Castes in their respective lists (page 475)

Need to announce Zone-wise Unit Cost (L-Value) for sugarcane for sugar seasons from 2004-05 to 2008-09 (pages 475-476)

Need to institute CBI inquiry into alleged irregularities in draw of flats of DDA Housing Scheme, 2014 (pages 476-477)

Need to bring a legislation to include dalit Christians in Scheduled Castes list (pages 477-478)

Need to take initiatives for realizing objectives enshrined in article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (pages 478-479)

Need to allocate funds for urban development projects in West Bengal (pages 479-480)

Need to set-up infrastructure in Manipur to make the State an international knowledge hub (pages 480-481)

Need to give special package to provide safe drinking water in certain districts of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh (page 481)

Need to set-up new space launch site at Kulasekarapatnam in Tuticorin district in Tamil Nadu (page 482)

Need for timely completion of pending projects on National Highways in West Bengal (pages 482-483)

Need to bring equality and facilities in providing health services to both rich and poor (pages 483-485)

