

Vol. 234

No. 9



Wednesday

4 March, 2015

13 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Reference by the Chair —

International Women's Day (page 1)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-6)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Chemicals and Fertilizers — *Laid on the Table* (page 6)

Leave of Absence (page 6)

Statements by Ministers —

Implementation of One Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the Department
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce (page 6)

Implementation of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of Department
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Disaster
Management in country (page 7)

Statement regarding Government Business (page 7)

Suspension of Listed Business (pages 7-14)

An issue raised about Zero Hour (page 14-15)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 50.00

Matters raised with Permission —

Release of funds to Odisha affected by Phailin and Hudhud (pages 15-16)

Information to the House —

Statement re. broadcasting of documentary titled 'India's Daughter' by BBC
Four's Storyville (pages 17-27)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 27-82)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 83-103)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 103-309)

Short Duration Discussion on losses suffered by farmers due to recent rains in
various parts of country (pages 310-328)

Special Mentions —

Urgent need for extending benefits of reservation to dalit Christians
(pages 329-330)

Demand for handing over administration of Centrally-sponsored spices park
in Sivagangai district to people of Tamil Nadu (page 330)

Demand for taking steps to promote integrated system of medicine
(pages 330-331)

Demand for immediate execution of projects to clean up Nag river in
Maharashtra (pages 331-332)

Demand for expediting the Safe City Projects in the country particularly
in Kolkata (page 332)

Demand for doubling Hajipur-Muzaffarpur and Samastipur-Darbhanga
railway tracks in Bihar (pages 332-333)

Demand for taking steps to take action for protection of world heritage
sites and scriptures from destruction by religious extremists (page 350)

Demand for taking steps to bring back Tipu Sultan's ring auctioning from
London (pages 350-352)

Demand for giving relief package expeditiously to farmers of Vidarbha and
Marathwada (pages 352-353)

Demand for effective implementation of Section 436A of Cr. P.C.
(pages 353-354)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 4th March, 2015/13th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

International Women's Day

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, March 8, 2015, is the International Women's Day, a day to celebrate and honour the untiring commitment and persistent efforts of women in India and throughout the world to achieve equality, justice and economic development.

The UN Theme for the International Women's Day this year is: "Empowering Women - Empowering Humanity: Picture It!", which visualises a world where women can exercise their choices freely, have an income and live in societies free from violence and discrimination.

We have, over the years, viewed the matter of women's rights and empowerment through the prism of our Constitution, politics, ethical and moral values, progressive societal notions and economic perspective.

It is, however, unfortunate that despite many programmes and vision documents to improve the condition of women, in reality, inequality and discrimination of women is still manifest in the form of violence and crime, including female infanticide, feticide, honour killing and demand for dowry.

It is high time that we focus a greater attention on women's rights and gender equality. There is an urgent need for self-introspection and shape societal practices, public opinion and perceptions so that women can achieve their potential and lead a dignified life.

On this occasion, I am sure, all Members will join me in re-dedicating ourselves collectively towards making the cherished goal of women empowerment a living reality and thereby ensure progress and sustainable development of the country.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1539/16/14]

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इसी संदर्भ में मुझे कुछ कहना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, इस पर बात होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Notification of Ministry of Labour And Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2014, publishing the Apprenticeship (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1918/16/15]

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, hon. Chairman has just now made a reference on the occasion of the International Women's Day. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, the BBC is going to telecast the interview on Nirbhaya's issue! ...*(Interruptions)*...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), New Delhi and GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification F. No. PNGRB/NGPL/REGULATIONS/AMEND-2014, dated the 8th August, 2014, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas

Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2014, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2242/16/15]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 917 (E), dated the 26th December, 2014, publishing the Aviation Turbine Fuel (Regulation of Marketing) Amendment Order, 2014, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1991/16/15]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1546/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1545/16/15]

Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session

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, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXVI One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session, 2002
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2219/16/15]
2. Statement No. XXIX One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Session, 2002
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2220/16/15]
3. Statement No. XXXIII One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, Session, 2003
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2221/16/15]
4. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2222/16/15]
5. Statement No. XXVI Two Hundred and Third Session, 2004
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2223/16/15]
6. Statement No. XXXIV Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2224/16/15]
7. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2225/16/15]
8. Statement No. XXVIII Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2226/16/15]
9. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2227/16/15]
10. Statement No. XVIII Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2228/16/15]
11. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2229/16/15]
12. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2230/16/15]
13. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2231/16/15]
14. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2232/16/15]
15. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2233/16/15]
16. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2234/16/15]

17. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2235/16/15]
18. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2236/16/15]
19. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2237/16/15]
20. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2238/16/15]
21. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2239/16/15]
22. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2240/16/15]
23. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2241/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Accounts (2013-14) of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

- (a) G.S.R. 860 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2014, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Veterinary Cadre (Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2014.
- (b) G.S.R. 893 (E), dated the 15th December, 2014, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Motor Transport and Motor Mechanic Cadre, Group 'B' and 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (c) G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2015, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Stenographer) and Head Constable (Combatised Ministerial), Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1858/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1856/16/15]

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (औषध निर्माण विभाग) से संबंधित 'जन औषधि स्कीम' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 23rd February, 2015 to 8th May, 2015, as he is still in the custody of the CBI.

He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence for the entire 234th Session of the Rajya Sabha.

(No. hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Implementation of One Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the 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 Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demand for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**Implementation of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Home Affairs on Disaster Management in country**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Disaster Management in the country.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

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, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 9th of March, 2015, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.

2. General discussion on Budget (Railways) for 2015-16.

3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands:—

(a) Demand for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2015-16; and

(b) Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways) for 2014-15.

4. Consideration of Resolution seeking approval to constitute a new Railway Convention Committee (16th Lok Sabha) for determination of Rate of Dividend payable by the Railways to the General Revenues and other ancillary matters.

5. Consideration and passing of the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014 as passed by Lok Sabha.

SUSPENSION OF LISTED BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up matters under Zero Hour submission.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

नोटिस दिया है। अभी चेयरमैन साहब ने महिलाओं के उत्थान एवं सुरक्षा के संबंध में बयान देते हुए महिला दिवस मनाने की बात कही, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार कम नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। निर्भया कांड के बाद एक कमेटी बनाई गई, लेकिन उसके बाद भी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... The notice is given on Andhra Pradesh ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, now, Mr. K.C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी चेयरमैन साहब वूमेन्स डे के अवसर पर उनके एम्पावरमेंट के लिए आज का एक शुभ दिन है, ऐसा कह के अभी 8 तारीख की घोषणा कर के गए हैं।

सर, मैंने नियम 267 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस दिया है कि "इंडियाज डॉटर" कर के बी.बी. सी. की एक फिल्म निर्माता हैं Leslee Udwin, उन्होंने एक फिल्म बनाई है। उसके कंटेंट पर मैं इसलिए नहीं जा सकता, क्योंकि यहां काफी बहनें बैठी हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: जी हां। यह फिल्म इतनी डैरोगट्री है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ये जो टी.वी. चैनल्स हैं, उन पर यह फिल्म नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय के जो डी.जी. जेल हैं और जो अन्य अधिकारी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो। इस बात का आश्वासन दिया जाना चाहिए। तीसरी बात मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो मुकेश नाम का अभियुक्त है, वह कह रहा है कि लड़कियां खराब होती हैं, इसलिए हमारी नीयत खराब होती है। सर, महिलाओं के बारे में रोज डैरोगेट्री कमेंट्स हमें सुनने को मिलते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उसकी मदर-फादर ने डिमांड की है कि जल्दी से जल्दी स्पेशल कोर्ट के तहत उसे हेंग किया जाए और आगे से ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसे पढ़कर सुनाना नहीं चाहता, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, I fully agree with you. You have given notice for suspension of the proceedings to take this up. The notice is received. Even though I don't allow the notice, I fully agree with what you are saying. Such an interview should not have happened. I wonder how it can happen when the convict is in jail. How such an interview is possible when the convict is in jail? ...(Interruptions)... I hope, the Government ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you allow me? Let me complete. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have only said that this is a serious issue. Many notices have been received. Notice for suspension of this Hour has also been received. I am saying that even though I am not allowing the suspension of this Hour, yet I am observing that the subject is very important and such a thing should not have happened.

Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, गृह मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. It is not a question of BBC Channel ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, sit down ...(Interruptions)... It is not a question of BBC Channel. The interview happened in this country. The convict is in jail. He is sentenced for death punishment and he is interviewed. And as you said, what is the thing he is saying. After committing a horrendous serious crime, he is justifying it. It is unbelievable. So, I want the Government to take action. How the interview came, take action and report to this House. Please... ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह मुद्दा उठाया है, यह बहुत गंभीर है, बहुत ही संवेदनशील है ...(व्यवधान)...और सदन की चिंता का विषय है। सरकार इस ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Minister. I have allowed the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Please. Mr. Minister, Please.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस मुद्दे को उठाया है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर है और निश्चित तौर से न केवल उधर जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, इधर के भी, हमारी पार्टी के सभी सदस्य और जो मंत्री हैं, वे भी इस बात से दुखी हैं और इसके प्रति उन्होंने चिंता भी व्यक्त की है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने इस पूरे मुद्दे का संज्ञान लिया है और उसमें जो भी दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाएगी। किसी को भी बख्शा नहीं जाएगा, यह हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And inform this House what action ...(Interruptions)... Please, one second. The House should be informed about the action.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : जो भी कार्यवाही करेंगे, उसकी जानकारी हम इस सदन को देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that's all. Now, Zero Hour.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... What is the point of order?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down ...(Interruptions)... I have called Shri Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Shri Rajeeve, what is the point of order and under what rule? Under what rule is the point of order?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, under Article 107 of the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have also contracted the disease. Okay?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am also coming to that point. Today, in the cover we got the copy of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha. It is circulated to all the Members, today morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I went through the Bill introduced in this House, *i.e.*, as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am coming to that point. Yesterday, my learned colleague, Naresh Agrawalji also raised this question. Under Article 107 of the Constitution... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not an expert on the Constitution.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Under Article 107 of the Constitution—Provision as to introduce and passing of Bills. One, Subject to the provisions of Articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament. Article 107, specifically states that, in either House of Parliament. That means only in one House. This Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, I went through it, is circulated and introduced in this House. I went through the Bill introduced in the other House yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not concerned with the Bill introduced in the other House. That is what I am saying.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we are concerned.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is circulated. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. It is circulated to all the Members of this House. I am not taking from the Lok Sabha publication House. It is circulated by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the House in the morning cover. This is the property of this House. This is the property of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Agreed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But this is the property of this House. Under the Constitution, this Bill can be introduced only in one House, in either House. This is the property of this House, then, how can the property of this House can be introduced as a new Bill in the other House? This is violation of the Constitution. This is an attack on the dignity of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This issue was raised by our hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal, yesterday. And I have reserved the ruling on that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, 'I have to go through the constitutional provision and I will give a ruling'. You are raising the same thing.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am raising the issue with an additional ground. What is the additional ground? Today, we got the copy of the Bill introduced in the other House. This is the additional ground. Then, we want an urgent ruling from the Chair; otherwise, Sir, it will create a bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come back to the House with a ruling.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: One more point, Sir. It will create a bad precedent. We are going to discuss one Bill in this House, at the same time, it is there in the other House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. All right, I will come back with a ruling. That is all. Mr. Seelam, what is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... Are you on a point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; nothing else.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, as directed by the Chairman, we have given a notice for a Half-an-Hour Discussion on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: But this has not come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given a notice?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Yes, Sir, we have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, as per rule, it will be considered. Sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it was not considered yesterday; and it was not considered today. We want to have a categorical time as to when it will be considered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot say when it will be done. But it will be done. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Thank you, Sir. We have to discuss it. The Government has to give a reply because they are not implementing it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Zero Hour. Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is Zero Hour; Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point to make. Subsequent to the circulation of the Bill in the House, what Mr. P. Rajeev has mentioned today is valid on the ground of the rules as well as the Constitution of India. Therefore, it requires a relook by the hon. Chair into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be done.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: And, if necessary, the earlier ruling should be recalled and a fresh ruling should be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will examine it; no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh. It is Zero Hour.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want, Jayaji?

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order, Jayaji?

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : नहीं, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, have you given a notice? Then, don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I violate the rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : आप सुनिए तो सही। इतने लकीर के फकीर मत बनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : दो साल हो गए हैं, इस केस को त्यागी जी हाउस में लेकर आए हैं। मैंने उस दिन के बाद इस बात के ऊपर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की, लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुख हो रहा है। इन्होंने जो किया, ये भी वही कर रहे हैं।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : क्या?

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : "क्या" का मतलब क्या है? "क्या" का मतलब यह है कि आपको तुरंत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी। दो दिन से यह बात चर्चा में आ रही है, आप लोग विचार करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : यूपी में क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : उसके बाद करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये crocodile tears औरतों को नहीं चाहिए। आप समझे या नहीं? उस आदमी को जेल से छोड़िए ...*(व्यवधान)*... We will deal with him. ...*(Interruptions)*... हमें crocodile tears नहीं चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Now Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. Shri Bhupinder Singh. Now nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Shri Bhupinder Singh is saying will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Bhupinder Singh, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Bhupinder Singh, please. हो गया।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Bhupinder Singh, are you starting?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I am starting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I heard it. ...*(Interruptions)*... She made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Yes, she said; that is enough. I said the same point. The Government has reacted also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, what you raised has already been raised here. Everybody agreed with that. The Government has reacted. Then, what more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is that agreement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : विचार करेंगे! What is the agreement? इसमें विचार करने का क्या है? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't do like that. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing; I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing, sit down. Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, शिक्षा के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I am speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you start. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, as you know, Odisha is always prone to natural calamities. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Jatiya says will only go on record. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, Odisha had faced the severest of severe Phailin on 12th October, 2013. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... I have reacted to it. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice and you are doing this. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... So what? ...(Interruptions)... So, it is allowed. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... I allowed her. ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seat and tell me. ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to understand. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed her. ...(Interruptions)... What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)... See, I am not able to understand what your problem is. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you go back to your seats and one of you speak? ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

AN ISSUE RAISED ABOUT ZERO HOUR

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, हमारे विषय का क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

We want a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I have given a Zero Hour notice. ...(Interruptions)... I have given a Zero Hour notice. ...(Interruptions)... My name is there. ...(Interruptions)...

डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, सबको बराबर का अधिकार है। आप हमारा संरक्षण करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)... What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : हमारे हितों की रक्षा करना, आप पर निर्भर है, लेकिन श्रीमन् Zero Hour में सभी मेम्बर्स को बराबर का हक मिलना चाहिए। कुछ गिने चुने लोग हैं, जिनके प्रतिदिन Zero Hour में नाम लिए जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... हम लोग लिख कर देते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों को कोई attention नहीं दी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। आप बैठिए, बैठिए। क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है?

डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने नोटिस दिया है और मैं पिछले तीन हफ्तों से लगातार नोटिस दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : श्रीमन्, इस पर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : Please listen to me. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जरा सुनिए। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। यदि आपने नोटिस दिया है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इनका नोटिस पिछले दो हफ्ते से लगातार आ रहा है। श्रीमन्, हम लोगों के सामने भी विवरण नहीं रखा जाता है। डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव जी पिछले दो हफ्ते से लगातार जीरो ऑवर में नोटिस दे रहे हैं, लेकिन श्रीमन् उसको छंट कर अलग कर दिया जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**... मैं देखूंगा। ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your point? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telengana): Sir, my name is there. I had given a Zero Hour notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please give me a chance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Release of Funds to Odisha affected by Phailin and Hudhud

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, as you know, Odisha is a national calamity-prone State. ...**(Interruptions)**... We had the severest of the severest cyclone on 12th October, 2013. ...**(Interruptions)**... We again faced a ...**(Interruptions)**... After that, in the same year, there were severe floods. Last year, again on 12th October... ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Bhupinder Singh says will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Last year, there was again Hudhud. ...*(Interruptions)*... An amount of ₹ 399.83 crores had been agreed upon. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Home Minister is here. The Ministry of Home Affairs has already cleared ₹ 399.83 crores to be given to the State of Odisha. It is a genuine due to be given to Odisha for the Phailin. ...*(Interruptions)*... The HLC has also cleared on 13th and 14th January. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our hon. Chief Minister has written two letters, one on 26th July, 2014 and another on 15th January, this year. Sir, it is understood that the Ministry of Home Affairs has cleared that Odisha should get ₹ 399.83 crores, but it has not been cleared by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. I would like to thank the hon. Home Minister for clearing this. He has already cleared, but the Department of Expenditure is not clearing it. Our Chief Minister has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in January again this year. Two letters have been written by our Chief Secretary. So, three letters have been written by S.R.C. Sir, we had demanded ₹ 777 crores for Hudhud. We have already received ₹ 136 crores. Sir, a temporary relief has been given to those who have been affected; at least that amount should be released. We appeal that the Government buildings, the roads and other bridges should also be included in the natural calamity zone. The Government buildings are not included. About 132 lakhs people have been affected by Phailin and about 61 lakh people have been affected by floods. About 7.81 lakh hectares of crops have been washed away during Phailin. So, I request that ₹ 399.83 crores be immediately released to Odisha. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajkumar Dhoot. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Okay. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Jatiyaji, please sit down. See, hon. Home Minister wants to make a Statement on the issue raised here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you wanted a Statement from the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Please sit down.

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE**Statement re. Broadcasting of documentary titled 'India's Daughter' by
BBC Four's Storyville**

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, अभी यहां माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि बीबीसी के द्वारा एक डॉक्युमेंटरी रिलीज की जा रही है, उसी के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देने के लिए मैं आपके सामने खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं उस सम्बन्ध में पूरी डिटेल्ड जानकारी इस सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को देना चाहता हूँ। A No Objection Certificate (NOC) to shoot the documentary featuring interview of convicted inmates in Tihar jail of cases related to atrocities against women was given by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 24th July, 2013, and thereafter permissions were given by the jail authorities to shoot the documentary to Ms. Leslee Udwin and Ms. Anjali Bhushan with the following conditions:—

- (i) Prior approval of jail authorities is to be taken for publishing the research paper or for releasing the documentary film which is being made for purely social purposes without any commercial interest as conveyed.
- (ii) To interview only such convicted prisoners who give written consent.
- (iii) The complete unedited footage of shoot in the Tihar Jail premises will be shown to the jail authorities to ensure that there is no breach of prison security.

This documentary *inter-alia* features interview of one of the accused of the Nirbhaya case.

It came to the notice of the jail authorities that the permission conditions have been violated and hence a legal notice was issued to them on 7th April, 2014, to return the unedited footage within 15 days and also not to show the film as it violates the permission conditions. Subsequently, the documentary film was shown to the jail authorities where it was noticed that the documentary film depicts the comments of the convict which are highly derogatory and are an affront to the dignity of women. It was also noticed that the film shown was the edited version and not the unedited as per permission conditions. Hence, they were requested to provide full copy of the unedited film shoot-out for further review by the authorities and that they were asked not to release or screen the documentary till it is approved by the authorities.

Now, it has come to notice that on March 8, 2015, BBC Four is going to telecast this documentary film. The Government has taken necessary legal action and obtained a restraining order from the court disseminating the contents of the film.

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

Our Government condemns the incident of 16th December, 2012 in the strongest possible terms and will not allow any attempt by any individual, group or organization to leverage such unfortunate incidents for commercial benefits. The respect and dignity of women constitute a core value of our culture and tradition. Our Government remains fully committed to ensuring safety and dignity of women.

श्रीमन्, मैं सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि कल ज्यों ही इस घटना के बारे में मुझे जानकारी मिली, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से बहुत ही हर्ट हुआ था और तुरंत इस सम्बन्ध में जो कन्सर्न्ड अथॉरिटीज़ हैं, मैंने उनसे सीधे बात की थी और हमने आवश्यक इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिये थे। मैंने कहा कि किसी भी सूरत में यह टेलिकास्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और कल ही रात को कोर्ट में जाकर वहां से आदेश प्राप्त किया गया कि यह अब जो कुछ भी टेलिकास्ट किया गया है, इसे रिलीज़ नहीं किया जाए। इतना ही नहीं, मुझे इस बात पर ही आश्चर्य है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह भी आश्चर्य है कि किन परिस्थितियों में यह आदेश दिया गया। मैंने यह कहा है कि मैं इसकी पूरी जानकारी चाहूँगा और इस प्रकार के आदेश देने का अब तक का जो भी प्रोसीज़र रहा है, अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो उसको मैं रिव्यू करूँगा और इस प्रकार से भविष्य में किसी को जेल में जाकर और इस प्रकार ...**(व्यवधान)**... रेपिस्ट के इंटरव्यू टेलिकास्ट करने की इजाजत किसी भी सूरत में भविष्य में नहीं दी जायेगी। यह मैं ensure करूँगा। इतना ही नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उस समय जेल में जो अथॉरिटी थी, उनके खिलाफ क्या ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. कम्प्लीट करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उस जेल के जो Superintendent थे, उन्होंने परमिशन दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन्होंने परमिशन दी, उनके खिलाफ अभी तक कोई एक्शन नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक्शन की घोषणा कीजिए, तब तो समझें कि...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): One more question. It is reported in the media that the Home Ministry had also given the permission. So, please also tell us whether the Government has taken any action against the officer who has given the permission for this.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): माननीय मंत्री जी, सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि रेपिस्ट को अभी तक फांसी पर क्यों नहीं लटकाया गया? उसमें क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उससे पूरे देश में मैसेज जाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: यह काम, यह डिजीज़न तो कोर्ट का है। श्रीमन्, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। जो कुछ भी कोर्ट का आदेश है, ...(व्यवधान)... जो कुछ भी रूल्स और रेग्युलेशंस हैं, यह उनके तहत होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, जो विदेशी पत्रकार होते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Ansariji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Ansariji. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, can I say something? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ansariji, let the hon. Lady Member say something. ...(Interruptions)... Ansariji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Ansariji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... उनको जल्दी परमिशन मिल जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I have allowed her, a senior hon. Lady Member.

MS. ANU AGA : Sir, I concede that there is an issue of who gave the permission and all that. But the reality is that what the man spoke reflects the views of many men in India. And why are we shying away from that? In everything glorifying India, we are perfect; we are not confronting the issues which need to be really confronted. Suggesting death penalty or banning this movie is not the answer. We have to confront the issue that men in India do not respect women. And, any time there is a rape, blame is put on the woman, that she was indecently dressed and she provoked the men. They are not just the views of the man in the prison; they are the views of many men in India. Let us be aware of it and let us not pretend that all is well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAVED AKHTAR (Nominated): Sir, I almost second with her.

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आप बोलिए।

श्री जावेद अख्तर : सर, सवाल यह है, गुस्सा इस बात पर है कि उस आदमी का इंटरव्यू क्यों लिया गया, गुस्सा इस बात पर है कि उस आदमी ने इतनी गलत बातें क्यों की, गुस्सा इस बात पर है कि यह दुनिया को क्यों बताया जा रहा है कि यह रेपिस्ट इतनी गंदी बातें कर रहा

[श्री जावेद अख्तर]

है। सर, इस तरह की बातें तो मैं इस हाउस में सुन चुका हूँ कि एक औरत अगर इस तरह के कपड़े पहनेगी, एक औरत अगर रात को सड़क पर इस तरह घूमेगी, तो वह trouble invite कर रही है। अच्छा हुआ कि यह documentary बनी है, इसलिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों आदमियों को मालूम हुआ कि वे रेपिस्ट की तरह सोचते हैं। अगर यह गंदा लग रहा है, तो उन्हें अपनी सोच बदलनी चाहिए।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you very much, hon. Home Minister. I appreciate what you have done, but I want to know तीन साल हो गए, what justice are you going to give to the memory of this woman who suffered and her family? I don't want any more assurances. तीन साल तक मैंने इस विषय पर बात नहीं की, मगर आज मैं बाध्य हूँ। आप प्लीज बताइए कि आप immediate action क्या लेंगे और कब तक लेंगे, अन्यथा you are asking for a very big trouble? और आप देश को यह तो बताइए कि आप safety of women की जो बात कर रहे हैं, वीमेन की dignity को जिस तरह से insult कर रहे हैं, उसके ऊपर तुरंत इसी वक्त आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, बहुत शर्मिंदगी से हमें यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि जिस तरह से कल से बयान आ रहे हैं और हमारे ऊपर moral policing करने वाले ये कौन होते हैं कि कौन-से कपड़े पहनो, क्या करो, क्या नहीं करो? इनका कोई हक नहीं बनता है। मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि मैं freedom of expression को जरूर मानती हूँ और प्रेस का expression भी मानती हूँ, लेकिन प्रेस ने भी इस तरह से ज़बान देकर बहुत बड़ा अन्याय किया है और इस तरह से इस देश की महिलाओं को बड़ी ठेस पहुंचाई है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रेस से भी यह दरखास्त करूंगी कि प्रेस को भी इस तरह से मुलाकातें न दिखाते हुए, इंटरव्यू न दिखाते हुए उन्हें भी एक अच्छा कदम उठाने की जरूरत थी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक हमारे देश के सभी लोगों की इस तरह की मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगी, यह सिर्फ एक आदमी की मानसिकता बदलने से नहीं होगा, बल्कि सभी लोगों की मानसिकता बदलनी चाहिए, माइंडसेट बदलना चाहिए, जब तक हमारी मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक इस प्रकार के कांड होते रहेंगे।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आप मानसिकता तो बदलते रहिए, मगर पहले कार्रवाई करके दिखाइए, तुरंत।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, it is not only a question of how men think about women – it is true, and that is why there is a constant struggle going on— but, in this particular case, we were very surprised as to how those people got permission, when in the last two days this was a burning topic. I am told that the permission was given as a study case, not to be used outside at all, not to get into the public arena, and to be used as an input on how to deal with such criminals. Be it as it may, that may have been the case, but today, inquiry has to be made as to how it all got into the public arena. And, if it is true that this was done as a test case to get inputs on how to deal with such crimes and criminals, then why

was it necessary to give a foreign channel the permission to interview these people? Whatever it is, it is not a question of who gave the permission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whoever it is; whoever it is, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Please let us not politicize it. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not politicize it. I am saying, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Don't politicize it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, don't politicize it. Sir, I haven't finished. I want...(Interruptions)... No, Sir, I haven't finished. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, we have been demanding for a long time that there should be quick trials and quick punishments for such people. When they go on for such a long time, then जैसी मानसिक सोच होती है, वैसी ही वह बाहर निकलती है और सारा atmosphere vitiate होता है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

It is an issue on which, I think, there is absolutely no division, if I understand it correctly, whether that side or this side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yeah, yeah. The House is one on this.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The sense of outrage that this House rightly feels is being felt by many here, in fact, all of us here, in this House, and also by many outside. There are a few things which I definitely want to put on record. I am very grateful, first of all, to the Home Minister, who gave a very timely and speedy response in the matter. In this statement, which he has given, he has assured the House saying that he has taken the necessary action through the Police, and where necessary, action will also be taken through courts on anything to do with the permission which was given for whatever, the violation which has been done as of the permission and the conditions which were laid. All of them have been violated. On that, he has assured the House that necessary action will be speedily taken. That is one thing.

Secondly, I am fully agreeing with Javed Saheb when he says that this kind of an attitude prevails and there is a need to change the attitudes. I would slightly differ from him. As many men as he would say feel the similar way as the convict has given a statement, there are very many men who are also feeling that this is not acceptable. So, I think, equally, we should be conscious that every member of the

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

society will have to slowly but steadily stand up against such outrage. And, in this matter, I would think that Jayaji's concern has to be addressed but through the courts. If I understand very little of the Government, the Government can go only that far and not further in a matter which is already in the court, and all of us would voice our concern that speedy judicial dispensation of justice is required on this matter. I am again very grateful that the Government has taken both the steps, one through the Home Ministry and the second through the Information and Broadcasting Ministry which has given an advisory not to air the programmes. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Km. Mayawati.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, डा. टी.एन. सीमा जी भी बोलना चाहती हैं, वह कब से हाथ उठा रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... She has been involved with this issue and debating for the last three years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come back.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो निर्भया कांड हुआ था, वह बहुत ही घृणित और दर्दनाक कांड हुआ था, अपने देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में इसकी निन्दा की गई और अभी recently इस कांड को लेकर और खास तौर से इस कांड के जो आरोपी थे, उनसे जो इंटरव्यू लिया गया या फिल्म वगैरह बनाई गई, इस मामले को लेकर वर्तमान गवर्नमेंट ने और खास तौर से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने तुरंत जो कदम उठाए हैं, यह सराहनीय है और इसका हम वेलकम करते हैं।

महोदय, इस मामले के आरोपी से जो इंटरव्यू लिया गया या फिल्म वगैरह बनाई गई, इसमें जेल के जिन अधिकारियों ने उनको इसके लिए परमिशन दी, इसमें जिन अधिकारियों का रोल है, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा यह कहना है कि आपको इसके लिए एक जांच बैठानी चाहिए। पहले क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, उसके चक्कर में हमें नहीं फंसना चाहिए। इसकी जांच बैठा कर इस मामले को लंबा नहीं लटकाना चाहिए, चाहे तो दस दिन या पंद्रह दिन में, टाइम बाउण्ड इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और इसमें जो भी दोषी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त से कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए ताकि इस किस्म की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। इसके अलावा यह जो मामला है, वह काफी लंबे अरसे से अटका हुआ है, इसलिए सरकार से मेरा यह भी कहना है कि सरकार इस मामले की पैरवी करके जो आरोपी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ जल्दी से जल्दी कार्रवाई करे और उन्हें सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी दरखास्त है। धन्यवाद।

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, it is unfortunate that only whenever something happens, some tragic incident happens, we discuss these things and the Government expresses its concern, but after that, we forget it very conveniently. This can't go on like this. The woman in this country is frustrated. The system is not working. We are talking about the mindset. The system is not working for the last three years. Nirbhaya Fund is lying unused. Not a single rupee has been spent from Nirbhaya Fund, and this year also, they have allocated ₹ 1,000 crore for this Fund.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur is also there. Leave one minute for her also.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: I want to say one thing more. I agree with all the hon. Members who have mentioned about this. This mindset is not only about the convicted or sentenced people or ordinary people; MPs and Ministers also come with derogatory statements on women. But, it is not banned. The respective parties should give punishment and take action against such people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम होम मिनिस्टर जी के धन्यवादी हैं कि उन्होंने इस पर स्टेटमेंट दी। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो जस्टिस नहीं मिल रहा, ऐसे केस लंबे होते हैं, इसमें वकीलों का भी हाथ है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

12.00 NOON

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is time for Question Hour. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, यह **...(व्यवधान)...**

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour, please. Question No. 91. **...(Interruptions)...**
Just a minute.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is travesty of justice. **...(Interruptions)...** Sir, this demands that the House should be seized of the matter of urgent public importance. **...(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Renuka ji, the issue has been raised and all sections of the House have expressed... **...(Interruptions)...** Please sit down.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, यह बात फिर से **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपने सुन लिया। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): We all stand united. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपने गृह मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट मांगा, फिर मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया। All sections of the House have expressed their opinion. **...(Interruptions)...** Now, let us get on with the Question Hour. Question No. 91.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is against the voiceless. **...(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I agree with Nirmala Sitharaman ji that...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 91. ...(Interruptions)... Questioner is not present.
Let the answer be laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, जो इश्यु उठा था उस पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं दिया। श्रीमन्, फिर ऐसी घटनाएं घटती रहेंगी। अभी WhatsApp पर कुछ इस तरह की फोटो आई, जिस पर माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसकी सी.बी.आई. जांच की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, नरेश जी, please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, क्वेश्चन ऑवर का मतलब यह नहीं है कि एक इम्पोर्टेंट मसले को दबा दिया जाए। इस पर गृह मंत्री जी से हम लोगों को सूचनाएं और सरकार से कुछ जवाब चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue has been raised.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सरकार ने जवाब दिया है वह ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make allegations like that. It is not fair.
...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. No, no. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सरकार को स्पष्ट जवाब देना चाहिए सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज सिट डाउन। No, no, one minute please. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अगर यह सरकार इस मसले पर कोई जिम्मेदारी की बात नहीं कर रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us take up Question No. 91. Has the answer been laid on the Table? All right. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I would request that the Home Minister should say a few words. Please, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister has already made a statement.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I request you to...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, the Home Minister has already...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the House is expecting some response. ...(Interruptions)...

On the basis of the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : बात को मत टालिए सर. Sir, this is very important. Let us give ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the Minister has made a Statement.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is true, Sir. The hon. Home Minister made a Statement but we want his response on the queries raised by the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)...

We are grateful to the Home Minister for making the Statement but the Members have raised some issues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We shall do it after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

We shall do it after the Question Hour.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, this is not fair... (Interruptions).... Sir, I walk out of the House.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं भी सदन से वाकआउट करती हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)...

Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Sen, please go ahead with your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, सभी वाकआउट करके चले गए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is not an issue of women alone. ...(Interruptions)...

We have several precedents. ...(Interruptions)..
Just five minutes' time is needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)...

All right. One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : जया जी, एक मिनट। मैं आप ही की बात कर रहा हूँ। Sir, the hon. Home Minister has made a good Statement but the hon. Members want to get his response on some questions. It is a normal practice in this House that whenever there is a Statement by a Minister, hon. Members seek some clarifications.

Since there is constraint of time, I would request that let us go ahead with the

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

Question Hour, but after the Question Hour, the hon. Members should be given the opportunity to ask the questions. ...(Interruptions)... But that is the normal practice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, only five minutes are needed ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is ready. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has agreed to it. That's it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, at the first place, the statement should not have been given in the nick of time. It should have been given at a time when ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry ...(Interruptions)... It has already been ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज़ाद साहब, उस समय नहीं थे। लगभग सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों ने सवाल किए और मंत्री जी ने उनका जवाब दिया। उसके बाद 2 बजे से भारी बारिश के कारण देश भर में हुई तबाही से किसानों को हुए नुकसान पर चर्चा फिर शुरू होने वाली है। उसके अलावा अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा दिया गया जवाब बहुत ही स्पष्ट है।

श्री सभापति : मैंने suggest किया कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर के फौरन बाद अगर कोई क्लैरीफिकेशंस हैं..

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, यह दो-चार मिनट में हो जाएगा और आपका क्वेश्चन ऑवर भी चल जाएगा और मंत्री जी जवाब भी दे देंगे। उसमें क्या परेशानी है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, इस घटना के संबंध में मैं सदन को विस्तृत जानकारी दे चुका हूं, लेकिन मैं सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि इस घटना की जानकारी प्राप्त होने के बाद मैंने स्वयं ही हर्ट फील किया है। सभापति जी, मुझे स्वयं इस बात पर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि डॉक्युमेंट्री शूट करने के लिए एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जो रेपिस्ट है, उसका इंटरव्यू करने की इज़ाज़त क्यों दी गई? यह ज़ाहिर है कि जब डॉक्युमेंट्री की शूटिंग करने की इज़ाज़त दी जा रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : आप असल बात पर आइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, 2013 में ...(व्यवधान)... सर, तीन साल हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर अप्रैल, 2014 में रोक लगायी गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : सर, 7 अप्रैल, 2014 को रोक लगायी गयी थी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय ..

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... राजीव जी, प्लीज, वे बोल रहे हैं, उनकी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सर, यह बड़ा ही गंभीर मामला है। आप इसे दूसरी तरह से लेने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। आप कह रहे हैं कि permission किसने दी ...(व्यवधान)...

†محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، یہ بڑا ہی گمبھیر معاملہ ہے۔ آپ اسے دوسری طرح سے لینے کی کوشش مت کیجئے۔ آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ پرمیشن کس نے دی --- (مداخلت)۔

श्री सभापति : प्लीज बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, क्या ये सम्मानित सदस्य चाहते हैं कि पूरे मामले की जांच न हो? क्या ये चाहते हैं कि किन परिस्थितियों में यह आदेश दिया गया, इसकी जांच न हो? क्या ये चाहते हैं कि इस में responsibility fix नहीं की जाए? ये क्या चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस पूरे मामले की जांच कराऊंगा और जो भी इस के लिए responsible होगा, उसकी responsibility fix करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... We shall now proceed with the Question Hour. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. There shall be no further discussion on this subject. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please continue.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : हम भी चाहते हैं कि सच सामने आए। आप सच का सामना करिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : रेणुका जी, बैठ जाइए।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for increasing the minimum wages

*91. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that major trade unions in the country have put before Government the demand for increasing minimum wages to ₹ 15,000 from the existing ₹ 10,000, if so, the details of the proposal;

(b) what efforts the Ministry is making to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to implement the above demand;

(c) whether Government is considering universal coverage of the above minimum wages to all employments; 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) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. Major Central Trade Unions in their joint declaration (04.09.2012) pressed the demand to fix a statutory minimum wage at not less than ₹ 10,000/- linked with cost price index. Subsequently, the demand for fixation of the minimum wages at not less than ₹ 15,000/- per month was raised in the Joint Memorandum of the Central Trade Unions submitted to Hon'ble Finance Minister on 06.06.2014 and also in the meeting of Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment with the representatives of Central Trade Union Organizations held on 24.06.2014.

(b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and the State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The minimum rates of wages applicable in the Central Sphere and range of minimum rates of wages applicable in the State Sphere are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). Since fixation of wages depends on factors like local conditions, cost of living, capacity to pay, skills available, occupations or employments, there are differences in the rates of minimum wages fixed by the appropriate Government.

(c) and (d) The Second National Commission on Labour had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting a unified Labour Code on Wages based on the provisions of four Labour Laws, viz. the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Statement-I

Minimum rates of wages fixed in Central Sphere

(As on 01.10.2014)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	217.00	197.00	195.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled	237.00	219.00	200.00
	Supervisory			

1	2	3	4	5
	Skilled/Clerical	258.00	237.00	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 metres lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		221.40	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		334.57	
	(c) Rock		443.86	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres 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		276.00	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 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

Classification of Area

AREA – “A”			
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA) Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA) Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA) Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA) Noida

Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

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	Tirupur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA) Tiruchirapalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA) Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA) Belgaum	(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

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories in State sphere	Range of Minimum Wage for Workers (In ₹ Per day) as on 31.12.2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.27 – 823.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.62 – 165.38
3.	Assam	94.40 – 236.10
4.	Bihar	162.00. – 260.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	147.36 – 247.81
6.	Goa	215.00 – 307.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00 – 253.25
8.	Haryana	213.35 – 238.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150.00 – 278.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00 – 200.00
11.	Jharkhand	167.17 – 273.31
12.	Karnataka	114.23 – 280.34
13.	Kerala	150.00 – 483.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	141.20 – 185.58
15.	Maharashtra	100.00 – 359.85
16.	Manipur	122.10 – 132.60
17.	Meghalaya	100.00 – 140.00
18.	Mizoram	220.00 – 380.00
19.	Nagaland	100.00 – 130.00
20.	Odisha	150.00 – 205.00
21.	Punjab	164.06 – 209.18
22.	Rajasthan	166.00 – 236.00
23.	Sikkim	200.00 – 290.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.00 – 273.36
25.	Tripura	61.39 – 349.25

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00 – 566.27
27.	Uttarakhand	105.27 – 261.81
28.	West Bengal	150.24 – 326.08
29.	A and N Islands	254.00 – 364.00
30.	Chandigarh	282.76 – 337.03
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	196.20 – 202.70
32.	Daman and Diu	196.20 – 202.70
33.	Delhi	274.00 – 411.00
34.	Lakshadweep	200.00 – 275.00
35.	Puducherry	100.00 – 236.00

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Sir. The reply of the hon. Minister is here. It is unfortunate that even in this regime also, the Labour Ministry or the Government for that matter is taking gradually regressive steps in the matter of minimum wages. Earlier, in this House, this question was raise and the Government made a statement that the idea of Floor Level Minimum Wage is being considered by the Government. Now, in this reply, we are talking about. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: हर रोज यह सरकार कुछ न कुछ महिलाओं के खिलाफ बोलती रहती है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, चार महीने हो गए, अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी *...(व्यवधान)...* बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, चार महीने हो गए, इनकी तरफ से जो वीमेन एंड चाइल्ड वेलफेयर पर जवाब आना चाहिए था, वह नहीं आया। आप उसको पूरा करवा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* An hon. Member is asking questions. Let him ask the question. Do not impinge on his right to ask the questions. *...(Interruptions)...* बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister why they are taking regressive steps in the matter of fixing a minimum wage fit for

human survival. At present, the rates are not fit at all. There was a consensus decision, tripartite decision, in the Indian Labour Conference between the Central Government, the State Government, the employers' organizations and all the trade unions to formulate the minimum wage on the basis of the formulation of Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference plus Supreme Court judgment on the 'Reptakos Brett' case. Only that formula was applied and the demand for ₹ 15,000 has been formulated. This was a consensus decision. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Instead of implementing the consensus decision, why are they passing the buck on the State and pushing such labour laws? They referred to the Second Labour Commission. The labour court and others are exercising to push away the workers out of the purview of the labour law. So, no minimum wage question arises. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the question be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why are they making the hypocrisy of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*' and digging at the very foundation of the minimum wage? They must come out. Why are they not implementing the consensus decision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Yes, let the answer be given.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The hon. senior Member knows all the facts, particularly, regarding the ILC which he is telling. After that also, our Labour and Employment Ministry is continuously bringing about uniformity in the minimum wages. It is because the idea was mooted, that is, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage. That was mooted in 1991. Secondly, Sir, as per the present status, it is ₹ 137 per day. However, the workers demand came for increasing the minimum wage from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000. This depends on local conditions, cost of living conditions, ability to pay etc. These are the factors. But many times, on this also, we are pursuing the State Governments to review and revise the minimum wages. The State Governments are unable to give a proper reply. That is why ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, minimum wages are given by the Government and not by the employer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am telling you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am telling the same thing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am telling you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, why I am telling it is that we are very much serious about it. It is because it is already in the process. The consultation is going on. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was set up on 29.10.2014. The first meeting was held on 13.11.2014. A separate meeting with the employees and the employers was held on 3.12.2014 and 10.12.2014. State Labour Secretaries' meeting was also held on 13.1.2015. The last meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Group was held on 15.1.2015. All major national trade unions came, met me and demanded the minimum wage of the ₹ 15,000. That is why ultimately again on the 10th of this month, a tripartite meeting is going to take place. In the tripartite meeting, consultations will definitely take place. We are moving in that direction. We will make all the efforts. It is a tripartite body. In that, many objections have come. We are pursuing them. We are moving in the same direction. Not just the minimum wages, Sir, through the House, I wanted to inform the hon. Member that I want fair wages for them. Not just the minimum wages but we are interested in fair wages for them.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* There are others who want to ask questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, this is not fair. *...(Interruptions)...* You have already asked your question. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

डा. के. केशव राव : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि इससे पहले भी ट्राईपार्टाइट एग्रीमेंट हुए थे। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक डिस्मिशन पहले दिया था, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि यह कोई पेमेंट की कैपेसिटी पर नहीं होता है, मिनीमम वेज नीड के ऊपर होता है। कोई इंडस्ट्री दे सकती है या नहीं, इसे कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसके बाद क्वेश्चन दूसरा पूछा गया था। We agree with you on the first thing. The question is: What are the efforts that the Ministry is making to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to implement the demand? Two things are there. आप अगर इस तरह एक्सप्लेन करते चले जाएंगे कि ट्राईपार्टाइट एग्रीमेंट हुआ और यह फोर्थ टाइम है, तो कब करेंगे? हर वक्त, हर बिल पर, हर मिनिस्ट्री में हम लोग मिक्स करेंगे। यह सही बात है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इसे

लागू करने की रेस्पांसिबिलिटी लेती हैं, लेकिन जब वे फेल होती हैं, तो ट्राइपार्टाइट एग्रीमेंट में आपकी भी एक रेस्पांसिबिलिटी हो जाती है। इसलिए अब सवाल यह है कि इस लॉ को कब इंटिग्रेट करेंगे और कब ऐसा मैकेनिज्म लाएंगे, जो इस इम्प्लीमेंटेशन को देखेगा?

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कब तक करेंगे, कैसे करेंगे और क्यों इसमें आपत्तियां आ रही हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें दो बातें हैं। आज की स्थिति में एम्पलायर की जो भावना है, अगर हम मिनीमम वेज लागू करें, तो एम.एस.एम.ई. यूनियन्स को थोड़ा खतरा होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि मिनीमम वेज के बारे में जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं, वे 15 हजार रुपए पर ठहरी हुई हैं। इसलिए हम लोग इसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को, क्योंकि वे ही एप्रोप्रिएट अथॉरिटी हैं। State Governments are also appropriate authorities there. So, we are taking the views of the State Governments. The State Governments are also not in a position to say it perfectly. Consultation process is going on. Now we cannot say about deadline and all this. I am pursuing the matter and we will take all the necessary steps.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the reply given to the main question is not forthright and adequate. Enough consultations have taken place with trade unions. All the trade unions have unanimously recommended this increase in the minimum wages from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 15,000. Enough consultations have taken place and there is consensus. Now the only thing is that the Government should act. The issue is whether the Government has the will to act.

Sir, you have given the Annexure. In the list of name of scheduled employment, you have mentioned agriculture, workers engaged in stone mines, etc. It mentions scavenging and other things also. My question is: What about the workers who are working under different schemes? They include Mid-Day Meal workers and Anganwadi workers. They are not even given the worker status. When they do not get worker status, how can you ensure minimum wages for them? What is the understanding of the Government? I agree with the principal question. I want to know whether the Government is considering amending the existing Minimum Wages Act so that you can bring all the workers under one category and ensure minimum wages and thereby agreeing to what the trade unions have demanded.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The Minimum Wages Act is meant for the unorganised sector. The Act provides protection for the unorganised workers because of poverty, illiteracy and exploitation. At the same time, there is a demand for ₹ 15,000. Regarding the suggestion of the hon. Member, Shri Raja, to include Anganwadi workers within the Act, I would like to inform him that they come under the voluntary nature of work.

1.00 P.M.

This is what the Ministry of Women and Child Development has said. But they have been working under a union as workers. ...(Interruptions)... I am also seriously thinking to get them into the social security net. This is number one.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But don't mislead the House.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I may also inform the House that I am pursuing the matter with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to ensure that they are treated as workers. This is number two. Then, they may avail of the benefits of this Act. What I mean to say is that the Minimum Wages Act has not defined anything. That is why whatever the national floor level minimum wages that has been adopted, it is there. This is also being maintained properly. Even wages are being paid to the workers. I am in a consultation process. Whatever demands are reasonable, I will consider them.

Non-filing of annual returns by NGOs in A.P.

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

(a) whether all the NGOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh have submitted annual returns under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the NGOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh which are filing annual returns;

(c) the details of NGOs which have not filed their annual returns during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the penal action taken against those defaulting NGOs under relevant provisions of the law?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) It has been found that a number of Associations in the State of Andhra Pradesh receiving foreign contributions have not filed annual returns of accounts. The number of association registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) in Andhra Pradesh and those who have filed annual returns during the last three years are as under :

Financial year	Total No. of associations registered in Andhra Pradesh	Total No. of associations who have filed annual returns
2013-2014	3293	1739*
2012-2013	3157	2093*
2011-2012	2950	2531

*Filed online

The details of associations in the State of Andhra Pradesh who have filed/not filed annual returns are voluminous and may be viewed at Ministry of Home Affairs website <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>

Notices were issued to 1441 defaulting associations in the State of Andhra Pradesh for non-filing annual returns for the financial years 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 for violation of Section 18(1) of FCRA, 2010 and Rule 17(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 (FCRR 2011). Out of this, registration of 1142 associations has been cancelled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q.No.92, the questioner is not present, let the answer be given. Any supplementaries on this?

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : I want to put a supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Sir, my deputy leader is not present here, but I want to put a question. Defaulting NGOs is not only the problem in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country. Many bogus NGOs are coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Andhra Pradesh. Please stick to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : NGOs कितने हैं? What is the action taken by the Government against the bogus NGOs?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the question is, as you have mentioned specifically, about Andhra Pradesh. But for the information of the hon. Member, I can provide the information. Right now we have total 43,050 NGOs registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. Out of that 1,441 belong to Andhra Pradesh which have been served notice for violation of various norms. Out of 1,441, registration of 1,142 associations has been cancelled as they have not replied to the queries being issued by the authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh, on this question specifically.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Minister has stated that 43,050 NGOs are registered with the Ministry. I will not go into it. According to the policy, what action the Government proposes to take against the NGOs who have not filed their annual returns within a time-frame. This is my specific question.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a notification for non filing of annual returns on time. It has been divided into three categories, that is, those who delay within the stipulated period of nine months. Those who can't file the annual returns within 90 days after 31st December, there is a penal provision of 2 per cent of the amount received during the financial year, or, ₹ 10,000 whichever is higher. The second is between 90 days and 180 days, whose penal provisions are three per cent of the amount received during the financial year or ₹ 20,000/- whichever is higher and the third is delaying more than 380 days. There the penal provision is 5 per cent of the total amount received during that financial year or ₹ 500/- per day of delay after 180 days.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Madhav Dave. Yes, please.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने आंध्र प्रदेश के अंदर एनजीओज़ की जो कुल सूची बताई है, उस सूची के अंदर क्या शिक्षा संस्थान जुड़े हुए हैं? अगर वे जुड़े हुए हैं, तो क्या ऐसे शिक्षा संस्थानों ने एनजीओज़ के जो नॉर्म्स हैं, उनका वॉयलेशन किया है? अगर किया है, तो वे कितने हैं?

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मेरा आंसर भी पूरा नहीं मिला है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I will reply in a combined way. There are various provisions beyond this penalty of amount. There are provisions of cancellation; there are probationary orders also which I cannot go into detail as it will take a lot of time. With regard to the names of cases, I have the details of the cases including the website. So, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that in terms of specific information about any NGO, if he requires, that can be given separately and the list is with me. Thank you.

Improving working conditions of women in police forces

*93 SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to improve the working conditions of women in the police forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received recommendations for

improvement of working conditions of women in the police forces which are yet to be implemented, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) 'Police' being a State subject in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution, the State Governments have to implement the various police reform and welfare measures. The Centre advises the States from time to time to bring in requisite reforms in the police administration. For improving the working condition of women personnel in police forces of States, all the State Governments were advised *vide* this Ministry's letter F.No.VI.21011/27/2014-PM-I dated 21.05.2014 to include suitable proposals in their State Action Plans.

In order to improve the working conditions of women in police forces, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), an organisation under Ministry of Home Affairs organises a National Level Conference for Women in Police. The 6th National Conference for Women in Police was organised in Guwahati, Assam on 26-28 February, 2014. Recommendations/suggestions received by Government from time to time are taken into consideration in the schemes and policies of the Government.

In so far as the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) of MHA are concerned, amenities provided to women police personnel to improve their working conditions, include the following:

- (i) Separate accommodation for women personnel with basic amenities, including separate toilets has been provided.
- (ii) Toilets are made available for the use of women employees by pitching of proper tents with commode in areas where appropriate locations are not available.
- (iii) "Crèches" and "Day Care Centres" have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis out of the respective Welfare Funds. A separate Budgetary Head has been opened under Other Charges 'Crèche Facilities' for CAPFs.
- (iv) Several women-centric policies in recruitment, training, transfer-posting, accommodation, promotions etc. have been adopted to provide an ideal work-life ratio in the CAPFs and attract more women to join thereby increasing percentage of women personnel.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Police work is often considered to be a highly stressful occupation. Police stress cannot be different for different gender. Though the representation of women in police force is only 5.33 per cent, the hardships and hostile conditions in the work place and other work related problems are many.

Has the Government taken any initiative to assess the reasons which cause stress to the women which, in turn, affect their working conditions?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is a matter of concern for everybody to take care of the conditions of women who are serving in police force or Central Armed Forces or in military. I would like to point out three main things here. One is the provisions which were recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Empowerment of Women and the second is about the 6th Conference on the Empowerment of Women which was held in Guwahati. They have come up with certain recommendations. The third is the ambit of those areas which directly comes under the Home Ministry; I am referring to the Union Territories. Yes, Police is a State subject so we are recommending various steps to be taken by the State Government. These are advisory in nature. Regarding the concern raised by the Hon. Member, the Home Ministry is very much concerned about all recommendations as again these recommendations are very long but we are following up with the recommendations very closely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second question.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, our visionary leader Dr. Kalaignar, when he was CM during 1969 to 1971, set up a “Police Commission” a first of its kind in India. The reason was that there should be a *via media* for raising the problem so that a solution can be found.

My second question is: Is there any such proposal with Government? If there is no such proposal so far, will the Government come forward to constitute the same?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I am not very clear about the question.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Is any such proposal there with Government? If there is no such proposal so far, will the Government come forward to constitute the same?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? Just ask the question. Do not read a text. What is the question?

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: In our Tamil Nadu Government, during the time of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, a Police Commission was formed there. I would like to know whether there is any such proposal with the Government to constitute the same.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if he is referring to the proposals sent by the Tamil Nadu Government, we have to see which particular proposals have been sent.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया, वह ठीक है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है क्योंकि रिक्रूटमेंट भी स्टेट्स ही करती हैं, लेकिन जहां पर यूनियन टैरिटरीज़ हैं, क्योंकि आपने कहा है, वहां पर, जो आपके फैसले हुए हैं, क्या वे लागू हो रहे हैं, क्या उनकी मॉनिटरिंग होती है? क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि जो वूमैन पुलिस कांस्टेबल्स या डीएसपी, एसपी या इंस्पेक्टर रैंक्स की भी महिलाएं हैं, उनके प्रति भी अभी तक उनके कुलीगज़ का जो बिहेवियर है, वह ठीक नहीं है। जो मेन पुलिस ऑफिसर्स हैं, क्या आप उनके लिए कोई ऐसे अवेयरनेस कैम्प लगा रहे हैं, जिससे वे भी समझ सकें कि हमें इनका रिगार्ड करना है, ये भी पुलिस के द्वारा आयी हैं? क्या आप कोई ऐसी मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : बिल्कुल, सभापति महोदय। जो यूनियन टैरिटरीज़ हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं एक उदाहरण दिल्ली पुलिस का देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत ही बारीकी से दिल्ली पुलिस ने कार्यवाही की है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। In the year 2013, 522 posts of constables, जो male हैं, were converted into women constables. The objective of raising 33 per cent women in the police force, has been initiated. Immediately, all the Union Territories have been instructed to take steps to ensure that there are 33 per cent women in the police force. Regarding welfare of women, there is a series of steps being taken for the welfare of women. Most of the Committees to look after the welfare of women are being headed by women officers only. Besides, there are issues of housing, toilets, separate rooms, etc. There are separate provisions for women in every police station, every police institute, whether it is a training centre or an administrative centre. All steps have been taken. I can assure the hon. Member that we will be very careful in dealing with the matters related to welfare of women.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, our State Government, Amma, has started, for the first time ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't laugh when we say 'Amma'. Amma is great. Amma is our mother. She is great. You have to love your mother. All of us love our mothers. In Tamil Nadu, All Women Police Stations (AWPS) were started for addressing the issues related to women only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: There are All Women Police Stations consisting of all women, women constables, women inspectors and women sub-inspectors. Even she started a Commando Force with all women commandos for the first time. We exclusively have separate women police stations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question to ask?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Has the Government of India got any plan to start in each and every district in India All Women Police Stations exclusively for reporting issues related to women only?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not about only women police stations or centres for women. We will also be emphasizing on women in police stations. It is empowerment of women in the police force in terms of increasing their professional capacity also. Their welfare has not to be done just within the police force, it has to be done beyond the police force also. We have ensured that the problems related to women must be handled with care. There are specific instructions given to the State police to handle the matters related to women and the women police force with care.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, the question is about working conditions of women, and working conditions, of course, mean physical infrastructure. But it also means psychologically being addressed or being comfortable at a working place. Sir, this House, in fact, Parliament passed the legislation regarding Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that, on the one side, when we want more and more women to come into the police force, whether the Government, especially, the Home Ministry is addressing this issue to make sure that the Internal Complaints Committees, as envisaged under the Act, are in place and whether those boards, as envisaged under the Act, have been put up in police stations, which I don't see myself.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is a very important question. I would like to inform the hon. Member that all the CAPFs have been strictly given instructions to follow the guidelines. For example, if there is a complaint about sexual harassment, the Committee, which is to deal with this complaint, should also involve a credible NGO so that all the provisions, which are there in the guidelines, are completed and strictly followed. The Supreme Court also has given guidelines on sexual harassment. And to deal with these issues, the Committee is to be headed by a lady officer only or by a sufficiently senior officer in terms of rank. So, the provisions are already there. And, as I said, whether it is the Supreme Court guidelines or the recommendations made by various Committees, it is incumbent upon the Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure that all those recommendations are being followed.

Increase in communal incidents

*94. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communal incidents have been increasing in the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which were the worst affected States?

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 available information, communal incidents have shown a decreasing trend during the last few months of the year 2014 from October to December 2014. During this period 72 in October, 49 in November and 33 in December communal incidents have been reported. 72 communal incidents were reported during the month of January, 2015. State-wise details of number of communal incidents from October 2014 to January 2015 are given in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

*Communal incidents during October, November, December, 2014
and January 2015*

Name of State	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents
A and N Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	9	7	3	12
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0	0
D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	7	10	6	5
Haryana	1	1	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
J and K	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	3	0	0	3

Name of State	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents
Karnataka	5	4	2	10
Kerala	0	0	1	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	4	6	5
Maharashtra	10	7	4	21
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	7	6	3	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	0	2	2
Telangana	1	1	0	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	8	6	5	8
West Bengal	3	3	1	2
TOTAL	72	49	33	72

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सभापति महोदय, हमारा क्वेश्चन communal incidents के ऊपर था। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो answer दिया है, उससे मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ क्योंकि नवम्बर 2014, दिसम्बर 2014, जनवरी 2015 में दिल्ली में कोई incident नहीं हुआ। मंत्री जी ने इस सदन को * किया है क्योंकि दिल्ली में incidents हुए हैं, ये सभी जानते हैं। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जब election campaign चलता है, उस समय बहुत सारी सांप्रदायिक घटनाएं बढ़ जाती हैं, जैसे मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश में और त्रिलोकपुरी, दिल्ली में हमने सुना और देखा कि वोट बैंक बचाने के लिए बहुत सारी जगहों पर नेता, मंत्री, एम.पी., एम.एल.ए. सबके द्वारा उत्तेजित भाषण दिए जाते हैं..।

श्री सभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: जिनका पूरा असर पार्टी वर्कर्स, वोटर्स पर पड़ता है और इससे कम्युनल फोर्सस encourage होती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह के भाषणों को रोकने के लिए कोई पाबंदी लगाएगी?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: चेयरमैन सर, सवाल थोड़ा जेनरिक नेचर का है। माननीय सदस्या ने दिल्ली में घटना होने और नहीं होने की बात को उठाया है, घटना कम्युनल इन नेचर है या नहीं है, सवाल यह है और हमारा जवाब उसी पर निर्भर करता है। देश में घटनाएं तो बहुत हुई हैं। सर, यह फिगर्स की बात नहीं है। घटना कम हो या ज्यादा हो, ऐसी घटना होनी नहीं चाहिए। इसलिए मैं फिगर्स की बात नहीं करता हूँ। फिर भी, इस सवाल में increasing communal violence की बात पूछने के बारे में, मैं कहता हूँ कि as per the figures, there is 22 per cent decrease in terms of percentage as compared to last year. But, Sir, this is not a question of comparison. और सर, वे पूछ रही हैं कि जो incidents हुए हैं, that is, those matters which are under investigation by the police or various investigative agencies, whether they are communal in nature or not. We can say that only after the investigations are completed. But there are incidents even involving various religious institutions, not one religion in particular. ...(Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: How much time will it take?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I cannot encroach upon the right of the police to finish the investigation within a stipulated period of time. But what I am assuring the hon. Member is that the Prime Minister has already clearly stated in both the Houses of Parliament about the restraint which everybody must observe, and the commitment of the Government to this communal issue. I think that deals with the situation very effectively.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मेरा सेकंड सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न यह है कि हमने दिल्ली में इलैक्शन के समय यह देखा कि दो चर्चों को जला दिया गया। क्या यह कम्युनल नहीं है? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चर्चों की एक कॉफ्रेंस में बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया था। क्या इसमें ग्राउंड लेवल पर जो साधारण ईसाई जाति के लोग रहते हैं, इनको विश्वास दिला सकते हैं, उनको आस्था दिला सकते हैं, क्योंकि रूलिंग पार्टी के बहुत सारे नेता continuously anti minority statement करते हैं।

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन प्लीज़।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: लेकिन सरकार चुप रहती हैं, हम लोग यह देखते हैं। मेरा यह क्वेश्चन है कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जो साधारण क्रिश्चियन्स लोग हैं, ईसाई लोग हैं, उनको साधारण जीवन-यापन करने के लिए, कैसे सरकार विश्वास दिलाएगी, मैं यह बात मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, जैसा मैंने बताया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने वक्तव्य में already इस बात का एश्योरेंस दे चुके हैं। उसके बाद मुझे इसको दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल से सदन इससे संतुष्ट होगा।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण से क्या होता है? सरकार क्या एक्शन ले रही है? सरकार को एश्योरेंस देना चाहिए, भाषण से कुछ नहीं होगा।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister has stated that the communal incidents' figure has gone down by 22 per cent, but even he knows that the reality of the numbers and the perception is completely different. There may be 222 per cent change. Sir, my specific question is: what is the definition of 'communal incident'? Are these incidents which happen to do with (a) loud speakers (b) rumour mongering and (c) technology? My question specifically to the Minister is, if you are saying that the number of communal incidents has come down, will he share the figures because there is another category called 'others'? How much has 'others' gone up because in that 'others' all other incidents, including communal incidents can fit in. So the question is: give us the figure of 'others', so we know how many of the real communal incidents have taken place, like my colleague asked about the Church burning. An SIT has been constituted on December 1. No progress has been made. If that is not a communal incident, then, what else is?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, we are not differing on the matter being raised. It is a matter of great concern to all of us. Even I am a minority. We are not dealing with any kind of discrimination on the basis of religious background. What I am saying is, Government is very, very careful in dealing with any problem which is communal in nature, but if you talk about definition of the 'incident', which can be termed as communal or not, is very subjective. Suppose there are incidents where two persons have individual problems and they happen to be of different religious background. How do we curb?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : क्या चर्चों पर अटैक कम्युनल नहीं है?

श्री सभापति : दलवाई साहब, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: So, in that case, if the clash becomes a clash between two communities, definitely it is a communal incident. But a fight between two individuals because of some personal problem cannot definitely be termed as a communal incident. At the same time, about the incidents of churches, which I have stated earlier also, that unless there is a conclusive proof or evidence to show that it is communal in nature, how can I say in this august House that it is a communal incident? The incident is serious, that is why SIT has been constituted and investigations are going on. I cannot make a statement here before the investigation process is complete. That is the point I want to make.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I did not get my answer. I asked about 'others'. What is the figure in 'others', which has gone up by 200 per cent? That is my question. My question is specific. What is the figure of incidents listed under the umbrella of 'others'? That is all we want to know.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I can give the figure of 'others' if he puts a separate question on that. I can clarify one thing that law and order is a State Subject. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for all the Union Territories. But, law and order situation in States is something on which we can inform in terms of numbers, in terms of information, but it is a State Subject which hon. Member is very well aware of.

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : दिल्ली के बारे में तो बता दीजिए।

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I have informed about Delhi.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में 2014 के अक्टूबर से दिसंबर तक के बारे में बताया है, जबकि इस प्रश्न में उन्होंने पिछले कुछ महीनों का कहा था, तो जहां उनका मतलब सधता था, वहां उन्होंने बता दिया, लेकिन उत्तर में यह बात भी साफ आ गई कि दिसंबर 2014 से दोगुनी घटनाएँ जनवरी 2015 में हुई हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो मेरा बड़ा सीधा सवाल है। देश में जो सांप्रदायिक घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं, उनका मुख्य कारण यह है कि कुछ सांप्रदायिक संगठन, जो हिन्दुओं के भी हैं और मुसलमानों के भी हैं, वे भड़काऊ भाषण देते हैं और कभी-कभी ऐसा महसूस होता है कि मिल कर देते हैं। कर्णाटक में ऐसी घटना हुई। हिन्दू संगठनों का एक जुलूस निकला, उसके तत्काल बाद मुसलमानों के संगठन का जुलूस निकला, दोनों में विवाद हुआ और कम्युनल रॉयट्स हुए। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि वे ऐसे सांप्रदायिक संगठन, जो हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, ईसाइयों, सिखों, किसी के भी हों, जो भड़काऊ भाषण देते हैं, जो भड़काने वाले पैम्फलेट छापते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्रवाई करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, यहां कदमों के बारे में नहीं पूछा गया है, यहां जो इंसिडेंट्स हुए हैं, उनके बारे में पूछा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने जिस इश्यू के बारे में पूछा है, यह एक जनरल बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे मिलाना नहीं चाहिए। जो फिगर्स की बात कही गई है, माननीय सदस्य ने पूरे साल की फिगर्स नहीं पूछी है, उन्होंने कुछ महीने की फिगर्स पूछी है। इसलिए हमने पिछले तीन महीने का नम्बर लिया, क्योंकि क्वेश्चन ही ऐसा है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों के बारे में बताया जाए। इसलिए हमने तीन महीने की फिगर्स लीं। अगर आप कहेंगे, तो हम पूरे साल का ब्यौरा भी दे सकते हैं, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जैसा सवाल है, हमें जवाब भी उसी प्रकार से देना पड़ा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, यह बहुत ही सीरियस क्वेश्चन है, जो दिग्विजय जी ने उठाया है। जब इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं, चाहे किसी भी धर्म से सम्बन्धित हो, जब तक इनसे सख्ती से नहीं निपटा जाएगा, तब तक इन पर रोक नहीं लगेगी। माननीय मंत्री जी केवल गिनती के लिए नम्बर बताएँ और हम यह पूछें कि पिछले साल कितने हुए, तो मैं माननीय कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नम्बर से ज्यादा जरूरी है, जो दिग्विजय जी ने क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि सरकार इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है, वह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، یہ بہت ہی سیریس کونشن ہے، جو دگوجے جی نے اٹھایا ہے۔ جب اس طرح کی گھٹائیں ہوتی ہیں، چاہے کسی بھی دھرم سے سمبندھت ہوں، جب تک ان سے سختی سے نہیں نیٹا جائے گا، تب تک ان پر روک نہیں لگے گی۔ مائٹے منتری جی صرف گنتی کے لئے نمبر بتائیں اور ہم یہ پوچھیں کہ پچھلے سال کتنے ہوئے، تو میں مائٹے منتری کینیٹ منسٹر صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نمبر سے زیادہ ضروری ہے، جو دگوجے جی نے کونشن پوچھا تھا کہ سرکار اس کو روکنے کے لئے کیا قدم اٹھا رہی ہے، وہ سب سے بڑا سوال ہے۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक कम्युनल हार्मोनी का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल आँकड़ों के आधार पर यह नहीं मापा जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में कम्युनल हार्मोनी की सेहत ठीक है या खराब है। मैं आँकड़ों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे कार्यकाल में, हमारी सरकार आने के बाद यदि कम्युनल इंसेडेंट्स की घटनाएँ कम हुई हैं, तो मैं अपनी पीठ नहीं थपथपाना चाहता हूँ अथवा कांग्रेस लेड यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के शासन काल में यदि कम्युनल इंसेडेंट्स की घटनाएँ अधिक हुई हैं, तो मैं उन्हें लाछित नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, मैं उनके ऊपर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ। सभापति महोदय, कम्युनल हार्मोनी का सवाल एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील सवाल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें सारे देश को एकजुट होकर एक फर्म कन्विक्शन के साथ यह फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि इस देश की कम्युनल हार्मोनी को तोड़ने के लिए चाहे कितनी ही बड़ी ताकत, चाहे जिस भी प्रकार की कोई ताकत हो, यदि वह कोशिश करेगी, तो उसे मुँहतोड़ जवाब दिया जाएगा और उसके खिलाफ कठोर कार्रवाई की जाएगी। जहां तक श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कम्यूनल हारमोनी तोड़ने के लिए चाहे कोई हो, हमारे पक्ष का हो, आपके पक्ष का हो अथवा किसी अन्य के पक्ष का हो, कहीं कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा, कानून के तहत जो अधिकतम कठोर से कठोर कार्रवाई की जा सकती है, वह कठोर कार्रवाई की जायेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That's all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: क्या* कहना कम्यूनल नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... * की जो बात करते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछ चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इस बारे में आपका क्या कहना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोज बयान आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، ---**(مداخلت)**--- روز بیان آتا ہے ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिग्विजय सिंह जी, प्लीज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... रोज सुबह कानून की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- روز صبح قانون کی دھجیاں اڑائی جا رہی ہیں --- (مداخلت)---

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

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: आप बताइए कि आपने क्या कार्रवाई की? ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- آپ بتائیے کہ آپ نے کیا کارروائی کی؟ --- (مداخلت)---

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: क्या यह कम्युनल डिस्टर्बेंस का मुद्दा नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप सवाल पूछ चुके हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... Now, Question No. 95. ...(Interruptions)...

असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिक

*95. श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की, क्षेत्रवार, संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनकी वास्तविक संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करवाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत श्रमिकों को जिन-जिन योजनाओं का लाभ प्राप्त हो रहा है, उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम और रोजगार राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा 2011-12 के दौरान किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, देश में संगठित और असंगठित दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में कुल रोजगार 47 करोड़ था। इसमें से लगभग 8 करोड़ संगठित क्षेत्र में तथा शेष 39 करोड़ असंगठित क्षेत्र में था। क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) इस समय, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) योजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण-1 पर है।

विवरण-1

असंगठित कामगार सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2008 की अनुसूची-1 के अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं का ब्यौरा

1. **इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन स्कीम (आईजीएनओएपीएस):**—60 से 79 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के व्यक्ति को 200 रुपये प्रतिमाह और 80 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्ति को 500 रुपये प्रतिमाह केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह योजना ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित है।

आईजीएनओएपीएस के तहत लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सूचित किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या (आईजीएनओएपीएस)	
		2013-2014	2014-15 (31.12.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1792333	857666
2.	बिहार	4294650	4470795
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	682076	675937
4.	गोवा	2136	2136
5.	गुजरात	454563	503231
6.	हरियाणा	147191	147191
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	85707	86831
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	एनआर	एनआर
9.	झारखंड	554239	770953
10.	कर्नाटक	966595	895818
11.	केरल	339582	555026
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	1574443	1417428
13.	महाराष्ट्र	1118000	1186072
14.	उड़ीसा	1418631	1418631
15.	पंजाब	7964	एनआर
16.	राजस्थान	758654	714786
17.	तमिलनाडु	1436444	1392083
18.	तेलंगाना		612955
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3854824	1514062

1	2	3	4
20.	उत्तराखंड	252930	248812
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1310280	1886739
पूर्वोत्तर राज्य			
22.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	31209	एनआर
23.	असम	785836	785836
24.	मणिपुर	64547	एनआर
25.	मेघालय	48924	47965
26.	मिजोरम	25251	25469
27.	नगालैंड	47191	54898
28.	सिक्किम	एनआर	21821
29.	त्रिपुरा	142055	163151
	उप कुल	22196255	20456292
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र			
30.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	777	813
31.	चंडीगढ़	2792	एनआर
32.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	एनआर	एनआर
33.	दमन और दीव	2194	एनआर
34.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	एनआर	376568
35.	लक्षद्वीप	एनआर	एनआर
36.	पुडुचेरी	एनआर	एनआर
	उप जोड़	5763	377381
	कुल जोड़	22202018	20833673

एनआर: सूचित नहीं की।

2. राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ स्कीम (एनएफबीएस)

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत बीपीएल परिवार 18 से 59 वर्ष की आयु के प्रधान जीविका-अर्जक की मृत्यु पर धनराशि के मुआवजे का हकदार है। परिवार को 20,000 रुपये की धनराशि सहायता के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है। लाभार्थियों की पहचान, पेंशन की मंजूरी और संवितरण राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। यह स्कीम ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा और कुछ राज्यों में महिला एवं बाल विकास विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है।

एनएफबीएस के तहत कवर लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सूचित किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या	
		2013-14 एनएफबीएस	2014-15 एनएफबीएस
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	11300	एनआर
2.	बिहार	29384	8650
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	10210	5286
4.	गोवा	65	65
5.	गुजरात	2320	1225
6.	हरियाणा	3575	670
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1968	1094
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	एनआर	एनआर
9.	झारखंड	11451	2560
10.	कर्नाटक	16998	4775
11.	केरल	297	एनआर
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	8687	16496
13.	महाराष्ट्र	13596	35572
14.	उड़ीसा	24697	11887
15.	पंजाब	एनआर	एनआर
16.	राजस्थान	15170	एनआर
17.	तमिलनाडु	12731	7208
18.	तेलंगाना		9
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	81956	52485
20.	उत्तराखंड	2490	5000
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	22494	10583
पूर्वोत्तर राज्य			
22.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	एनआर	एनआर
23.	असम	3349	7391
24.	मणिपुर	673	एनआर

1	2	3	4
25.	मेघालय	443	363
26.	मिजोरम	197	एनआर
27.	नगालैंड	450	642
28.	सिक्किम	एनआर	एनआर
29.	त्रिपुरा	2500	804
	उप कुल	277001	172765

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

30.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	47	एनआर
31.	चंडीगढ़	65	एनआर
32.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	एनआर	एनआर
33.	दमन और दीव	एनआर	एनआर
34.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	एनआर	2827
35.	लक्षद्वीप	एनआर	एनआर
36.	पुडुचेरी	एनआर	एनआर
	उप जोड़	112	2827
	कुल जोड़	277113	175592

एनआर: सूचित नहीं की।

3. जननी सुरक्षा योजना :

उद्देश्य: गर्भवती महिलाओं में संस्थागत प्रसव की प्रेरणा के द्वारा मातृ और शिशु मृत्यु-दर को कम करने के प्रयोजन से यह एक केंद्र समर्थित स्कीम है। यह स्कीम स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जाती है। स्कीम उन राज्यों नामतः उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखण्ड, बिहार, झारखण्ड, मध्य प्रदेश, गढ़च्छतीस, असम, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर जहां संस्थागत प्रसव दर कम है, को विशेष व्यवस्था के साथ गरीब गर्भवती महिलाओं पर विशेष ध्यान देती है। जहां इन राज्यों को निम्न निष्पादक राज्य (एलपीएस) का नाम दिया गया है, शेष राज्यों को उच्च निष्पादक राज्य (एचपीएस) का नाम दिया गया है। स्कीम जो आशा (अक्रेडिटिड सोशल हेल्थ एक्टीविस्ट) के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है, में महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेवकों को, गर्भवती महिलाओं में संस्थागत प्रसव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निष्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान करती है।

पात्रता: नकद सहायता के लिए पात्रता

जेएसवाई के अंतर्गत नकद सहायता के लिए पात्रता नीचे दर्शाए गए अनुसार है:

एलपीएस	सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों जैसेकि उप केंद्रों (एससीज)/प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (पीएचसीज)/सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (सीएचसीज)/प्रथम निर्देशन इकाइयों (एफआरयूज)/जिला अथवा राज्य अस्पतालों अथवा प्रत्यायित निजी संस्थाओं के सामान्य वार्डों में प्रसव करने वाली सभी गर्भवती महिलाएं
एचपीएस	सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों जैसे कि एससीज/पीएचसीज/सीएचसीज/एफआरयूज/ जिला अथवा राज्य अस्पतालों अथवा प्रत्यायित निजी संस्थाओं के सामान्य वार्डों में प्रसव करने वाली सभी बीपीएल/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाएं
एलपीएस एण्ड एचपीएस	प्रत्यायित निजी संस्थाओं में प्रसव करने वाली सभी बीपीएल/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाएं

गृह प्रसव के लिए नकद सहायता

बीपीएल गर्भवती महिलाएं, जो घर पर प्रसव कराना चाहती हैं, आयु और बच्चों की संख्या का विचार किए बगैर, 500/- रुपये प्रति प्रसव नकद सहायता की पात्र हैं।

पहचान: लाभार्थी को माता और शिशु सुरक्षा कार्ड/जेएसवाई कार्ड, डिस्चार्ज प्रमाण-पत्र, जाति, बीपीएल प्रमाण-पत्र आदि प्रदान करना होता है। माता की अर्हता को सुनिश्चित करने के पश्चात जेएसवाई के अंतर्गत माता को नकद सहायता का भुगतान किया जाता है। राज्यों में योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग नॉडल एजेंसी है।

लाभार्थी: पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जेएसवाई से लाभान्वित श्रमिकों/कामगारों सहित गर्भवती महिलाओं की राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

जेएसवाई के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.सं. राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	जेएसवाई लाभार्थियों की संख्या		
	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14
क. अति महत्वपूर्ण राज्य			
1. बिहार	1432439	1829916	1695843
2. छत्तीसगढ़	334098	277653	290276
3. झारखंड	559507	282169	283562
4. जम्मू और कश्मीर	132645	127041	143129
5. मध्य प्रदेश	1085729	979822	1010824
6. ओडिशा	634468	547648	530089
7. राजस्थान	1008490	1072623	1106262

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2327830	2186401	2388204
9.	उत्तराखंड	87937	89506	95344
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	21811	13626	15766
	उप कुल	7624954	7406405	7559299
ख. अन्य राज्य				
11.	आंध्र प्रदेश	261860	341041	383135
12.	गोवा	1673	1387	1100
13.	गुजरात	342211	308880	253005
14.	हरियाणा	66084	61902	44076
15.	कर्नाटक	454544	407611	383251
16.	केरल	105205	116816	138527
17.	महाराष्ट्र	302040	364039	403405
18.	पंजाब	109587	79511	96873
19.	तमिलनाडु	340454	358224	457770
20.	तेलंगाना			
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	787604	659996	363655
	उप जोड़	2771262	2699407	2524797
ग. संघ शासित प्रदेश				
22.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	386	298	366
23.	चंडीगढ़	536	449	899
24.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	1104	786	1203
25.	दमन और दीव	NA	0	145
26.	दिल्ली	20145	21722	12096
27.	लक्षद्वीप	643	494	992
28.	पुडुचेरी	5236	3728	3754
	उप जोड़	28050	27477	19455

क्र.सं. राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14
घ. पूर्वोत्तर राज्य			
29. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12135	12200	11827
30. असम	412559	421359	451748
31. मणिपुर	17173	18145	17064
32. मेघालय	18905	21082	20151
33. मिजोरम	12326	12057	12871
34. नागालैंड	15863	17609	13390
35. सिक्किम	3285	2668	2383
36. त्रिपुरा	20871	18682	15502
उप जोड़	513117	523802	544936
कुल जोड़	10937383	10657091	10648487

4. हथकरघा बुनकर व्यापक कल्याण योजना

उद्देश्य:- इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य बुनकर समुदाय को देश में उत्तम स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं तक पहुँच के लिए सक्षम बनाना है। यह योजना वस्त्र मंत्रालय (बुनकर विकास आयुक्त का कार्यालय) द्वारा चलाई जा रही है।

(क) स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (एचआईएस) : 01 दिन से 80 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बीच के पुरुष व महिला, सभी हस्तकरघा बुनकर एवं सहायक कामगार इसके पात्र हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक परिवार के चार सदस्य लाभ प्राप्त करने के दायरे में आते हैं। राज्य निदेशक, हस्तकरघा बुनकर प्रभारी बुनकरों के पात्रता की जांच करते हैं।

लाभार्थी

नामांकन	
योजना वर्ष	नामांकन
2011-12	1766376
2012-13	1749452
2013-14	1749452

(ख) महात्मा गांधी हस्तकरघा बुनकर बीमा योजना (एमजीबीबीवाई): 18 से 59 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के सभी पुरुष अथवा महिला हस्तकरघा बुनकर जिनकी आय के 50% का अर्जन हस्तकरघा बुनाई द्वारा होता है, इस दायरे में आने के लिए पात्र हैं। राज्य निदेशक, हस्तकरघा बुनकर प्रभारी बुनकरों के पात्रता की जांच करता है।

पंजीकरण का तरीका: लाभार्थी को नामांकन हेतु एक फार्म भरना होता है और इसे अपने प्रीमियम के अंश के साथ नॉडल एजेंसी (प्रभारी निदेशक हथकरघा एवं वस्त्र) के पास प्रस्तुत करना होता है। फार्म प्राप्त करने के उपरांत, नॉडल एजेंसी आवेदन पत्र की जांच करने के उपरांत यदि वह पात्र पाया जाता है, तो प्रीमियम राशि स्वीकार कर, प्रीमियम राशि के साथ ऐसे लाभार्थियों की सूची कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को दे देती है।

लाभार्थी

नामांकन	
नीति वर्ष	नामांकन
2011-12	591564
2012-13	550246
2013-14	599236

कार्यान्वयन करने वाली एजेंसी:

(क) एचआईएस के लिए — आईसीआईसीआई लोम्बार्ड सामान्य बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड

(ख) एमजीबीबीवाई के लिए — भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम

5. हस्तकरघा शिल्पी व्यापक कल्याण योजना

हस्तकरघा हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के असंगठित क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। स्वास्थ्य और रिहायशी बीमा के रूप में दस्तकार के कल्याण की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह योजना परिकल्पित है। यह योजना कपड़ा मंत्रालय द्वारा चलायी जा रही है।

(क) **राजीव गांधी शिल्पी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना**

उद्देश्य: इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में सर्वोत्तम स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं तक दस्तकार समुदाय की पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने में वित्तीय रूप से समर्थ बनाना है। इस योजना में दस्तकार, उसकी पत्नी तथा दो बच्चे शामिल हैं।

पात्रता: 01 दिन से 80 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के सभी पुरुष एवं महिला शिल्पकार पात्र होंगे। इस योजना में स्वयं तथा आश्रित माता-पिता, पत्नी तथा बच्चों में कोई 3 सदस्य सहित शिल्पी परिवार के 4 सदस्य शामिल होंगे।

लाभ: बीमा कंपनी देश में सीमाओं/उप-सीमाओं के अधीन किसी अस्पताल अथवा नर्सिंग होम में लिए गए चिकित्सा उपचार के दौरान शिल्पकार द्वारा किए गए खर्चों का भुगतान/प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी। भारत सरकार का अंशदान 697/- रुपये अथवा 797/- रुपये, सामान्य श्रेणी के हस्तकरघा दस्तकार के मामले में शिल्पकार का अंशदान 200/- रुपये है तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र एवं अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों/गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) परिवारों से संबंधित दस्तकारों के लिए 100/- रुपये है।

लाभार्थी:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
लाभार्थियों की संख्या	730994	805391	--

*इस योजना के अंतर्गत 2013-14 के आंकड़े योजना मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं।

हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए जनश्री बीमा योजना:

उद्देश्य: इसका उद्देश्य 18-60 वर्ष के आयु समूह के पुरुष अथवा महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों को जीवन बीमा संरक्षण उपलब्ध कराना है।

पात्रता: 18-60 वर्ष के आयु समूह के पुरुष अथवा महिला सभी हथकरघा बुनकर इस योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाने हेतु पात्र हैं।

लाभ:

(क) स्वभाविक मृत्यु के मामले में जीवन बीमा कवर 30 हजार रुपये प्रति सदस्य होगा।

(ख) दुर्घटना में मृत्यु अथवा स्थायी अपंगता के मामले में यह कवरेज अधिकतम 75 हजार रुपये प्रति सदस्य होगी तथा स्थायी आंशिक अपंगता के मामले में यह कवरेज अधिकतम 37,500/- रुपये प्रति सदस्य होगी।

(ग) एलआईसी की एसोशिएटिड योजना 'शिक्षा सहयोग योजना' के अतिरिक्त लाभ के रूप में, जिसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थी के कक्षा 9 से 12 कक्षा तक में पढ़ने वाले 2 आश्रित बच्चों को चार वर्ष की अधिकतम अवधि अथवा 12वीं कक्षा पूर्ण करने तक, जो भी पहले हो, शैक्षणिक भत्ते के रूप में 300 रुपये प्रति तिमाही प्रति बच्चे दिए जाते हैं।

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
लाभार्थी	137765	245933	187603	16089

6. मास्टर शिल्पकार के लिए पेंशन:

पात्रता: ऐसा मास्टर शिल्पकार जिसकी आयु 60 वर्ष या इससे अधिक हो तथा जो हस्तशिल्प में राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार या योग्यता प्रमाण-पत्र या राज्य पुरस्कार प्राप्त कर चुका हो तथा जिसकी निजी आय 30,000/- रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से कम हो तथा जो किसी अन्य स्रोत से ऐसी ही कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त न कर रहा हो।

लाभ: 2000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह की मासिक पेंशन।

7. मछुआरों के कल्याण हेतु राष्ट्रीय योजना एवं प्रशिक्षण और विस्तार:

उद्देश्य: इस योजना के अंतर्गत मछुआरों को उनके मछली पालन वाले गांव में आवास, पेय जल, सामुदायिक भवन और ट्यूबवेलों का निर्माण जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। मछली पालन में सक्रिय रूप से कार्यरत मछुआरों को बीमा छत्र भी प्रदान किया जाता है। मछुआरों को मंदी के मौसम के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

पात्रता: सभी सक्रिय मछुआरे, मछली पालन सहकारी समितियां, एसएचजी आदि इस योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता का लाभ उठाने के पात्र हैं। इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है, जो लाभार्थियों की पहचान करती है और केंद्रीय सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजती हैं। राज्य सरकार नोडल एजेंसी है, तथापि समूह दुर्घटना बीमा संघटकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय मछली पालन सहकारी समिति संघ (एफआईएसएचसीओपीएफईडी) भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त नोडल एजेंसी है।

लाभ:

(क) आदर्श मछुआरा ग्राम संघटक सहायता के अंतर्गत निम्न लागत वाले मछुआरा आवासों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता को 50,000/- रुपये प्रति आवासीय इकाई से बढ़ाकर 75,000/- रुपये प्रति आवासीय इकाई किया गया है, इसी प्रकार सामुदायिक भवन/आम सुविधाओं के निर्माण हेतु सहायता को 1,75,000/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2,00,000/- रुपये किया गया है, ट्यूबवेल/पेय जल सुविधाओं के संस्थापन की लागत को 30,000/- से बढ़ाकर 40,000/- रुपये (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों के लिए 45,000/- रुपये) किया गया है।

(ख) सक्रिय मछुआरों के लिए सामूहिक दुर्घटना बीमा हेतु छत्र दुर्घटना में होने वाली मृत्यु के दौरान 2 लाख रुपये हैं तथा आंशिक स्थायी अपंगता के मामले में 1 लाख रुपये हैं।

(ग) बचत-सह-राहत योजना के अंतर्गत 3 माह की प्रतिबंधित अवधि के दौरान मछली पकड़ने के लिए राहत राशि 900/- रुपये प्रतिमाह है। इस घटक के अंतर्गत मछुआरे, केंद्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें प्रत्येक 900/- रुपये का अंशदान करती हैं। इस प्रकार संग्रहित 2700/- रुपये की राशि मछुआरों को मछली पकड़ने की प्रतिबंधित अवधि के दौरान वितरित की जाती है।

(घ) प्रशिक्षण एवं विस्तार के अंतर्गत मछुआरों को मत्स्य पालन संबंधी विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण, सेमिनार एवं कार्यशालाओं के आयोजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यात्रा अपेक्षाओं, प्रशिक्षण नियमावली एवं साधनकर्ताओं के शुल्क को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

मछुआरों के कल्याण की राष्ट्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भौतिक एवं वित्तीय उपलब्धि।

वर्ष	घटक	बीई	आरई	वास्तविक व्यय	अनुमोदित लाभार्थी
2011-12	एससीआर			2511.67	439770 (शामिल)
	आवास			1220.47	3041 (मकान)
	टी एण्ड ई			115.97	3400 (प्रशिक्षित)
	बीमा			557.92	3904003 (बीमित)
कुल		3900	4516	4406.03	
2012-13	एससीआर			1945.46	302567 (शामिल)
	आवास			1354.33	4462 (मकान)
	टी एण्ड ई			12.40	600 (प्रशिक्षित)
	बीमा			626.28	3984185 (बीमित)
कुल		5000	4089.00	3938.47	

वर्ष	घटक	बीई	आरई	वास्तविक व्यय	अनुमोदित लाभार्थी
2013-14	एससीआर			2487.70	4325692 (शामिल)
	आवास			1583.50	7822 (मकान)
	टी एण्ड ई			113.93	3100 (प्रशिक्षित)
	बीमा			556.60	4325692 (बीमित)
कुल		5000	5500	4741.73	

8. आम आदमी बीमा योजना (एएबीवाई)

उद्देश्य: इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य समाज के आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों को जीवन बीमा छत्र प्रदान करना है। आम आदमी बीमा योजना गरीबी रेखा से नीचे तथा गरीबी रेखा से आंशिक रूप से ऊपर जीवन-यापन करने वाले 18 वर्ष और 59 वर्ष के बीच की आयु के 47 पहचान किए गए उपजीविकाजन्य/व्यावसायिक समूहों को जीवन बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है।

पात्रता: इसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थी को 18 से 59 वर्ष की आयु के बीच का तथा पात्र समूह के अंतर्गत किसी परिवार का मुखिया अथवा किसी प्रकार का जीविकाअर्जक सदस्य होना चाहिए। आम आदमी बीमा योजना का विस्तार सभी राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के लाभार्थियों तक किया जाता है बशर्ते वे इस योजना के तहत पात्रता की अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करते हों।

लाभ: आम आदमी बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक मृत्यु के मामले में 30,000/- रुपये, दुर्घटना के कारण मृत्यु होने पर 75,000/- रुपये और दुर्घटना के कारण आंशिक स्थायी निशक्तता के लिए (एक आंख या एक अंग की हानि पर) 37,500/- रुपये प्रदान करना शामिल है तथा दुर्घटना के कारण मृत्यु पर अथवा संपूर्ण स्थायी अपंगता (दो आंखें अथवा दो अंगों के चले जाने पर) 75000/- रुपये। यह योजना अतिरिक्त लाभ के रूप में प्रत्येक सदस्य के 9वीं से 12वीं तक पढ़ने वाले के अधिकतम दो बच्चों को अर्धवार्षिक आधार पर प्रति बच्चा 100/- रुपये माह की छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करता है।

प्रीमियम अंशदान की विधि:

इस योजना के अंतर्गत कुल वार्षिक प्रीमियम 200/- रुपये प्रति सदस्य है जिसमें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सृजित सामाजिक सुरक्षा निधि से 50 प्रतिशत अर्थात् 100/- रुपये अंशदान किया जाता है तथा इसका अनुरक्षण जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा किया जाता है। 'ग्रामीण भूमिहीन परिवारों' के मामले में शेष 50 प्रतिशत अर्थात् प्रीमियम के मद में 100/- रुपये का अंशदान राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है। अन्य समूहों के लिए जैसी भी स्थिति हो अंशदान राज्य सरकार/नोडल एजेंसियों/व्यक्ति द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है।

एएबीवाई के अंतर्गत, प्रीमियम में सरकार के 50% भाग के लिए धन एलआईसी, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा पोषित 'सामाजिक सुरक्षा निधि' और 'एएबीवाई वजीफा निधि' में दिया जाता है,

लेकिन राज्यों को राशि जारी नहीं की जाती है। एएबीवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के लिए वर्षवार आंबटित/व्यय निधि निम्नानुसार है:

सामाजिक सुरक्षा के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कवर किए गए व्यक्ति

क्र.सं.	राज्य	राज्य की स्थिति के अनुसार सामाजिक सुरक्षा के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए कुल व्यक्ति	31.01.2015 की स्थिति के अनुसार कवर किए गए नए व्यक्ति
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	10584511	1103576
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12985	15566
3.	असम	273151	55146
4.	बिहार	423099	303786
5.	चंडीगढ़	16552	0
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	3193747	1597545
7.	दिल्ली	34280	8450
8.	गोवा	45816	5158
9.	गुजरात	1173517	182951
10.	हरियाणा	64278	10482
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	72995	17058
12.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	100922	44639
13.	झारखण्ड	296501	166796
14.	कर्नाटक	3618290	755604
15.	केरल	1704141	216381
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	9350686	283350
17.	महाराष्ट्र	7218147	357548
18.	मणिपुर	24644	7494
19.	मेघालय	23567	17402
20.	मिजोरम	4555	726

1	2	3	4
21.	नागालैण्ड	8439	357
22.	ओडिशा	996426	1063790
23.	पुडुचेरी	94925	21110
24.	पंजाब	112559	1199196
25.	राजस्थान	2979335	795751
26.	सिक्किम	2402	129
27.	तमिलनाडु	1225590	601943
28.	तेलंगाना		1850737
29.	त्रिपुरा	44772	2235
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5116319	938059
31.	उत्तराखण्ड	714286	44991
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	773955	82410
33.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1675	
34.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	466	
35.	दमन एवं दीव	214	
36.	लक्षद्वीप	203	
	सह-आंगनवाड़ी		
	सह-केवीआईसी		
कुल		50307950	11750366

9. राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (आरएसबीवाई) :

गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाले परिवारों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा छत्र प्रदान करने के लिए श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 'राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना' (आरएसबीवाई) आरंभ की गई थी। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत असंगठित क्षेत्र के बीपीएल परिवारों (पांच की इकाई) को 30,000/- रुपये प्रतिवर्ष का स्मार्ट कार्ड आधारित नकदी-रहित स्वास्थ्य बीमा छत्र प्रदान किया जाता है। यह स्कीम 01.04.2008 से क्रियाशील हुई थी। कार्यान्वयन के दौरान आरएसबीवाई की कवरेज बीपीएल परिवारों के अलावा असंगठित कामगारों के 11 व्यावसायिक समूहों को दी गई है अर्थात् भवन एवं अन्य सन्निर्माण कामगार, लाइसेंसधारी रेलवे कुली, फेरीवाले, मगनरेगा

कामगार (पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पंद्रह दिन से अधिक काम कर चुके), बीड़ी कामगार, घरेलू कामगार, सफाई कामगार, खान कामगार, रिक्शा चालक, कूड़ा बीनने वाले तथा ऑटो-टैक्सी चालक। सरकार का प्रयास राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (आरएसबीवाई) का विस्तार चरणबद्ध रूप में सभी असंगठित कामगारों तक करना है।

उद्देश्य: आरएसबीवाई का उद्देश्य बीपीएल परिवारों को अस्पताल में भर्ती होने सहित स्वास्थ्य के खतरों से उत्पन्न होने वाले वित्तीय दायित्वों से संरक्षण प्रदान करना है।

आरएसबीवाई के अंतर्गत कवर प्राप्त लाभार्थी परिवारों की वर्ष-वार संख्या

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (छत्र प्राप्त परिवारों की संख्या)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (31.03.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश		2184	2184*
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	39615	14158	
3.	असम	198443	176906	1416919
4.	बिहार	7457951	7634503	6102774
5.	चण्डीगढ़	4913		5854
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	1682022	2285345	2265370
7.	दिल्ली	146995	95597	
8.	गुजरात	2089625	1883179	1900903
9.	हरियाणा	656910	560241	465797
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	173555	286492	341818
11.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	30533	35521	4988
12.	झारखण्ड	1633223	1462235	1923138
13.	कर्नाटक	1525155	1650271	29417
14.	केरल	1976453	2743665	3662511
15.	मध्य प्रदेश		116510	608748
16.	महाराष्ट्र	2116995	1747157	234252
17.	मणिपुर	39221	66753	68140

1	2	3	4	5
18.	मेघालय	96093	78395	108321
19.	मिजोरम	42438	103545	145842
20.	नागालैण्ड	78204	143585	151806
21.	ओड़िशा	1489590	3388096	4238040
22.	पुदुचेरी		9486	9486
23.	पंजाब	225895	226878	236764
24.	राजस्थान		732889	2511663
25.	त्रिपुरा	212702	505327	505327
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4305048	5396503	5541225
27.	उत्तराखण्ड	365212	334694	285435
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4602306	5766731	5748689
कुल		31189097	37446846	38515411

*केवल रंगा रेड्डी जिला जो अब तेलंगाना राज्य का हिस्सा है।

Labourers in unorganised sector

†*95. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- the sector-wise number of labourers in unorganized sector;
- whether Government proposes to conduct a detailed survey to find out their actual number; and
- the State-wise details of schemes under which the labourers working in unorganized sector are getting benefited?

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

Statement-I

Details of Social Security Schemes Listed under Schedule-I of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. This scheme is run by Ministry of Rural Development.

State-wise number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries reported (IGNOAPS)	
		2013-2014	2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1792333	857666
2.	Bihar	4294650	4470795
3.	Chhattisgarh	682076	675937
4.	Goa	2136	2136
5.	Gujarat	454563	503231
6.	Haryana	147191	147191
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85707	86831
8.	J & K	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	554239	770953
10.	Karnataka	966595	895818
11.	Kerala	339582	555026
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1574443	1417428
13.	Maharashtra	1118000	1186072
14.	Odisha	1418631	1418631
15.	Punjab	7964	NR
16.	Rajasthan	758654	714786
17.	Tamil Nadu	1436444	1392083
18.	Telangana		612955
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3854824	1514062
20.	Uttarakhand	252930	248812
21.	West Bengal	1310280	1886739

1	2	3	4
NE States			
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	NR
23.	Assam	785836	785836
24.	Manipur	64547	NR
25.	Meghalaya	48924	47965
26.	Mizoram	25251	25469
27.	Nagaland	47191	54898
28.	Sikkim	NR	21821
29.	Tripura	142055	163151
SUB TOTAL		22196255	20456292
UTs			
30.	A and N Islands	777	813
31.	Chandigarh	2792	NR
32.	D and N Haveli	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	2194	NR
34.	NCT Delhi	NR	376568
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	NR	NR
SUB TOTAL		5763	377381
GRAND TOTAL		22202018	20833673

NR : Not Reported

2. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Under this Scheme a BPL household is entitled to compensate amount of money on the death of primary bread winner aged between 18 and 59 years. An amount of ₹ 20,000/- is provided as assistance to the family. Identification, Sanction and disbursement of Pension are done by the State/UT Government. The Scheme is implemented by Rural Development Department and in a few State by Women and Child Development Departments.

State-wise number of beneficiary covered under NFBS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries reported	
		2013-2014	2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11300	NR
2.	Bihar	29384	8650
3.	Chhattisgarh	10210	5286
4.	Goa	65	65
5.	Gujarat	2320	1225
6.	Haryana	3575	670
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1968	1094
8.	J & K	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	11451	2560
10.	Karnataka	16998	4775
11.	Kerala	297	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8687	16496
13.	Maharashtra	13596	35572
14.	Odisha	24697	11887
15.	Punjab	NR	NR
16.	Rajasthan	15170	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	12731	7208
18.	Telangana		9
19.	Uttar Pradesh	81956	52485
20.	Uttarakhand	2490	5000
21.	West Bengal	22494	10583
NE States			
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
23.	Assam	3349	7391
24.	Manipur	673	NR

1	2	3	4
25.	Meghalaya	443	363
26.	Mizoram	197	NR
27.	Nagaland	450	642
28.	Sikkim	NR	NR
29.	Tripura	2500	804
SUB TOTAL		277001	172765
UTs			
30.	A and N Islands	47	NR
31.	Chandigarh	65	NR
32.	D and N Haveli	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
34.	NCT Delhi	NR	2827
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	NR	NR
SUB TOTAL		112	2827
GRAND TOTAL		277113	175592

NR : Not Reported

3. Janani Suraksha Yojana :—

Objective: It is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. This scheme is run by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Scheme focuses on poor pregnant woman with special dispensation for States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and J&K. While these States have been named Low Performing States (LPS), the remaining States have been named High Performing States (HPS). The Scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant Women.

Eligibility:—Eligibility for Cash Assistance

The eligibility for cash assistance under the JSY is as shown below:

LPS	All pregnant women delivering in Government health centres, such as Sub Centres (SCs)/Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/First Referral Units (FRUs)/general wards of district or State hospitals or accredited private institutions
HPS	All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) women delivering in a Government health centre, such as SC/PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of district or State hospital or accredited private institutions.
LPS & HPS	All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) delivering in accredited private institutions.

Cash assistance for home delivery

BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of ₹ 500 per delivery regardless of age of women and the number of children.

Identification:—Beneficiary to provide a copy of mother and child protection card/JSY card, discharge certificate, caste, BPL Certificate etc. After ascertaining the eligibility of the mother cash assistance under JSY is paid to the mother. The department of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal agency for implementation of the Scheme in the States.

Beneficiaries:—The number of pregnant women including labourers/workers who benefited from JSY State-wise and year-wise during the last three years is as below:

State-wise number of beneficiaries under JSY

		<i>Number of JSY beneficiaries</i>		
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. High Focus State				
1.	Bihar	1432439	1829916	1695843
2.	Chhattisgarh	334098	277653	290276
3.	Jharkhand	559507	282169	283562
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	132645	127041	143129
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1085729	979822	1010824
6.	Odisha	634468	547648	530089

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
7.	Rajasthan	1008490	1072623	1106262
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2327830	2186401	2388204
9.	Uttarakhand	87937	89506	95344
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21811	13626	15766
SUB TOTAL		7624954	7406405	7559299

B. Other States

11.	Andhra Pradesh	261860	341041	383135
12.	Goa	1673	1387	1100
13.	Gujarat	342211	308880	253005
14.	Haryana	66084	61902	44076
15.	Karnataka	454544	407611	383251
16.	Kerala	105205	116816	138527
17.	Maharashtra	302040	364039	403405
18.	Punjab	109587	79511	96873
19.	Tamil Nadu	340454	358224	457770
20.	Telangana			
21.	West Bengal	787604	659996	363655
SUB TOTAL		2771262	2699407	2524797

C. Union Territories

22.	A and N Islands	386	298	366
23.	Chandigarh	536	449	899
24.	D and N Haveli	1104	786	1203
25.	Daman and Diu	NA	0	145
26.	Delhi	20145	21722	12096
27.	Lakshadweep	643	494	992
28.	Puducherry	5236	3728	3754
SUB TOTAL		28050	27477	19455

D. North East States

29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12135	12200	11827
30.	Assam	412559	421359	451748
31.	Manipur	17173	18145	17064

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
32.	Meghalaya	18905	21082	20151
33.	Mizoram	12326	12057	12871
34.	Nagaland	15863	17609	13390
35.	Sikkim	3285	2668	2383
36.	Tripura	20871	18682	15502
SUB TOTAL		513117	523802	544936
GRAND TOTAL		10937383	10657091	10648487

4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

Objective:- The main objective of the scheme is to enable weaver community to access, the best of health care facilities in the country. This scheme is run by Ministry of Textiles (office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms).

(a) **Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) :** All Handloom Weavers and ancillary workers, male as well as female between age group of 01 day to 80 years are eligible. Four members in a family are covered to avail benefit under the scheme. State director, incharge of Handloom verify the eligibility of the weavers.

Beneficiaries

Policy Year	Enrolment
2011-12	1766376
2012-13	1749452
2013-14	1749452

(b) **Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):** All handloom weavers male or female between age group of 18 to 59 years and who is earning atleast 50% of his income from handloom weaving are eligible to be covered. State Director, incharge of Handlooms verify the eligibility of the weavers.

Mode of Registration: The beneficiary has to fill up an application form for enrollment and submit the same to the nodal agency (Director incharge of Handlooms and Textiles) along with his/her share of premium. On receipt of the form, the nodal agency after scrutiny of the application form and if found eligible, accept the premium amount and forward the lists of such beneficiaries along with premium amount to the implementing agencies.

Beneficiaries	
Policy Year	Enrolment
2011-12	591564
2012-13	550246
2013-14	599236

Implementing agency:

- (a) For HIS- ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited
- (b) For MGBBY- Life Insurance Corporation of India

5. Handicraft Artisans’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

Handicraft constitutes an important segment of the unorganised sector of our economy. In order to address the welfare needs of artisan in terms of health and dwelling insurance, this scheme has been envisaged. This Scheme is run by Ministry of Textiles.

(a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana

Objective: This Yojana aims of financially enabling the artisans’ community to access the best of health care facilities in the country. This scheme covers the artisan, his wife and two children.

Eligibility: All craft persons whether male or female, between the age group of one day to 80 years will be eligible. The scheme will cover the artisans’ family of four, comprising self and any other three members of the family from among the dependent parents, spouse and children.

Benefits: The insurance company shall pay/reimburse expenses incurred by the artisans in course of medical treatment availed of in any hospital or nursing home within the country, subject to limits/sub limits. contribution by Government of India is ₹ 697/ or ₹ 797/-, contribution by the Handicraft artisan is ₹ 200/- in case of general category artisans and ₹ 100/- from artisans belonging to North Eastern Region and SC/ST communities/Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

Beneficiarie:			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
No. of Beneficiaries	730994	805391	--

* Figures for 2013-14 under this scheme not made available by Ministry.

Janshree Bima Yojana for Handicraft Artisans

Objective: The objective is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicraft Artisans, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years.

Eligibility: All craft Person whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years will be eligible to be covered under this Yojana.

Benefits:

(a) Life insurance cover towards natural death shall be a sum of ₹ 30000/- per member.

(b) For accidental death or permanent disability, the coverage shall be maximum of ₹ 75000/- per member and the Permanent partial disability, the coverage shall be maximum of ₹ 37,500/- per member.

(c) Added benefits in the form of an associated scheme of LIC 'Siksha Sahyog Yojana', under which not more than 2 dependent children of the beneficiary studying in the classes 9th to 12th are given ₹ 300/- per quarter per child as educational allowance for a maximum period of 4 years or till they complete 12th standard, which ever occur earlier.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Beneficiaries	137765	245933	187603	16089

6. Pension to Master Craft Person

Eligibility: Master craftsperson of 60 years or more age who are recipients of National Awards or Merit Certificates or State awards in Handicrafts and whose private income is less than ₹ 30000/- per year and who is not receipt of similar financial assistance from any other source.

Benefit: Monthly pension of ₹ 2000/- per month.

7. National Scheme for welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension

Objective: Under the scheme basic amenities such as housing, drinking water, construction of community's hall and tubewells are provided for fishermen in their fishing village. Insurance coverage is also provided to fisherman engaged actively in fishing. Financial assistance to fishermen during lean fishing season is also provided.

Eligibility: All active fishermen, fisheries cooperatives, SHGs etc. are eligible for avail assistance under the scheme. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments, who identified the beneficiaries and send proposals to Central

Government. The nodal agency is the State Government, however for Group Accident Insurance components, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative (FISHCOPFED) is the nodal agency appointed by the Government of India.

Benefits:

(a) Under the model fishermen villages component assistance for construction of low cost fishermen houses has been enhanced from ₹ 50000/- per dwelling unit to ₹ 75000/- per dwelling unit, similarly assistance for construction of community hall/common facilities has been increased from ₹ 175000 to ₹ 200000/- cost of installation of tubewell/drinking water facilities has been increased from ₹ 30000/- to ₹ 40000/- (₹ 45000 for NER).

(b) The coverage for Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen is ₹ 2 lakh during accidental death and ₹ 1 lakh in case of partial permanent disability.

(c) Under saving-cum-relief, the relief amount during the three month fishing ban period is ₹ 900/- per month. Under the component ₹ 900 each is contributed by the fisherman, Central Government and the States. ₹ 2700, thus collected is distributed to the fishermen during the three month fishing ban period.

(d) Under training and extension, assistance is provided for organizing of training, seminar and workshops for fishers on various fishery related activity. Assistance is provided for meeting travel requirement, training manual, and resource person fees etc.

Physical and Financial achievement during the last three years under National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

Year	Component	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	Beneficiaries approved
2011-12	SCR			2511.67	439770 (covered)
	Housing			1220.47	3041 (houses)
	T & E			115.97	3400 (trained)
	Insurance			557.92	3904003 (insured)
TOTAL		3900	4516	4406.03	
2012-13	SCR			1945.46	302567 (covered)
	Housing			1354.33	4462 (houses)
	T & E			12.40	600 (trained)
	Insurance			626.28	3984185 (insured)
TOTAL		5000	4089.00	3938.47	

Year	Component	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	Beneficiaries approved
2013-14	SCR			2487.70	4325692 (covered)
	Housing			1583.50	7822 (houses)
	T & E			113.93	3100 (trained)
	Insurance			556.60	4325692 (insured)
TOTAL		5000	5500	4741.73	

8. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)

Objective: The main objective of this scheme is to provide life insurance cover to the economically backward sections of the society. AABY extends life and disability covers to Persons between the age of 18 years to 59 years living below and marginally above the poverty line under 47 identified vocational/occupational group.

Eligibility: The beneficiary should be between the age of 18 years to 59 years should be head of the family or an earning member of the family under the eligible groups. AABY is also extended to all RSBY beneficiaries, provided they meet the other eligibility conditions under the AABY scheme.

Benefits:

AABY provides insurance cover for a sum of ₹ 30,000/- on natural death, ₹ 75,000/- on death due to accident, ₹ 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb) due to accident and ₹ 75,000/- on death or total Permanent Disability (loss of two eye or two limbs) due to accident. The scheme also provide an add-on-profit, where in scholarship of ₹ 100 per month per child is paid on half-yearly basis to maximum of two children per members studying in 9th to 12th standard.

Mode of Premium contribution

The total annual premium under the scheme is ₹ 200/- per beneficiary of whom 50% i.e. ₹ 100/- is contributed from the social security fund created by the Central Government and maintained by LIC. The balance of 50% (i.e. ₹ 100/-) of the premium is contributed by the State Governments/UTs in case of 'Rural Land-less Households'. For other groups it is contributed as case may be by the State Government/Nodal Agencies/Individual.

Under AABY, towards 50% share of Government for premium, the money is contributed in the 'Social Security Fund' and 'AABY Scholarship Fund' maintained by LIC, by the Central Government, but no release of money is done to States. The year-wise fund allocated/spent for the last three years and for the current year under AABY is as follows:

Beneficiary:

State-wise social security lives covered

Sl.No.	States	Total Social Security Lives as at 31.03.2014	New Lives as at 31.01.2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10584511	1103576
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12985	15566
3.	Assam	273151	55146
4.	Bihar	423099	303786
5.	Chandigarh	16552	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3193747	1597545
7.	Delhi	34280	8450
8.	Goa	45816	5158
9.	Gujarat	1173517	182951
10.	Haryana	64278	10482
11.	Himachal Pradesh	72995	17058
12.	J & K	100922	44639
13.	Jharkhand	296501	166796
14.	Karnataka	3618290	755604
15.	Kerala	1704141	216381
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9350686	283350
17.	Maharashtra	7218147	357548
18.	Manipur	24644	7494
19.	Meghalaya	23567	17402
20.	Mizoram	4555	726
21.	Nagaland	8439	357
22.	Odisha	996426	1063790
23.	Puducherry	94925	21110
24.	Punjab	112559	1199196
25.	Rajasthan	2979335	795751
26.	Sikkim	2402	129

1	2	3	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	1225590	601943
28.	Telangana		1850737
29.	Tripura	44772	2235
30.	U.P.	5116319	938059
31.	Uttarakhand	714286	44991
32.	West Bengal	773955	82410
33.	A & N Islands	1675	
34.	Dadra & N. Haveli	466	
35.	Daman & Diu	214	
36.	Lakshadweep	203	
	Co-Aanganwadi		
	Co-KVIC		
TOTAL		50307950	11750366

9. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

‘Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana’ (RSBY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Under the scheme, the BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector are provided smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to 11 occupational groups of Unorganised Workers viz. Building and Other Construction Workers, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all Unorganised Workers in a phased manner.

Objective: The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

State-wise number of beneficiary families covered under RSBY

Sl.No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 31.03.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2184	2184*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615	14158	
3.	Assam	198443	176906	1416919
4.	Bihar	7457951	7634503	6102774
5.	Chandigarh	4913		5854
6.	Chhattisgarh	1682022	2285345	2265370
7.	Delhi	146995	95597	
8.	Gujarat	2089625	1883179	1900903
9.	Haryana	656910	560241	465797
10.	Himachal Pradesh	173555	286492	341818
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30533	35521	4988
12.	Jharkhand	1633223	1462235	1923138
13.	Karnataka	1525155	1650271	29417
14.	Kerala	1976453	2743665	3662511
15.	Madhya Pradesh		116510	608748
16.	Maharashtra	2116995	1747157	234252
17.	Manipur	39221	66753	68140
18.	Meghalaya	96093	78395	108321
19.	Mizoram	42438	103545	145842
20.	Nagaland	78204	143585	151806
21.	Odisha	1489590	3388096	4238040
22.	Puducherry		9486	9486
23.	Punjab	225895	226878	236764
24.	Rajasthan		732889	2511663
25.	Tripura	212702	505327	505327
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4305048	5396503	5541225
27.	Uttarakhand	365212	334694	285435
28.	West Bengal	4602306	5766731	5748689
TOTAL		31189097	37446846	38515411

*Only Ranga Reddy district which is now a part of Telangana State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 95, the hon. Member not present. Let the answer be laid on the Table. Any supplementary on this? Yes, Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in India, this is the post-employment guarantee era. This is the question which focusses on the unorganized sector; there are about 50 crore labourers. Out of them, only 15 per cent are in the organized sector and the remaining 85 per cent are among various unorganized sectors.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is only 7 per cent.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: But, as per the NSS, as supplied by the Union Labour Ministry, it is indicating this way. It is being stated that there is a fund of ₹ 27,000 crores with the ESI, which is not claimed for several years. The present Union Government is also focussing on issuing Unique Account Numbers to the labourers. Since Union Labour Minister has recorded at length about the welfare measures which are available across several unorganized sectors. I would like to know whether this ₹ 27,000 crores fund, which is available with the ESI as a result of unclaimed money, would be utilized for the labourers in the unorganized sector, through their Unique Account Numbers which are to be given soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it relate to this question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, it is very much related to this question. He has elaborated all the sectors including handicrafts, handlooms and several others. There are more than 85 per cent of the labourers in the unorganized sector in the country and more than 40 crore labourers are there in the unorganized sector. So, the fund is available at the ESI and the Unique Account Numbers are being..

MR. CHAIRMAN: But that is not the question. You are right when you cite the data, but that is not what the question is.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, this is regarding welfare of the unorganized sector labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. Please read the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the funds are available, Unique Account Numbers are to be given to all the labourers in the unorganized sector. I would like to know from the Union Labour Minister..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Minister, do you wish to throw any light on this, which is not emanating from the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the relevance of the question could be

understood in part (c), as to whether labourers are being benefited. Here is a huge amount of money meant for the benefit of the labourers. All we would like to know from the Minister is whether he will use this money for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the question pertains to three items. The first is about the unorganized workers, sector-wise. The sector-wise data is available. The second part of the question is: Is there any proposal to survey the unorganized sector? The third part is about the schemes. These are the three questions which have been asked and the answer is laid on the Table of the House. In spite of that, I wanted to emphasise one fact. In spite of that, Sir, I want to emphasise, as our hon. Member has rightly pointed out, on this Social Security Act, which has come in 2008. This Act gives more emphasis on the unorganised sector. You are also well aware of it. For this, I also want to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister because they have come out with the social security for all, particularly, unorganised sector, the *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana* to cover accidental death risk of ₹ 2 lakhs by paying a premium of ₹ 12 per year. This Scheme is a very laudable Scheme. And *Atal Pension Yojana* is meant to provide a defined pension depending on the contribution and period of contribution. The Government will contribute 50 per cent of the beneficiaries premium limited to ₹ 1,000 each year for five years, in the new accounts opened before 31st December, 2015. These are the two things.

Another thing is, *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana*, that also is one of the very innovative schemes. Both the national and ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: These are the three things. Another thing that I wanted to say is this. He was asking about Universal Account Number, and also inoperative amounts. These are the two things which you are asking. This NDA Government, led by Shri Narendra Modi, has come out with the Shram Suvidha Portal for the organised workers. The portal is online and the portal is consisting of seven lakh employees. And 4.2 crores employees are on the portal. I am happy to announce in this House that my Ministry is launching a smart card. The smart card ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The Minister is not answering the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am coming to the answer. About inoperative amount, I will tell you later on. But I want to tell you about this Scheme. For

1.00 P.M.

unorganised sector, we are going to launch a smart card. As we have given Universal Account Number to the organised sector, we are going to give a smart card, namely, UWIN, that card will have AADHAR and bank account.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Another thing is this inoperative amount. It cannot be given to anybody. It is the worker's amount. I am only the trustee of the workers. An amount of ₹ 27,000 crores is there. The process is going on. A nation wide campaign we have started. Yesterday also, hon. Prime Minister has promised that that Fund will go to the workers only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per the answer, the total number of workers is 47 crore, that is as per 2011-12 National Sample Survey. Now, it is around 80 crore Sir, but I am going through the annexures. The total beneficiaries are only eight crores. Then, what about the rest of the unorganised workers? I have went through the total annexures, the culminated total is only eight crores. Then what about the 31 crore workers? The total allocation of the money to the National Security Social Welfare Fund is only ₹607 crores as per this Budget. Then, what is your plan to ensure any specific fund-allocation to the National Welfare Fund and to enhance the number of beneficiaries?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, it is certainly a very large number and not only related to my Ministry, but there are also a large number of Ministries, eleven or twelve Ministries are there, and they are providing a lot of schemes. That is why, I said that we are going to cover maximum number in a phased manner. That is why I said that whatever information you want, I will give it later on. But here, this RSBY Scheme is also implemented.

श्री चुनीभाई कांजीभाई गोहेल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो local organisations हैं, जहां पर फैक्ट्रियां लगी हुई हैं, वहां के जो लोकल लोग हैं, वे नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन organisations में लोकल लोगों को लेने की बजाय दूसरे स्टेट्स के लोगों को ज्यादा प्रधान्य दिया जाता है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ऐसे यूनिट्स को, ऐसी फैक्ट्रियों को इस तरह का ऑर्डर कर सकते हैं कि लोकल लेवल पर जो आपकी एग्रीमेंट हुई है, उसी हिसाब से आप follow करें?

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: वैसे तो लोकल लोगों को भी ज्यादा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इसमें एनजीओज को भी एनकरेज करने का प्रावधान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Financial assistance to Bihar for upgradation of police stations and jails**

*96. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the State of Bihar during the last financial year for upgradation of police stations and jails;

(b) whether any special assistance has been provided for education, etc. of children of women prisoners; and

(c) if so, the quantum of amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) During the last financial year (2013-14) ₹51.31 crore was released to Bihar under MPF Scheme for construction of quarters for lower subordinate and upper subordinate personnel of police stations, office unit for Bihar Home guard training Centre and construction of Bihar Military Police Training Centre, etc. No funds have been provided for upgradation of jails during the last financial year to the State of Bihar as the Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons has closed on 31-03-2009.

(b) No special assistance has been provided for education, etc off children of women prisoners in the State of Bihar.

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

Focus on countering LWE in six districts

*97. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to focus its counter Left Wing Extremism (LWE) efforts in six districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the meeting with the Chief Ministers from the four worst hit States, Government has sought concerted security action against Maoists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. 106 districts in 10 left wing extremism affected States are included in the Central Government

Scheme of 'Security Related Expenditure' for LWE affected States for focused capacity building to combat LWE violence. However, from time to time, special attention is focused on specific areas for strategic reasons. In this regard, the Ministry of Home Affairs recently conducted a review of certain worst affected districts in four LWE affected States.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister with the Ministers of Central Ministries and Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and officials of Telangana and Odisha on 09.02.2015 in New Delhi to review and monitor the challenge of Left Wing Extremism in certain worst LWE affected districts. During the meeting, a number of important decisions on improving the security scenario and to accelerate the development efforts in Chhattisgarh and in the adjoining districts of Odisha, Maharastra and Telangana, were taken.

Increase in price of diesel and petrol

*98.SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of diesel and petrol has been increased on 15 February, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in price of diesel and petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The prices of petrol and diesel are market determined with effect from 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on price of these products as per market conditions.

As per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the details of revision in Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of petrol and diesel with effect from 16.02.2015 at New Delhi, are as under:

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petrol and Diesel at New Delhi on 16.02.2015

Date	Petrol		Diesel	
	RSP in ₹/litre	Increase/ (Decrease)	RSP in ₹/litre	Increase/ (Decrease)
As on 15.02.2015	56.49		46.01	
16.02.2015	57.31	0.82	46.62	0.61
01.03.2015	60.49	3.18	49.71	3.09

(c) As per IOCL the increase was due to increase in prices of both petrol and diesel in the international oil market and depreciation in the Indian Rupee – US dollar exchange rate after the previous downward price revision effective 4th February, 2015.

Use of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial purposes

*99. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the use of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial purposes is continuing unabated leading to an acute shortage;

(b) whether serpentine queues of customers seeking to refill their gas cylinders can be seen at various open godowns of the LPG suppliers all across the State in Haryana; and

(c) if so, the details of measures taken to ensure that LPG gas cylinders are provided to the customers at their registered address within 4-6 hours of request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is no permanent shortage of LPG in the State of Haryana and they are meeting the demand of customers registered with them. However, the possibility of malpractice/ irregularities in distribution of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis a vis* the market price for commercial LPG. OMCs are on vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders. It is further stated that it is precisely to check malpractice of diversion of domestic LPG cylinders that Government has launched the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme "PAHAL" in the entire country. This is the world's largest cash transfer scheme. The scheme ensures that LPG cylinders move in the entire supply chain at market determined price thereby checking diversion of LPG cylinders. While 80% of LPG consumers have joined the scheme across the country, 75% of LPG consumers have joined the scheme in Haryana. This will effectively curb diversion of LPG cylinders and associated malpractices.

OMCs also carry out surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Moreover, several other initiatives have been taken by the Government *viz.* capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, a 24x7 LPG service portal www.MyLPG.in, which also help to curb malpractices in LPG distribution.

OMCs have stated that their LPG distributors endeavor to supply refills normally within seven working days from the date of booking. However, backlog in supply does occasionally occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond control like strikes/bandhs/agitations by contract labours, transporters/trade unions etc. which is met by augmenting supplies to the affected markets by operating the bottling plants on Sundays/holidays.

Ticketed Monuments

*100. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism for deciding cost of entry ticket for our major monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the details of the ticketed monuments and their entry fee;

(c) how much amount is collected every year from these monuments; and

(d) where does the collected amount go eventually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per guidelines envisaged in Rule 6 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959, the cost of entry ticket for major monuments under Archaeological Survey of India has been decided.

(b) The details of 116 ticketed monuments/sites which include World Heritage Monument and other ticketed monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The details of World Heritage ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The rate of entry fee on these monuments/sites is as under:

Ticketed World Heritage Monuments Other ticketed monuments

(i) Citizens of India*

₹ 10/- per head ₹ 5/- per head

(ii) Others

(Foreigners) ₹ 250/- per head ₹ 100/- per head

*The rate for citizens of India is also applicable to 'South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation' countries (SAARC) and 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)' countries.

Entry fee structure for few monuments under Agra Circle of Archaeological Survey of India *i.e.* entry fee by ASI and pathkar by Agra Development Authority have been given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) The revenue earned through sale of entry tickets on 116 centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years is as under.

(₹ in crores)

2011-12	95.59
2012-13	104.21
2013-14	96.85

(d) The revenue collected from the entry fee at the ticketed monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India is remitted into the Government account in the Consolidated Fund of India.

Statement-I

List of centrally protected ticketed monuments including world heritage sites under Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No	Name of State and Monument/ Site
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Charminar, Hyderabad
2.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad
3.	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi
4.	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda
5.	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli
6.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntupli
7.	Fort, Warangal
8.	Fort, Chandragiri
	Assam
9.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt. Sibsagar
10.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar
11.	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar
12.	Bisnudol, Joysagar
13.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar

Sl.No	Name of State and Monument/ Site
	Bihar
14.	Remains of Patliputra, (Kumrahar) Patna
15.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua
16.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda
17.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak
18.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram
	Chhattisgarh
19.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur
	Gujarat
20.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner
21.	Sun Temple, Modhera
22.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan
23.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh
24.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh
25.	Baba Pyare and Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh
	Haryana
26.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar
27.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad
	Himachal Pradesh
28.	Kangra Fort, Kangra
29.	Rock-Cut Temple, Masroor
	Jammu and Kashmir
30.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar
31.	Group of Temples, Kiramchi
32.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur
33.	Ancient Palace at Leh
	Karnataka
34.	World Heritage Site, Hampi
35.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna
36.	Keshva Temple, Somanathpur
37.	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore

Sl.No	Name of State and Monument/ Site
38.	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga
39.	Bellary Fort, Bellary
40.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole
41.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami
42.	Group of Monuments, Pattadakal
43.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur
44.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur
45.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi Kerala
46.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare
47.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam Madhya Pradesh
48.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh
49.	The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur
50.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque, Dhar
51.	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu
52.	Group of Monuments, Mandu
53.	Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu
54.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho
55.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi
56.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior Maharashtra
57.	Ajanta Caves
58.	Ellora Caves
59.	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad
60.	Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad
61.	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor
62.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad
63.	Elephanta Caves, Gharipuri
64.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri

Sl.No	Name of State and Monument/ Site
65.	Shaniwarwada, Pune
66.	Agakhan Palace, Pune
67.	Lenyadri Caves
68.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Karla
69.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Bhaja
70.	Raigad Fort, Raigad
71.	Kolaba Fort
72.	Old Fort, Sholapur NCT Delhi
73.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi
74.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana, Delhi
75.	Purana Qila, Delhi
76.	Sultanghari Tomb, Delhi
77.	Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi
78.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi
79.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi
80.	Red Fort, Delhi
81.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
82.	Qutab Minar, Delhi Odisha
83.	Sun Temple, Konark
84.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar
85.	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar
86.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri
87.	Buddhist Remains, Lalitagiri Rajasthan
88.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh
89.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh
90.	Deeg Palaces, Deeg

Sl.No	Name of State and Monument/ Site
	Tamil Nadu
91.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram
92.	Fort, Thirumanayam
93.	Gingee Fort, Gingee
94.	Fort, Dindigul
95.	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Pudukkottai
96.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavassal
97.	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal
	Uttar Pradesh
98.	*Taj Mahal, Agra
99.	*Agra Fort, Agra
100.	*Fatehpur Sikri
101.	*Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra
102.	Mariam's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra
103.	*Itimad-ud-Daulah, Agra
104.	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra
105.	Mehtab Bagh, Agra
106.	Old Fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur
107.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur
108.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi
109.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath
110.	Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet-Mahet
111.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi
112.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi
113.	Residency, Lucknow
	West Bengal
114.	Kooch Bihar Palace, Kooch Bihar
115.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad
116.	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur

* Pathkar (Toll-tax) is charged by Agra Development Authority and the rate of entry fee charged by ASI as per Statement-III.

Statement-II*List of centrally protected world heritage ticketed monuments under
Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl.No	State / Name of monument
	Gujarat
1.	Rani Ki-Vav, Patan, Distt. Patan
2.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner, Distt. Godhra
	Karnataka
3.	Group of monuments, Hampi, Distt. Bellary
4.	Group of temples, Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot
	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatirapur
6.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi, Distt. Raisen
	Maharashtra
7.	Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Distt. Aurangabad
8.	Ellora Caves, Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
9.	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Distt. Raigad
	NCT Delhi
10.	Red Fort
11.	Humayun's Tomb
12.	Qutab Minar
	Odisha
13.	Sun Temple, Konarak, Distt. Puri
	Rajasthan
14.	Kumbhalgarh fort, Kumbalgarh, Distt. Rajsamand
15.	Chittaurgarh fort, Chittaurgarh, Distt. Chittaurgarh
	Tamil Nadu
16.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram, Distt. Kanchipuram
	Uttar Pradesh
17.	*Taj Group of Monuments, Agra, Distt. Agra
18.	*Agra Fort, Agra, Distt. Agra
19.	*Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Distt. Agra

* Pathkar (Toll-tax) is charged by Agra Development Authority and the rate of entry fee charged by ASI is as per Statement-III.

Statement-III

Entry fee structure on centrally protected monuments under Agra circle, Agra

Sl.No	Name of Monument	Indian		Foreigners		SAARC and BIMSTEC	
		Rate of ticket (₹)	ASI	ADA	Rate of Ticket (₹)	ASI	ADA
1.	Taj Mahal	20	10	10	750	250	500
2.	Agra Fort	20	10	10	300	250	50
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	20	10	10	260	250	10
4.	Akbar's Tomb Sikandara	10	5	5	110	100	10
5.	Marium tomb	5	5	Nil	100	100	Nil
6.	Eimad-ud-Daula	10	5	5	110	100	10
7.	Mehtab Bagh	5	5	Nil	100	100	Nil
8.	Ram Bagh	5	5	Nil	100	100	Nil

Combined ticket of Agra Development Authority (ADA) and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is issued in Taj Mahal (₹750/-, ₹510/- and ₹20/-). In other monuments, separate tickets are issued by ASI and ADA.

- Note : 1. Foreign Visitors who purchase Agra Development Authority (ADA) Pathkar (Toll Tax) ticket of ₹500/- at any monument of Agra need not to purchase any other Pathkar ticket at any monument of Agra on the same day.
2. On Friday ADA does not levy any Toll Tax for other monuments.

Purchase from small and micro industries by retail companies

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

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any directions that the companies carrying out retail business in the country have to purchase materials worth at least 30 per cent of the total sales from the small and micro industries;

(b) if so, the manner in which Government monitors them as to whether any foreign company has purchased material worth 30 per cent of the cost from the small and micro industries of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy on Single-Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) provides that in respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. Extant FDI policy on SBRT is in the Statement (*See below*).

As regards, FDI policy in MBRT no decision has been taken by the Government on its implementation.

(b) and (c) The quantum of domestic sourcing has to be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company is required to maintain. Violation of the FDI regulations is covered under the penal provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

Statement***Purchase from small and micro industries by retail companies***

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of Equity/FDI Cap	Entry Route
6.2.16.3	Single Brand product retail trading	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%

(1) Foreign Investment in Single Brand product retail trading is aimed at attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of Equity/FDI Cap	Entry Route
	availability of such goods for the consumer, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices.		
	(2) FDI in Single Brand product retail trading would be subject to the following conditions:		
	(a) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.		
	(b) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally <i>i.e.</i> products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.		
	(c) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.		
	(d) A non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, shall be permitted to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, directly or through a legally tenable agreement with the brand owner for undertaking single brand product retail trading. The onus for ensuring compliance with this condition will rest with the Indian entity carrying out single-brand product retail trading in India. The investing entity shall provide evidence to this effect at the time of seeking approval, including a copy of the licensing/franchise/sub-licence agreement, specifically indicating compliance with the above condition. The requisite evidence should be filed with the RBI for the automatic route and SIA/FIPB for cases involving approval.		
	(e) In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. The quantum of domestic sourcing will be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company will be required to maintain. This procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the goods purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is		

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of Equity/FDI Cap	Entry Route
	received. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis. For the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of FDI for the purpose of carrying out single-brand product retail trading.		
	(f) Retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, would not be permissible, for companies with FDI, engaged in the activity of single-brand retail trading.		
	(3) Application seeking permission of the Government for FDI exceeding 49% in a company which proposes to undertake single brand retail trading in India would be made to the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. The applications would specifically indicate the product/product categories which are proposed to be sold under a 'Single Brand'. Any addition to the product/product categories to be sold under 'Single Brand' would require a fresh approval of the Government. In case of FDI up to 49%, the list of products/product categories proposed to be sold except food products would be provided to the RBI.		
	(4) Applications would be processed in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, to determine whether the proposed investment satisfies the notified guidelines, before being considered by the FIPB for Government approval.		

'Make in India' campaign

*102. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Make in India' campaign is no more than a new variation of self-reliance and indigenisation efforts India has seen over the years;

(b) what steps Government proposes to take for the success of the 'Make in India' campaign and to convert India into a manufacturing hub of the region, if not the world; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out a realistic plan to improve India's ranking in the world business index, which is still very low at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact the “Make in India” initiative is based on four pillars that have been identified to give boost to entrepreneurship in India, not only in manufacturing but also other sectors. The four pillars are:

(i) **New Processes:** ‘Make in India’ recognizes ‘ease of doing business’ as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. A number of initiatives have already been undertaken to improve the business environment.

(ii) **New Infrastructure:** Government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities, create world class infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication. Innovation and research activities are supported through a fast paced IPR registration system.

(iii) **New Sectors:** FDI has been liberalized for Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure.

(iv) **New Mindset:** In order to partner with industry in economic development of the country Government shall act as a facilitator and not only as a regulator.

Certain important steps taken to gear up manufacturing include (i) creation of an investor facilitation cell (ii) dissemination of information on twenty five priority sectors on ‘Make in India’s web-portal (<http://www.Makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors (iii) issuance of ordinance to make land acquisition easier for important projects (iv) a number of items taken off the licensing requirement from Defence products’ list, etc. (v) Sector-wise plan of action has been prepared with time lines of one year and three years.

(c) Government has undertaken a number of steps to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. A large number of components of Defence Products’ list have been excluded from the purview of Industrial Licensing. The application process for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneur’s Memorandum has been made easy by simplification of form and making the process online 24x7. The validity period of the Industrial Licence and security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been increased. The process of registration with Employees’ Provident Fund Organization and Employees’ State Insurance Corporation has been made on line and real-time. Process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has advised Ministries and State

Governments to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and use of information technology. 14 Government of India services have been integrated with the eBiz portal.

FDI inflow

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

(a) the total sector-wise quantum of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country in 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) how much FDI has been received in the country in the first two quarters of 2014-15; and

(c) what is the target for FDI in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The sector-wise details on FDI inflow (equity component) for the Financial Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The FDI inflows received during first two quarters of the Financial Year 2014-15 are as under:—

(Amount in US\$ billion)

Sl. No	Financial Quarter	FDI equity	Equity capital of unincorporated bodies + Reinvested earning + Other Capital	Total FDI inflow
1.	1st Quarter (April to June 2014)	7.24	3.87	11.11
2.	2nd Quarter (July to September 2014)	7.46	3.17	10.63
	TOTAL	14.70	7.04	21.74

(c) FDI is largely a function of private business decisions which in turn are based on a number of factors including the global economic situation and the business environment in the recipient country. Therefore, FDI inflows vary from year to year depending upon these factors.

Statement-I

Sector-wise FDI equity inflows for financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	Total
		April-March	April-March	
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metallurgical Industries	1,466.23	567.63	2,033.85
2.	Mining	57.89	12.73	70.63
3.	Power	535.68	1,066.08	1,601.76
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	1,106.52	414.25	1,520.76
5.	Coal Production	0.00	2.96	2.96
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	214.80	112.23	327.03
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	20.05	0.17	20.22
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	184.60	212.78	397.38
9.	Electrical Equipments	195.87	134.31	330.18
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	485.96	1,126.27	1,612.23
11.	Electronics	38.24	132.58	170.82
12.	Telecommunications	303.87	1,306.95	1,610.83
13.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	404.04	428.52	832.56
14.	Automobile Industry	1,537.28	1,517.28	3,054.56
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	15.89	45.95	61.84
16.	Sea Transport	64.62	20.49	85.11
17.	Ports	0.00	0.31	0.31
18.	Railway Related Components	29.85	236.93	266.79
19.	Industrial Machinery	503.83	477.38	981.20

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Machine Tools	101.39	64.52	165.92
21.	Agricultural Machinery	95.41	48.78	144.19
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	5.10	34.44	39.54
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	89.45	288.13	377.58
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	24.33	21.13	45.47
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	83.02	173.48	256.50
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.58	0.53	1.12
27.	Scientific Instruments	73.28	45.08	118.35
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	6.71	0.00	6.71
29.	Fertilizers	42.55	20.65	63.20
30.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	292.16	786.76	1,078.92
31.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,123.46	1,279.34	2,402.79
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	103.89	198.86	302.75
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	5.09	26.86	31.95
34.	Sugar	12.26	3.08	15.34
35.	Fermentation Industries	107.21	814.58	921.79
36.	Food Processing Industries	401.46	3,982.89	4,384.35
37.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	108.39	21.55	129.94
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	160.07	108.44	268.51
39.	Rubber Goods	642.18	370.54	1,012.71
40.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	46.70	6.14	52.84
41.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.97	0.97
42.	Glass	209.16	43.09	252.25

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Ceramics	4.33	150.09	154.42
44.	Cement and Gypsum Products	12.38	254.01	266.39
45.	Timber Products	29.17	6.16	35.34
46.	Defence Industries	0.41	0.82	1.23
47.	Consultancy Services	142.32	285.85	428.17
48.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	4,832.98	2,225.10	7,058.08
49.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	256.86	684.58	941.44
50.	Education	172.20	262.09	434.29
51.	Hotel and Tourism	3,259.05	486.38	3,745.43
52.	Trading	717.80	1,343.39	2,061.19
53.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	22.31	11.30	33.61
54.	Agriculture Services	161.47	91.01	252.48
55.	Diamond,Gold Ornaments	52.61	42.56	95.17
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	0.27	5.86	6.13
57.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	14.34	113.78	128.12
58.	Coir	0.15	0.54	0.69
59.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	283.89	485.37	769.26
60.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	1,332.49	1,226.05	2,558.54
61.	Miscellaneous Industries	229.49	468.74	698.23
GRAND TOTAL		22,423.58	24,299.33	46,722.91

Note: Amount includes the inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

Sick/defunct/abandoned mines

*104. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of sick/defunct/abandoned mines of all types in the country;

(b) whether Government has any policy/programme to rehabilitate these mines including Bharat Gold Mines at Kolar Gold Fields in Karnataka State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of abandoned mines reclaimed/rehabilitated during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the purposes for which such reclaimed mining area is being used?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) There is no separate classification of sick / defunct or abandoned mines. Provisions for Progressive and Final Mine Closure Plans have been made in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR 1988) for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mining lease area to, *inter-alia* provide for:

- (i) mine shall have progressive and final mine closure plans for decommissioning, phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation in the mine thereof after cessation of mining operations;
- (ii) completion of work before conclusion of mining operations and the abandonment of mine as per the approved mine closure plans, and submit a report;
- (iii) financial assurance to be furnished by lessees commensurate with the area to be put to use for mining activities;

Non-compliance of such provisions will lead to forfeiture of the sum assured and other actions under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder.

There were 82 abandoned mines in the country, which exist prior to framing of rules for progressive and final mine closure plans on 10.4.2003. State Governments are responsible for rehabilitation of abandoned mines and such data is not centrally maintained.

Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), a Central Government Public Sector Undertaking has been closed in the year 2001 on account of being uneconomical. The Government has decided to sell assets of BGML through global tender.

Survey in Maharashtra for setting up of industries

†*105. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company has conducted a survey in the country, particularly in Maharashtra for setting up of industries;

(b) whether the above foreign company is likely to set up industries in certain areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the name of the above company and the terms and conditions specified for setting up the said industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A number of foreign companies, based on their assessment of relevant factors carry out surveys for establishing their business and industry in India, including in Maharashtra, but do not share the same with the Government as a matter of business confidentiality but also because they are not legally required to do so. It is not possible therefore, either to affirm or deny a survey by a foreign company, more so in case of an unnamed company and whether it is likely to set up industries in any area.

(c) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Visit of US delegation to India

961. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether any US delegation has recently visited India to hold consultation and to enter into agreements relating to bilateral trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the consultations held and agreements signed in this regard during the said visit;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any decision was taken to form a Trade Policy Forum (TPF) to discuss trade and investment issues between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation led by US Trade Representative Mr. Michael Froman visited India during the 8th Ministerial-level Meeting of the India-United States Trade Policy Forum (TPF) held in New Delhi on November 25, 2014.

(b) India and United States discussed issues relating to Market Access for Agricultural Products, Services, Investment in Manufacturing and Intellectual Property Rights. India and United States signaled their readiness to enhance bilateral trade and investment ties in a manner that promotes economic growth and job creation in both the countries. Work Plans on Services, Agriculture, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Investment in Manufacturing were also adopted for continued engagement.

(c) and (d) India-US TPF is already in existence since the time it was established in July, 2005. The India-US TPF is designed to enhance bilateral trade and investment relations between India and the United States.

Measures to increase foreign trade

962. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being/have been taken by Government to increase the foreign trade and export in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that our export has declined for the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Exports are supported through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy as well as various promotional schemes of concerned Ministries/Departments. The schemes of Foreign Trade Policy are Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme. Exporters can also avail duty free import of capital Goods under EPCG Scheme and raw materials under Advance Authorisation Scheme. The Government of India continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

(b) and (c) During 2012-13, exports declined by 1.82% in comparison to 2011-12, whereas in 2013-14 exports increased by 4.66% . During the current year 2014-15(Apr-Jan) exports have witnessed a growth of 2.44% over the corresponding period of last year.

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14(Apr-Jan 2014)	2014-15 (Apr-Jan 2015) (P)
Value : (US \$ Billion)	305.96	300.40	314.41	258.72	265.04
Growth(%)	22.48	(-)1.82	4.66	-	2.44

(P : Provisional)

Performance of STC, Kolkata Branch

963. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the performance of State Trading Corporation (STC) branch of Kolkata and its branch manager;

(b) if so, the details of the satisfaction criteria and if not, what action has been taken against concerned non-performing authority;

(c) what is the annual turnover of STC, Kolkata during the period of 2013-14; and

(d) the details of the total expenditure incurred on the STC, Kolkata Branch during the period 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Key areas of business of STC, Kolkata Branch have been Coal and Bullion. The performance areas of senior officers of STC (including Branch Manager, STC, Kolkata) are mutually agreed between the official and his Reporting Authority at the beginning of the financial year and evaluated at the end of the year as per guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises. Turnover of the STC, Kolkata Branch came down during 2013-14 mainly due to restrictions imposed by regulatory agencies which affected STC's coal imports. Further, the Branch could not import gold in view of non-resolution of State VAT issues. Performance of the Branch is being monitored on regular basis by the Corporate Office to improve the functioning of the Branch.

(c) The annual turnover of STC, Kolkata Branch for the period 2013-14 is ₹ 139 crore.

(d) The total expenditure of STC, Kolkata Branch for the period 2013-14 is ₹ 9.23 crore (₹ 7.99 crore on Establishment, ₹ 1.05 crore on Administration and ₹ 0.19 crore on Trade).

Decline in exports

964. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is steep decline in the export during last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this steep decline;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to boost the exports; and
- (d) the details of their impact on our economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The comparative details of exports, imports and Trade deficit are as under:—

				(US\$ billion)
Year	2013-14	2013-14 (Apr- Jan 2014)	2014-15 (Apr- Jan 2015) (P)	% Change
Exports	314.42	258.72	265.04	2.44
Imports	450.21	375.25	383.41	2.17
Trade Deficit	135.79	116.53	118.37	1.57

(P-Provisional)

During 2014-15 (April-January) (Provisional) India's exports were US \$ 265.0 billion as against US \$ 258.7 billion during corresponding period of 2013-14 (April-January), an increase of 2.44%, despite the slowdown of the pace of development in various economies of the World.

(c) Exports are supported through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy as well as various promotional schemes of concerned Ministries/Departments. The schemes of Foreign Trade Policy are Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme. Exporters can also avail duty free import of capital Goods under EPCG Scheme and raw materials under Advance Authorisation Scheme. The Government of India continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

(d) Although, during the period 2014-15, (Apr-Jan), exports have increased moderately (2.44%), the imports have also not increased much (2.17) %. As a result trade deficit during the period has increased by only 1.57 % during the same period. The Current Account deficit, which is the difference between the inflow and outflow of foreign exchange, is currently (2014-15) placed at 1.3 per cent of GDP, whereas it was 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2013-14.

Pending proposals under MIIUS

965. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of project-proposals under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) from various States for development of industrial clusters are pending with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details of proposals submitted and accorded clearance, the period and reasons of their pendency; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear these on priority basis along with the time by when these are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Industrial units in West Bengal

966. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial units have been set up in West Bengal in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Government of West Bengal a large number of Industrial Units have been set up, are in the process of being set up in West Bengal from 2011-12. Besides, several investment proposals, amount to more than ₹ 3,40,000 crore (Rupees Three lakh and Forty thousand crore) have been received during this period (including proposals received in Bengal Global Business Summit-2015).

Some of the large industrial projects which have either been set-up or are under implementation are ACC Ltd., Ultratech Cement Ltd., Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd., Essar Oil Ltd., Bengal Shipyard Ltd., OCL Ltd., Matix Fertilizers Ltd., ITC Ltd., Birla Corporation Ltd., Himadri Chemicals Ltd., Century Textiles Ltd., etc.

Slowdown in industrial production

†967. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an abrupt slowdown in the pace of industrial production has been noticed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of fresh steps proposed to be taken by Government to accelerate the present pace of industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The industrial growth, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), has declined during the last three years from 2.9% in 2011-12 to 1.1% in 2012-13 and further to (-) 0.1% in 2013-14. IIP has thereafter, recorded a positive growth of 2.1% (Provisional) during April-December in 2014-15.

(c) Several initiatives have been taken recently to give the necessary thrust for pacing up the industrial sector which enhances job opportunities, through policy amendments, procedural simplifications as well as promotional measures. These 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. Certain instances of inverted duty structure affecting domestic industry have been addressed. The recent amendments in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49% and FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, easing the norms for FDI in construction and exempting FDI in medical devices from sectoral restrictions of pharmaceuticals.

Improvement in 'Ease of Doing Business' in India through simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and use of information technology to make

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

governance more efficient and effective has been taken up. Integration of 14 Central Services through the e-Biz Platform has been already completed. The Government has launched a “Make in India” initiative with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. Information on the thrust sectors has been put up on ‘Make in India’s web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and the envisaged National Industrial Corridors including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. An Investor Facilitation Cell, with back end support up to the State level has also been created in ‘Invest India’ to assist, guide, hand-hold and facilitate investors during the various phases of the business life cycle. The ordinance has been issued to make land acquisition easier for important projects. The Government has also developed unified Web Portal ‘ShramSuvidha’ facilitating industries in allotment of Unique Labour Identification Number (UN) to units; allowing filing a single self-certified online return for 16 labour laws; enabling random computerized inspections based on objective criteria and facilitating reports to be uploaded by inspectors within 72 hours of inspection.

Decline in export of leather products

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp decline in the export of leather products from the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decrease in leather exports is due to various environmental laws and other issues;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy or revival plan for leather industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Export of leather products from the country has increased from USD 5015.41 million in 2012-13 to USD 5908.82 million in 2013-14 showing an increase of 17.81 %. A positive growth of 14.04% has been registered in the export of leather and leather products during the period April, 2014 – January, 2015 (USD 5628.50 million) as compared to the corresponding period April, 2013 – January, 2014 (USD 4935.43 million).

(c) and (d) Since, there is no decline in export of leather products from India, the question of revival plan doesn't arise. However, to further boost export of leather and leather products from India, Leather Sector has been included as one of the Focus Sectors under 'Make-in-India' programme launched by the Government which includes short term and medium term initiatives like scaling up of availability of finished leather, skilled manpower and establishment of a technology mission. The Government has adopted various measures under Foreign Trade Policy 2009 -14 such as i) 4% Duty credit scrip under Focus Product Scheme for notified leather products and footwear, ii) 2% Duty Credit Scrip for Finished Leather under Focus Product Scheme, iii) Duty free import entitlement of specified items @ 3% of FOB value of exports realized during the preceding financial year, iv) Zero Duty Scheme implemented under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG), v) 1% Duty Credit Scrip under Status Holders Incentive Scrip (SHIS) scheme for leather sector (excluding tanning sector) for import of Capital Goods, vi) Recognition of Kanpur, Ambur and Agra as "Towns of Export Excellence" for leather products and vii) Implementation of Incremental Exports Incentivization Scheme. Assistance is also being provided to the Leather Sector under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP), Market Access Initiative (MAI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) schemes of Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Decline in export of tea

969. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea exports declined in value and volume terms during January-November, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is facing stiff competition from Kenya and Sri Lanka with regard to export of tea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The decline in exports during January-November, 2014 is attributable, *inter-alia*, to loss of Assam Orthodox tea production to the tune of almost 20 million kg. during May-July, 2014 caused by delayed rains, lower demand in the high-value markets such as USA, Iran and Russia, lower prices of teas from Africa at USD 2 per kg. in the

international market, and decrease in demand from Bangladesh due to re-imposition of tariff with effect from April, 2014. Notably, India ranks second in world production of tea and fourth in the world market as tea exporting country.

(c) and (d) Kenya and Sri Lanka have emerged as important exporters of tea in the international market. Africa, particularly Kenya has had record output for consecutive two years as a result of which the prices of African tea have declined by almost USD 1 per kg. and the teas from Africa are being sold at an average price of USD 2 per kg. in the international market. Sri Lanka has also gained markets by providing attractive credit terms to its buyers. Kenya, producer of Crush, Tear and Curl (CTC) tea and Sri Lanka, producer mainly of Orthodox Tea have low domestic demand of tea and are largely dependent on tea exports whereas the domestic demand of tea in India is continuously increasing.

Decline in industrial growth rate

970. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial growth of the country has declined sharply during the last two years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decline in the growth rate;

(b) whether Government has taken up any policy frame-work to revive the industrial growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The industrial growth, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), has declined during the last two years from 1.1% in 2012-13 to (-) 0.1% in 2013-14. IIP has thereafter recorded a positive growth of 2.1% (Provisional) during April-December, 2014-15. The reasons for the decline in industrial growth are, *inter-alia*, moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world, etc.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken a number of steps to revive the growth in the industrial sector, which comprises policy amendments, procedural simplifications as well as promotional measures. These 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. Certain instances of inverted duty structure affecting domestic industry have been addressed. The recent amendments in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49% and FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, easing the norms for FDI in construction and exempting FDI in medical devices from sectoral restrictions of pharmaceuticals.

Improvement in 'Ease of Doing Business' in India through simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and use of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective has been taken up. Integration of 14 Central Services through the e-Biz Platform has been already completed. The Government has launched a "Make in India" initiative with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. Information on the thrust sectors has been put up on 'Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and the envisaged National Industrial Corridors including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. An Investor Facilitation Cell, with back end support up to the State level has also been created in 'Invest India' to assist, guide, hand-hold and facilitate investors during the various phases of the business life cycle. The ordinance has been issued to make land acquisition easier for important projects. The Government has also developed unified Web Portal 'Shram Suvidha' facilitating industries in allotment of Unique Labour Identification Number (UN) to units; allowing filing a single self-certified online return for 16 labour laws; enabling random computerized inspections based on objective criteria and facilitating reports to be uploaded by inspectors within 72 hours of inspection.

Impact of import of rubber

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

- (a) the quantum of rubber imported in India during last three years;
- (b) whether this import has created crisis for domestic production;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken by Government to address this issue;
- (d) whether Government proposes to impose restrictions or increase tariff on import of rubber; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantity of natural rubber (NR) imported in to India during the last three years is as under:—

Import of Natural Rubber

Year	Quantity in Tonne
2011-12	214,433
2012-13	262,753
2013-14	360,263
2014-15 (Upto January 2015)	359,857

(b) and (c) Natural rubber is imported because of domestic production falling short of total consumption by the domestic industry. While the domestic prices of rubber have fallen during the last year, partly due to the impact of low rubber prices in the international market, the domestic prices of NR have continued to be higher than the international price of NR. The details in this regard are given below:—

Price of Natural Rubber (₹/kg.)

Year	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)	
	Domestic (RSS 4 Kottayam)	Intl (RSS 3 Bangkok)	Domestic (ISNR 20 Kottayam)	Intl (SMR 20 Kuala Lumpur)	Domestic (Kottayam)	Intl (Kuala Lumpur)
2009-10	114.98	111.13	107.86	105.82	78.98	71.93
2010-11	190.03	195.55	179.76	176.00	123.00	120.94
2011-12	208.05	209.15	201.30	195.02	128.18	129.75
2012-13	176.82	175.76	168.17	160.89	117.72	111.64
2013-14	166.02	155.25	156.43	137.14	123.32	101.06
Dec.2014	119.82	102.28	100.79	92.33	81.63	66.19
15th Feb 2015	138.25	115.21			82.40	66.61

The Government has taken steps to regulate imports by increasing the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or ₹ 20 per kg whichever is lower” to “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower” from 20 December 2013. Monthly price of RSS4 grade rubber have stated increasing from December 2014. Government has also reduced the period of utilization under advance licensing scheme for import of rubber from 18 months to 6 months. An ‘Expert Committee’ consisting of representatives from rubber producers/growers, state governments, rubber consumers and user industry, central government and other stakeholders is functioning to examine issues related to rubber production, development, consumption and exports and suggest a ‘National Policy on Rubber’.

(d) and (e) Department of Commerce has advised the Department of Revenue on 10.12.2014 to enhance/revise import duty on dry forms of Natural Rubber (HS 400121, 400122, 400129) from existing 20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower to 25% *vide* this department's OM dated 10.12.2014.

Lifting of ban by EU on import of mango from India

†972. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ban on import of mango from India has been lifted by the European Union (EU) after improvement in plant health controls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be earned therefrom and whether import of vegetables from India is still banned; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to lift the restriction on import of vegetables from India?

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

(b) The European Commission has notified lifting of the ban on mango through Commission Implementing Decision no. 2015/237 of 12th Feb, 2015.

(c) Indian export of mango to the EU during 2012 and 2013 were valued at US\$ 6.73 million and 10.09 million respectively. Ban on import of vegetables from India has not been lifted by EU.

(d) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been developed by the Government for pest free export of fresh vegetables to EU wherein the vegetables are processed in pack houses approved by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the supervision of Plant Quarantine before export to EU.

Promotion of industrial activities

973. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to promote industrial activities and make India, a manufacturing hub;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the sectors identified for the purpose and the new cities identified/to be developed as investment centres;

(c) whether Government has launched 'Make in India' campaign to boost manufacturing sector in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the response towards the programme and the progress made in this regard so far; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make India, a global manufacturing hub?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government has launched the "Make in India" initiative to promote manufacturing in the country. This initiative is based on four pillars that have been identified to give boost to entrepreneurship in India, not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors. The four pillars are:

- (i) **New Processes:** 'Make in India' recognizes 'ease of doing business' as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. A number of initiatives have already been undertaken to improve the business environment.
- (ii) **New Infrastructure:** Government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities, create world class infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication. Innovation and research activities are being encouraged through a fast paced IPR registration system.
- (iii) **New Sectors:** FDI regime has been liberalized for Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure.
- (iv) **New Mindset:** In order to partner with industry in economic development of the country Government shall act as a facilitator and not only as a regulator.

The list of Sectors is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The steps taken by Government to make India a Global manufacturing hub are as follows:—

1. In a move towards delivery of services through a single window, 14 Government of India services have been integrated with the e-Biz portal.
2. In order to assist, guide and handhold investors during the various phases of business life cycle, an Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India'.
3. Information on 25 sectors has been put up on 'Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors.

4. An Ordinance has been issued to make land acquisition easier for important projects.
5. A number of items have been taken off the licensing requirement from Defence products' list. Similarly, items of dual use have also been taken off the licensing requirement.
6. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has developed a unified Web Portal 'ShramSuvidha'. This portal facilitates:
 - (a) Allotment of Unique Labour Identification number (UN) to units;
 - (b) Filing of single self-certified online return for 16 labour laws;
 - (c) Random computerized inspections based on objective criteria;
 - (d) Uploading of reports by inspectors within 72 hours of inspection;

Statement

List of Sectors

- (i) Auto Components
- (ii) Automobiles
- (iii) Aviation
- (iv) Biotechnology
- (v) Chemicals
- (vi) Construction
- (vii) Defence Manufacturing
- (viii) Electrical Machinery
- (ix) Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
- (x) Food Processing
- (xi) IT and BPM
- (xii) Leather
- (xiii) Media and Entertainment
- (xiv) Mining
- (xv) Oil and Gas
- (xvi) Pharmaceuticals
- (xvii) Ports
- (xviii) Railways

- (xix) Roads and Highways
- (xx) Renewable Energy
- (xxi) Space
- (xxii) Textiles
- (xxiii) Thermal Power
- (xxiv) Tourism and Hospitality
- (xxv) Wellness

Missing files of SEZs

974. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether 47 files pertaining to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have gone missing from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has inquired into the missing files and has fixed responsibility in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its Report for the year 2012-13 on Performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has observed that 47 files were not produced to Audit. On scrutiny it has been found that all the files except five are available in the Department and were made available to the Audit. The remaining five files relating to Central Government SEZs, which are of 30-50 years old, are not available. As per record retention schedule of Department of Commerce, the retention period of these files has expired.

Approval of SEZs

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

- (a) the State-wise number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) formally approved by Government since their inception;

(b) how many of these have become fully functional till date;

(c) whether Government has gradually withdrawn concessions available to SEZs over the years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is Government's policy at present for setting up of SEZs?

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, formal approval has been accorded to 491 proposals out of which 352 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 199 SEZs are exporting. A list showing State-wise distribution of formally approved, notified and operational SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Finance has withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012, and also the exemption of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the case of SEZ Developers under the Income-tax Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid after 1st June, 2011.

(e) As per the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zones (SEZs) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

Statement

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

(As on 2.3.2015)

States/UTs	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational (Exporting) SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	40	30	19
Chandigarh	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1

1	2	3	4
Delhi	3	0	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	35	28	18
Haryana	34	25	6
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	59	39	25
Kerala	32	25	14
Madhya Pradesh	19	9	2
Maharashtra	69	52	25
Manipur	1	1	0
Nagaland	2	2	0
Odisha	8	4	2
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	2
Rajasthan	9	8	4
Tamil Nadu	55	51	36
Telangana	60	42	25
Uttar Pradesh	31	22	11
Uttarakhand	1	0	0
West Bengal	12	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	491	352	199

**Effect of receding economy of China on
India's global market**

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

(a) to what extent the receding economy of China would help India in the global market to be a major producer of quality goods at cheap rates unlike flooding of poor quality goods by China at a lesser price;

(b) India's export strengths that the Ministry has identified and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to consolidate them;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has competitive advantage in pharma, auto, textile and a few other sectors; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is trying to expand them under 'Make in India' campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government is not of the view that China's economy is receding. It is up to the businessmen and industrialists of the country to identify opportunities, consolidate the advantage and increase their market share in the respective sector by manufacturing and supplying quality goods to the world market at competitive prices.

(b) and (c) No specific study has been carried out to identify India's export strength *vis-à-vis* China. However' based on export-import profile analysis of India-China trade, sectors like Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled services (ITES), Auto Components, Agro Products, Tourism, Film Entertainment are potential sectors of India's export interest to China.

(d) Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched 'Make in India' global initiative on 25th September, 2014 from Vigyan Bhawan. 'Make in India' initiative intends to invite both domestic and foreign investors to invest in India.

'Make in India' has identified 25 sectors in manufacturing, infrastructure and service activities and detailed information including existing opportunities for investment is being shared with investors through meetings, seminars interactive web-portal and professionally developed brochures.

Modernization of salt industry

977. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity-wise and export-wise details of salt produced in the country and revenue earned during last five years;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to develop, expand and modernize the salt industry, especially in Gujarat; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any scheme for the welfare of workers in the salt industry, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and whether the new Government would initiate any welfare scheme now, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantity-wise and export-wise details of salt produced in the country and revenue earned during last five years are at Statement.

(b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry through the Salt Commissioner's

Organization (SCO) monitors overall development of salt industry. This includes planning, facilitating technology up gradation of salt production process and conducting training programmes for salt workers. The SCO is supplementing efforts of the State Governments, including Gujarat, in improving some facilities to develop, expand and modernize the salt industry, viz. augmentation of brine supply, construction and improvement of roads, culverts, bridges, protective bunds, improvement of port/jetty for promoting export of salt, research and development for improved process and modernization for harvesting of salt and undertaking/sponsoring feasibility studies for improving salt productivity etc. Three Model Salt Farms have been established at Nawa (Rajasthan), Ganjam (Odisha) and Markanam (Tamil Nadu) to demonstrate production of better quality salt with higher yield per acre of land used for production of salt. The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar has established Model Salt Farms at Dharasana, Kharaghoda, Venasar, Bherai and Santalpur in Gujarat with the help of NGOs and the State Government. A Central Sector Scheme of Training for Technology Upgradation is being implemented in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to educate salt workers and artisans for improving the quality of salt to meet the stringent standards of industrial and edible salt to compete in the domestic and international market.

(c) For the welfare of salt workers in the salt industry, the SCO is supplementing efforts of the State Governments in conducting welfare activities viz. construction of school rooms, labour rest sheds, supply of safety kits and bicycles, capacity building for transporting and storage of potable water, laying pipelines for supply of drinking water, augmentation of medical facilities in hospitals situated in salt producing areas viz. providing ambulance van, X-ray machines, construction of rooms in the hospitals and conducting general Health-Cum-Eye camps for the salt workers in salt producing areas. In addition, SCO also grants rewards to the meritorious children of the salt workers every year and organizes annual sports meets for the salt workers. Under the Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana, 4974 houses were constructed during Tenth Five Year Plan for the salt workers.

Statement

Modernization of salt industry.

(i) Quantity of salt produced in the country during last five years:–

Year	Quantity of salt produced in ‘000 Metric Ton
2009-10	23951.3
2010-11	18610.1
2011-12	22179.1
2012-13	24546.9
2013-14	23019.3

(ii) Quantity of salt exported and revenue earned during last five years:—

Year	Quantity of salt exported in ‘000 Metric Ton	Revenue earned in lakh Rupees
2009-10	2895.75	40335.45
2010-11	3867.85	52062.45
2011-12	3771.75	49225.34
2012-13	5003.66	67943.95
2013-14	5960.98	84439.78

Development of Buddhist circuit in and around Delhi

978. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop a Buddhist circuit in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and status so far;

(c) what efforts have been made to provide all essential facilities/infrastructure to the tourists; and

(d) how many such circuits are in existence or being developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to develop a Buddhist circuit in and around Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No such circuit is in existence or being developed by the Archaeological Survey of India as it has no such mandate. However, the details of Buddhist Circuits indentified by the Ministry of Tourism in the country are at Statement.

Statement

The details of Buddhist Circuits identified by the Ministry of Tourism in the country to be developed with the help of Central Government/State Government/Private Stake Holders

Circuit 1: The Dharmayatra or the Sacred Circuit

This will be a 5 to 7 days circuit and will include visits to Gaya (Bodhgaya), Varanasi (Sarnath), Kushinagar, Piparva (Kapilvastu) with a day trip to Lumbini in Nepal.

Circuit 2: Extended Dharmayatra or Extended Sacred Circuit or Retracing Buddha's Footsteps

This will be a 10 to 15 day circuit and will include visits to Bodhgaya (Nalanda, Rajgir, Barabar caves, Pragbodhi Hill, Gaya), Patna (Vaishali, Lauriya Nandangarh, Lauriya Areraj, Kesariya, Patna Museum), Varanasi (Sarnath), Kushinagar, Piparva (Kapilvastu, Shravasti, Sankisa) with a day trip to Lumbini in Nepal

Circuit 3: Buddhist Heritage Trails (State Circuits)

- i. Jammu and Kashmir - Ladakh, Srinagar (Harwan, Parihaspora) and Jammu (Ambaran).
- ii. Himachal Pradesh - Dharamshala, Spiti, Kinnaur and Lahaul.
- iii. Punjab - Sanghon.
- iv. Haryana – Jind (Assan), Yamunanagar (Sugh).
- v. Maharashtra -Aurangabad (Ajanta, Ellora, Pithalkora Caves), Pune (Karla Caves), Mumbai (Kanheri Caves), Pune (Bhaja Caves) and Nashik (Pandavleni Caves).
- vi. Andhra Pradesh - Amravati, Nagarjunakonda, Vizag (Borra Caves, Salihundum Caves).
- vii. Madhya Pradesh - Sanchi, Satdhara, Andher, Sonari, Murulkurd.
- viii. Odisha (Dhauli, Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri, Udaygiri, Langudi, Khandagiri).
- ix. Chhattisgarh – Sirpur.
- x. West Bengal - Kolkata (Indian Museum)
- xi. Sikkim - Rumtek, Enchay and other Monasteries.
- xii. Arunachal Pradesh –Tawang and Bomdila.

Amount collected as entry fee from ASI monuments

979. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount collected as entry fee from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments does not go to the kitty of those monuments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would allow them to retain collected amount for their upkeep, maintenance, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The revenue collected from the entry fee at the ticketed monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India is remitted into the Government account in the Consolidated Fund of India. This is in accordance with the Central Government Account (Receipts and Payments) Rules.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India had made a proposal for retaining this revenue in the form of a non-lapsable fund for conservation and preservation of the protected monuments. The Ministry of Finance examined the proposal and stated that the creation of a “Non Lapsable Fund”, would result in proliferation of such funds in the public account and is not encouraged by Ministry of Finance as it leads to unnecessary parking of funds. Besides, the ASI receipts being part of non-tax revenue of the Government, curtailing such source of revenue has fiscal implications and cannot be agreed to.

Including famous monuments/sites in UNESCO’s world heritage site list

980. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take any steps to include famous monuments/sites in the list of UNESCO’s World Heritage Site, particularly from the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India has submitted a revised tentative list to the World Heritage Centre in April, 2014, as per UNESCO guidelines. The list is given in Statement-I. Due to the present bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh the monuments of Golconda Fort and Charminar fall in Telengana.

Statement-I

The Tentative list of 46 sites is as follows:

1. Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (03/07/1998)
2. Apatani Cultural Landscape (15/04/2014)
3. Archaeological remains of a Harappa Port-Town, Lothal (15/04/2014)
4. Bahá’í House of Worship at New Delhi (15/04/2014)
5. Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (26/05/2009)
6. Buddhist Monastery Complex, Alchi, Leh, known as AlchiChos-kor (03/07/1998)

7. Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands (15/04/2014)
8. Chettinad, Village Clusters of the Tamil Merchants (15/04/2014)
9. Chilika Lake (15/04/2014)
10. Churchgate - Extension to Mumbai CST (28/01/2009)
11. Delhi - A Heritage City (22/05/2012)
12. Desert National Park (26/05/2009)
13. Dholavira: A Harappan City (15/04/2014)
14. EkamraKshetra – The Temple City, Bhubaneswar (15/04/2014)
15. Excavated Remains at Nalanda (09/01/2009)
16. Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh (03/07/1998)
17. HemisGompa (01/07/1998)
18. Historic city of Ahmadabad (31/03/2011)
19. Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India (15/04/2014)
20. Kangchendzonga National Park (15/03/2006)
21. Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam, Kerala (03/07/1998)
22. Moidams – the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (15/04/2014)
23. Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (15/04/2014)
24. Monuments of Srirangapatna Island Town (15/04/2014)
25. Mountain Railways of India (Extension) (15/04/2014)
26. Mughal Gardens in Kashmir (13/12/2010)
27. Namdapha National Park (15/03/2006)
28. Narcondam Island (15/04/2014)
29. Neora Valley National Park (26/05/2009)
30. Padmanabhapuram Palace (15/04/2014)
31. River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (02/03/2004)
32. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (15/04/2014)
33. Santiniketan (20/01/2010)
34. Silk Road Sites in India (20/01/2010)
35. Sites along the Badshahi Marg - The Grand Trunk Road (15/04/2014)
36. Sites of Saytagrah, India's non-violent freedom movement (15/04/2014)
37. Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab (05/01/2004)

38. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (15/04/2014)
39. Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (03/07/1998)
40. The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (15/04/2014)
41. The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (15/04/2014)
42. The QutbShahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar (10/09/2010)
43. The Victorian & Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (22/05/2012)
44. Thembang Fortified Village (15/04/2014)
45. Urban and Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh (23/10/2006)
46. Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (15/03/2006)

Poor maintenance of records pertaining to the freedom struggle

981. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the information on the freedom struggle in India from 1857 onwards were in Urdu and the papers were in poor shape;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has failed to maintain records pertaining to our freedom movement;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to investigate the matter to unearth the truth;

(d) whether the present shape of these historic documents was because of any negligence on the part of a few officials or a deliberate attempt to tamper with records; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Documents related to the freedom struggle in India from 1857 onwards are in several languages including Urdu. Documents which are received for archiving, including those in Urdu are sometimes in fragile conditions. These are then repaired, preserved and kept in different archives in good condition.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Decrease in export of Basmati rice

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

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Basmati rice has come down this year;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that sluggish demand from Iran is result of this trend;
- (c) if so, the reasons for low demand from Iran from 2012-13;
- (d) the steps Ministry is planning to take to boost Basmati exports;
- (e) the details of Basmati export to various other countries in the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and
- (f) the details of competitors who are exporting Basmati rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per export data available from DGCI&S for the period April-December, 2014 during the current year export value of Basmati rice is USD 3371.99 million as compared to USD 3464.74 million during the same period in the previous year, showing a decline of about 3%. The decline in quantity terms is about 6%, quantity of export being 25.72 lakh MT as compared to 27.41 lakh MT in the previous year.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In Iran, import of rice is monitored through a system of issue of import permits. Due to excessive carry-over stocks from imports in previous year and domestic production in the current year, Iran has put a temporary ban on issue of permits for import of rice from all origins *w.e.f.* October 19, 2014.

(d) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an Autonomous Body under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has been *inter-alia*, mandated to develop and promote the export of Basmati rice. Government has also mandated APEDA to protect the Intellectual Property vested in Basmati rice on behalf of all stake holders. APEDA has taken following initiatives:

- (i) A world wide watch agency has been appointed since 1996 to monitor the trade mark registers worldwide for any third party attempt for registration of the name 'Basmati' or any deceptive variations thereof.
- (ii) APEDA had applied to GI Registry in Chennai in November, 2008 for registration of Basmati rice as a GI.
- (iii) APEDA has established Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF). Under BEDF, state-of-art laboratory has been set up in the premises of S.V.B.P. University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram, and U.P. for quality testing and DNA profiling of Basmati rice.
- (iv) Besides the laboratory, a Demonstration and Training Farm has been set up under BEDF over an area of about 10 acres for training the farmers in Good Practices for cultivation of Basmati rice and seed production.

(e) The details of Basmati export to various other countries (top ten) in the last three years, year-wise and country-wise are as under:—

(Quantity in Ton; Value in US \$ Million)

Country	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Iran	614645	594.94	1082219	1187.23	1440454	1834.55
Saudi Arab	721245	704.82	681193	672.64	826119	1108.90
Iraq	151964	137.55	204266	196.73	219605	271.14
Kuwait	199869	283.59	163317	194.73	175537	247.95
U Arab Emts	726901	720.31	234640	240.42	147903	196.51
Yemen Republic	92112	82.34	172350	161.11	146840	183.94
USA	86252	104.69	91544	103.18	103391	143.86
UK	141667	130.24	192435	156.08	118852	130.73
Jordan	52932	49.64	89645	81.16	79094	102.39
Oman	18292	19.71	40103	44.88	43145	58.63
Other countries	363567	389.16	508117	525.89	453162	586.29
GRAND TOTAL	3169446	3216.99	3459829	3564.04	3754102	4864.89

Source: DGCIS

(f) Basmati rice is produced and exported only by Pakistan, other than India.

Archaeologically protected sites in Maharashtra

983. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of archaeologically protected sites declared in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years;

(b) whether these sites are starved of funds for their proper upkeep; and

(c) if no, the funds made available against demand by these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No monument/site has been declared protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Inclusion of Balti community in Uttarakhand in ST list

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

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Uttarakhand to include the native 'Balti' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Government of Uttarakhand had recommended for inclusion of "Balti" community in the STs list in Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) The Government of India, on 15-6-1999 and further amended on 25-6-2002, has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. The proposal has been processed as per the prescribed modalities. RGI has not supported the proposal, and the Government of Uttarakhand has been accordingly informed.

Illegal encroachment on national monuments

985. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent in the maintenance and restoration of the national monuments in the last three years;

(b) the list of monuments that are to be maintained by the respective States;

(c) whether any case(s) of encroachment on monument(s), site(s) have been reported; and

(d) if so, how many cases of illegal encroachment of monuments have been recorded till date?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments in the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Amount ₹ in Lakhs)
1.	2011-12	13433.38
2.	2012-13	14866.80
3.	2013-14	16963.86

(b) The State-wise details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and maintained by ASI are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Till date 278 cases of illegal encroachments of centrally protected monuments have been recorded.

Statement

State-wise details of protected monuments of ASI

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Nos. of Protected Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Nos. of Protected Monuments
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3685

Grants to NGOs and fellowships to eminent persons of culture

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

(a) The categories in which the Ministry considers to provide grants to NGOs and fellowships and scholarships to eminent persons in the field of culture; and

(b) The details of money released to such NGOs with their names and fellowships with names of persons who received it with their areas of expertise for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Sir. Grants are provided to NGOs and fellowships and scholarships to eminent persons in the field of culture to promote various forms of Indian Art and Culture *i.e.* Performing Arts, various cultural activities, Himalayan Culture, Buddhist Culture, setting up of new museums and development of existing museums, building studio theatres and Tagore Cultural Complexes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on table of the House.

Setting up of science centres in Himachal Pradesh

987. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans/proposals to develop Science Centres in the country,

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to set up Science Centres in various States including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Science Centres are set up by National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture, depending upon the existing level of Science Centre activities in a particular State. State-wise details are given in the statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Culture, Government of India has approved the setting up of a Sub-Regional Science Centre, at Palampur, Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

Science Cities/Centres approved by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Sl. No.	Name of Science City/Centre	State/UT
1.	Regional Science Centre, Dehradun	Uttarakhand (Ready for inauguration)
2.	Sub-Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Puducherry	Puducherry (Ready for inauguration)
3.	Science City, Guwahati	Assam
4.	Regional Science Centre, Kottayam	Kerala
5.	Regional Science Centre, Mysore	Karnataka
6.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Bargarh	Odisha
7.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Udaipur	Tripura
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Science City/Centre	State/UT
10.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Regional Science Centre, Chandigarh	UT, Chandigarh
12.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Kumaun	Uttarakhand
13.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Ambala	Haryana
14.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Gaya	Bihar
15.	Regional Science Centre, Allahabad/Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Amritsar/Bhatinda	Punjab
17.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Dadra-Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	Dadra-Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
18.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Udaipur	Rajasthan
20.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Tumkur (Fully funded by Government of Karnataka)	Karnataka

**Establishment of museum at Padmanabhaswamy
temple in Thiruvananthapuram**

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to preserve and protect the rich history of the Padmanabhaswamy temple at Anantha in Thiruvananthapuram in view of the treasures worth several crores of rupees, found there recently;

(b) whether Government has deputed central agencies for the security of this temple;

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

(d) whether Government would consider establishing a museum of international standards to exhibit the treasure found in the temple vaults; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Matters pertaining to preservation and protection of the treasures of Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Thiruvananthapuram are before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its Orders dated 02.05.2011 and 21.07.2011, at present the security to the Temple is provided by the Kerala State Police.

(d) and (e) As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Expert Committee appointed by the Supreme Court, has submitted a Museum Feasibility Report and the matter is under the consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Hence, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Recognition of individuals/institutions as cultural activists

989. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry recognizes individuals/institutions as the cultural activists; and

(b) if so, the criteria of such recognitions made and what incentive is being provided to those individuals/institutions from the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Action taken in cases of honour killings

990. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of honour killings;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of cases reported during the last three years;

(c) the action taken in each case; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), collection of data on honour killings has started since January, 2014 on monthly basis. A total of 18 cases were registered under Honour Killing during 2014. Hence there is no available data for last three years. The State/UT-wise details for the year 2014 is given in the Statement.

(c) "Police" and 'Law and Order' being State subjects under Constitution of India, no centralized information on action taken on each of the cases is available.

(d) Acting on the 242nd Report of the Law Commission on "Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances (in the name of Honour and Tradition)", the Ministry of Law and Justice has taken up State-level consultations to prepare the final contour of the bill named "The Prohibition of Interferences with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance Bill".

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 During 2014 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered	Figures are upto the month of
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	December
3.	Assam	0	December
4.	Bihar	0	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	October
6.	Goa	0	December
7.	Gujarat	1	December
8.	Haryana	1	November
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	December

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Cases Registered	Figures are upto the month of
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	December
11.	Jharkhand	0	September
12.	Karnataka	0	December
13.	Kerala	0	November
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	December
15.	Maharashtra	1	December
16.	Manipur	0	October
17.	Meghalaya	0	December
18.	Mizoram	0	December
19.	Nagaland	0	November
20.	Odisha	0	October
21.	Punjab	3	December
22.	Rajasthan	0	December
23.	Sikkim	0	November
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	December
25.	Telangana	0	December
26.	Tripura	0	October
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	October
28.	Uttarakhand	0	December
29.	West Bengal	0	N.R.
TOTAL (STATES)		18	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	December
31.	Chandigarh	0	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	December
33.	Daman and Diu	0	December
34.	Delhi UT	0	November
35.	Lakshadweep	0	December
36.	Puducherry	0	December
TOTAL (UTs)		0	
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		18	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

Note: N.R. stands for data not received.

Data is provisional

Fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border

†991. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to erect fences to stop the infiltration along Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of expenditure to be incurred on this count and whether any time-limit has been fixed by Government for this task; and

(e) other measures being taken by Government to prevent infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned fencing to the extent of 3326.14 km. along the Indo-Bangladesh Border under two phases. The Phase-I project has been completed in the year 2000 under which 854.35 km. fence was erected. Under Phase-II, 1973.572 km. fence work has been completed.

(c) In view of reply to Part (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) An expenditure of ₹1059 crore was incurred for construction of fence and roads under Phase-I. The Government has sanctioned 2468.77 km. of fence and 1512.68 km. of roads under Phase-II project at an estimated cost of ₹4393.69 crore. The Phase-II project was targeted to be completed by 31.03.2014. However, the same has spilled over due to delay in land acquisition by the State Government concerned, public protest, delay in forest/wildlife clearances, difficult terrain, prolonged monsoon season in North Eastern areas, etc.

(e) The other measures taken by the Government to prevent infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border are as follows:

- Effective domination of the border by the Border Security Force (BSF) through 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.
- The riverine segments of Indo-Bangladesh Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along 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/human trafficking along the Border has been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

Rehabilitation of victims of acid attacks

†992. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court of India has raised concern on rehabilitation of victims of acid attacks and has sought information on efforts made by Government for treatment of such victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of efforts made or likely to be made by Government;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on implementing section 357C of CrPC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how will the implementation of the said section be beneficial to victims of acid attacks and progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court while adjudicating in W.P. (CrI) 129 of 2006; *Laxmi vs. Union of India* on 06.02.2015, directed the Government to simplify the procedural aspects of Section 357C of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) pertaining to payment of the hospitalization, medical treatment, etc. in case of acid attack victims.

(b) to (d) In the aforesaid judgment, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has referred to the cost of treatment as envisaged in Section 357C of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.). The issue of providing free medical treatment to the acid attack victims has already been addressed through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 through insertion of Section 166B in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which provides for punishment upto 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.

The Section 357C of the Cr. P.C. stipulates that all hospitals, public or private

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or by any other person shall immediately, provide the first-aid or medical treatment, free of cost, to the acid attack victims of any offence covered under Sec. 326A, 376, 376A, 376B, 376C, 376D or 376E of the Indian Penal Code, and shall immediately inform the police of such incident. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to form a streamlined mechanism particularly with regard to the payment of the hospitalization, medical treatment, etc. in consultation with the States/UTs to the acid attack victims.

Crimes against children

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

- (a) the details of cases of crimes against children reported during last two years across the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that crimes against children in the country is on increase; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 33,052 cases, 38,172 cases and 58,224 cases were registered under crime against children during 2011-2013 respectively, showing an increasing trend. State/UT wise cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted, under crime committed against children during 2011-2013 and provisional data of 2014 is provided in the following link.

http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015-pdfs/PQ-BS-993-CAC-6H-2011-13-Ann-I_020315.pdf

http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015-pdfs/PQ-BS-993-MCS-CAC-2014-Ann-II_020315.pdf

Modernisation scheme of Delhi Police

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

- (a) the total amount allocated, released and utilized under modernisation scheme of Delhi Police during last three years;
- (b) the reasons for delay in implementation of the Intelligent Traffic System and utilization of Cyber highway by Delhi Police; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for modernisation of communication network of Delhi Police in a planned and time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government of India has approved ₹ 275.08 Crore for the Plan Scheme for Modernisation of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Out of which, Delhi Police has spent a sum of ₹ 20.34 Crore in the year 2012-13, ₹ 25.72 Crore in 2013-14 and ₹ 8.95 Crore in 2014-15 (upto 31.01.2015).

The Cyber Highway has been established in 243 locations during the Eleventh Five Year Plan at a cost of around ₹ 24 crore through M/s MTNL as per the agreement. As regards delay in implementation of the Cyber Highway project, Delhi Police has reported that the delay in commissioning was due to not getting permission for digging and for laying Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) from the civic agencies in time due to CWG 2010. The Cyber Highway scheme is continued in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for carrying out necessary up-gradation and expansion. For this purpose, an amount of ₹ 46.30 crore (out of ₹ 275.08 crore referred above) has been allocated for developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System.

In addition to the above plan scheme, a non-plan scheme 'Police Modernization Scheme for UTs' (PMSUT) was implemented from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and the scheme expired on 31st March, 2013. The total amount allocated and released/ utilized under the scheme by Delhi Police during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:—

Year	Budget allocation (₹ in Crore)	Funds released/utilized (₹ in Crore)
2011-12	102.40	96.78
2012-13	100.00	63.48

When the extension of PMSUT was processed, on the advice of Ministry of Finance, building infrastructure had been excluded from PMSUT and 'Safe City Project' has been included for all the UTs. One of the components of the 'Safe City Project' for Delhi is "Intelligent Traffic System". The same is at conceptual stage.

Bringing more districts under anti-maoist scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to bring in more districts under the anti-Maoist scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities 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 in LWE affected areas on both the security and development fronts.

Inclusion/exclusion of districts under the schemes for LWE affected area is based on their violence profile and is a continuous process without time-frame.

Boost to forensic sciences in criminal justice system

996. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of forensic laboratories presently functioning in the country;

(b) the average time taken by them for examination of samples and production of reports; and

(c) whether Government intends to set up more forensic laboratories and improve the existing laboratories to expedite the criminal justice system in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There are seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country. The Six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) located at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati are under Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS). Apart from this one Central Forensic Science Laboratory of CBI is located at New Delhi. The State/UT-wise details of the forensic labs are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The average time to examine a case varies from case to case depending upon the nature. Government has proposed for upgradation and creation of new Divisions in the existing as well as new CFSLs under Twelfth Five Year Plan. Upgradation of equipments and adequate technical manpower has also been proposed in the Plan Scheme of Directorate of Forensic Science Services. Further, as a stop gap arrangement, Government has decided to fill up the vacant posts on contractual basis till the posts are filled on regular basis.

Statement*The State/UT-wise details of the forensic labs*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Existing State Facilities	
		Main FSL	RFSLs (Regional Forensic Science Laboratories)
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil
3.	Assam	1	Nil
4.	Bihar	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2
6.	Gujarat	1	5
7.	Goa	1	Nil
8.	Haryana	1	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Nil
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	Nil
12.	Karnataka	1	4
13.	Kerala	1	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3
15.	Maharashtra	1	4
16.	Manipur	1	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	1	Nil
18.	Mizoram	1	Nil
19.	Nagaland	1	Nil
20.	Odisha	1	2
21.	Punjab	1	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	1	3
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	9
25.	Tripura	1	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1
27.	Uttarakhand	1	Nil
28.	West Bengal	1	2

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Nil
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
34.	NCT Delhi	1	Nil
35.	Puducherry	1	Nil
TOTAL		30	50

Arrest of NDFB(S) militants

997. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people along with their name and age killed in the attacks by National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songibjit) (NDFB) (S) in Chirang, Sonitpur and Kokrajhar districts of Assam in December, 2014;

(b) how many NDFB (S) militants have been arrested through 'Operation All Out' and arms seized during the search, how many NDFB (S) militants have not been arrested so far, and the current status of 'Operation All Out';

(c) the status of *ex-gratia* announced by Central and State Government to the victims; and

(d) whether they are getting proper food, drinking water, electricity, medicines and winter clothes etc. in Relief Camp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per report, the cadres of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songibjit)(NDFB/S)militant group had killed 66 persons including women and children in three districts of Assam on 23rd December, 2014. Details of names and age of the persons died in the violent are maintained at the State level. Security situation in Assam is being reviewed regularly at the Central and State level.

During the period between 23rd December, 2014 to 28th February, 2015, 214 numbers of cadres/linkmen of NDFB/S group were arrested and arms and ammunitions

recovered during the operations. The operations by the security forces against NDFB(S) militants are continuing. The State Government has provided *ex-gratia* payment of ₹ 5 lakh to adult and ₹ 3 lakh to minor to the Next of the Kin (NoK) who died in the violence. Besides, Central Government has also provided ₹ 3 lakh to the NoK of the deceased. The State Government of Assam had provided relief materials including medicines etc. As per report, all inmates have returned to their native place/villages and all relief camps have been wound up.

Additional districts under anti-Naxal scheme

998. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to include more districts on the Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka Junction under anti-Naxal scheme;

(b) if so, how many additional districts will be included in the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme; and

(c) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) At present, 106 districts in the 10 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are covered under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the purpose of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments on counter-LWE operations. No district of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are presently included under the SRE Scheme. The inclusion/exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme are based on their violence profile and is a continuous process without time-frame.

User agencies of NATGRID

999. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to have real-time access to all citizens' details in regard to passport, driving licence, telephone records, credit card details, bank records and so on with the click of a mouse to track terror activities;

(b) whether Government has formed a National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) for functional efficiency and effective coordination;

(c) whether there is any proposal to put State Governments and Chief Ministers of the respective States on board as "user agencies" of the NATGRID database alongside some other central agencies; and

(d) the details thereof along with the names of other central agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an IT tool to automate the existing manual processes for collation of intelligence information by connecting over 21 data sources like telecommunications, Banking, Airlines etc. to 10 User Agencies in order to enhance the country's counter-terrorism capabilities. However, The NATGRID does not have mandate to have real-time access to all citizens' details in regard to passport, driving licence, telephone records, credit card details, bank records and so on with the click of a mouse to track terror activities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such proposal has been moved.

(d) No State agency is 'User Agencies' of NATGRID. As per Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) mandate, the User Agencies' of NATGRID are: Intelligence Bureau (IB), Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Directorate General of Central Excise and Intelligence (DGCEI) and Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

Deviation from planned route during Sukma encounter

1000. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) which lost 14 of its men in an encounter with the Maoist near Kasalpara village in Sukma on December 1, 2014, had deviated from its planned route again;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the deviation from the planned route took place because seven CRPF men were suffering from cerebral malaria; and

(d) whether the CRPF personnel had asked for chopper to evacuate their personnel down with cerebral malaria, but their request was turned down stating lack of space which forced the CRPF personnel to deviate from planned route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) On the basis of intelligence inputs, a multi-phased operation was launched by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and State police on 16.11.2014 in the area of Chintagufa Police Station, District Sukma, Chhattisgarh. During the operation, it was reported that six (6) security forces personnel in the team were infected with malaria. It was decided to evacuate the sick personnel through helicopter. But the helicopter could not land due to water logging and heavy undergrowth in the area of the identified landing site. Since the condition of the personnel was serious, the troops decided to move towards village Kasalpara, Sukma, where suitable space for helicopter landing was available and had to change the original plan envisaged in the operation to facilitate evacuation of the said sick personnel.

Reinvestigation of 1984 anti-Sikh riots

1001. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced, on 12th February, 2015, a three member Special Investigation Team (SIT) for reinvestigation of the 1984 anti-Sikh riot cases mainly in Delhi and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the constitution of a SIT for reinvestigation of the riot cases was recommended by a Government appointed committee; 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 Government has on 12th February, 2015, constituted a three member Special Investigation Team (SIT) for investigating/re-investigating the cases of 1984 riots comprising of the following:

1. Shri Pramod Asthana, IPS (MT:86) - Chairman
2. Shri Rakesh Kapoor, Retd. Distt & Sessions Judge - Member
3. Shri Kumar Gyanesh, Addl. DCP (Security/PM) - Member

The terms of the reference of the Special Investigation Team is as under:

- (i) To re-investigate the appropriately serious criminal cases which were filed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in connection with the 1984 riots and have since been closed. For this purpose, the SIT shall examine the records

afresh from the Police Stations concerned and also the files of Justice J.D. Jain and Shri D.K. Agarwal Committee and take all such measures under law for a thorough investigation of the criminal cases;

- (ii) To file charge sheet against the accused in the proper Court where after investigation sufficient evidence is found available.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has appointed a two member Committee on 23rd December, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) G.P. Mathur to look into the matters related to 1984 anti-Sikh riots. This Committee had on 22.01.2015, submitted its report on "Need for constitution of SIT for investigating the cases of 1984 riots", wherein the Committee has recommended that a Special Investigation Team (SIT) may be constituted.

Shortage of strength of CISF at airports

1002. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) at all the terminals of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru and Kolkata airports and the average load of passengers handled by CISF at these airports;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is severe shortage of strength of CISF in various airports of the country especially the metro cities and demands of more staff have been raised in the recent past; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The details is given below:—

Airport	Sanctioned Strength	Average Passenger Load per day
Delhi	4653	101033
Mumbai	3996	88278
Chennai	1216	35332
Kolkata	1264	27672
Bengaluru	1488	35257

(b) and (c) The CISF manpower deployed at airports is adequate to handle the task at present.

Attacks on Christian churches and schools in Delhi

1003. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investigation by Government regarding attacks on various Christian churches and schools in Delhi and the action taken against the offenders/miscreants;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the media reports including international media regarding the hate campaign, politics of hate and a process to create an atmosphere for targeted violence against the minority community which may lead to large scale communal disharmony thereby posing a severe danger to the integrity of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the essential steps taken by Government to remove the fear amongst minorities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Incident-wise details of the investigation/action taken by the Delhi Police is as under:—

Fire incident at St. Sebastian Church, Dilshad Garden on 01.12.2014 – Delhi Police has informed that a case *vide* FIR No. 770/2014 u/s 436 and 295 IPC was registered at Police Station G.T.B. Enclave, Delhi. A Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been constituted in the Crime Branch of Delhi Police to investigate the case of the incident of fire in Church in East Delhi expeditiously.

Breaking of window pane of Jasola Church on 06.12.2014 – Delhi Police had enquired into the matter and found that some children playing in the construction area were throwing stones in the nearby drain and one such stone accidentally damaged the window of the Church. No criminal act has been found to be committed in enquiry and the details in this regard have been recorded *vide* DD No.3A dated 07.12.2014 at Police Station Sarita Vihar.

Fire incident at Church of Resurrection at Sector-6, Rohini on 3.01.2015 – Delhi Police has informed that the spot was inspected by their officers and the CCTV footages were minutely examined in the presence of Church office bearers. FSL team also visited the spot and collected exhibits. From the opinion of experts of FSL Rohini, Fire Brigade and Electrical Inspector, the probable cause of fire has been found to be melting of electric wires due to excessive heat caused by short circuit.

Vandalism at Vikas Puri Church on 14.01.2015 – Delhi Police has informed that a case *vide* FIR No. 48/15 dated 14.01.2015 u/s 295/427/34 IPC was registered

at Police Station Vikas Puri. After thorough investigation, Delhi Police has arrested three accused persons. During interrogation of these persons, it has been revealed that these persons belong to another minority community and under the influence of excessive liquor, they have committed this offence. There was no involvement of any extremist/fringe element in the case.

Theft at Saint Alfonso Church, Vasant Kunj on 02.02.2015 – Delhi Police has informed that a case *vide* FIR No. 26/2015 u/s 457/380/295 IPC was registered at Police Station Vasant Kunj (South). CFSL (CBI) team has visited the spot and lifted seven chance prints from the spot. During investigation, the statement of cook and Father of the Church have been recorded and the case was found to be a night burglary. Various teams have been formed under the supervision of SHO/Vasant Kunj (South) and Inspr. Special Staff/South District for the apprehension of culprits and for recovery of stolen articles of this case.

Night burglary at Holy Child Auxilium School, Vasant Vihar on 13/02/2015 – Delhi Police has informed that local police rushed to the spot immediately and found that someone had broken into the office of the Principal and reception cabin of the School. Cash amounting to ₹ 12000/- approx. along with some mobile phones confiscated from students and some currency notes from piggy bank of students were found missing. CCTV Cameras installed in the premises were found dismantled. CFSL (CBI) team has visited the spot and lifted chance prints and photographs of the spot. In this regard, a case *vide* FIR No. 175/2015 u/s 457/380/34 IPC was registered at Police Station Vasant Vihar and Investigation taken up. During investigation, some suspects were interrogated and Special Task Force and Special Staff of South District have also been roped in for investigation.

(b) to (c) Suitable instructions were given to Delhi Police to ensure enhanced deployment of forces around religious places, intensive patrolling in vulnerable areas, installation of CCTV cameras etc. Delhi Police has also been asked to take all possible steps in the right earnest to ensure that the culprits in these cases are apprehended quickly.

Following steps have been taken by the Delhi Police to book the culprits and ensure the safety of religious institutions/Churches in the capital:—

- (i) All the Churches and Minorities run (Christian Schools) have been identified and assessed for their security arrangements.
- (ii) These Churches have been depicted/plotted on a map for a holistic view.

- (iii) All the concerned officers specially DCsP and SHOs concerned have been directed to take care of security of these installations/places.
- (iv) PCR Vans, ERVs and motorcycles patrol have been deployed around the Churches/Missionaries Schools for enhanced security. At all vulnerable locations, static deployment is made during night hours.
- (v) There are 240 Churches and 91 Christian run schools in Delhi. The DCP and police station staff have also been directed to make surprise visit to the Churches/Christian Missionaries Schools.
- (vi) The directors and management of these institutions have been requested to install CCTV cameras and deploy guards for the safety and security of these places. At present, 161 Churches and 69 Schools have installed CCTV Cameras. 54 Churches and 15 Schools have got installed CCTV cameras on the insistence of Police.
- (vii) Contact numbers of Coordinators of religious places and schools have been exchanged with concerned police station staff.
- (viii) All field officers have been directed to keep a Visitors' Register in each Church and Christian Missionaries Schools for making necessary entries by patrolling staff, in order to ensure proper patrolling.
- (ix) Local sources have been motivated to provide inputs for any such mischief well in advance.
- (x) A new Facebook page "Minority Brethren" has been created by Delhi Police for posting problems related to any institution or school etc.
- (xi) An officer of the rank of DCP has been nominated as nodal officer for the redressal of the problems of minority community.
- (xii) The steps so taken for the security and safety of the Churches and minority run institutions have been given wide publicity through media with an aim to reach the masses.

'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes including attacks on religious institutions in the States rest primarily with the respective State Governments. State Governments are competent to deal with religion related offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Central Government has issued the Communal Harmony Guidelines in 2008, which *inter-alia* laid down standing operating procedures to be put in place to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence.

**Declaring Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal
as Naxal-affected districts**

1004. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has declared Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal as Naxal-affected districts in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that proposals worth ₹ 1,000 crores have been sent for the above districts from the State Government; and

(d) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Eight districts of Telangana including Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal are already covered under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States for the purpose of reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on counter-LWE operations. These three districts along with Khammam district of Telangana are also eligible for funds under the scheme titled 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts' being implemented for development of affected areas.

(c) to (d) There is no such proposal in this Ministry.

Special police force to tackle cyber crimes

1005. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise increase in the number of cyber crimes in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of Special Police Force to tackle such crimes;

(c) whether the country needs professionals to tackle such crimes;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction;

(e) whether Government has made any analysis of cyber crimes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State/UT-wise number of

cyber crimes registered and persons arrested under IT Act and Sections related to IPC during 2011, 2012 and 2013 is enclosed in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Special Cells to tackle cyber crimes are in position in some States and such Cells are also assisted by experts from Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Nodal Agency under the Ministry of Information Technology to tackle cyber related crimes. The Government has provided special training to the Police Force/personnel through its various Police organizations/academies and other specialised agencies in the field by engaging the requisite professional man power. The Government has also initiated measures for the development of cyber forensics, especially cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers, to collect and analyze the digital evidence. Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for search, seizure analysis and presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.

(e) to (f) As per the data available, there is an increasing trend of cyber crimes over the three years as indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Cases Reregistered (CR) and Person Arrested (PAR) under IT Act and IPC Sections of Cyber Crime during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	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	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	349	242	23	25	429	170	25	69	635	296	16	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	7	1	0	12	6	0	0	10	5	0	0
3.	Assam	31	6	0	0	28	5	0	0	154	2	0	0
4.	Bihar	25	6	13	2	23	17	7	34	23	22	116	207
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	76	102	49	31	10	5	91	35	10	15
6.	Goa	16	4	2	2	30	10	2	3	57	10	1	1
7.	Gujarat	52	36	15	19	68	72	10	8	61	51	16	14
8.	Haryana	42	15	3	8	66	25	116	137	112	58	211	136
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	0	0	20	25	0	0	24	13	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	3	0	0	35	17	0	0	46	16	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	9	25	43	10	8	25	3	13	7	13	13
12.	Karnataka	151	34	9	5	412	66	25	14	513	94	20	10
13.	Kerala	227	135	18	5	269	151	43	24	349	151	34	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90	97	13	6	142	152	55	45	282	165	60	12
15.	Maharashtra	306	226	87	85	471	324	90	83	681	426	226	177
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	6	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	7	1	5	1	14	1	13	5	65	41	39	21
21.	Punjab	59	38	20	21	72	86	6	2	146	123	10	10
22.	Rajasthan	122	110	24	22	147	90	7	4	239	135	58	16
23.	Sikkim	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	37	43	8	11	39	33	2	0	54	43	36	54
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	14	10	0	0	14	13	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	101	123	13	36	205	112	44	73	372	283	310	319
27.	Uttarakhand	6	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	23	3	4	3
28.	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
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	18	3	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	10	5	0	0	33	5	0	0	9	7	2	2
31.	D and N Haveli	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
33.	Delhi	50	15	49	36	76	27	8	1	131	34	19	7
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	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

**Agencies providing secret information about nefarious activities
on Pakistan border**

†1006. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agencies which provide secret information on infiltration, smuggling and terrorist activities on Pakistan border;

(b) whether agencies of various State Governments are also performing this task;

(c) if so, whether any monitoring mechanism has been set up by the Central Government to ensure the deployment of staff/officers on the post of the State agencies; and

(d) the State-wise details of posts where zero deployment has been registered and if not, what is the intention of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) All the security/intelligence agencies deployed along Pakistan border are expected to collect information on infiltration, smuggling and terrorist activities on Pakistan border. The other information sought in the question relates to operational issues pertaining to national security matters, the disclosure of which will not be in the interest of India's strategic and national security interests.

Development schemes in the Naxal affected districts

†1007. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of development schemes being implemented in the Naxal affected districts;

(b) the funds allocated by Central Government to the Naxal affected districts of Bihar and Jharkhand so far; and

(c) the details of schemes already launched and the number of schemes in the pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the LWE affected districts, being implemented by the NITI Aayog and the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I), being implemented by the Ministry

of Road Transport and Highways, are the two major developmental schemes, which focus specifically on the LWE affected districts.

The Additional Central Assistance for LWE affected districts, which focuses on creation of public infrastructure and services, was earlier being implemented as the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) since the year 2010-11. The continuation of IAP as ACA Scheme for the remaining years of 12th Five Year Plan was approved by the Government on 01.08.2013. The Scheme which initially covered 60 districts, now covers 88 districts including 76 LWE affected districts in the 10 LWE affected States (Andhra Pradesh-04, Bihar-11, Chhattisgarh-14, Jharkhand-17, Madhya Pradesh-10, Maharashtra-04, Odisha-18, Telangana-04, Uttar Pradesh-03 and West Bengal-03). The fund allocation per district per year under the scheme was ₹ 25.00 crore in the year 2010-11 and ₹ 30.00 crores in the subsequent years.

Under the scheme, out of 1,60,908 projects taken up in 10 LWE affected States, 1,29,037 projects have been completed up to 26.02. 2015 and against a total Central funds of ₹ 9,059.00 crores released, the expenditure reported is ₹ 8149.61.00 crore. The amount of central assistance released to Bihar and Jharkhand are ₹ 1013.38 crore and ₹ 1894.19 crore respectively.

RRP-I, being implemented since 2009-10 in 34 LWE affected districts of 08 States (Telangana-01, Bihar-06, Chhattisgarh-07, Jharkhand-11, Madhya Pradesh-01, Maharashtra-02, Odisha-05, and Uttar Pradesh-01) envisages development of 5,477 kms of roads at an estimated cost of ₹ 7,300.00 crores. Out of total 5,469 kms length sanctioned, 3,387 kms has been completed upto 31.01.2015 with an expenditure of ₹ 4,511.00 crore. The total funds allocated to Bihar and Jharkhand upto 2014-15 are ₹ 656 crore and ₹ 805 crore respectively.

Besides, two Skill Development related Schemes, namely, 'ROSHNI' and 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism' are also being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Labour and Employment respectively.

ROSHNI is a special initiative under, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (Formerly Ajeevika Skills), launched in June 2013 for training and placement of rural poor youth from 27 LWE affected districts in 09 States (Andhra Pradesh-01, Bihar-02, Chhattisgarh-08, Jharkhand-06, Madhya Pradesh-01, Maharashtra-01, Odisha-06, Uttar Pradesh-01 and West Bengal-01). So far two Roshni projects for skilling 1085 candidates in Bihar at a total cost of ₹ 16.82 crore and eight Roshni projects for skilling 3956 candidates in Jharkhand at a total cost of ₹ 100.96 crore have been sanctioned.

Main objectives of the Scheme “Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” under implementation from 2011-12 are to establish 01 ITI and 02 Skill Development Centres each in 34 LWE affected districts of 09 States (Telangana-01, Bihar-06, Chhattisgarh-07, Jharkhand-10, Madhya Pradesh-01, Maharashtra-02, Odisha-05, Uttar Pradesh-01 and West Bengal-01) and to run demand driven vocational training courses comprising Long Term training and Short Term training and Instructor Training courses. Funds allocated to Bihar and Jharkhand are ₹ 41.69 crore and ₹ 69.48 crore respectively.

In addition, the Ministry of Communication and IT is implementing the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) supported Scheme of Mobile Services in LWE affected areas in the 10 LWE affected States. The project was approved by the Government on 20.08.2014 to provide Mobile Services in 2199 locations (Andhra Pradesh-41, Bihar-184, Chhattisgarh-497, Jharkhand-782, Maharashtra-60, Madhya Pradesh-22, Odisha-253, Telangana-186, Uttar Pradesh-78 and West Bengal-96) including 363 sites (Andhra Pradesh-01, Chhattisgarh-351, Maharashtra-03, Madhya Pradesh-06 and Telangana-02) already installed by the BSNL. The estimated project implementation cost is ₹ 3567.58 crore. An amount of ₹ 596.51 crore has been disbursed to BSNL under this Scheme.

Companies of Central Armed Police Forces in Naxal affected areas

†1008. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies of Central Armed Police Forces set up in the Naxal affected States;

(b) the amount being spent by Central Government on these police forces and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is taking some steps to reduce the expenditure involved in the deployment of the Central Police Forces in the Naxal affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Presently, a total number of 593 companies of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been deployed in 10 Left Wing Extremism affected states for assisting the state police in conducting anti-LWE operations in the state.

(b) With effect from 01.4.2014, the rate of recovery of deployment charges for each Battalion (of 7 coys) have been fixed at ₹ 43.10 crore per annum, in addition

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to actual cost of transportation/ movement of the Battalions, with 5% annual increase for the subsequent five years from 2014-15 to 2018-19. As on 01.10.2014, an amount of ₹ 13139.37 crore is outstanding on deployment of CRPF (the largest amongst CAPFs) against LWE affected States, on account of deployment charges.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal with the Government to reduce/decrease the number of battalions of CAPFs in the LWE affected States, thus reducing the expenditure on their deployment.

NGOs using foreign funds for anti-national activity

†1009. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the MINISTER of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact such instances of Non-Governmental Organisations using the funds received from foreign countries for anti-national activities have come to Government's notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action against such Non-Governmental Organisation has been initiated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Adverse reports were received against some NGOs such as Tuticorin Diocesan Association, Tuticorin, East Coast Research and Development Trust, Thoothukudi and Greenpeace India Society, Chennai. Inspection/ investigation have been carried out against these NGOs. Based on inspections/ investigations reports, the FCRA registration of Tuticorin Diocesan Association and Centre for Promotion and Social Concern were suspended and their bank accounts have been frozen. FCRA registration of East Coast Research and Development Trust was cancelled. Greenpeace International have been put under watch list. Case of Centre for Promotion and Social Concern, Madurai has been referred to CBI.

Cases of infiltration along Pakistan Border

1010. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of infiltration at border with Pakistan is on the rise;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of such infiltrations, during the last two years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the present status of the fencing of the borders with Pakistan and also with other countries;

(d) whether entire fencing work has been completed along all the borders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the time by when the entire border will be fenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The cases of infiltration along the Indo-Pakistan Border of the country have been reported. During the year 2013, 345 cases and during the year 2014, 268 number of cases of infiltration were reported. Thus, there is no rise in number of cases of infiltration.

(c) to (e) The fencing has been sanctioned by the Government of India along the Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh and in a small patch of above 10 km along the Indo-Myanmar border. The details of fencing along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders are as under:

Border	Fencing Sanctioned (Km)	Fencing Completed (Km)
Indo-Pakistan	2043.63	1958.00
Indo-Bangladesh	3326.14	2827.92
Indo-Myanmar	10 .00	4.00

The sanctioned fencing work along the Indo-Bangladesh border and Indo-Pakistan border was scheduled to be completed by 31st March, 2014 and 31st May, 2012 respectively. However, the works have spilled over due to various impediments like delay in land acquisition, delay in environment clearance, public protest, litigation, difficult terrain, inundated/water-logged/marshy areas etc. Along the Indo-Myanmar border the work has been stopped due to public protest. Further, the fencing of the entire border is not feasible due to some of the areas being riverine, low-lying, water-logged and marshy areas.

Human trafficking in Jharkhand

1011. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether human trafficking, specially women victimization specifically in Jharkhand 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 in Jharkhand; and

(c) the measures taken to check human trafficking in Jharkhand and in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), the crime scenario (cases registered) of Human Trafficking in the country, specially in Jharkhand is appended below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
Country (India)	3517	3554	3940	6333
Jharkhand	43	43	37	78

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach alongwith concerned Ministries and stakeholders, as detailed below:—

- (i) Enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human Trafficking.
- (ii) Establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country which includes 8 AHTUs established in Jharkhand.
- (iii) Issued comprehensive Advisories on Human Trafficking (available at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>).
- (iv) Organized quarterly meetings with Nodal Officers of AHTUs and concerned Ministries to review the efforts taken to combat Human Trafficking.
- (v) The Ministry of Women and Child Development constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD, the Government of India to advise on the issues relating to trafficking.
- (vi) 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.

Use of UAV to monitor Naxal activity

1012. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is using unmanned aerial vehicles for monitoring Naxal activities and also for keeping a watch over infiltration from Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, on how many occasions, the illegal activities of terrorist, illegal immigration and smuggling activities has been controlled with its help ;

(c) if not, what are the reasons and what is the problem in using UAVs; and

(d) whether any State Government is using UAVs to control the law and order problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The information sought pertains to operational issues, the disclosure of which would adversely impinge upon national security and tactical aspects thereof and hence cannot be disclosed.

Bangladeshi nationals infiltrated after Indo-Pak war of 1971

†1013. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Bangladeshis have infiltrated into India after the Indo-Pak war of 1971;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these Bangladeshis have obtained Indian citizenship;

(c) if so, whether Government treats those Bangladeshis as Indians or foreigners; and

(d) if not, the authority under which they are residing in India?

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

(b) to (d) Those Bangladeshis who have acquired the Indian citizenship under sections of Citizenship Act, 1955, are Indian citizens otherwise illegal migrants.

Training for self defence to youths residing near borders

†1014. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to impart training to the youths residing near borders for self defence, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Marine Police Academy at West Coast

1015. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to set up National Marine Police Academy at West Coast and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has offered land and made a representation for this purpose; and

(c) if so, by when this proposed Marine Police Academy will start its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has decided to establish a National Marine Police Training Institute in the land offered by the Government of Gujarat located at Pindara village in Devbhoomi Dwarka district of the State, to impart training to the marine Police personnel of all the coastal States/ Union Territories in the country.

(c) It will take, at least, 4 years to operationalise this Institute.

Fencing along Gujarat-Pakistan border

1016. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target fixed for construction of fencing along the Gujarat-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with total length earmarked for construction of border fencing as well as pillar-wise achievements made so far; and

(c) the steps taken and time by when open parts of Gujarat border will be closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The fencing along the India-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat has been sanctioned for 340 km. The work was targeted to be completed by May, 2012. However, due to frequent floods and inundated/ water-logged/marshy areas, the work could not be completed in time. The details

of the works completed as on date are as follows:—

Fencing sanctioned	Fencing completed
340 km	262.7 km
From Border Pillar (BP) No. 921/M to 1135/M	BP No. 921 to 1012 = 145 km. BP No. 1049 to 1050 = 1km. (Pilot project) BP No. 1057/M to 1122/S-2 = 102.7 km. BP No. 1125 to 1135 = 14 km.

(c) The balance fence works along the India-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat fall in the inundated/water-logged/marshy areas. The executing agencies are deploying improved technology to fence the remaining stretches which can withstand the terrain and weather conditions. In order to complete the work with improved technology, a pilot project of one km has been completed. Further, since some of the parts of the India-Pakistan border are highly marshy and low-lying, the fencing of the entire open parts of the India-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat is not feasible.

Transfer of CRPF land for expansion of airport at Nagpur

1017. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for the transfer of about 2.30 hectare land belonging to CRPF, Nagpur, to Multi-modal International Cargo Hub and Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) Project for expansion of existing airport; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and by when it will be approved?

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

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs, in principle, agrees with the request. However, as per existing policy, the proposal is under process for seeking approval of the competent authority.

Beneficiaries under freedom fighters pension scheme

1018. SHRI. SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise current number of freedom fighters and their dependents who are getting freedom fighters pension and other facilities;

(b) how much amount has been distributed by Government during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has received many complaints regarding the implementation of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Number of the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents receiving Central Samman Pension through various banks as on 01st January, 2015 along with other facilities under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The amount of Central Samman Pension paid during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Pension (₹ in crore)
2012-13	772.83
2013-14	826.11
2014-15 (upto 31.01.2015)	705.45

(c) and (d) Complaints/grievances received regarding non payment/less/excess payment of pension are disposed off after examining them with reference to the applicable provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980, in consultation with the State Governments/UTs.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners/dependents who are drawing pension through banks as on 01.01.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners	Number of dependent family pensioners	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	157	771	928
2.	Andhra Pradesh	694	1095	1789
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	0	01
4.	Bihar	1436	2366	3802
5.	Chhattisgarh	20	230	250

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Daman and Diu	03	02	05
7.	Delhi	150	297	447
8.	Goa	406	399	805
9.	Gujarat	202	273	475
10.	Haryana	183	569	752
11.	Himachal Pradesh	169	496	665
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	53	99	152
13.	Jharkhand	80	290	370
14.	Kerala	118	716	834
15.	Karnataka	425	1535	1960
16.	Madhya Pradesh	167	408	575
17.	Maharashtra	1494	2638	4132
18.	Manipur	11	09	20
19.	Mizoram	01	0	01
20.	Meghalaya	05	30	35
21.	Nagaland	01	01	02
22.	Odisha	185	504	689
23.	Puducherry	23	74	97
24.	Punjab	581	790	1371
25.	Rajasthan	168	231	399
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	537	1561	2098
28.	Telangana	2519	3313	5832
29.	Tripura	29	303	332
30.	Uttarakhand	70	486	556
31.	Uttar Pradesh	252	664	916
32.	West Bengal	1294	4316	5610
TOTAL		11434	24466	35900

Separate housing pool for women in police force

1019. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lack of residential accommodation, which is seen as one of the major impediments faced by women, in joining the police-force;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up a separate housing pool for women in police force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 'Police' is a State subject as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Thus, the primary responsibility for managing the subject lies with the State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs provides funds to State Government under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme. The main objectives of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Government on Army and Central Police Forces. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure. The major items covered under the scheme are police building, police housing, mobility, weapons, equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science. As a welfare measure there is a component of Police Housing *i.e.* Housing for lower subordinates (Constables and Head Constables) and upper subordinates (ASI, SI and Inspectors). The State Governments prepare their Annual Action Plan as per their priorities. Instructions have also been issued to State Governments on 09.09.2014 to strengthen provision of housing facilities for women to attract talented manpower in Police Organisation.

Similarly, Central Armed Police Forces also have separate Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) for women, women Hostels/Barracks/ accommodations.

No talks with organizations indulging in violence

1020. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had made it clear to all about no talks with any group of organization that indulged in violence;

(b) whether it is a fact that the violence had no place in democracy and the doors for talks were open only to those who abjured violence; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many militant organizations were now in talks with Government to shed violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government holds talks with only those groups which abjure violence. There is no place for violence in democracy.

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of organizations in the North East, after shunning violence, have come forward for dialogue to redress their grievances.

Inducting specialists in NDMA as its members

1021. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to strengthen the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to induct specialists in NDMA as its Members; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There is no proposal to strengthen the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above, this does not arise.

(c) The Government has already inducted specialists as Members of NDMA:—

(i) Dr. D.N. Sharma

(ii) Shri Kamal Kishore

(iii) Lt. Gen. N.C. Marwah, PVSM, AVSM(Retd.)

(d) Dr. D.N. Sharma is the former Director, Health Safety and Environment Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). Shri Kamal Kishore is the former Programme Advisor, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York. Lt. Gen. N.C. Marwah, PVSM, AVSM (Retd.) is former Chief of Integrated Defence to Chairman Chief's of Staff Committee.

In addition, Shri R.K. Jain, Secretary, NDMA has been nominated as Member of NDMA. He is thus functioning as Member Secretary, NDMA.

Hindus/Sikhs migrated from Pakistan/Afghanistan

1022. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Hindus/Sikhs from Pakistan and Afghanistan living in various parts of the country;

(b) the number of Hindus/Sikhs out of these who have applied for Indian citizenship;

(c) the present status of their applications; and

(d) whether Government proposes to allow the doctors and engineers among the Hindus/Sikhs migrated from Pakistan/Afghanistan to work in the country and if not, the reasons therefor and the details how can they start jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) State-wise number of Pakistan and Afghanistan nationals living in India as on 31.12.2012 as per information available is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) From 2011 to February, 2015, a total of 1240 Pakistanis and 1047 Afghanistanis have applied for Indian citizenship.

(c) Citizenship certificates have been issued to 1238 Pakistan nationals and 468 Afghanistan nationals.

(d) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are empowered to grant permission to Pakistan nationals staying on Long Term Visa (LTV) under eligible categories to engage themselves in employment of purely private nature, *i.e.*, excluding Government/semi-Government, local bodies, cooperative jobs, etc. These instructions have been reiterated to all State Governments/UT Administrations on 15.12.2014. No such specific instructions have been issued by the Government in respect of Afghanistan nationals.

Statement

State-wise number of Pakistanis and Afghanistanis living in India as on 31.12.2012.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Pakistanis	No. of Afghanistanis
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	29
2.	Assam	Nil	18
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	Nil
4.	Gujarat	43	4
5.	Haryana	160	819
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	4
8.	Karnataka	21	Nil
9.	Kerala	7	Nil
10.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
11.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
12.	Rajasthan	1705	Nil
13.	Telangana	100	Nil
14.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
15.	Uttarakhand	50	15
16.	Uttar Pradesh	585	9
17.	West Bengal	52	2
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	Nil
19.	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil
20.	Delhi	239	Nil

Low conviction in rape cases

1023. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conviction rate in rape cases in India is very low *i.e.* around 24 per cent, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;

(b) whether one of the reasons for this low rate is that the public fails to come out to report such crimes; and

(c) whether to overcome this, it is proposed to create awareness among the public to come out with facts and report the matter to the court to control such crimes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted, persons convicted and conviction rate under rape during 2011-2013 is enclosed in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The conviction rate suffers mainly due to poor investigation, insufficient forensic evidence, long procedural delay in courts, witness turning hostile etc. The non-reporting of cases by public leads to low registration of cases *i.e.* First Information Report (FIR); however, it may have no substantial impact on conviction rate as such.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Case Conviction Rate (CVR) under rape during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011										2012										2013									
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157	11.0	1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178	11.2	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190	11.6									
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	38	4	47	41	4	17.4	46	24	3	47	24	3	10.0	75	62	1	106	61	1	50.0									
3.	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9									
4.	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8									
5.	Chhattisgarh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7									
6.	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6									
7.	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8									
8.	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9									
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6									
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9									
11.	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29. A&N Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0	-	12	7	3	17	15	3	37.5	27	35	3	36	44	3	21.4		
30. Chandigarh	27	21	9	27	31	10	42.9	27	34	9	34	41	11	33.3	45	29	18	49	31	21	41.9		
31. D&N Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0	-	3	6	1	5	8	2	20.0	5	3	0	9	7	0	-		
32. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	5	4	1	10	9	1	50.0	8	9	0	10	10	0	-		
33. Delhi	572	477	186	707	647	243	41.5	706	568	297	892	862	368	49.3	1636	1386	227	1851	1608	314	35.7		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	4	0	0	-		
35. Puducherry	7	4	0	29	20	0	-	13	13	1	15	14	3	50.0	17	6	0	33	8	0	-		
TOTAL (UTs)	624	527	196	795	749	254	41.1	766	632	312	973	949	388	48.2	1740	1468	248	1992	1708	338	35.5		
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724	26.4	24923	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821	24.2	33707	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892	27.1		

Source: Crime in India data
- Indicates division by zero
Disposal of cases and persons by court and police during the year may be reported in previous year.
Conviction Rate = % of Cases convicted out of cases in which Trial were completed.

Increase in crimes against children

1024. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that crimes against children have increased rapidly over the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any analysis has been made for finding reasons for such alarming increase;

(c) whether Government has formulated comprehensive plan to curb the incidents of crime against children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 33,052 cases, 38,172 cases and 58,224 cases were registered under crime against children during 2011-2013 respectively, showing an increasing trend.

(b) The increase in registration of crimes against children can be attributed to the several measures taken by the Union Government along with State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to enforce mandatory registration of offences with regard to crimes against children.

(c) and (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children; and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which has come into force since 3rd February, 2013 on crimes against women. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. In addition, amendments are made to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to protect the rights of the victims of sexual assault. Some provisions of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 were also amended.

The Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development is working on several areas concerning women and children. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a sum of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund to implement emergency response system to attend calls from women in distress and provide them immediate assistance.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter human trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has established a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of the country.

To create a mechanism for tracking ‘missing’ and ‘found’ children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national portal called ‘TrackChild’ which has data on ‘missing’ and ‘found’ children.

Curbing ethnic violence in North East States

1025. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is suggesting any super structure or ideological intervention in order to curb the issue of ethnic violence in North-East (NE) States;

(b) what plans Government has in order to curb the spread of the identity political ideologies in the universities and public sphere which is the main source of ethnic rivalry in NE;

(c) the details of the plan of infrastructure development in NE which is seen as a formidable measure to handle the ethnic competition in NE zone; and

(d) the details of measures being taken by Government to compensate the victims of the age old ethnic issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects under the Constitution of India. The responsibility of dealing with ethnic violence as per the provisions of extant laws rests primarily with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government assists the Governments of North Eastern States in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending advance alert messages and advisories, deployment of Central Armed Police Forces including Rapid

Action Force on specific requests, modernization of State Police Forces. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony in the North-Eastern States in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

(c) To enhance the pace of socio-economic development of the people of the North-Eastern Region (NER), various measures have been taken for infrastructural development in NER. Besides giving Central assistance on a liberal 90:10 sharing pattern to North-Eastern States, the Central Government is also supplementing development efforts of the States through Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Special Plan Assistance (SPA). The earmarking of 10% of plan budgets of non-exempted Central Ministries/Department for expenditure in NER, creation of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and fiscal package of incentives for promoting industrialization in NER etc. are the policy initiatives for sustained development in the North-East Region.

(d) Under the 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian victims of Terrorist and Communal Violence' effective from 1.4.2008, an amount of ₹ 3 lakh is given to the Civilian victims/Next of Kin of the victim in case of death or incapacitation/disability with 50% or more, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victims by the State Government. As per revised Guidelines dated 29.6.2012, payment of assistance to the civilian victims/Next of Kin of victims shall be paid by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner of the respective districts and thereafter, amount shall be reimbursed to the State Government by Ministry of Home Affairs. Rehabilitation grants are also provided by the State Governments to the victim's family in case of damage of house which includes cash assistance, bundles of GCI sheets, cash for clothing and utensils etc. Besides, cash assistance under the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for damaged houses and central assistance under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for construction of houses for identified affected families are being provided.

Security of western coasts

1026. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the security of western coasts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether any shortcomings were detected;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what action Government proposes to take thereon?

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

(b) There are various mechanisms in place to review the coastal security *i.e.* (i) Raksha Mantri periodically reviews the coastal security; (ii) National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security Against Threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) headed by the Cabinet Secretary has been reviewing the coastal security periodically since its formation in 2009; (iii) Steering Committee for Review of Coastal Security constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Border Management) periodically review the coastal security. In these meetings various decisions are being taken for the overall strengthening of the coastal security of the country.

(c) to (e) Coastal Security is an evolving concept. Lessons learnt and experience gained in the past are put to use for an improved coastal security set up in a holistic manner. In this regard, the following measures have been taken for strengthening coastal security of Indian coasts including western coast:

- (i) Establishment of three-tier arrangement for protection and maritime security of the country by the Indian Navy, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Marine Police of the coastal States and Union Territories.
- (ii) Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I), implemented from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The coastal States/UTs have operationalized 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 barracks. The Coastal States/UTs were provided with 204 boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs) for surveillance offshore and onshore.
- (iii) Implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, commenced w.e.f. 1st April, 2011 over a period of 5 years, where States/UTs would be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 225 boats, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.
- (iv) Registration of all sea-going vessels including fishing vessels has been made mandatory.
- (v) Installation of Automatic Identification Systems for above 20 mtr. vessels to track their movements.
- (vi) Establishment of four Joint Operation Centres at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair.

- (vii) Establishing Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN) comprises 46 stations having RADAR, day/night camera and weather sensors.
- (viii) Establishing National Automatic Identification System (NAIS) networks comprises 74 Automatic Identification System (AIS) receiving stations along the coastline.
- (ix) Establishment of nine additional Coast Guard Stations.
- (x) Installation of VTMS in all the major ports and a few non-major ports to monitor and regulate the movement of ships.
- (xi) Establishing institutional arrangement at States and district level for coordination among various agencies including ICG and Navy.
- (xii) Strengthening of intelligence sharing mechanism through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC)/Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centre (SMAC) among all the security agencies.
- (xiii) Issuance of bio-metric cards to coastal population and to the fishermen and issuance of card readers to the user agencies.
- (xiv) Demarcation of the area of Coastal Police Stations.
- (xv) Notifying the fish landing points and monitoring thereof.
- (xvi) Mapping of vital details such as locations of Marine Police Stations, fishing landing points, non fishing landing points, hospitals, railway stations, customs 'naka', bomb disposal facilities etc. on the map of all the coastal States/UTs.
- (xvii) Colour coding of fishing boats.
- (xviii) National Marine Police Training Institute is being established in the land offered by the Government of Gujarat, to impart training to the Marine Police personnel of all the coastal States/Union Territories in the country.

Terrorists arrested in NCR

1027. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some terrorists were recently arrested in the National Capital Region (NCR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to ensure that NCR does not become a shelter for terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has arrested one Lashker-e-Taiba (LeT) terrorist, viz., Abdul Subhan on 20th July, 2014 from Delhi.

(c) New Delhi, in NCR Region, being the capital of the country and the seat of the Government, is always under the radar of terror groups inimical to India's national security. Hence, there is constant state of heightened alertness in Delhi, since the guard cannot be lowered and security agencies are always taking precautionary measures. However, there are no specific intelligence inputs about a terror strike in Delhi.

Mobile van canteen facility in Rohru, Shimla

1028. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the huge number of retired Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel and their families in and around Rohru in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh, Government would consider extending the Central Police Canteen facility to them;

(b) since Shimla is quite far away from Rohru, whether Government would consider providing at least mobile van facility on monthly basis in the area of a full-fledged canteen cannot be provided at present; and

(c) if so, by when this benefit will be extended to a large population that is residing in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Central Police Canteen (CPC) system was launched on 18.09.2006 for serving/retired Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel. As on date, a total of 119 Master Canteens (MCs) and 1371 Subsidiary Canteens (SCs) are functioning throughout the country. Out of which, 2 MCs and 17 SCs are functioning at the various places in the State of Himachal Pradesh, of these 1 MC and 7 SCs are functioning in the Shimla District only. CPC are generally located at the location of CAPFs and AR. To extend the reach of the CPC System, the Government has also extended CPC facility to all State Police personnel so that all retired CAPFs and AR personnel especially residing in remote areas may avail the CPC facility through State Police canteen situated in their areas. Further, the Government has no proposal of mobile canteen in near future.

Financial loss due to Tsunami

1029. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total estimated financial loss caused by Tsunami;
- (b) whether NGOs in India collected donations to help Tsunami victims;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with name of NGO and quantum of donations;
- (d) whether the NGOs have spent the money for Tsunami victims and submitted the accounts to Government; and
- (e) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The total estimated financial loss due to damage caused by Tsunami is ₹ 11544.91 crore.

(b) to (e) The data for NGO's in India collecting donations to help Tsunami victims is not maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has intimated that Mata Amritanandamayi Math constructed 50 permanent shelters for Tsunami victims from their own funds. However, the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and Puducherry Administration have intimated that no details of NGO donations is available with them.

The NGOs operating with foreign donor support are governed by a well defined legal framework of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

Infiltration from Bangladesh along West Bengal border

1030. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise details of the number of incidents of infiltration from Bangladesh along West Bengal Border during 2012 to 2014;
- (b) the year-wise details of number of infiltrators apprehended during the same period;
- (c) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check infiltrations; and
- (d) the number of BSF and Special Armed forces officers employed along the West Bengal border, each year from 2009 to 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The details of number of incidents of infiltration from Bangladesh along the India-Bangladesh border in West Bengal State and the number of infiltrators apprehended during 2012 to 2014 are as under:—

Year	Apprehension of infiltrators along the India-Bangladesh border (West Bengal State)	
	No. of cases	Apprehended
2012	484	1028
2013	986	2815
2014	886	2260

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check Infiltration are as follows:

- Effective domination of the border by the Border Security Force (BSF) through 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.
- The riverine segments of Indo-Bangladesh Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fence, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along 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/human trafficking along the Border has been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

(d) The Border Security Force (BSF) is the only Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) deployed by the Central Government as border guarding force along the India-Bangladesh border (West Bengal state). The number of BSF officers (Assistant Commandant and above) deployed from the year 2009 to 2014 is as under:—

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
309	386	423	423	429	573

Release of religious data of census, 2011

1031. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chosen to release the religious data of Census, 2011 which was kept under wraps at the time other data related to socio-economic and other indicators were released;

(b) whether there has been a demand for the release of entire demographic data collected under the 2011 census to evolve an integrated and balanced approach to policy making both at the Central and State levels; and

(c) whether the Census, 2011 data along with National Sample Survey reports have become an authoritative base for consumer marketing companies to plan their campaigns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The religion-wise data of Census, 2011 is under finalization.

(b) There has always been a continuous demand for the release of entire demographic data collected in Census. However, the Census data collected under different parameters are released as and when they are finalized, irrespective of their demands.

(c) Census and NSSO data, being in public domain, are open for use by different users, including, Central Government, State Governments and other agencies.

Shortage of manpower in NIA

1032. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) is grappling with an acute shortage of manpower, while its vision document for expansion of infrastructure and manpower is still pending with Government;

(b) whether the NIA has become top heavy since it was conceived as an officer-oriented agency like CBI while its core competency requires adequate number of constables/inspectors to slog it out in the field; and

(c) whether due to current manpower shortage, it had to divert some personnel from its investigative wing to handle routine desk jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) NIA had submitted a “Vision Document” in which NIA proposed for creation of 1322 additional posts. The proposal of NIA was examined by this Ministry and observed that out the sanctioned strength of 816 a substantial number of posts have not been filled up (254). Therefore, MHA *vide* UO.No.11034/23/2010.PF.III dated 07/08/2014, NIA was advised to fill up the vacant posts first. The branch-wise sanctioned/posted strength of NIA as on 13/02/2015 are as under:—

Name of Office	Sanctioned	Posted	Vacancy
NIA Hqr, Delhi	343	284	59
BO Mumbai	95	57	38
BO Hyderabad	110	81	29
BO Guwahati	87	56	31
BO Lucknow	71	55	16
BO Kolkata	81	17	64
BO Kochi	29	29	0
TOTAL	816	579	237

The most of the cases being investigated by NIA are under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 which mandate investigation by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and above.

The posts sanctioned for each Branch Offices of NIA include posts for Executive, the Ministerial, IT wing, Law Officers, Technical wing and other wings.

Status of CCTNS

1033. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Government’s ambitious project of connecting all Police Stations of all States and Union Territories of the country under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS);

(b) the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated and spent so far on the project after it was conceived;

(d) whether the project was facing any software, hardware and network related problems; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to rectify the problems and other hurdles coming in the way of launching/ commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Sir, as on 20th Feb 2015, about 58 percent of Police Stations are generating FIR through the system, 88 per cent of total sites are ready for CCTNS implementation, 59 per cent of the ten years' legacy data has been digitized and 76 per cent of the total sites have been provided network connectivity under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).

(b) The likely benefits from the project are as under:—

- Make the Police functioning citizen friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the processes and functions at the level of the Police Stations and other police offices at various levels.
- Improving delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- Provide the Investigating Officers with the tools, technologies and information to facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- Improve the Police functioning in various other areas such as Law and Order, Traffic Management, curbing organized crimes, resource management etc.
- Facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of data and Information among Police Stations, Districts, State headquarters and other organizations/agencies, including those at Government of India level.
- Enable and assist the senior Police Officers in better management of Police Force.
- Keep track of the progress of the crime and criminal investigation and prosecution Cases, including progress of cases in the Courts.
- Reduction in manual and redundant Record keeping.

(c) Total fund allocated to States/UTs under the project is ₹ 1248.22 Crores. As on 15th February 2015, total funds of ₹ 876.92 Crores have been released and ₹ 586.06 Crores has been spent on the project after it was conceived.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The project has faced technical problems like implementation of the National Data Centre (NDC) application, replication of data from State to National Data Centre, delay in installation of satellite connectivity (VSAT) systems etc.

Advisories have been issued to States/UTs in this regard and regular meetings with all stakeholders take place to overcome the implementation problems.

Illegal Bangladeshi nationals in Assam

1034. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshi Nationals are staying illegally in Assam for a long time;

(b) if so, the number of such immigrants identified so far;

(c) whether Government has prepared any plan to identify the vulnerable patches/routes along the Indo-Bangladesh border through which immigrants are infiltrating into Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to deport all Bangladeshi Nationals living illegally in Assam and prevent fresh immigration from across the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) There are reports that some Bangladeshi nationals were able to manage to enter into the country illegally despite several checks and control measures taken along the International border. Since, entry of such illegal Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such illegal Bangladeshi nationals. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The Government has set up 36 Foreigners Tribunals in the State of Assam for detection and deportation of illegal immigrants. As per reports, during the period 1985 to 2014, 9,41,361 number of enquiries were initiated, out of which 9,28,690 number of enquiries were completed and 4,39,389 cases including doubtful voters cases in Assam were referred to the Foreigners Tribunals for opinion. The foreigners tribunals had disposed of 2,20,485 cases, declaring 33,015 persons as foreigners in the stream of pre 1971 and 28,316 persons as foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25.3.1971. 2447 declared illegal migrants have been deported to Bangladesh during the said period. Additional, 64 number of Foreigners Tribunals have been sanctioned in June, 2013 by the Government of India for setting up in the State of Assam for speedier disposal of pending cases in the Tribunals.

In order to prevent fresh illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, BSF has identified 19 vulnerable patches/border outposts along Indo-Bangladesh border. Security has been strengthened and close vigil are being kept along the identified vulnerable

patches. Besides, several measures have been taken by the Government which including strengthening of BSF and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipment/gadgets; raising of additional battalions of BSF; reduction of gaps between border outposts; intensification of patrolling; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing; provision of surveillance equipments etc.

Guidelines for imparting training in disaster management

1035. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for imparting education in Disaster Management and preparedness to the students for facing the national calamity situations;

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

(c) the funds allocated/released to Himachal Pradesh, which is one of the most disaster affected State, for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) No, Sir. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has not issued any such guidelines. However, as per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) (Para 10.5.1), the curricula of graduate and postgraduate level courses in architecture, engineering, Earth Sciences and medicine will be reviewed by the competent authorities to include contemporary knowledge related to Disaster Management in their respective specialized fields. At the National Level, the Ministry of Human Resource Development will encourage the development of Disaster Management as a distinct academic discipline, in the universities and institutes of technical excellence.

Further, NPDM (Para 10.6.1) provides that the introduction of the subject of Disaster Management, by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in the curriculum through the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), will be extended to all schools through their Secondary Education Boards. State Governments will also ensure the inclusion of Disaster Management curriculum through State School Boards. The education content will inculcate skill based training, Psychological resilience and qualities of leadership. Disaster education will aim at developing a culture of preparedness and safety, besides implementing school Disaster Management plans.

(b) and (c) In the light of reply at (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Absence of SOP in criminal investigation

1036. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the absence of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), most of the investigation officers botch up investigations with improper collection of biological evidence from crime scenes;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to identify loopholes and evolve uniform SOP for the purpose in order to increase the conviction rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), New Delhi under CBI has intimated that it has its own guidelines/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the collection of Biological Samples from the Crime Scenes. However, CFSLs at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati under Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) do not collect the Biological Samples from scene of crime and only undertake the examination of these samples referred by the investigating agencies.

***Ex-gratia* payment to families of deceased para-military personnel**

1037. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many para-military personnel have been killed in naxal insurgency and counter insurgency operations during the year 2014;

(b) the families of how many of those killed personnel have already been provided *ex-gratia* payment; and

(c) how much amount is pending and by when they will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles, 56 personnel have been killed in naxal insurgency and counter insurgency operations during the year 2014.

(b) and (c) *Ex-gratia* lump sum compensation of Rupees 15 lakh has been paid to the Next of Kin (NoKs) of 50 deceased CAPFs and AR personnel. 06 cases (Central Reserve Police Force-02 and Assam Rifles-04) of *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation amounting to Rupees 90 lakh are pending due to non receipt

of required documents from the NoKs *i.e.* Succession Certificate from the Court and other required documents as per rule.

Death of CRPF personnel in naxal affected areas

†1038. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRPF personnel killed in the naxal affected areas between January, 2009 to December, 2014;

(b) the number of personnel (Jawans) who lost their lives due to depression, heart attack and malaria etc. and how many were killed by the naxalites;

(c) whether Government would take some steps to boost the morale of the Jawans working in adverse conditions; and

(d) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total number of CRPF personnel martyred in the 10 LWE affected States since 2009 is 323. The details of the number of CRPF personnel who died due to depression, heart attack, malaria in the entire country during the same period is as under:—

Reasons for deaths	Number of deaths
Depression (Suicide cases)	228
Heart attack	642
Malaria	108
LWE violence	323

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Following steps are taken for boosting the morale of security forces personnel:

- (i) Leave applied by personnel, are granted timely.
- (ii) Field Officers are instructed to encourage men to come out with their problems/grievances.
- (iii) Proper infrastructure is provided for recreational activities.
- (iv) Latest weaponry, special equipments and various protective gears are provided to the troops deployed in Operational area.
- (v) A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has been established on

17.5.2007 to provide and institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel.

- (vi) A Central Police Canteen (CPC) system has been introduced on 18.9.2006 to provide various consumer goods to CAPF personnel and their families at subsidies rates.
- (vii) Condition of 10 years qualifying service has been removed for award of pension.
- (viii) Lump sum *ex-gratia* compensation has been extended to the disabled CAPF personnel besides the normal *ex-gratia* compensation to the martyred personnel.
- (ix) Risk and other compensatory allowances are granted timely.
- (x) Under the Prime Ministers Scholarship Scheme, Scholarship @ ₹ 2000 per month to boys and ₹ 2250 per month to girls are released to the wards of ex CAPF personnel and in-service personnel for professional degree courses.

Girls kidnapped from M.P. and trafficked to Rajasthan and Haryana

†1039. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report of Madhya Pradesh Police Headquarters (PHQ) according to which the girls kidnapped from various districts of Madhya Pradesh including capital Bhopal are being sold in Rajasthan and Haryana for flesh trade;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get the girls released and nab the criminals;

(c) whether such type of incidents are also occurring in some other States;

(d) if so, whether any directions have been issued by the Central Government to the States to solve this problem; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the report of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, eight cases of kidnapping of girls being sold in Rajasthan and Haryana for human trafficking have been noticed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In this connection, 56 accused were arrested and 12 girls were rescued, out of which 9 girls had been handed over to their families and 3 girls were sent to shelter homes.

(c) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the crime scenario (cases registered) of human trafficking in the country under the heads of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, buying of minor girls for prostitution and selling of minor girls for prostitution is appended below:—

Head	2011	2012	2013	2014 (provisional)
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2435	2563	2579	4138
Buying of minor girls for prostitution	27	15	6	11
Selling of minor girls for prostitution	113	108	100	49

(d) and (e) '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 kidnapping and abduction and human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach alongwith concerned Ministries and stakeholders, as detailed below:—

- (i) Establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country.
- (ii) Issued comprehensive Advisories on Human Trafficking to all States/UTs (available at http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink_1.aspx?lid=92).
- (iii) Launched a web portal on Anti Human Trafficking (stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) as one-stop IT information repository on issues relating to human Trafficking. Nodal Officers of AHTUs of all States and UTs are inter-connected with each other with intranet facility, which help in tracking cases having inter-state ramifications.
- (iv) Organized periodic meetings with Nodal Officers of AHTUs and concerned Ministries to review the efforts taken to combat Human Trafficking.
- (v) The Ministry of Women and Child Development constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD, the Government of India to advise on the issues relating to trafficking.

- (vi) 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.

Recruitment for activating North-East special unit of Delhi police

1040. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to allow Delhi Police to recruit 20 police personnel, including 10 male and 10 female from each of the eight North-Eastern States and activate its North-East special unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that police of other States and metropolitan cities would also be advised by Government to introduce similar initiatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police recruitment is open to candidates from all parts of the country. It has always been the conscious policy of Delhi Police to get representation of personnel from all parts of the country making the national capital force truly cosmopolitan. The North-Eastern States have been requested by Delhi Police to recommend names of suitable candidates from each of the State for appointment of 10 male and 10 female Constable (Executive) in Delhi Police. Ministry of Home Affairs had requested the North-Eastern States to help Delhi Police in this regard. Setting up of North East Special Unit is at its conceptual stage.

(c) and (d) 'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of appointment/ recruitment in State Police forces rest primarily with the respective State Governments. However, during the Annual Conference of DGPs/IGPs held on 29th & 30th November, 2014 at Guwahati, the Director Generals of Police of States have been requested to broad-base recruitment in police so that state police forces have representation of persons from all nooks and corner of the country.

Foreign trained insurgents sneaking into NER

1041. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several well trained insurgents had sneaked into the North-East Region (NER) from their foreign sanctuaries to create law and order problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is co-ordinating with NER in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per reports, Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) have established their camps, shelter houses and training centres in Myanmar and Bangladesh. The Central Government has taken various steps for keeping close vigil on the international borders by way of deployment of Border Security Forces and equipping them with modern equipments, erection of fencing, installation of floodlights, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. The Bangladesh and Myanmar authorities have been urged to take stern action against the leaders of IIGs and dismantle their safe houses/hideouts in their country. The Government of Bangladesh and Myanmar have assured at the highest level that their territory will not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the North Eastern States and concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to curb and control the illegal and unlawful activities perpetrated by the insurgent groups. Effective domination of the international borders by the security forces, coordinated patrolling, identification and reduction of vulnerable gaps between the border posts, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. along the border areas has helped in controlling cross border movement and other illegal activities of insurgents groups.

Special pay for paramilitary personnel at par with army

1042. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Paramilitary forces in the country at present along with detailed breakup;

(b) whether the Ministry has proposed to the Seventh Pay Commission a 'special pay' at par with the Army for paramilitary personnel, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and State Armed Police Forces are also being considered as paramilitary personnel for the purpose of this 'special pay' and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of additional cost to the exchequer resulting thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As informed by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), the detail of strength of CAPFs and AR is as under:—

Force	Authorised Strength			
	GOs	SOs	ORs	Total
Central Reserve Police Force	4,997	39,123	259,415	303,535
Border Security Force	5,034	34,341	212,684	252,059
Central Industrial Security Force	1,506	24,789	115,047	141,342
Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2,095	12,680	74,663	89,438
Sashatra Seema Bal	2,061	12,044	77,129	91,234
Assam Rifles	1,269	4,603	60,540	66,412
TOTAL	16,962	127,580	799,478	944,020

(b) to (d) A proposal for grant of Para Military Service Pay (PMSP) to Central Armed Police Force personnel at par with Army personnel has been referred to the 7th Central Pay Commission *vide* MHA O.M. dated 05.11.2014. The rate of Para Military Service Pay requested is @ ₹ 2,000/- per month to Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) and ₹ 6,000/- per month to officers upto Dy. Inspector General of Police rank, based on the rates of Military Service Pay. State Armed Police Forces are under the administrative control of State Governments. As such, present proposal does not include State Armed Police Forces.

Violent attacks by naxalites

1043. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of violent attacks that have been caused by Naxalites in the past three years;

(b) the total number of lives lost in these attacks;

(c) the number of attacks for which the accused have been convicted; and

(d) whether Government is making any efforts to contain the menace of naxalism and 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) to (c) The details of the number of incidents of LWE violence and number of lives (security forces

and civilians) lost during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below).

As and when LWE cadres commit an offence, cases are registered against the accused and due process of law is set in motion as per the existing legal provisions. However, the data for total convictions of LWE cadres is not centrally maintained by MHA.

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

Statement-1

State-wise details of the number of incidents of LWE violence and number of lives (security forces and civilians) lost during the last three years

State	2012		2013		2014		2015 (upto February 25)	
	Inci-dents	SFs/ Civilians killed	Inci-dents	SFs/ Civilians killed	Inci-dents	SFs/ Civilians killed	Inci-dents	SFs/ Civilians killed
Andhra Pradesh	67	13	28	7	18	4	7	0
Assam	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	166	44	177	69	163	32	19	2
Chhattisgarh	370	109	355	111	328	111	132	20
Jharkhand	480	163	387	152	384	103	47	14
Karnataka	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	3	0	8	0	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Maharashtra	134	41	71	19	70	28	8	2
Odisha	171	45	101	35	103	26	15	4
Telangana	0	0	8	4	14	5	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1415	415	1136	397	1091	309	232	42

Mandatory installation of CCTV cameras at public places

1044. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or is planning to formulate any guidelines for the mandatory installation of CCTV cameras for surveillance in public places that are created by and under the control of private persons, but not restricted to public gatherings at concerts, festivals, melas, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) “Police” and ‘Law and Order” are State subjects as per VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is primary responsibility of the State Governments to modernize and adequately equip its police forces and make security arrangements including installation of Closed-Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV). The Central Government provides funds to the States under the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF) to help them to upgrade the equipment, weaponry, mobility, security arrangements, etc. In view of the periodic incidents of crime and terrorist activities in the country particularly in the metropolitan and urban areas, the Union Government has advised the State Law Enforcement Agencies the need to put in place the regulations to make basic security features pertaining to access control and surveillance through CCTV cameras etc. mandatory in respect of certain types of private establishments for surveillances of public places such as Malls, Multiplexes, hotels, restaurants and other entertainment places, where there are large footfalls and public gatherings. Further, a detailed handbook on security benchmark containing such guidelines had also been circulated to all the State(s)/UT(s) by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Cases investigated under UAPA, 1967

1045. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has maintained any consolidated data/record of total cases of terrorist activities being investigated and persons prosecuted under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), 1967;

(b) if so, the total number of cases investigated and prosecuted under Section 10 of the Act since 2001; and

(c) the State-wise break up of number of cases in which persons were prosecuted which resulted in convictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered 82 cases under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), since its inception in 2009. A total number of 589 persons have been chargesheeted in these cases. No consolidated data is maintained by the Central Government as far as cases registered by the State Police under UAPA are concerned. The States maintain their own data.

(b) NIA has registered and investigated 20 cases in which Section 10 of UAPA was invoked. Of these cases, chargesheets have been filed in 11 cases against 126 persons.

(c) Out of the 82 cases being registered by NIA under UAPA, final/partial judgement has been delivered in 12 cases. Of these cases, conviction was obtained in 10 cases. The State-wise breakup of these cases is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases registered	No. of persons convicted in these cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	16
2.	Assam	02	02
3.	Kerala	03	17
4.	Maharashtra	01	06
5.	New Delhi	01	01
6.	Tamil Nadu	01	01
TOTAL		10	43

**Promotion of forensic science and scientific procedures
in criminal investigations**

1046. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to promote the use of forensic sciences and scientific procedures in the conduct of criminal investigations; and

(b) whether any financial or technical assistance is being provided by the Central Government to State Governments for the capacity building of State police forces to carry out scientific investigations and 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) To promote and strengthen the forensic sciences, Government provides funds under Modernization of Police Forces Scheme to the State governments for modernisation of police infrastructure which also includes component of development of Forensic Science Services.

(b) Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) provide all types of technical assistances to the State Forensic Science Laboratories by arranging trainings, seminars; workshop etc. DFSS also formulate Plan and Policies to promote capacity building in Forensic Sciences in the country and to assist and advice the Central and State Governments in all Forensic Science matters.

Separate administration for prisons

1047. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2175 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30th July, 2014 and to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received or sought Action Taken Reports during the last three years from State Governments on its advisory issued on 17th July, 2009, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether in the changed global terror scenario and in view of requirement of police and prison reforms, Central Government would take lead in having consultations with the State Governments to bring them on board to shape out a separate administration for prisons and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A comprehensive advisory dated 17th July 2009 has been issued by the Government of India on "Prison Administration" to the States/UTs. The Government of India from time to time has been interacting with the States/UTs through meetings and conferences etc. on various aspects of prison administration and to assess the problems faced by the States/UTs.

(b) As 'Prison' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is however, primarily, the responsibility of the State Governments, the State Governments have to take a view on this. The Government of India has circulated a model prison manual for States to adopt suitably and reform their Prison Administration.

Administrative and police trust-deficit in naxal affected areas

1048. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is administrative and police trust deficit in the Naxalite affected areas;

(b) if so, how does Government intend to address the issue since the Naxalite problem is an outcome of failure of social, economic and political institutions; and

(c) whether Government will consider creating a specialized cadre of administrators for the Naxalite belt on the lines of Indian Frontier Administrative Service that was created for the development of North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) during Nehru era?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) '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 administration, police and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the States. It is a fact that there are certain remote areas where continuous presence of security forces and administration is not there.

The Maoists exploit this vacuum to impose their writ on the local population. However, the Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the menace of LWE in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner. Apart from monitoring the implementation of various flagship/ developmental schemes in the LWE affected States, the Central Government is also emphasising implementation of Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1966 (PESA) and activation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the LWE affected areas.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

1049. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 14.2 million Indians are involved in forced labour and being victims of trafficking these Indians are trapped in modern slavery as per the 2014 Global Slavery Index;

(b) if so, the number of bonded labour in construction, agriculture, brick making, garment factories and manufacturing;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to free all these bonded labour in the country from various sectors and to rehabilitate them properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is a report in the public domain, titled 'The Global Slavery Index 2014' released by a Perth (Australia) – based non-profit organization namely, 'Walk Free Foundation'. Accordingly to this report, there are about 14.28 million people under 'modern

slavery' in India. However, the Government has not made any assessment of the credibility of this report.

(c) and (d) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Under the Act, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories.

Under this Act, the District Magistrate has been conferred with the powers of Judicial Magistrate first class for convicting the perpetrator of bonded labour system upto 3 years of imprisonment. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is the operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ ₹ 20,000 per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

According to the information received from State Governments, the total number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated upto 31.03.2014 is 2,79,360.

Insurance coverage under RSBY

1050. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance coverage of only ₹ 30,000 launched by the Ministry in 2008 is being provided under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rationale for providing insurance coverage of only ₹ 30,000/- to a beneficiary;

(d) whether Government would raise the insurance coverage limit under RSBY; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), families (a unit of five) of BPL category and 11 occupational groups in the unorganized sector are provided smart card based cashless health insurance cover (including maternity cover)

upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis. The card holder has to pay an annual premium of ₹ 30 only. The scheme has benefitted 38515411 families up to 31st March 2014. As many as 10311 hospitals are rendering services to the insured persons which include 6093 private hospitals and 4218 Government hospitals. Insurance Companies both of public and private sector (Govt-4, Private-12) are participating in this flagship scheme. Central share to the tune of ₹ 3738.05 crores was released by Government of India during the last six years and the release during current Financial Year is ₹ 312.36 crores up to January end.

Out of 30 States and 6 Union Territories, the scheme was never operational in 3 States and 4 UTs and operational for some time and then stopped in 5 States and one UT. In 22 States and one UT, the scheme is under continuous implementation starting from FY 2008-09. Altogether, 474 districts have been covered under RSBY so far. In pursuance of a recent policy decision of Government, the scheme is being transferred to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *w.e.f.* 1st April 2015.

(c) The scheme was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment as a novelty for providing social security to the unorganized sector and hence, the core idea and the financial limit of ₹ 30,000/- was borrowed from the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) administered by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance at that point in time.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to raise the insurance coverage limit under RSBY.

Enforcement of labour law

1051. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private organizations particularly the Limited Companies having over 100 employees and labourers are not following and/or implementing labour laws of the country;

(b) if so, the details of report thereon; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to ensure, enforce and regulate the labour laws in all the private sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) State Governments are the appropriate Government for most of the private sector, limited company establishments. The information in respect of State Governments is not centrally maintained.

The information in respect of implementation of labour laws in Central Sphere is given in the Statement-I to III (*See* below).

(c) The office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) through its Regional Offices monitors the enforcement of various Labour Laws by conducting regular inspections of the establishments falling in the Central Sphere and takes action against the employer found violating the provisions of various Labour Laws.

Statement-I

*Enforcement of Labour Laws in Central Sphere Establishments
(2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)*

Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Upto Dec., 2014
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	7268	8146	6990	2729
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	4962	4693	4084	1634
3.	No. of Irregularities	148772	149136	145451	101357
4.	No. of Convictions	3634	2913	3259	1510

Minimum Wages Act, 1976

1.	No. of Inspections conducted	15272	15550	13099	4852
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	6937	5307	5167	1790
3.	No. of Irregularities	291032	291148	270273	179958
4.	No. of Convictions	6816	4954	5074	1041

Equal Remuneration Act, 1956

1.	No. of Inspections conducted	3498	4174	2881	959
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	1027	778	831	250
3.	No. of Irregularities	7783	8834	8209	6150
4.	No. of Convictions	942	785	992	204

Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1948

1.	No. of Inspections conducted	3467	3075	2568	1236
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	911	1011	998	677
3.	No. of Irregularities	79567	76306	67817	52107
4.	No. of Convictions	565	516	529	255

Statement-II*Payment of Wages (Rly) Rules, 1938*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Upto Dec., 2014
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	850	1384	987	329
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	06	07	0	0
3.	No. of Irregularities	18927	23493	24620	20175
4.	No. of Convictions	04	05	2	1

Payment of Wages (A.T.S) Rules, 1968

1.	No. of Inspections conducted	106	179	165	36
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	21	23	48	0
3.	No. of Irregularities	3423	4441	4935	2946
4.	No. of Convictions	15	05	17	6

Payment of Wages (Major Ports)

1.	No. of Inspections conducted	17	12	7	5
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	69	0	0	0
3.	No. of Irregularities	1099	827	819	705
4.	No. of Convictions	14	19	27	2

Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986

1.	No. of Inspections conducted	3202	2421	1380	394
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	14	74	0	2
3.	No. of Irregularities	6353	6174	5984	2661
4.	No. of Convictions	22	62	0	0

Statement-III*Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Upto Dec., 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	174	155	286	61
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	141	51	109	35
3.	No. of Irregularities	6177	5660	5073	2890
4.	No. of Convictions	60	77	50	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Payment of Bonus Act, 1965</i>					
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	772	910	609	126
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	19	39	11	13
3.	No. of Irregularities	3353	5630	3281	2185
4.	No. of Convictions	31	14	52	11
<i>Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972</i>					
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	3077	2921	2173	709
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	13	01	0	0
3.	No. of Irregularities	37753	34145	30875	30467
4.	No. of Convictions	03	05	0	0
<i>Railway Servants (HW&PR) Rules, 2005 (HOER)</i>					
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	1089	1423	1115	302
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	0	01	0	0
3.	No. of Irregularities	46532	47376	48355	40243
4.	No. of Convictions	0	0	0	0

Comprehensive legislation against child labour

1052. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child labour still exists in various parts of the country despite the existence of various laws;

(b) whether the present laws pertain only against the practice in hazardous industries;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider comprehensive legislation against child labour in all areas; 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) The total of working children in age group 5-14 years in the country was 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011. The number of working children in the same age group was 1.26 crore as per Census 2001 and there has been a decline in this number between 2001 to 2011.

(b) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes.

The Act also regulates the working conditions of children in the employment other than those prohibited under the Act.

(c) and (d) A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012 whereby it is proposed that the employment of children below 14 years be completely prohibited.

Implementation of RSBY

1053. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across any difficulties in effective implementation of 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima yojana' (RSBY) in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the remedial steps that Government undertook/proposes to undertake for its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

New quarterly survey to provide employment estimates

1054. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to sponsor a new quarterly survey to provide an employment estimate to serve as a guide for monetary and fiscal policy making;

(b) whether presently most widely used data on employment and unemployment are compiled by National Sample Survey Organisation every five years; and

(c) whether in many developed countries like the US, several data source, provide regular estimate on employment market, normally on a monthly basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau conducts quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of

economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009. So far twenty two such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports thereon released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 34.71 lakh starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 22nd Survey (April, 2014 to June, 2014).

National Sample Survey Office compiles data on Employment and Unemployment in India on quinquennial basis.

(c) As per the information available in the website of Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States, the employment data are compiled monthly.

Migrant workers in Jharkhand

1055. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken initiatives to develop mechanism for registration of the migrant workers at source and destination to develop Data Bank along with data on fatal and non-fatal accidents which take place with migrant labourers with special reference to Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that the existing welfare schemes are accessible to migrant workers at their destination and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the details of schemes especially implemented for migrant workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to Rule 21 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Central Rules, 1980, every contractor furnishes the details of migrant workers recruited or employed by them to the licensing authority in form X prescribed under the said rules. Under the Act, the designated authorities of State Governments are required to maintain the records of the migrant workers. Data bank of migrant workers is maintained at State Government level. The designated inspecting authorities of both Central and State Government do maintain data on accidents.

As per the information available with the Ministry, Government of Jharkhand has notified the scheme for registration and welfare of migrant labourers.

(c) In case of Central Government establishments, the office of Chief Commissioner (Central) conducts regular inspections through various field officers to ensure that welfare schemes are accessible to migrant workers. The details regarding number etc. is enclosed in the Statement I (*See* below).

(d) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 *inter-alia*, provides for payment of journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing, etc. to these workers. As per Section 13 and 14 of the Act, the wage and other conditions of service of an inter-state migrant workman shall be the same as those applicable to other workmen. Migrant workmen shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Central Government and some of the States have signed MoUs to facilitate strengthening of inter-state coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destination areas of migrant workers. The project approach includes.

- (i) Social protection to brick kiln workers by converging Government schemes at source and destination states.
- (ii) Improving workplace facilities.
- (iii) Promoting collective bargaining by imparting rights based education to workers.
- (iv) Social dialogue for improving labour recruitment and working conditions and
- (v) Focused approach towards elimination of child labour in brick kilns.

Government of Jharkhand has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Ministry of Labour and Empowerment. As per MoU, State Governments have set up Inter-State Coordination Cell for migrant workers. The functions of the cell will include.

- (i) Maintain database of workers, share information with participating States and track them.
- (ii) Coordinate with destination State for ensuring reciprocal access of legal entitlements and schemes by workers and coordinate legal assistance.

Coordinate with district level facilitation cells that are primarily responsible for convergence of schemes.

Statement-I

Details regarding number of inspection, irregularities detected, prosecution launched in the Central Sphere.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto Dec., 2014
1.	No. of inspections conducted	174	155	286	61
2.	No. of prosecution launched	141	51	109	35
3.	No. of irregularities	6177	5660	5073	2890
4.	No. of convictions	60	77	50	18

Updation of accounts of members of EPFO

1056. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 31 March, 2014;

(b) whether EPFO has updated accounts of its members;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when the accounts are likely to be updated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Number of members of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 31.03.2014 are 117813454.

(b) to (d) EPFO has updated approximately 99.52% of the total accounts as on 24.02.2015. The balance accounts are likely to be updated by 31.03.2015.

Increase in wage limit for becoming member of EPIC

1057. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to 240 increase the wage limit upto ₹ 25,000/- for becoming member of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (EPIC) in view of upward revision of minimum wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken a number of decisions to improve the medical services to be provided under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the Government has decided to consider the proposal for increase in wage ceiling for availing ESIC benefits under the ESI Act after further improvement of medical services by the ESIC.

Schemes for welfare of beedi workers

1058. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of workers involved in beedi industry at present;

(b) the details of schemes being run by Government for their welfare in the country;

(c) the year-wise details of allocation made and expenditure incurred on these schemes during the last two years;

(d) whether the living standards of the beedi workers have not improved in spite of the implementation of these schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government to improve the standard of living of the beedi workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) State-wise details of the number of beedi workers involved in beedi industry is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of schemes run by Government for the welfare of the beedi workers in the country is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of allocation made and expenditure incurred during the last two years and current year is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) No.

(e) Government is providing various social security and welfare benefits like Health, Education, Recreation, Housing and life cover to improve the standard of living of the Beedi Workers.

During the last three year and upto 31.01.2015 of the current years, housing subsidy has been granted to 82462 Beedi workers for construction of new houses. In addition to this, various initiatives taken during the current financial year are as follows:

- (i) The cost of medicines of OPD treatment has been enhanced from ₹ 10/- to ₹ 30/- per patient.
- (ii) Diet charges were enhanced from ₹ 32/- to ₹ 80/- per day per indoor patient in the hospitals being run under Beedi Worker Welfare Fund (BWFF)
- (iii) Amount of Scholarship has been enhanced from ₹ 8000/- to ₹ 15,000 for the children of beedi workers for pursuing professional degree courses.
- (iv) 20% of Education Fund has been earmarked for skill Development of the children of the Beedi Workers.
- (v) Through Group Insurance Scheme of LIC, life and disability coverage is provided to Beedi workers as per the following scale:

Natural death – ₹ 10,000/-,

Accidental death/total permanent disability – ₹ 25,000/-

Partial permanent disability due to an accident – ₹ 12,500/-

The beneficiary does not have to pay any premium for the above life and disability cover.

- (vi) Financial Assistance is also provided to organize sport/games for recreation of beedi workers.

Statement I
State-wise Male and Female Beedi Workers (as on 31.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name and Region	Name of States	Number of Estimated Beedi Workers			No. of Identity Card issued		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	25000	22000	47000	22324	19684	42008
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	4000	46000	50000	3854	38959	42813
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	90000	3,60,000	450000	90046	360182	450228
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	36868	235886	272754	30975	213437	244412
5.	Bhubaneswer	Odisha	40000	120000	160000	39439	118314	157753
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	45804	412236	458040	41298	371686	412984
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	600000	900000	1500000	632791	421861	1054652
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	408423	1573644	1982067	364950	1293451	1658401
9.	Guwahati	Tripura	6000	14000	20000	1763	11622	13385
			5500	13500	19000	4010	5144	9154
10.	Kannur	Kerala	5866	12945	19366	2005	30027	32032
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21053	175706	196759	16945	171605	188550
		Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Daman (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Patna	Bihar	87000	216580	303580	92913	201003	293916	
13. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6776	11981	18757	6776	11981	18757	
14. Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	5967	73938	79905	5967	73938	79905	
15. Ranchi	Jharkhand	48213	65195	113408	48213	65195	113408	
16. Dehradun	Uttarakhand			No beedi worker				
17. Chandigarh			No beedi worker					
TOTAL		1436470	4253661	5690131	1404269	3408089	4812358	

Statement II

Welfare Schemes for Beedi/Cine/IOMC/LSDM/Mica mines workers under labour welfare organisation.

1. Health

Health care is provided to the beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. One 15-bedded hospital is under construction at Jhalda (W.B.). Recently Government has approved 4 new hospitals and 40 new dispensaries for beedi workers.

For Cine workers, there are 3 dispensaries for medical treatment; To provide treatment to IOMC Workers. and their families, there are 3 hospitals and 16 dispensaries, for LSDM Workers and their families, there are 32 dispensaries, and for MCA workers there are 1 Hospital and 8 Dispensaries, all over the country.

Diversified Medical Assistance for Workers

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of ₹ 300/- for purchase of spectacles
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance ₹ 750/- p.m. to ₹ 1000/- is paid to workers.
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 1,30,000/- to workers.
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 2,00,000/- to workers.
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents.
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaecological diseases and prostate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure upto ₹ 30,000/- to workers and their dependants.
Mental Diseases	Financial assistance for treatment of mental diseases, diet, railway fare and subsistence allowance to workers.

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Leprosy	Financial assistance for ₹ 30/- per day for indoor treatment and ₹ 6/- per patient per day for outdoor treatment to workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 300/- per month with dependants and ₹ 200/- per month without dependants for workers.
Maternity Benefits	Grant of ₹ 1000/- per delivery to a female worker (for first two deliveries).
Family Welfare	Monetary incentive @ ₹ 500/- per head to the workers for undergoing sterilization.
Marriage of the daughter of widow/widower	Financial assistance of ₹ 5000 each is given for the marriage of the two daughters of the widow/widower workers, and
Funeral Expenses	₹ 1500 for funeral expenses of the deceased workers.

In addition to above following welfare schemes are specially formulated for the mine workers:—

Scheme for artificial limb for workers working in mines;

Scheme for fatal and serious accidental benefit, for workers;

Scheme for payment for grant-in-aid to the mine managements who are maintaining hospital for the workers and their families;

Scheme for organizing health camps;

Grant-in aid for the purchase of ambulance, 75% of the cost or ₹ 3.00 lakh whichever is less;

Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Bus for transporting workers, 75% of the cost or ₹ 5.00 lakh whichever is less; and in case of mini bus, 75% of the cost or ₹ 3.00 lakh whichever is less;

2. Social Security

The Beedi workers and the Cine Workers are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme, wherein ₹ 10,000/- for natural death and ₹ 25,000/- on accidental death and ₹ 12,500/- on partial permanent disability due to an accident to beedi workers is paid by L.I.C.

3. Educational Schemes

The benefits under the scheme are currently being transferred through NEFT/ DBT system.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility Wards of those workers who've put in least 6 months of continuous service in the respective sectors.	Benefits		
			Class	Girls	Boys
1.	Financial Assistance for Education and Assistance under Skill Development (ITI)		I to IV (for purchase of dress/books etc.)	250	250
			V to VIII	940	500
			IX	1140	700
			X	1840	1400
			PUC I & II	2440	2000
			ITI**	10,000	10,000
			Degree Course	3000	3000
			Professional Course (BE/MBBS/BSc.-Agri.)	15000	15000
2.	F.A. for purchase of School Bus	Minimum children 50 for Bus and 30 for Mini Bus of the Mine workers (LSD & IMC)	1. 75% of the actual cost or 5 lacs for a normal bus		
			2. 75% of the actual cost or 3 lacs for a mini bus		

**Schemes approved by Ministry (DGET).

4. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme(RIHS)

Under the RIHS 2007 which is effective from 1.4.2007, the Implementing Agency is Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Welfare Commissioners in the field under the Director General Labour Welfare. The subsidy of ₹ 40,000/- is released in two equal installments. The workers' contribution is ₹ 5000/- which is deposited after the administrative approval granted by DGLW's Office. The workers' contribution of ₹ 5000/- shall be refunded to him, along with the 2nd installment.

In addition to above individual housing, scheme, the management is granted ₹ 40,000/- for type-I houses and ₹ 50,000/- for type-H houses for providing accommodation to the workers on charge of nominal rent.

5. Water Supply

Mine managements are provided with 75% of the actual cost incurred for the arrangements of drinking water facilities.

6. Recreation

For organizing sports/games, social and cultural activities for workers and their families following provisions are there:—

- (i) For purchase of sports gear, 75% of cultural cost subject to the maximum ₹ 10,000/- in a financial year.
- (ii) For organization of sports/games/tournaments activities by the Department, 75% of the cost subject to maximum ₹ 40,000/- per tournament in a financial year.
- (iii) Provision for celebration of three national festivals ₹ 2,500/- per function subject to maximum ₹ 7,500/- in a financial year.
- (iv) Provision for celebration of seven social functions ₹ 2,000/- per function subject to maximum ₹ 14,000/- in a financial year.
- (v) ₹ 10,000/- for purchase of colour T.V. set and ₹ 4,000/- for Black and White T.V. sets to the mine managements to be placed at workers colony.
- (vi) Provision of dish antenna to the mine management subject to the maximum of ₹ 30,000/-.

Statement-III

Budget Estimates and Expenditure under all welfares Schemes for the Last two years and Current year under Beedi Worker Welfare Fund

Fund	Sub-Head	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
							(01/2015)
BWWF	Health	701281	748866	782291	793203	837550	716578
	Education	857395	763840	825904	625586	825904	680922
2230	Recreation	2513	1829	2152	1421	2237	1222
	Housing	524805	431506	522316	217628	522346	157188
	TOTAL	2085994	1946041	2132663	1637838	2188037	1565910

Implementation of Majithia Wage Board recommendations

†1059. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of Majithia Board set up to review the pay structure of journalists have not been implemented even after a lapse of several years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government will take any steps to get it implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would take any action against the proprietors of newspapers who disregarded the recommendations of the Board and the orders of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Government had notified the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards for working journalist and non-journalist newspaper employees on 11th November, 2011 subject to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 246 of 2011 in the matter of ABP Pvt. Ltd. and another vs. the Union of India and others. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 7th February, 2014 in the said case has upheld the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards. The said judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administration on 14th March, 2014 with the directions to implement it since the responsibility lies with them. A Central Level Monitoring Committee (CLMC) has been constituted by the Ministry to review the implementation of recommendations of the Wage Boards. Recently the Ministry has impressed upon all the Labour Ministers of the States and Union Territories to ensure implementation of Majithia Wage Board recommendations by sensitizing the Government machinery.

(d) As per the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, the State Government is the appropriate Government for the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations including recovery of the amount due to a newspaper employee from an employer.

Unemployed registered in employment exchange

1060. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed and the rate of increase in unemployment in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in the country as on date;

(c) whether Government has identified avenues to provide employment to such persons;

(d) if so, the areas so identified and the corresponding employment potential; and

(e) the strategies and the time-schedule Government has adopted to tackle the unemployment problem in the country?

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 Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of the two most recent surveys, estimated unemployment as on usual status basis has increased from 95 lakh in 2009-10 to 106.1 lakh in 2011-12, registering an annual growth rate of 5.7 percent.

(b) State-wise details of educated and uneducated including skilled and unskilled job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges as on 31-12-2012 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) To address the unemployment issue, the Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled in 2013-14 to enhance their employability. The Apprentices Act, 1961 has been amended to provide more opportunities for youth and to engage more number of apprentices by industry.

Statement

State-wise details of educated and uneducated including skilled and unskilled jobseekers as on 31.12.2012

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Educated	Uneducated
1.	Andhara Pradesh	13.9	5.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.4
3.	Assam	13.4	2.7
4.	Bihar	8.2	0.4

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Educated	Uneducated
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.5	3.2
6.	Delhi	7.5	0.1
7.	Goa	1.1	0.2
8.	Gujarat	8.1	0.6
9.	Haryana	6.7	1.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.1	1.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.6	2.1
12.	Jharkhand	5.1	1.3
13.	Karnataka	2.8	1.7
14.	Kerala	35.6	3.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19.5	1.2
16.	Maharashtra	21.9	3.7
17.	Manipur	4.4	2.2
18.	Meghalaya	0.2	0.1
19.	Mizoram	0.3	0.1
20.	Nagaland	0.5	0.2
21.	Odisha	7.8	2.9
22.	Punjab	3.5	0.1
23.	Rajasthan	6.1	1.2
24.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	66.9	10.5
26.	Tripura	2.9	2.4
27.	Uttarakhand	6.2	0.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	52.7	8.1
29.	West Bengal	56.0	14.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.1
34.	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0
35.	Puducherry	1.9	0.3
ALL INDIA		375.0	72.9

Employment and livelihood to unemployed

†1061. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is determined to provide employment to the unemployed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise details of action plan of Government to provide employment and livelihood to the unemployed in the country?

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. According to the last 3 such surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12. Further as per the surveys, the number of unemployed during 2011-12 was around 1.06 crore persons. The State-wise unemployment rate is given in the Statement (*See* below).

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. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022.

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.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, as well as for boosting employment and capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in various sectors including manufacturing sector.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 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. Ministry of Labour and Employment is also contributing in this direction by enhancing the number of ITIs to 11,964 (Govt. 2284 and Pvt. 9680) which impart Vocational Courses certified by National Council for Vocational Training. It has also revamped apprenticeship training scheme.

Statement

Unemployment rates (%) according to usual status adjusted for each State/UT

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-2012	Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.1	20.	Nagaland	17.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	21.	Odisha	2.4
3.	Assam	4.7	22.	Punjab	2.2
4.	Bihar	3.5	23.	Rajasthan	1.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.5	24.	Sikkim*	1.1
6.	Delhi	3.7	25.	Tamil Nadu	2.2
7.	Goa	4.8	26.	Tripura	12.8
8.	Gujarat	0.5	27.	Uttarakhand	3.2
9.	Haryana	2.8	28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.3	29.	West Bengal	3.2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5
12.	Jharkhand	2.5	31.	Chandigarh	5.9
13.	Karnataka	1.6	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0
14.	Kerala	6.7	33.	Daman and Diu	0.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	34.	Lakshadweep	13.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.4	35.	Puducherry	2.2
17.	Manipur	3.6			
18.	Meghalaya	0.7			
19.	Mizoram	3.8		ALL INDIA	2.3

Source: NSS Survey Reports

Roadmap for employment generation

1062. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any roadmap to generate employment during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including time schedule with target set for it;

(c) whether Government has taken/would take steps to generate employment in private sector and whether Government has any monitoring policy to check the rights of employees related to timing, job security, work pressure, holidays etc. being followed in the organizations; 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) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. 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 with 1 crore earmarked for each year including the current year. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 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. Ministry of Labour and Employment is also contributing in this direction by enhancing the number of ITIs to 11,964 (Govt. 2284 and Pvt. 9680) which impart Vocational Courses certified by National Council for Vocational Training. It has also revamped apprenticeship training scheme.

(c) and (d) 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.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, as well as for boosting employment and capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in various sectors including manufacturing sector.

There are various legislations to protect the interest of labourers. The salaries/wages of employees covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 in the companies are protected by the provisions of these Acts. Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Factories Act, 1948 and The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006 also has provisions for safety of workers in the factories.

Minimum wages

1063. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/would take the minimum wages and wages as per job; and

(b) 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) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, different minimum rates of wages may be fixed for different scheduled employments and for different classes of work in the same scheduled employment. Further, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions.

There are 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere as given in the Statement-I (*See below*). While in the State Sphere the number of such employments is as many as 1709 Statement-II (*See below*). Further, a copy of the minimum rates of wages applicable in Central Sphere *w.e.f.* 01.10.2014 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Scheduled employments for which Central Government has fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Name of Employment	Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture	27.	Laterite mines.
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations.	28.	Dolomite mines.
3.	Maintenance of buildings	29.	Iron Ore mines.
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways.	30.	Granite mines.
5.	Gypsum mines.	31.	Wolfram mines.
6.	Barites mines.	32.	Magnetite mines.
7.	Bauxite mines.	33.	Rock phosphate mines.
8.	Manganese mines.	34.	Hematite mines.
9.	China Clay mines.	35.	Marble and Calcite Mines.
10.	Kyanite mines.	36.	Uranium mines.
11.	Copper mines.	37.	Mica mines.
12.	Clay mines.	38.	Employment in Lignite Mines
13.	Stone mines.	39.	Employment in Gravel Mines
14.	White Clay mines.	40.	Employment in the Slate Mines
15.	Orchire mines.	41.	Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines
16.	Fire Clay mines.	42.	Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
17.	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) Mines.	43.	Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
18.	Asbestos mines.	44.	Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
19.	Chromite mines.	45.	Watch & Ward
20.	Quartzite Mines.		
21.	Quartz mines.		
22.	Silica mines.		
23.	Magnesite Mines.		
24.	Graphite mines.		
25.	Felspar mines.		
26.	Red oxide mines.		

Statement-II*No. of Scheduled Employments in States/UTs under Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Scheduled Employments (As on 31.12.2013)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	105
4.	Bihar	88
5.	Chhattisgarh	46
6.	Goa	21
7.	Gujarat	54
8.	Haryana	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28
11.	Jharkhand	88
12.	Karnataka	79
13.	Kerala	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38
15.	Maharashtra	67
16.	Manipur	15
17.	Meghalaya	28
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	54
20.	Odisha	84
21.	Punjab	71
22.	Rajasthan	62
23.	Sikkim	26
24.	Tamil Nadu	73
25.	Tripura	22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64
27.	Uttarakhand	58

1	2	3
28.	West Bengal	56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
30.	Chandigarh	44
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56
32.	Daman and Diu	72
33.	Delhi	29
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Puducherry	26
TOTAL		1709

Statement-III

Annexure in reply to part (a) & (b) of RSUQ No. 1063 for 04.03.2015
Minimum rates of wages fixed in Central Sphere

(As on 01.10.2014)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	217.00	197.00	195.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled	237.00	219.00	200.00
	Supervisory			
	Skilled/Clerical	258.00	237.00	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 metres lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		221.40	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		334.57	
	(c) Rock		443.86	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stone with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		176.73	

1	2	3	4	5
	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	276.00	332.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	332.00	386.00	
	Highly Skilled	386.00	439.00	

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature			
1	2			
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			

1	2
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 Operation 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 Talic), Orchire, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marbie and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, State and Magnetite Mines.

Classification of Area

Area - "A"

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad Complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

Area - "B"

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur	Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar

Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	
Barelily	(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	
Cuttak	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(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.

Mandays of work lost due to industrial disputes

1064. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of industrial disputes/strikes that occurred in the country during the years from 2012 to 2014;

(b) the State-wise number of mandays of work lost because of these strikes;

(c) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government with regard to labour reforms for curtailing disputes/strikes and reducing man-hours lost; and

(d) the details of the targets, implementation and safeguards to ensure compliance to the aforementioned reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the State-wise details of number of industrial disputes/strikes that occurred in the country during 2012 to 2014, details thereof, the State-wise number of mandays of work lost, because of these strikes, as per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Appropriate Government regulates Disputes/Strikes in the industrial establishment through I.D. Act 1947. Reconciliation proceedings are facilitated by Labour Commissioner Officers to bring disputing parties together and resolve differences, attempts are made to avert strike and thus reduce the lost man hours. Upon failure of reconciliation proceedings, the matters are referred to Labour Court.

The Government has taken a number of measures to improve compliance of Labour Laws by the industrial Establishment. Better compliance and enforcement reduces chances of industrial disputes and strikes. Shram Suvidha portal and computer Risk Based Inspection Scheme has been launched to improve compliance/enforcement. As per the recommendations of the 2nd National Labour Commission, a number of initiatives have been taken to simplify Labour Laws, reduce complexity and thus improve compliance. Some of the Amendments initiated by the Ministry are as follows:

Amendment in Labour Laws (exempt from furnishing returns and maintaining registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988

Amendment to Apprentice Act, 1961

Amendment in Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Amendment to Factories Act, 1948

Amendment to Mines Act, 1952

New bill for small factories

Amendment to Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

Drafting of labour codes.

The above proposal bills are at various stages of legislative process.

State-wise no. of Disputes and Mandays Lost during 2012 to 2014

States/UT	2012(P)		2012(P)		2014(P)	
	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	17	251840	4	147808	5	325868
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	19	81457	6	39006	1	25000
Bihar	-	-	2	60217	3	89557
Chhattisgarh	9	55827	9	53463	5	41939
Goa	2	4895	2	9554	@	@
Gujarat	33	174676	26	163123	23	123064
Haryana	2	42000	3	19770	8	192473
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	@	@	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	26	264628	17	167060	4	164596
Kerala	40	256184	34	413184	19	179787
Madhya Pradesh	10	126211	9	278611	7	97096
Maharashtra	11	60581	6	64386	2	15827
Manipur	-	-	@	@	@	@
Meghalaya	-	-	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	#	#	#	#	#	#
Nagaland	-	-	@	@	-	-
Odisha	1	21012	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	6	340005	@	@
Rajasthan	13	143192	11	245638	10	219622
Sikkim	#	#	#	#	#	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	39	749099	25	262528	19	392842
Tripura	-	-	-	-	@	-
Telangana*					@	@
Uttar Pradesh	13	166948	4	55740	2	17891
Uttarakhand	4	28280	1	15000	3	65000
West Bengal	23	381603	11	222795	8	301584
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	@	@	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	@	@
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	@	@	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	@	@
Delhi	1	34055	@	-	@	@
Lakshadweep	-	-	@	@	-	-
Puducherry	2	7265	2	8835	2	262
TOTAL	265	2849753	178	2566723	121	2252408

(P)=Provisional and based on the returns/classification received in the Bureau till 13.02.2015.

@=Partially received (Information received Nil for few months).

*=It has come into existence w.e.f. the 2nd June, 2014.

-=NIL.

Source: ID Disputes is based on returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the State and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).

Medical and para-medical staff in esihospitals

†1065. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical and paramedical staff working in the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals;

(b) whether vacant posts of medical professionals and technicians in ESI hospitals are being filled on contract basis only;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to fill these vacant posts on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Number of medical nursing and para-medical staff working in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals is as under:

Medical	Nursing and Para-medical
1,715	8,346

(b) and (c) ESIC Hospital are managed by medical professionals and technicians, who are regular employees of ESIC. However, with a view to reduce the effect of vacancies, some medical and para-medical staffs are currently working in ESIC hospital on contract basis.

(d) Filling-up of vacancies is an on-going process. However, recruitment process has been initiated to fill up vacant post in ESIC hospitals.

Smart cards to unorganised workers

1066. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to provide smart cards to unorganised sector workers in the country;

(b) whether the smart cards are issued only to provide them social security or whether there are any other plans behind this; and

(c) the details of schemes that are likely to be extended to more than 40 crore unorganised sector workers with smart cards, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to take up registration of unorganized workers and issue of card to them through the State Governments. The final decision regarding nature of card is under consideration. The card will be linked to the schemes for which the unorganized worker is eligible and covered.

(c) The card will facilitate the unorganized worker to link with other eligible

schemes. Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 lists the following schemes as welfare schemes for unorganized workers:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (iii) Janani Surakasha Yojna. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fisherman and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)
- (viii) Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services)
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Labour and Employment).

Mineral based plants in Maharashtra

†1067. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and location-wise details of mineral-based plants in the country, particularly in the State of Maharashtra as on date;

(b) whether there is a likelihood of establishing more mineral-based units during the current plan period; and

(c) if so, the details of mineral-based plants proposed to be established in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Details of mineral-based plants in the country and information on establishing more mineral-based units is not centrally maintained. However, as per information made available by the Government of Maharashtra, the details of mineral based plants existing and likely to be established in the State of Maharashtra are given at Statement I and II respectively.

Statement-I
Mineral based plants in Maharashtra (Existing)

Mineral	Organisation	Plant Location & District	Capacity	Mineral area/ Deposit
1	2	3	4	5
Coal	MSEB Thermal Power Stations MAHAGENCO	Koradi	1080MW	Based on coal deposit of Nagpur, Chandrapur and Yavatmal Districts
		Khaparkheda, Dist. Nagpur	1340MW	
		Durgapur	2340MW	
		Ballarshah, Dist. Chandrapur	22.50MW	
		Paras, Dist. Akola	500MW	
		Bhusaval, Dist. Jalgaon	920MW	
		Eklahara, Dist. Nasik	630MW	
		Parli, Dist. Beed	1130MW	
		Ghugus, Dist. Chandrapur	5.60 Lacs metric tonne per year	
				Based on Limestone deposit of Sindola- Paramdoh Dist. Yavatmal
Limestone (for Cement Plant)	M/s ACC			

Bauxite	M/s L&T (Ultratech Cements)	Palgaon, Dist. Chandrapur	3 million metric tonne per year	Based on Limestone deposit of Awarpur- Bakhardi Dist. Chandrapur
	M/s Manikgarh Cement	Gadchandur, Dist. Chandrapur	2 million metric tonne per year	Based on Limestone deposit of Naokari- Kusumbi, Dist. Chandrapur
	Ambuja Cement	Upparwahi, Dist. Chandrapur	3 million metric tonne per year	Based on Limestone deposit of Chandur-Thutra and Pimpalgaon-Lakhamapur, Dist. Chandrapur
	Murli Industries Ltd.	Naranda, Dist. Chandrapur	3 million metric tonne per year	Sangoda, Naranda, Zoting, Nandgaon, Chedvai
	M/s Indian Aluminium Co. (HINDALCO)	Belgaum, Karnataka	Aluminium 73,000 tonnes per year	Based on Bauxite deposits of Kolhapur district
Iron ore		Kalva, Dist. Thane	Aluminium sheet fabrication & foil rolling mill	
	M/s Sunflag Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Warthi, Dist. Bhandara	2 lacs metric tonne per year Mills Alloy & Steel Rolled Product	Partially utilises iron ore from state

1	2	3	4	5
	M/s Jindal Strips Ltd	Raigad	2 lacs metric tonne per year (sponge iron)	
	M/s Lloyds Steel Ltd	Bhugaon, Dist. Wardha	1.2 lacs metric tonne per year (Steel)	
	M/s Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd	Chandrapur district	50,000 tonne per annum ferro manganese	
	M/s Lloyds Metals & Engg.	Ghugus, Dist. Chandrapur	Sponge iron 3 lacs metric tonne per year	Partially utilises iron ore from state
	M/s Gupta Metallies	Ghugus, Dist. Chandrapur	Sponge iron 1.2 lacs metric tonne per year	
	M/s Gopani Iron Power India (Pvt. Ltd)	Tadali, Dist. Chandrapur	Sponge iron 4 lacs metric tonne per year	
	M/s Ispat Industries Ltd. (JSW)	Kalmeshwar, Dist. Nagpur Dolvi Dist. Raigad	Steel Sheet Roll Plates Sinter making 3 lacs metric tonne per year	
	ShriVirangana Steel Ltd.			
	(TopworthUrja& Metals)	Ukarwahi, Dist. Nagpur	Sponge iron 3 lacs metric tonne per year	

Statement-II*Mineral based plants in Maharashtra (To be installed)*

Sl. No.	Plant Location & District	Mineral area/ Deposit
1.	Low grade Manganese Beneficiation Plant in Private Sector in Saoner Tehsil, Dist- Nagpur	Based on Mangnese ore leases in nearby areas
2.	Dolomite and Dolomitic Marble based Units in Ramtek and Parshivni Tehsil, Dist. Nagpur	Based on dolomite and dolomitic marble deposits of nearby areas
3.	Small Scale Limestone Kilns in Yavatmal and Wani-Maregaon and Zarijamni areas of Yavatmal District	Based on Limestone deposits in Yavatmal district
4.	Reliance Cement Plant in Vani area of Yavatmal Dist.	Based on Limestone deposits of Yavatmal and Chandrapur district
5.	Sponge Iron Plant in Mul MIDC area, Dist-Chandrapur	Based on iron ore produced from nearby areas
6.	Manganese dioxide and Silico Manganese Units in the industrial area of Kalmeshwar, Hingna, Butibori, Tumsar, Saoneretc, Dist-Nagpur	Based on Manganese deposits in Nagpur district
7.	Benifiation of low grade Magnetite Plant in Sindhudurg Dist.	Based on low grade iron ore and ferrugeneous laterite of Sindhudurg district
8.	Scope for Allumina plant-in Konkan/ Western region of Maharashtra	Based on bauxite deposits of districts Kolhapur, Raigad, Ratnagiri&Sindhudurg
9.	Pig iron ore projects Vidarbha region	Based on iron ore deposits of Surjagarh area in Gadchiroli district
10.	Scope for manufacturing industries based on quartz in the State	Based on Quartz & Quartzite deposits in various district

Loss of employment due to closure of mines

1068. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a large scale loss of employment in the mining sector due to closure of a large number of mines in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such loss of employment and reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to ameliorate the condition of the distressed mining workers and the timeline for such action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of average daily employment in mines, as reported by mines management, during the year 2011-2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*). During this period, the number of average daily employment at all India level in coal as well as oil & gas mines has declined, and increased in non-coal mines.

(c) Matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines are covered under the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder. Officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety make periodic inspections of mines and suitable measures such as notices, prohibitory orders are issued to ensure compliance of statutory provisions to ensure safety, health and welfare of workers.

Statement*The State-wise details of average daily employment in mines during the year 2011-2013*

State/UT	2011			2012 (P)			2013 (P)		
	Coal	Non- Coal	Oil & Gas	Coal	Non- Coal	Oil & Gas	Coal	Non- Coal	Oil & Gas
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	58	-	-	58	-	-	58	-
Andhra Pradesh	65409	12507	1324	61091	14613	2018	57058	17074	3076
Arunachal Pradesh	408	-	191	408	-	142	408	-	106
Assam	2075	212	9430	1948	156	5664	1829	115	3402
Bihar	-	389	-	-	380	47	-	371	47
Chhattisgarh	32616	9912	-	34041	10215	-	35528	10527	-
Goa	-	8018	-	-	8159	-	-	8302	-
Gujarat	2837	3578	12458	2531	3544	9698	2258	3510	7549
Haryana	-	4465	-	-	4465	-	-	4465	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	1129	-	-	1193	-	-	1261	-
Jammu and Kashmir	641	122	-	616	159	-	592	207	-
Jharkhand	94873	18138	108	89876	18475	206	85142	18818	393
Karnataka	-	16333	-	-	15632	-	-	14961	-

Kerala	-	2180	-	-	1903	-	-	1661	-
Madhya Pradesh	45373	10687	206	48203	10915	254	51210	11148	313
Maharashtra	27505	6503	-	27172	7353	-	26843	8314	-
Meghalaya	-	561	-	-	507	-	-	458	-
Odisha	19248	39824	-	20149	43114	-	21092	46676	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	711
Rajasthan	1229	23700	910	1640	24413	1944	2188	25147	4153
Tamil Nadu	9041	10390	858	9041	10649	595	9041	10914	413
Tripura	-	-	1063	-	-	139	-	-	18
Uttar Pradesh	8547	756	-	8624	777	-	8702	799	-
Uttarakhand	-	1983	-	-	1935	-	-	1888	-
West Bengal	56235	1330	799	53174	1496	1371	50280	1683	2352
TOTAL	366037	172775	27347	358514	180111	22789	352171	188357	22533

P. Provisional
Source: Directorate General of Mines Safety

Proposal to auction minerals

1069. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to auction minerals such as iron ore, bauxite and manganese ore recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any modalities for auctioning have been worked out if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether existing projects where Letter of Intent already issued by State Governments will be given preference; and

(d) if not, how the commitment made by the State Governments would be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. An Ordinance was promulgated on 12th January, 2015 to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 providing for auction of minerals concessions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Such cases are covered by the provisions of section 10A(2)(c) of clause 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Reforms in mining sector

1070. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring certain reforms in the mining sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of afflictions in the system that are proposed to be addressed to help the workers; and

(d) the fresh actions on streamlining mineral produce especially iron ore to control any kind of black-mailing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINES AND STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Ordinance was promulgated on 12th January, 2015 to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, which *inter-alia* provides for (i) grant of mineral concessions through auction by competitive bidding; (ii) extension of validity of lease period of existing leases; (iii) establishment of District Mineral Foundation for the benefit of persons and areas affected by mining operations; (iv) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust for the purposes of regional and detailed exploration; (v) simplification and removal of delays in the method of grant of mineral concessions; and (vi) enhancing penal provisions to check illegal mining.

(c) As the matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines are covered under the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder, therefore, no specific provision had been made in the Ordinance relating to mine workers.

(d) Changes brought in the legal framework to streamline mineral production, including production of iron ore, *inter-alia* are introduction of transparent procedure for grant of mineral concessions through auction; removal of discretionary provisions like renewal of mining leases; increase in tenure of mining leases to 50 years; and transition provisions to ensure that mining operations do not come to a standstill and the manufacturing industry is not deprived of an assured supply of raw material.

Revenue generated by ONGC

1071. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and PSU-wise revenue generated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and its other organisations like ONGC Videsh Limited in India and abroad in last five years;

(b) whether Government has any plans for expansion of ONGC in India and other countries to make them more profitable;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the oil production from various assets of ONGC in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The revenue generated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) during last five years is as under:—

Financial Year	Revenue from operations (₹ in crore)
2013-14	84,203.00
2012-13	83,309.00
2011-12	76,887.00
2010-11	68,649.00
2009-10	61,983.00

Details of year-wise revenue generated by ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) during the last five years is as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Total Operating Income	Total Non- operating Income	Total Revenue
2014	21,777.00	351.00	22, 128.00
2013	17,558.00	265.00	17,823.00
2012	22,347.00	199.00	22,546.00
2011	18,411.00	211.00	18,622.00
2010	15,099.00	284.00	15,383.00

(b) and (c) In so far as ONGC is concerned, the company seeks to acquire oil/gas blocks *inter-alia* through NELP bidding rounds. As regards OVL, the company has been constantly reviewing and screening the available E&P opportunities for acquisition in the countries where it is already present as well as in the new countries based on a due diligence process of the screened opportunities.

(d) ONGC has chalked out a multi pronged strategy to increase production of crude oil, which include; redevelopment of existing fields and development of new fields/marginal fields particularly in offshore areas.

In addition to this, repair of non-flowing wells, use of artificial lift methods, application of stimulation and Hydraulic fracturing techniques, implementation of new technologies etc. is being done regularly by ONGC according to the technical requirement of the wells/fields and feasibility. The Government regularly reviews and monitors the exploration efforts of ONGC.

ONGC Videsh Limited along with its Joint Venture partners has been conducting review of performance of projects and appropriate steps are being taken to increase the production in consultation with the operators.

Progress in exploration of shale gas

1072. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any progress made in exploration of shale gas in India;
- (b) whether the ONGC-OVL has engaged in the overseas exploration of shale gas through joint ventures/global bids; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government announced the "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies in the Petroleum Exploration License/Petroleum Mining Lease areas awarded under Nomination regime" on 14th October 2013. The permission to carry out exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and oil activities in 55 PEUPML areas (ONGC-50; OIL 5) has been granted under first phase of assessment which is for 3 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Identification of prospective areas for shale gas exploration

1073. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified certain new prospective areas for shale gas exploration in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when exploration operations in the identified blocks is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government announced "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies in the Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) areas awarded under Nomination regime" on 14th October 2013. The permission to carry out exploration and exploitation of Shale gas and oil activities in 55 PEL/PML areas (ONGC-50; OIL 5) has been granted under the first phase of assessment which is for 3 years.

(b) The State-wise distribution of the blocks is as follows:

- Gujarat – 28 blocks
- Tamil Nadu – 9 blocks
- Assam – 7 blocks
- Rajasthan – 1 block
- Andhra Pradesh – 10 blocks

(c) ONGC and OIL have commenced the activities for exploration of shale gas and oil in these blocks.

Demand regarding dealers' commission

†1074. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petrol Pump Dealers Association of India has made any demand regarding dealers' commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has constituted any committee to sanction the proposals, if so, the opinion of the committee and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been deregulated by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are taking decision with respect to the dealer's commission on petrol and diesel.

Operation of refinery in Barmer district, Rajasthan

†1075. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the work on the refinery approved to be set up in Barmer district of Rajasthan would be started;

(b) the funds released for the refinery in this financial year; and

(c) the dates when the remaining amount would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has accorded

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

its approval on 20.9.2013 to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) to set up 9 MMTPA Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex in Barmer District of Rajasthan in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan(GoR).

Government of Rajasthan has sought to review of project. A Committee comprising of representatives of GoR and HPCL has been constituted to resolve the issues like availability of local crude, discrepancies in SBI Caps calculations, percentage of equity share of GOR, water linkage and land requirements etc., impacting the project.

(b) and (c) In view of above, release of funds is dependent on the resolution of issues impacting the project.

Slow progress of laying of IGL gas pipeline in Rohini, Delhi

†1076. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3816 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13th August, 2014 and to state:

(a) the amount required to be deposited for a gas connection after laying of a gas pipeline by Indraprastha Gas Limited, and the time taken for the gas connection to become operational;

(b) whether Government is aware that this task is progressing very slowly at C-1, Mushkan Apartment, Sector-17, Rohini, Delhi due to which people are facing a lot of difficulties due to the pits not being filled up around the houses; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Department against the concerned Officer/contractor and by when, this task would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) An amount of ₹ 5000/- is taken as refundable security deposit towards installation and equipment in last mile connectivity for providing a connection and a sum of ₹ 1000/- is taken as security deposit towards bill for consumption. Depending upon the technical feasibility of residential unit of the individual applicant, PNG connection is provided within 90 days from receipt of payment.

(b) and (c) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) had sought digging permission on 11.9.2013 from the North Delhi Municipal Corporation to lay pipeline for C-1 Mushkan Apartment, Sector 17, Rohini. However, the same was received on 10.12.2014. The entire work of laying underground pipeline in the area has been completed and the pits and trenches have also been filled by IGL. IGL has started registrations for this area.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Self-reliance in oil and gas

1077. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the self-reliance level in oil and gas in the country;
- (b) the quantum of foreign exchange incurred on import of oil and gas in the last five years;
- (c) what steps Government is taking to reduce import dependence with results thereof; and
- (d) by when domestic production of oil and gas will improve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The self-reliance level in oil and gas on domestic consumption during 2013-14 to 2014-15 (Apr-Dec on provisional basis) in the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The quantum of foreign exchange incurred on import of oil and gas in the last five years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In order to accelerate the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas in the country, various steps are being taken by the Government as under:-

- (i) About 1.5 million square Km of unappraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins are proposed to be covered under 2 D survey to gather geo-scientific data for identifying prospective blocks.
- (ii) Re-assessment of hydrocarbon resources making use of geo-scientific data gathered over the past couple of decades has been initiated to get a better understanding of the prospectivity of Indian Sedimentary basins.
- (iii) A National Data Respository has been developed and is under trial now. It is a platform which will help access the geo-scientific data easily and help in carving out new hydrocarbon blocks.
- (iv) 52 new blocks with in-principle clearances from various agencies have been carved out for offer under the next round of bidding.
- (v) Policies for Exploration and Production are being examined to improve them thereby facilitating increased E&P activities.
- (vi) A Policy for non-exclusive multi-client speculative survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins is being implemented. Seven applications have been received from service providers for surveying almost the entire off-shore area of India.
- (vii) Policy framework for relaxations, extensions and clarification at the

development and production stage under the PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.

- (viii) Revision in domestic gas price.
- (ix) Extension of 40% subsidy in North East Region to private companies operating in that region.

Statement-I

Table 1: Self-reliance in petroleum products

	(Million Metric Tonne)	
	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr-Dec) (P)
Total Consumption	158.4	122.3
Indigenous crude oil processing	33.9	25.6
Products from Indigenous crude oil	31.6	23.9
Products from Fractionators (Including LPG and Gas)	3.9	2.8
Total Indigenous production	35.5	26.7
% Self Sufficiency	22.4	21.8

Source: Oil Companies Note: Standard Input Output Norms(SION) taken as 93.3% of crude oil processed for working out products output from Indigenous crude oil.

(P): Provisional

Statement-II

Table 2: Details of foreign exchange incurred on import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products during 2009-10 to 2013-14 and 2014-15(Apr-Dec)

Year	Crude oil		Petroleum Products	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Million Metric Tonne	Million US\$	Million Metric Tonne	Million US\$
2009-10	159.26	79553	14.67	7007
2010-11	163.60	100080	17.38	12068
2011-12	171.73	139690	15.85	14189
2012-13	184.80	144293	15.77	12506
2013-14	189.24	142962	16.72	12255
2014-15 (Apr-Dec) (P)	141.98	95709	14.95	9638

Source: Oil companies and DGCIS. (P): Provisional data.

Extension policy for exploration activities

1078. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to raise its share in exploration by 5 per cent and insist on explorers to accept Delhi as the seat of any future arbitration.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the extension policy being worked out does not envisage any concession on royalty and cess to explorers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the extension is being proposed to be granted for 10 years or the life of a field whichever is earlier; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The policy regarding extension of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) has not been finalized.

Data on reduced international crude oil prices

1079. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data or any assessment on the reduced international crude prices and its effects on Indian economy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the decrease in international crude prices helped the country to reduce the current account and the fiscal deficit and also whether it has lead to a fall in inflation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has maintained a data series relating to crude oil prices in international market. The decrease in crude oil price in international market resulted in reduced retail prices of diesel, domestic LPG and kerosene and overall inflation. The lower value of imports of crude oil has helped to reduce current account deficit. Similarly, with lower prices of petroleum products, the required under-recoveries incurred by oil marketing companies has declined leading to easing of pressure on subsidies and fiscal deficit.

Withdrawal of subsidy on cylinders from well off people

†1080. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to withdraw the subsidized cylinders to the financial well off people;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this regard; an

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to withdraw subsidized cylinders to the financially well off people. However, Government has launched an initiative to encourage LPG consumers to voluntarily give up their LPG subsidy.

As on 23.02.2015, 1.46 lac (approx.) domestic LPG customers had voluntarily given up LPG subsidy.

Change in price of petroleum products

1081. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise and product-wise details of increase/decrease in the price of petrol, diesel, LPG, ATF and other petroleum products in the last three years;

(b) the month-wise and product-wise details of excise duty on above petroleum products increased/decreased during the same period;

(c) the month-wise and product-wise revenue so far accrued due to increase in excise duty on the above products during the above period; and

(d) the reasons for increase in excise duty on above products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of retail selling price (RSP) of major petroleum products at Delhi, since 1st April 2012 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of revision in Excise Duty on Petrol, Diesel, Domestic LPG and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) since 1st April, 2012 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Government is expected to generate additional revenue of `20,573 crore in the current financial year 2014-15 due to increase in Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel.

(d) The recent hikes in Excise Duty of Petrol and Diesel have been made without passing its impact to consumers. One of the primary objectives behind increase in Excise Duty is to fund the infrastructure development programme of the Government, particularly building of roads. Allocation of these resources to road sector will also spur economic activity and employment generation arising out from the road construction.

Statement-I

Retail Selling Price of Petroleum Products since 1.4.2012 at Delhi

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG		ATF
				Subsidized	Non-Subsidized	
				(₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.)		₹/KL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.04.2012	65.64	40.91	14.83	399.00	NA	67800.30
16.04.2012						67631.45
01.05.2012						67319.71
16.05.2012						67046.95
24.05.2012	73.18					
01.06.2012						65670.14
03.06.2012	71.16					
16.06.2012						62109.95
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29				
29.06.2012	67.78					
01.07.2012					NA	61169.08
16.07.2012						62208.18
24.07.2012	68.48					
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32				65005.59
16.08.2012						67135.76
01.09.2012						72281.92
14.09.2012		46.95				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.09.2012						73710.69
18.09.2012					756.50	
01.10.2012					883.50	70515.97
03.10.2012			14.79			
07.10.2012				410.50	895.50	
09.10.2012	67.90					
16.10.2012						68398.79
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15				
01.11.2012					922.50	68397.52
02.11.2012					895.50	
16.11.2012	67.24					
01.12.2012						67709.12
01.01.2013						66236.19
16.01.2013	67.56					
18.01.2013	67.26	47.65			942.00	
28.01.2013			14.96			
01.02.2013						67561.04
16.02.2013	69.06	48.16				
01.03.2013					904.50	70080.87
02.03.2013	70.74					
16.03.2013	68.34					
23.03.2013		48.67				
01.04.2013	68.31	48.63			901.50	66195.89
02.04.2013	67.29					
16.04.2013	66.09	48.67				
01.05.2013	63.09				847.00	
11.05.2013		49.69				
01.06.2013	63.99	50.25			802.00	62416.15
16.06.2013	66.39					
29.06.2013	68.58					
01.07.2013		50.26			832.00	66033.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
02.07.2013		50.84				
15.07.2013	70.44					
01.08.2013	71.28	51.40			875.00	70203.15
01.09.2013	74.10	51.97			932.50	75031.09
14.09.2013	76.06					
01.10.2013	72.40	52.54			1004.00	77089.42
01.11.2013	71.02	53.10			954.50	73607.26
01.12.2013		53.67			1017.50	74204.74
11.12.2013				414.00	1021.00	
21.12.2013	71.52	53.78				
01.01.2014					1241.00	76241.33
05.01.2014	72.43	54.34				
01.02.2014		54.91			1134.00	74072.20
01.03.2014	73.16	55.48			1080.50	74825.55
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49			980.50	71800.21
16.04.2014	71.41					
01.05.2014					928.50	71033.87
13.05.2014		56.71				
01.06.2014		57.28			905.00	69747.98
07.06.2014	71.51					
25.06.2014	71.56					
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84			922.50	70161.26
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00	70004.87
16.08.2014	70.33					
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97				
01.09.2014					901.00	69603.25
01.10.2014	67.86				880.00	67525.63
15.10.2014	66.65					
19.10.2014		55.60				
23.10.2014				417.00	883.50	
01.11.2014	64.24	53.35	15.14*		865.00	62537.93
01.12.2014	63.33	52.51			752.00	59943.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51				
01.01.2015	61.33	50.51			708.50	52423.00
17.01.2015	58.91	48.26				
01.02.2015					605.00	46513.03
04.02.2015	56.49	46.01				
16.02.2015	57.31	46.62				
01.03.2015	60.49	49.71	15.14*	417.00	610.00	50,362.69
Current RSP	60.49	49.71	15.14*	417.00	610.00	50,362.69

Note: Price of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG since 18.9.2012 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are 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.

Statement-II

Excise duty On Petrol, Diesel, Domestic LPG and ATF since 1.4.2012

Effective	Petrol	Diesel	Domestic LPG	Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)
	Rs./Litre*			
As on 01.04.12	14.78	2.06		8.24% (Including Education Cess)
14.09.12	9.48	3.56		
12.11.14	11.02	5.11		
03.12.14	13.34	6.14	Nil	
02.01.15	15.40	8.20		
17.01.15	17.46	10.26		

*Including Education Cess

Reimbursement of subsidy amount to LPG consumers

1082. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has withdrawn the subsidy being given to household LPG cylinders and oil companies are charging ₹ 800 per household LPG cylinders, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to give cash back through reimbursement of ₹ 400/- on each household LPG cylinder, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the logic behind charging ₹ 800 first and reimbursing ₹ 400 by way of cash back later; and

(d) whether it is not wise to continue the old system of collecting only 400 from consumer with the remaining as subsidy from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government has not withdrawn the subsidy being given to the domestic LPG customers. It has introduced the Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme, namely, 'PAHAL'. Under the Scheme, LPG consumers joining the scheme, will get the LPG cylinders at market price and will receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their bank accounts.

The scheme was launched in 54 districts on 15.11.2014 and in rest of country on 01.01.2015. On joining the scheme every LPG consumer is at present entitled for a Permanent Advance (PA) of ₹ 568/-, which is provided in addition to the prevalent subsidy on the date of delivery of each subsidized cylinder. This is to enable a LPG consumer buy the first cylinder under the scheme which is delivered at market determined price. All LPG consumers who have not joined the scheme, are given a grace period of three months from the date of launch to join the scheme. During grace period such consumers will get LPG as per their entitlement at subsidized price. Additionally, a period of three months beyond grace period known as parking period is given to LPG consumers for joining the scheme. During parking period such consumers will get cylinders as per their entitlement at market price and subsidy will be kept parked with OMCs. This parked subsidy would be released to consumer as soon as consumer joins the scheme. However, if a consumer joins the scheme after parking period, the parked subsidy would lapse and consumer will get subsidy from prospective date only.

The scheme is aimed to transfer the subsidy benefit directly to beneficiary and curb diversion/black marketing of LPG cylinders.

Possibilities of producing shale oil

1083. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that shale oil holds enormous possibilities for the substitute of conventional oils;

(b) if so, whether Government has assessed any possibilities of producing shale oil in the country;

(c) if so, the projections and quantity of shale oil which can be produced in the country;

(d) whether Indian companies engaged in conventional oils production have required technology and competence in this field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Various agencies have estimated the shale gas and oil resource potential in selected sedimentary basins/sub basins in India, details of which are as under:

(i) M/s Schlumberger: 300 to 2100 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of shale gas in the country (as available in public domain);

(ii) Energy information Administration (EIA), USA in 2011: 290 tcf of shale gas in four basins namely, Cambay, KG, Cauvery and Damodar;

(iii) United States Geological Survey (USGS) in January 2012: 6.1 tcf of technically recoverable shale gas in 3 basins, namely, Cambay, KG and Cauvery.

(iv) EIA, USA in 2013: 584 tcf of shale gas and 87 billion barrel of shale oil in 4 basins namely, Cambay, KG, Cauvery and Damodar;

(v) ONGC IN 2013: 187.5 tcf of shale gas in 5 basins namely, Cambay, KG, Cauvery, Ganga and Assam and Assam-Arakan;

(vi) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) in July 2013: 45 tcf of Shale Gas in Gondwana basin.

(b) and (c) The Government of India announced "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime" vide Order dated 14th October 2013. Permission to carry out exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil activities have been granted in 55 Petroleum Exploration Licence/Petroleum Mining Lease areas (ONGC-50; OIL 5) under the first phase of Assessment which is for 3 years.

ONGC has drilled one well in Cambay Basin, Gujarat where coring has been completed. Further, ONGC has spudded one more well for shale gas and oil exploration in Gandhar area of Cambay Basin. In addition, ONGC has collected cores from another 8 wells.

(d) and (e) For commercial viability of unconventional resources such as shale

gas, horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing are required. These are already being used by the companies for their exploration and production of conventional hydrocarbons.

Fall in international price of crude oil

1084. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the international prices of crude oil have been falling sharply for the last several months;

(b) if so, whether Government has reduced the prices of petrol and diesel corresponding to the decrease of prices in international market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the company-wise details of profit earned by oil companies during the last six months due to this decrease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) International price of crude oil has fallen sharply between July, 2014 and January, 2015. The Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) of Petrol has reduced by ₹ 22.45 per litre from 1st Fortnight of July 2014 to 2nd Fortnight of February 2015. After taking into account the increase in Excise Duty amounting to ₹ 7.98 per litre, the OMCs have reduced the Retail Selling Prices by ₹ 16.29 per litre. Similarly, the RTP of Diesel has reduced by ₹ 20.93 per litre from 1st Fortnight of July 2014 to 2nd Fortnight of February 2015. After taking into account the increase in Excise Duty amounting to ₹ 6.70 per litre, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reduced the Retail Selling Prices by ₹ 11.23 per litre. Thus, the major portion of the decrease in RTP has been passed on to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

(d) The profit/loss is computed only on quarterly basis by oil companies. The Combined Profit After Tax (PAT) of Public Sector upstream oil companies (ONGC, OIL and GAIL) in 3rd quarter of the financial year 2014-15 declined to ₹ 4,674 crore from ₹ 7,356 crore in 2nd quarter of the financial year 2014-15, due to reduction in the prices of crude oil and products. The OMCs (HPCL, BPCL and IOCL) have reported combined loss of ₹ 2,411 crore in 3rd quarter of the financial year 2014-15, as compared to a PAT of ₹ 416 crore in 2nd quarter of the financial year 2014-15 due to incidence of inventory losses.

Building strategic reserve of crude oil

1085. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of steep fall in global oil prices, Government proposes to build strategic reserve of crude oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to have tie-up with the countries/companies from where crude oil is likely to be imported; 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 Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations *viz.* Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

(c) and (d) The entire expenditure on purchase of crude oil to fill the Visakhapatnam cavern is proposed to be done with Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). A part of the funding requirement for purchasing crude required to partially fill the Mangalore and Padur caverns would be met from GBS. The Government also continues to explore alternative models for funding the balance requirement of crude oil to fill Mangalore and Padur caverns.

Royalty and taxes paid by public sector oil companies

1086. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of taxes, duties cess and dividend paid by the public sector oil companies to the Central Government during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14; and

(b) the details of royalty and taxes paid to the State Governments by the oil PSUs during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The information is given in the Statement.

Statement

(1) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)

(All figures in ₹ in crore)

A. Central Government	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Custom Duties	3241.65	781.44	711.95
Excise Duties	23253.01	23307.04	23178.13
Corporate Tax(Incl. Dividend Distribution Tax)	1427.00	1190.49	1872.82
Dividend Paid	1820.35	958.08	1188.02
Service Tax	121.68	252.40	341.72
TOTAL	29863.69	26489.45	27292.64
B. State Government			
VAT/Sales Tax	44467.26	50055.23	55095.67
Dividend paid to State Government	2.57	1.35	1.67
Octroi and Duties	66.06	92.94	118.87
Entry Tax	4446.87	3091.65	3544.45
Others (mainly work Contract Tax)	67.38	88.67	110.20
Royalty	-	-	-
TOTAL	49050.14	53329.84	58870.86

(2) Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL)

Description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. Central Government			
Customs Duty	0.95	112.03	211.12
Excise Duty	583.84	454.52	400.03
Corporate Income Tax	254.80	163.89	258.95
Dividend to Central Government*	-	-	-
DIVIDEND TAX	17.90	11.93	12.50
Cess	0.16	0.20	-
Royalty	-	-	-
Service Tax	1.55	5.29	7.33
FBT	-	-	-
Wealth Tax	0.41	0.48	0.42
TOTAL	859.61	748.34	890.35

* The Central Government does not have any shareholding at NRL.

Description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
B. State Government			
Sales Tax to Assam Government	105.24	40.27	2.80
Sales Tax (other State Governments)	13.57	3.75	5.34
Central Sales Tax	202.60	91.57	92.34
Dividend to Assam Government	13.43	9.08	9.08
Octroi and Duties (including electricity duty)	1.65	1.46	1.53
Entry Tax (Assam)	219.43	133.67	131.69
Entry Tax (West Bengal)	-	0.02	1.09
TOTAL	555.92	279.82	243.88

(3) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)

A. Central Government			
Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Customs Duty	1321.34	340.29	193.03
Excise Duty	8948.91	8386.47	8569.03
Corporate Tax	271.92	87.95	356.96
Dividend to Central Government	242.31	147.12	147.12
Tax on Dividend	76.91	46.69	48.92
Service Tax	83.52	127.96	166.26
TOTAL	10944.91	9136.48	9481.32

B. State Governments

Sales Tax/VAT (incl. Irrecoverable taxes)	19233.85	21874.41	25663.63
Octroi & Duties (incl. Electricity Duty)	664.90	710.43	728.02
Entry Tax	456.87	451.08	550.22
Others	~	1.10	0.28
TOTAL	20355.62	23037.02	26942.15

(4) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)

Particulars	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
A. Central Government			
Customs Duty	347.72	291.64	1,723.67
Cess	-	-	-
Excise Duty	10,493.99	10,167.33	10,662.01
Royalty	--	-	-
Corporate Tax	1,754.55	641.85	387.03
Dividend	436.92	218.46	278.04

Particulars	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Tax on dividend	127.47	57.16	71.08
Others (includes service tax)	168.09	138.77	67.90
TOTAL	13,328.74	11,515.21	13,189.73

B. State Government

Sales Tax	27,817.42	24,395.14	20,954.14
Royalties	-	-	-
Dividend to State Government	6.84	3.42	4.36
Octroi, duties (incl. electricity duty)	2,369.12	2,047.49	1,770.97
Others (Rates and Taxes)	80.10	66.94	75.10
TOTAL	30,273.48	26,512.99	22,804.57

(5) Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)

A. Central Government

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Taxes, Duties and cess	469.84	468.38	331.45
Dividend	162.54	189.63	162.91
TOTAL	632.38	658.01	494.36

B. State Governments

Taxes	0.10	5.40	0.43
Royalty	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.10	5.40	0.43

(6) Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
-------------	---------	---------	---------

A. Central Government

Customs Duty	3.20	2.49	13.94
Cess on Crude Oil	-	-	-
Excise Duty	112.58	122.25	135.55
Royalty on Crude Oil and Natural Gas	-	-	-
Corporate Tax (Income/Fringe Benefit/ Wealth Tax)	39.86	51.60	47.60
Tax on dividend Distribution	6.87	7.40	8.52
Others (including Service Tax)	29.38	34.42	40.82
TOTAL	191.89	218.16	246.43

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
B. State Government			
Sales Tax/VAT (including CST)	38.50	41.29	33.09
Royalty on Crude Oil and Natural Gas	-	-	-
Dividend to State Government	-	-	-
Octroi, Duties (incl. Electricity Duty)	-	-	-
Entry Tax / Others (details to be provided)	1.63	2.34	2.27
TOTAL	40.13	43.63	35.36

(7) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL)

Particulars	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
A. Central Government			
Customs Duty	48.26	70.19	444.68
Excise Duty	4548.78	3903.98	4510.83
Corporate Tax	-	-	26.00
Dividend to Central Govt*	-	-	-
Dividend Tax	-	4.83	28.99
Service Tax	6.33	4.77	3.28
CST	224.51	129.96	193.27
SUB TOTAL (A)	4827.87	4113.74	5207.05

B. State Government

Sales Tax/ Entry Tax	-	2.87	4.90
VAT	567.44	600.24	558.37
Purchase Tax	-	-	14.50
SUB TOTAL (B)	567.44	603.11	577.77

*GOI transferred its entire share holding of 7,72,65,200 equity shares of ₹10 each in favour of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. effective 29.03.2001.

(8) Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. Central Government			
Customs Duty	308	412	600
Excise Duty	485	364	426
Corporate Tax	1602	1506	1938
Dividend to Central Government	618	706	734
Dividend Tax	175	200	218
Service Tax	270	168	357
TOTAL	3458	3356	4273

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
B. State Government			
Sales Tax (VAT and CST)	1970	2254	2510
Octroi, Entry Tax, Professional tax etc	134	172	211
TOTAL	2104	2426	2721
(9) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)			
Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. Central Government			
1. Excise Duty	359.90	309.30	307.60
2. OID Cess	5785.20	9999.30	9974.00
3. Natural Calamity Contingent Duty	109.80	110.10	109.70
4. Royalty	3614.40	3940.70	4196.50
5. Education Cess	187.20	311.20	234.90
6. Corporate Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00
(a) On ONGC's Account	10272.20	7928.50	6764.60
(b) for Foreign Contractors	7.30	1.10	3.60
7. Dividend	6037.20	5626.80	5615.30
8, Tax on Dividend	1328.60	1301.20	1380.70
9. Customs Duties	9.60	7.50	8.70
10. Mumbai Port Trust Charges	85.50	92.30	88.40
TOTAL	27,796.90	29,628.00	28,684.00
B. State Government			
1. Sales Tax/VAT	3939.30	4014.40	4134.40
2. Royalty	6164.80	6869.90	7297.10
3. Octroi Duties etc.	386.30	368.30	459.20
4. Motor Sprit -CESS	0.00	0.00	0.30
TOTAL	10,490.40	11,252.60	11,891.00
(10) Oil India Limited			
Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. Central Government			
Cess	1037.79	1711.30	1602.77
Dividend (ind DDT)	1081.09	1521.05	1099.09
Corporate Tax	1727.26	1551.99	1333.58
Service tax and others	62.48	90.45	118.76
TOTAL	3908.62	4874.79	4154.20

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
B. State Government			
Royalty	1349.49	1332.55	1276.48
VAT/Sales Tax	500.64	506.34	496.34
Others*	15.40	11.00	13.46
TOTAL	1865.53	1849.89	1786.28

*Others includes entry tax, PEL fees etc.

Production of oil and gas

1087. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the sector and company-wise details of production of oil and gas by various companies during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed by Government for increasing the production of oil and gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of production of crude oil and natural gas by ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/Jvs) companies are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) In order to accelerate the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas in the country, the policy initiatives undertaken by Government are given hereinunder:

- Plan for appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.
- Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- Setting up of National Data Repository.
- Policy approved for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.
- Policy approved for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
- Policy approved on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins
- Policy frame work approved for relaxations, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under the PSC regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.

Statement***Crude Oil Production (Million metric tonne)***

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
ONGC	23.712	22.561	22.245	18.61
OIL	3.847	3.665	3.467	2.87
Nomination	27.559	26.226	25.712	21.48
Pvt./JV – PSC	10.527	11.64	12.076	8.88
TOTAL	38.086	37.866	37.788	30.36

*Upto January 2015.

Natural gas production (Billion cubic metre)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
ONGC	23.316	23.548	23.284	18.50
OIL	2.633	2.642	2.625	2.89
Nomination	25.949	26.19	25.909	21.39
Pvt./JV -PSC	21.609	14.49	9.497	7.42
TOTAL	47.558	40.68	35.406	28.81

*Upto January 2015.

Pilferage of oil from depots

†1088. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the states in the country where refineries for petro products are located along with the places where petroleum depots exist;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large quantity of oil is being pilfered from stock depots while emptying oil from it;

(c) if not, whether Central Industrial Security Force would be deployed instead of retired military personnel to keep vigil while loading and unloading the oil from stock depots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The refineries are located in the following States:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala.

List of petroleum depots is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have reported cases of pilferage of oil from stock depots.

(c) and (d) Nature and modality of security cover of Stock Depots is an internal decision of Oil PSUs, taken on the perceived threat perception to the depots. The details provided by the Oil Marketing Companies indicate that security covers to some depots is provided by Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) while security covers to majority of depots is provided by security agencies.

Statement

List of Petroleum Depots

Sl.No.	Location	Sl.No.	Location
Indian Oil Corporation Limited		17.	Ajmer
Northern Region		18.	Bharatpur
1.	Delhi (Bijwasan)	19.	Allahabad
2.	Panipat	20.	Kanpur
3.	Ambala	21.	Mughalsarai
4.	Rewari	22.	Lucknow (Amousi)
5.	Tekrikala	23.	Baitalpur
6.	Bhatinda	24.	Gonda
7.	Jalandhar	25.	Jhansi (Ambabai)
8.	Sangrur	26.	Agra
9.	Kullu	27.	Roorkee
10.	Parwanoo	28.	Mathura
11.	Jammu	29.	Aonla
12.	Leh	30.	Partapur
13.	Kargil	31.	Najibabad
14.	Zeewan	32.	Shahjahanpur (Banthra)
15.	Jodhpur	33.	Lalkuan
16.	Chitorgarh		

Sl.No. Location	Sl.No. Location
Eastern Region	66. Siliguri
34. Barauni	67. Hassimara
35. Patna	68. Malda
36. Raxaul	69. Rangpo
37. Dhanbad	Western Region
38. Ranchi (Namkum)	70. Dumad (Iotl)
39. Tatanagar	71. Hazira
40. Jassidih	72. Fst Kandla
41. Tinsukia	73. Kandla (Main)
42. Lumbding	74. Sabarmati
43. Guwahati Ins (Betkuchi)	75. Asoj (Black Oil)
44. Imphal	76. Ahmedabad (Bareja)
45. Along	77. Sidhpur
46. Doimukh	78. Rajkot
47. Dimapur	79. Vasco
48. Vairangte	80. Wadala
49. Dharmanagar I	81. Vashi
50. Dharmanagar Ii	82. Sewree I
51. Missamari	83. Sewree Ii
52. Nagaon	84. Bassein (Black Oil)
53. Passighat	85. Manmad
54. Ramnagar	86. Jnpt (Iotl)
55. Paradeep	87. Pune (Loni)
56. Somnathpur	88. Chandrapur (Tadali)
57. Rourkela	89. Dhule (Shirud)
58. Sambhalpur	90. Sholapur (Pakni)
59. Bhubaneshwar (Jatni)	91. Miraj
60. Budge Budge	92. Khapri
61. Mourigram	93. Akola (Gaigaon)
62. Haldia A	94. Ahmednagar (Akolner)
63. Haldia B	95. Ratlam Top
64. Rajbandh	96. Bhillai
65. Portblair	97. Bilaspur

Sl.No.	Location
98.	Bishrampur
99.	Jabalpur (Bhitoni)
100.	Jayant
101.	Itarsi
102.	Indore (Mangliagaon)
103.	Gwalior (Rairoo)
104.	Sagar
Southern Region	
105.	Vizag
106.	Gokavaram (Rajahmundry)
107.	Kakinada
108.	Vijayawada (Kondapalli)
109.	Guntakal
110.	Ongole
111.	Fh Visakha
112.	Chittor
113.	Hyderabad (Cherlapalli)
114.	Ramagundam
115.	Bangalore (Devangunthi)
116.	Mangalore
117.	Bijapur
118.	Desur (Belgaum)
119.	Karwar
120.	Mysore
121.	Nandur
122.	Navallur
123.	Ernakulam
124.	W. Island
125.	Kochi (Irumpanam)
126.	Calicut (Feroke)
127.	Fst Chennai
128.	Tuticorin
129.	Kurukkupet

Sl.No.	Location
130.	Tondiarpet
131.	Coimbatore (Irugur)
132.	Madurai (Kappalur)
133.	Sankari
134.	Narimanam
135.	Trichy
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	
1.	Jhansi New IRD
2.	Mathura Installation
3.	Meerut IRD
4.	Najibabad IRD
5.	Haldwani IRD
6.	Roorkee IRD
7.	Bareilly New IRD
8.	Bathinda (STP 4028)
9.	Sangrur IRD (STP 4057)
10.	Shimla IRD
11.	Nalagarh IRD
12.	Bijwasan Installation
13.	Shakurbasti Terminal
14.	Bahadurgarh Terminal–MDPL
15.	Bharatpur IRD
16.	Jaipur Terminal–MDPL
17.	Jalandhar IRD (STP 4035)
18.	Jammu IRD
19.	Pampore IRD
20.	Jodhpur IRD
21.	Ajmer Terminal–MDPL
22.	Amousi IRD (STP 0275)
23.	Baitalpur IRD
24.	Gonda IRD
25.	Mughalsarai IRD

Sl.No.	Location	Sl.No.	Location
26.	Hissar IRD (STP 0122)	60.	Haldia Terminal
27.	Panipat IRD (STP 4019)	61.	Durgapur IRD
28.	Rewari IRD	62.	Guwahati IRD
29.	Palanpur Terminal-MDPL	63.	Barauni Pol IRD
30.	Manmad IRD	64.	Dhanbad IRD (STP 0234)
31.	Hazira IRD (STP 1044)	65.	Dhanbad IRD (STP 0234)
32.	Vadodara IRD	66.	Ranchi Road IRD (0265)
33.	Jabalpur IRD	67.	Tatanagar IRD (STP 0272)
34.	Gwalior IRD	68.	Bengaluru IRD
35.	Sagar IRD (STP 0204)	69.	Hassan Terminal
36.	Indore New IRD	70.	Belgaum New IRD
37.	Akola New IRD	71.	Nandur IRD
38.	Nagpur IRD	72.	Hubli New IRD
39.	Miraj IRD	73.	Chennai Old Lube
40.	Sholapur IRD	74.	Ennore Terminal
41.	Bilaspur IRD (STP 0325)	75.	Cassimode Terminal
42.	Raipur IRD	76.	Basin Bridge Terminal
43.	Mundra Terminal-Mdpl	77.	Cochin TML
44.	Vasco Terminal	78.	Irumpanam Terminal
45.	Kandla TML	79.	Coimbatore IRD
46.	Kandla TML	80.	Madurai IRD
47.	Loni Terminal (STP 0446)	81.	Tirunelveli IRD
48.	Mahul Terminal	82.	Kozhikode IRD
49.	Sewree I TML – (STP 0104)	83.	Mangalore Terminal
50.	Sewree II TML – (STP 0109)	84.	Guntakal IRD (STP 3044)
51.	Vashi TML (STP 0491)	85.	Ramagundam IRD
52.	Wadala I TML (STP 0106)	86.	Secunderabad Terminal
53.	Wadala II TML (STP 0106)	87.	Cuddapah IRD (STP 0328)
54.	Cuttack IRD (STP 0326)	88.	Visakh White Oil Terminal
55.	Paradeep TML	89.	Visakh Black Oil Terminal
56.	Rourkela IRD	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	
57.	Balasore New IRD	Western Region	
58.	Kolkata Terminal–I	1.	Akolner
59.	Kolkata Terminal–II	2.	Borkhedi

Sl.No.	Location	Sl.No.	Location
3.	Gaigaon	Northern Region	
4.	Miraj	33.	Hissar
5.	Pakni	34.	Jammu
6.	Hazira	35.	Srinagar
7.	Bhilai	36.	Lalru
8.	Bakania	37.	Durai
9.	Bhitoni	38.	Kota
10.	Manglia	39.	Udaipur
11.	Rairu	40.	Kathgodam
Eastern Region		41.	Haridwar
12.	Rangpoo	42.	Aonla
13.	Katihar	43.	Baitalpur
14.	Muzaffarpur	44.	Banthara
15.	Balasore	45.	Gonda
16.	Berhampur	46.	Karari
17.	Sambalpur	47.	Meerut
18.	Malda	48.	Najibabad
19.	Dhanbad	49.	Panki (Kanpur)
20.	Ranchi	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	
21.	Tatanagar	1.	Hindupur (AP)
Southern Region		2.	Hosur (Tamil Nadu)
22.	Tada	3.	Kasaragod (Kerala)
23.	Warangal	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	
24.	Gooty	1.	Numaligarh, Assam
25.	Desur	2.	Siliguri, West Bengal
26.	Mysore	Oil And Natural Gas Coporation Ltd.	
27.	Raichur	No Oil Stock Depot	
28.	Cannanore	Oil India Limited	
29.	Coimbatore	No Oil Stock Depot	
30.	Ongole	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	
31.	Tirunelveli	No Oil Stock Depot	
32.	Cherlapalli		

Exploration of shale gas

1089. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to explore shale gas in India, if so, the details thereof with work done, funds invested and the results thereof;

(b) what are Government's plan to have shale gas imported from other country, whether any negotiations have been held in this regard, if so, with whom and the result thereof; and

(c) how important is shale gas for India's energy needs in Government view and the future plans to produce it in India at a mass scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India announced the "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime" *vide* order dated 14th October 2013. Permission to carry out exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil activities in 55 Petroleum Exploration Licence /Petroleum Mining Lease areas (ONGC-50; OIL 5) has been granted under the first phase of Assessment which is for 3 years.

ONGC has drilled one well in Cambay Basin, Gujarat where coring has been completed. Further, ONGC has spudded one more well for shale gas and oil exploration in Gandhar area of Cambay Basin. In addition, ONGC has collected cores from another 8 wells. ONGC has invested ₹ 78.91 crore for exploration of Shale gas and Oil as on 31.12.2014. assessment of the potential of shale gas and oil by OIL India limited is at the nascent stage.

(b) To meet its requirements, India imports Natural gas from various countries. There is no distinction made regarding the source of the natural gas imported—conventional or unconventional.

(c) For meeting the country's growing energy demands, exploration and exploitation of shale oil and gas is essential. Under the notified policy, the National Oil Companies shall be permitted to apply for Petroleum Exploration Licence /Petroleum Mining Lease in at least 135 blocks awarded under the nomination regimes for assessment and exploitation of shale oil and gas under Phase II and III after completion of Phase I.

Comparative price of crude oil in 2009 and 2014

1090. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise price of crude oil and retail price of diesel and petrol during the year 2009; and

(b) the month-wise price of crude oil and retail price of diesel and petrol during the year 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of month-wise price of Indian basket crude oil along with Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel, at Delhi, at beginning of each month during 2009 & 2014 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Month-Wise Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil and RSP of Petrol and Diesel, at Delhi during 2009 and 2014

Year/Month	Indian Basket Crude Oil (\$/bbl.)	Petrol (₹/Litre)	Diesel (₹/Litre)
2009			
January, 2009	43.99	45.62	32.86
February, 2009	43.22	40.62	30.86
March, 2009	46.02	40.62	30.86
April, 2009	50.14	40.62	30.86
May, 2009	58.00	40.62	30.86
June, 2009	69.12	40.62	30.86
July, 2009	64.82	40.62	30.86
August, 2009	71.98	44.63	32.87
September, 2009	67.70	44.63	32.87
October, 2009	73.06	44.63	32.87
November, 2009	77.39	44.72	32.92
December, 2009	75.02	44.72	32.92
2014			
January, 2014	105.29	71.52	53.78
February, 2014	106.19	72.43	54.91

Year/Month	Indian Basket Crude Oil (\$/bbl.)	Petrol (₹/Litre)	Diesel (₹/Litre)
March, 2014	105.30	73.16	55.48
April, 2014	105.56	72.26	55.49
May, 2014	106.85	72.26	55.49
June, 2014	109.05	72.26	57.28
July, 2014	106.30	73.60	57.84
August, 2014	101.89	72.51	58.40
September, 2014	96.96	68.51	58.97
October, 2014	86.83	67.86	58.97
November, 2014	77.58	64.24	53.35
December, 2014	61.21	63.33	52.51

Note : RSP of Petrol and Diesel, at beginning of each month as per IOCL for Petrol (for 2014) and Diesel (since November 2014).

Non-availability of cooking gas due to bank account linkage

1091. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that LPG consumers are facing serious problem of availability of cooking gas due to long pendency in linkage through bank accounts;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of pending cases yet to be linked under direct LPG subsidy transfer programme;

(c) the time required to complete bank linkage for LPG customers; and

(d) the State-wise pendency of LPG cylinder booking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) No LPG consumer is denied domestic LPG cylinder under the Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme, namely, 'PAHAL' on account of not linking the aadhaar/bank account to LPG consumer ID.

The time required for linking is dependent on the internal processes of stakeholders such as banks, NPCI etc. and hence the time required to complete linkage cannot be generalized. As on 01.03.2015, 80.6% (approx.) customers have joined PAHAL scheme. The State-wise number of active LPG consumer as on 01.03.2015 yet to join the PAHAL scheme is given in the Statement I (*See below*).

(d) OMCs have informed that their LPG distributors endeavor to supply LPG refill normally within seven working days from the date of booking. State/UT-wise pending refill bookings as on 01.03.2015 is given in the Statement II.

Statement-I

*No of active registered customers who have not yet joined PAHAL
(as on 01.03.2015)*

State	No of active consumers who have not yet joined PAHAL.
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18141
Andhra Pradesh	559857
Arunachal Pradesh	61369
Assam	640746
Bihar	1204521
Chandigarh	36674
Chhattisgarh	333679
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10704
Daman and Diu	9360
Delhi	1598357
Goa	30183
Gujarat	1233051
Haryana	1044767
Himachal Pradesh	190326
Jammu and Kashmir	497489
Jharkhand	440671
Karnataka	1399240
Kerala	1113395
Lakshadweep	579
Madhya Pradesh	1226461
Maharashtra	3439124
Manipur	151470
Meghalaya	27297

1	2
Mizoram	156950
Nagaland	89739
Odisha	543994
Puducherry	26989
Punjab	1113175
Rajasthan	1198792
Sikkim	15881
Tamil Nadu	2622890
Telangana	919887
Tripura	83049
Uttar Pradesh	3290396
Uttarakhand	320182
West Bengal	2139308
GRAND TOTAL	27788693

Statement-II*Data as on 01.03.15 OMC*

State/UT	No. of Pending Bookings
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9016
Andhra Pradesh	719770
Arunachal Pradesh	3071
Assam	197513
Bihar	566291
Chandigarh	18190
Chhattisgarh	78850
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5452
Daman and Diu	2677
Delhi	683911
Goa	22554
Gujarat	414495
Haryana	309527

State/UT	No. of Pending Bookings
Himachal Pradesh	12543
Jammu And Kashmir	31965
Jharkhand	109423
Karnataka	1034459
Kerala	1395038
Lakshadweep	611
Madhya Pradesh	335127
Maharashtra	1612128
Manipur	14745
Meghalaya	4530
Mizoram	1627
Nagaland	9631
Odisha	287591
Puducherry	22904
Punjab	465374
Rajasthan	488104
Sikkim	2222
Tamil Nadu	1605744
Telangana	440283
Tripura	66657
Uttar Pradesh	1666875
Uttarakhand	119420
West Bengal	1862139
GRAND TOTAL	14620457

Impact of fall in crude oil price on economy

1092. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fluctuation in the price of the crude oil in international market will bear direct effect on the economy or GDP of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is possible to make a sustainable growth inspite of being dependent on import of petroleum products, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Since the country is dependent on import of crude oil to meet nearly 75% of its crude requirement, fluctuation in crude oil prices have significant impact on the import bill and current account balance. The recent decline in crude oil prices have helped to reduced pressure on inflation and import bill, thereby increasing the real value of GDP and facilitate its sustainable growth.

Revenue generated by oil PSUs

1093. DR.V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and PSU-wise revenue generated by IOC, BPCL, HPCL etc., through the sale of petrol, diesel and LPG in India and abroad in last three years;

(b) whether Government has any plans to merge the oil companies to make them more profitable;

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

(d) the reasons for the Central Government to allow the oil PSUs to fix the prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and other petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The information is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal before the Government to merge the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (*viz.* IOCL, BPCL and HPCL).

(d) The prices of petrol and diesel have been decontrolled with effect from 26.6.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively to increase competition and ensure better service to customers. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision with respect to pricing of all deregulated products. The Government continues to modulate the prices of PDS kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and their basic prices have not been increased since 25.6.2011 resulting in under recovery to OMCs.

Statement*Revenue generated by IOC, BPCL, HPCL ETC*

(All figures in ₹ in crore)

Inland Sales

Product	Inland Sale net of discount		
	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
1. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)			
Petrol	60,798	54,671	49,525
Diesel	193,090	169,849	145,777
LPG	25,327	22,706	20,293
Export Sale# net of discount			
	Export Sale#		
Petrol	1,156	945	802
Diesel	3,998	3,276	2,831
LPG	1,589	1,299	954
2. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)			
Petrol	4.11	4.16	3.05
Diesel	52.54	17.14	10.31
LPG	3014.51	3148.39	2371.08
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)			
Petrol	48,086.81	43,870.89	39,342.69
Diesel	127,290.25	108,898.55	89,092.14
LPG	18,606.23	16,489.60	14,651.49
4. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)			
	Domestic		
Petrol	1544.51	1464.81	1285.06
Diesel	25539.46	21750.18	20651.74
LPG	4854.67	4393.81	3944.03
	Export		
Petrol	1095.26	1424.24	848.82
Diesel	5861.30	7704.51	4762.95
LPG	---	---	---

Includes NOC sales

Product	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
5. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)			
Sales/Income from operations	232188.35	215666.45	188130.95
Profit After Tax	1733.77	904.71	911.43
6. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)			
Petrol	7559.64	6720.46	5276.34
Diesel	22863.46	18215.67	19434.20
LPG	2299.52	1927.43	1748.08
7. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL)			
Petrol	1,882.63	1,769.98	1,556.69
Diesel	4,519.92	4,091.44	9,100.88
LPG	316.13	253.31	266.61

Note: NRL is currently not involved in retailing of petroleum products. NRL's sale of petrol, diesel and LPG are essentially to other oil companies, including IOC, BPCL and HPCL.

8. GAIL (India) Ltd.

GAIL (India) Ltd. does not sell Petrol and Diesel. Further, there is no sale of LPG abroad. Following is the revenue generated from sale of LPG in India in last three Years:

Particular	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
LPG	3,882	2,876	1,640

Export of CNG

†1094. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries to which CNG is being exported along with the rates at which it is being exported;

(b) whether there is any difference in the rates of CNG being sold to the domestic users of the country and the CNG being exported; and

(c) if so, the reasons for higher rates of CNG for domestic users of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) At present Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is not being exported to any country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Selling of shares by public sector oil companies to private sector

†1095. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies are selling their shares to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the Public Sector Undertaking-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. As per information available from Oil PSUs, at present, there is no such proposal before them.

(b) Does not arise.

Advantages being given to POSCO vis-a-vis indian steel makers

1096. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the name of attracting FDI, POSCO of South Korea is being given several advantages which are likely to discriminate against the Indian steel makers in terms of firm commitment of raw material, a port in close proximity of a major port and SEZ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure a level playing field for the Indian steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector. Investments and production in the Steel projects are, therefore, results of conscious decisions of the concerned investors based on commercial prudence and market dynamics. Ministry of Steel plays the role of a facilitator and coordinator between steel investors and the Central/State Governments.

Reopening of Gua iron ore mines in Jharkhand

1097. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gua iron ore mines situated in West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand have been closed since 15 June, 2011 for want of environmental and forest clearances from Government;

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

(c) the status of these iron ore mines as of now; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government in reopening of the said mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Operations in Gua Iron Ore Mines have been closed due to various reasons including expiry of working permission given by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and orders of the State Government. Presently, on the intervention of Jharkhand High Court, operations in these mines are going on.

Capacity utilisation of steel plants

1098. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the capacity utilization of steel plants functioning under the public and private sector;

(b) the reasons for low capacity utilization by the public sector steel plants;

(c) whether the public sector steel plants needs to be modernized to withstand competition from private sector steel plants; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The details of the capacity utilization of steel plants functioning under the public and private sector in India are provided in the table below:—

2013-14: Crude Steel

Sector	Capacity (mt)	Production (mt)	Capacity Utilisation (%)
Public			
- SAIL	13.0	13.6	104
- RINL	2.9	3.2	110
Total Public Sector	15.9	16.8	105
Total Private Sector	85.1	64.9	76
GRAND TOTAL	101.0	81.7	81

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); mt – Million Tonnes

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Steel Plants *i.e.* Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are currently undertaking expansion and modernisation of their facilities.

Strengthening safety mechanism at vizag steel plant site

1099. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to series of accidents that have taken place in the Vizag steel plant;
- (b) if so, whether Government ordered any study/inquiry for the frequent mishaps;
- (c) what are the findings of the inquiries; and
- (d) whether Government followed up on the probe reports and strengthened the safety mechanism at the Vizag steel plant site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Inquiry Committees have been constituted on occurrence of accidents / mishaps by the Management of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. In serious accident cases high level inquiry is ordered by the Ministry in addition to the plant level inquiry and inquiry ordered by the State Government/Local authorities. The findings of the Committees include causes of such accidents and recommendations for preventing recurrences etc. The recommendations of the inquiry committees are implemented, monitored and reviewed at appropriate levels in plants/units. Various measures taken to strengthen the safety mechanism include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (i) Review of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Training programme has been conducted by Director Safety, Regional Labor Institute, Chennai, DGFASLI in October, 2012.
- (ii) Comprehensive safety audit has been conducted by Regional Labour Institute, Chennai, DGFASLI (Directorate General, Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes) in July, 2012.
- (iii) Mock-drills as per the emergency plan conducted periodically.
- (iv) Automatic gas leak detection alarm in critical and gas prone areas provided.
- (v) Spreading safety awareness through training programs and workshops.
- (vi) Enforcing usage of job specific personal protective equipment.
- (vii) Conducting special training programmes on Behavioral Based Safety and Legal awareness
- (viii) Training programme conducted on 'Prevention of Fire in Oxygen enriched systems' etc.

Inter-Ministerial group to resolve tourism related issues

1100. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are differences in perception/opinion between the Ministry and other Ministries and Department regarding development of tourism across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to constitute an Inter-Ministerial group to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country as well as issues raised by industry association;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for identifying infrastructure gaps and implementing the tourism policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism follows the established procedure of Inter-Ministerial consultation in important matters relating to development of tourism. There is also an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country.

Further, there is a National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) under the Chairpersonship of THE MINISTER-in-charge of Tourism. The NTAC consists of various stakeholders from Government and Private Sector. The NTAC act as a “Think Tank” and advise the Government on various policy matters relating to tourism.

(e) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ 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.

Tourists visiting Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1101. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the inflow of tourists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, both domestic and foreign, during the last five years;

(b) whether the inflow of tourists is restricted due to lack of infrastructure in the Islands; and

(c) what efforts are being made to improve upon the infrastructure to increase the inflow of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The numbers of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	DTVs	FTVs
2010	180781	14615
2011	202221	15814
2012	238699	17538
2013	243703	14742
2014	285146	17235

(b) Some of the factors responsible for tourist inflow to the destination are connectivity to the destination, availability of reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, carrying capacity of the destination, environment condition etc.

(c) Development and promotion of tourism including creation of infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/UTs for prioritized tourism projects, including projects for amenities, in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier.

Domestic and foreign tourists visiting Lakshadweep Islands

1102. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the inflow of tourists, both domestic and foreign, during the last five years in the Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) whether the tourists have to seek permit to visit the islands;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether lack of infrastructure is one of the reasons restricting the inflow of tourists; and

(e) what effort are being made to increase the infrastructure and remove the entry permit to increase tourist inflow on Lakshadweep Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The numbers of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) to Lakshadweep during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

Year	DTV	FTV
2009	6553	4309
2010	7705	1512
2011	9424	567
2012	4417	580
2013	4748	371

This information is not available for the year 2014.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Laws) Regulation, 1965 governs the restrictions on the visit and residence of a person who is not a native of the Lakshadweep Islands for the protection of interests of Scheduled Tribe.

(d) The reasons for restricting the inflow of tourists are lack of tourist transport, limited accommodation facilities, low carrying capacity of islands, fragile environment etc.

(e) Development and promotion of tourism including creation of infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/UTs for prioritized tourism projects, including projects for amenities, in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier.

Tourists visiting Lakshadweep Islands through the packaged tours conducted by The Society for Promotion of Nature Tourism and Sports are exempted from seeking separate permits from the Lakshadweep Administration.

Fund allocated for tourism infrastructure development

†1103. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated till date for tourism infrastructure development by the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the amount utilized out of it; and

(b) the total number of projects sanctioned and completed till date during the said five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Details of projects sanctioned for development of tourism during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (till 31.12.2014) are given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of projects, amount sanctioned, utilized and completed projects during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Completed
2012-2013						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73	2269.67	2269.68	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50	2597.08	2277.71	7
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	1	500.00	100.00	100.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	2	2461.91	1465.61	935.98	1

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	2
12.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88	2433.89	2433.81	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00	4765.34	2846.40	2
16.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71	2142.35	555.70	0
17.	Kerala	6	7826.53	2345.69	2243.96	1
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79	1602.96	1129.23	1
21.	Manipur	7	3595.62	759.09	360.86	1
22.	Meghalaya	1	17.94	17.94	17.94	1
23.	Mizoram	3	49.15	49.15	49.15	3
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75	9376.02	10579.90	3
25.	Nagaland	11	4556.66	2013.32	1544.33	3
26.	Odisha	2	61.30	61.30	61.30	2
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	2
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	13	7020.18	2656.85	1856.85	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17	243.84	0
32.	Telangana	5	4191.34	3016.47	2690.41	1
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15	2011.97	1768.78	1
35.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47	1037.97	1057.97	1
36.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	2360.23	0.00	0
TOTAL		158	103358.79	44688.47	35123.80	38
2013-2014						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02	925.99	0.00	0
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80	917.76	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	1534.72	0.00	2
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	14	11109.85	3255.08	1585.83	3
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	2	5768.98	1028.97	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	8	1487.25	357.45	75.00	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	5.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	838.44	263.65	2
16.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	100.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	10	4065.63	698.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	8	3228.71	665.74	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	1847.13	372.50	0
21.	Manipur	8	7234.84	1486.95	436.71	2
22.	Meghalaya	3	46.90	46.90	0.00	0
23.	Mizoram	10	4711.16	974.17	40.00	2
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	2149.16	2629.17	2
25.	Nagaland	11	5222.01	1072.40	667.83	3
26.	Odisha	12	6543.08	1232.26	0.00	3
27.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	970.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	2	1038.86	346.77	0.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	1034.85	90.63	0
30.	Sikkim	14	10485.00	2160.00	35.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Telangana	8	3370.07	673.99	0.00	0
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	2164.21	1038.55	2
35.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	6282.45	1275.24	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		234	154080.19	32768.39	8510.11	24

2014-2015 (till 31.12.2014)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3**	30.00	30.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2614.00	534.00	0.00	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	1	2400.79	21.65	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	1	474.55	94.91	0.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13	238.02	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Goa	1*	879.04	175.81	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	1	30.00	30.00	0.00	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	17.00	3.40	0.00	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Karnataka	1	5000.00	1000.00	0.00	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Manipur	5	5394.26	1118.85	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Mizoram	3	4879.69	291.48	0.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1	33.00	33.00	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	10	5980.20	1216.04	1280.52	0
26.	Odisha	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	1	30.00	30.00	0.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	40.00	40.00	0.00	0
30.	Sikkim	8	5200.00	1040.00	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Telangana	1	454.36	90.87	0.00	0
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35.	Uttarakhand	1	17.00	3.40	0.00	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		50	34464.02	5991.43	1280.52	0

* Central Agency

** Festivals

Contribution of tourism for development of remote and backward regions

†1104. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is being run by Government for ensuring contribution of tourism in the development of remote and backward regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government has any such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the

responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects prioritized every year including those in rural and backward regions 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 Ministry of Tourism has a Rural Tourism Scheme under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages, that have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto ₹ 50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and upto ₹ 20.00 lakh for capacity building is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for each identified site by them. Further, Ministry of Tourism also earmarks 2.5% of the total budget allocation for development of tourism under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).

Foreign tourists

1105. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the growing incidents of rapes on women in Delhi and other parts of the country reduce the number of foreign tourists; and

(c) if so, what action plan is being prepared to attract the foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India along with growth rate during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	FTAs (in million)	Growth rate (%)
2010	5.78	11.8
2011	6.31	9.2
2012	6.58	4.3
2013	6.97	5.9
2014 (P)	7.70	10.6

P: Provisionally revised as per Bureau of Immigration

(b) and (c) No decline in number foreign tourist arrivals in India was observed during 2010-2014. However, measures taken to attract the foreign tourists in the country are as follows:

(i) Electronic Travel Authorization

The Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) enabled with the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) Scheme was launched on 27.11.2014 for nationals of 43 countries whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sight-seeing, short duration medical treatment, casual business visit, casual visit to meet friends or relatives etc. for a short stay of 30 days. Earlier the TVoA facility was available for nationals of 12 countries only. The TVoA enabled with ETA will enable the prospective visitor to apply for an Indian Visa from his/her home country online without visiting the Indian Mission and also pay the visa fee online. Once approved, the applicant will receive an email authorising him/her to travel to India and he/she can travel with a print out of this authorization. On arrival, the visitor has to present the authorisation to the immigration authorities who would then stamp the entry into the country. The entry into India will be allowed within 30 days from the date of approval of ETA and will be valid for 30 days stay in India from the date of arrival in India.

(ii) Restriction on gap for re-entry lifted

The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted with effect from 4th December, 2012.

(iii) Publicity and Promotion

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country, in the domestic and international markets.

As part of its promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism undertakes centralized international media campaigns (prints, electronics and online) under the Incredible India brand-line in key source markets as well as potential markets across the world.

The Ministry has taken up creation, development and maintenance of Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that will help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.

The Ministry of Tourism has signed an agreement with M/s Worth Your Holidays as part of which an automated holiday planner (*Tripigator.com*) has been linked to the website of the Ministry of Tourism to facilitate the tourists to make itineraries.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

(iv) Cleanliness and Hygiene

To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

(v) Trained Language Speaking Guides

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides, including linguist guides, is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes, through the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), periodically.

(vi) Safety of Women Tourists

The Ministry of Tourism had advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to set up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots. As a result, the State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org indicating that India remains safe destination for international Tourists including women tourists.

Development of Kurukshetra as pilgrim destination

1106. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kurukshetra, Haryana is a land of historical and religious importance, the Kurukshetra War of the Mahabharata was fought on this land and the Bhagavad Gita was preached on this land during the war when Lord Krishna found Arjuna in a terrible dilemma; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken for the comprehensive integrated development of Kurukshetra as a pilgrim destination with international class infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects for tourism infrastructure in and around Kurukshetra to the State Government of Haryana till date:—

			(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2003-04	Renovation/Strengthening of tourist infrastructure at Kurukshetra, Jyotisar and Pipli	108.25
2.	2003-04	Installation of Mahabharat Ratha at Jyotisar, Kurukshetra	210.00
3.	2003-04	Development of Kurukshetra, Tapovan Park Phase II	125.84
4.	2006-07	Integrated Development of Panipat – Kurukshetra – Pinjore Circuit as a Major Project	1630.03
5.	2008-09	Development of Panipat – Kurukshetra – Pinjore as mega tourist circuit Phase II	1545.22

Funds for important tourist circuits

1107. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds Government sanctioned for important tourist circuits during 2014-15;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has made provision of five hundred crores to be provided to develop five tourist circuits in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that Odisha is one of the major tourist destinations of the country for the rest of the world; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken to develop those destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The State/UT-wise details of number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned during 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2014-15 wherein an amount of ₹ 500.00 crore was provided for development of five tourist circuits in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated a plan scheme “SWADESH DARSHAN” for integrated development of tourist circuits around specific themes. The five circuits indentified under this scheme are: Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit and North-East Circuit.

(c) and (d) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Odisha 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 Ministry of Tourism also promotes various tourism products including fairs and festival in the country, in a holistic manner under the Incredible India campaign, both in domestic and international markets.

Puri in Odisha is one of the pilgrimage cities identified for development under the new plan scheme “National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive” (PRASAD).

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned during 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15 (till 31.12.2014)	
		No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	00.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	28.45
3.	Assam	2	24.21
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.50
5.	Haryana	1	0.30

1	2	3	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.17
7.	Karnataka	1	50.00
8.	Manipur	7	56.40
9.	Mizoram	3	48.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5.08
11.	Nagaland	11	60.93
12.	Punjab	1	0.30
13.	Rajasthan	1	0.40
14.	Sikkim	10	53.38
15.	Telangana	1	4.54
16.	Uttarakhand	1	0.17
GRAND TOTAL		53	333.93

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

Setting up of culinary institutes in the country

1108. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- whether Government proposes to set up culinary institutes in the country;
- if so, the salient features of the proposal along with the course structure and the places identified for setting up of the institutes; and
- the steps taken by Government to evolve the course structure in order to train the students in mastering basic to advance culinary techniques of both local as well as international cuisines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is setting up an Indian Culinary Institute (ICI) at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh with a Northern Region Centre at Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The salient features of the proposal along with course structure are detailed below:

ICIs will

- Offer structured regular programmes of study specific to culinary art leading to graduate and post graduate level degrees,

- Promote research and innovation,
- Organize demand driven Certificate and Diploma courses,
- Document and create data base specific to Indian cuisine,
- Commission studies and survey on Indian traditional cuisine,
- Help trans boundary propagation of Indian cuisine, as part of strategy for tourism promotion,
- Develop Cuisine Tourism of India,
- Provide trained manpower support (specialised faculty) to the existing IHMs and Hotel Industry,
- Provide quality education in the field of culinary arts.

The academic calendar of the ICI will include the regular programmes such as B.Sc. in Culinary Arts and Sciences, M.Sc. in Culinary Arts; Diploma in Food and Beverage Service Management; Short term skill/knowledge upgradation programmes and Skill and Competency Certification for practicing chefs, etc.

(c) A technical committee is being constituted, having academic and industry experts to plan and design course structure for basics and advance culinary studies. An international collaboration is also being explored with renowned culinary school.

Status of Special Tourism State to Maharashtra

†1109. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been granted the status of Special Tourism State;

(b) the details of funds allocated to each of such States by Government during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to grant the status of Special Tourism State to Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism does not grant status of Special Tourism State to any State.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Re-engineering educational schemes for tribals

1110. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to re-engineer the existing educational schemes such as pre-matric, post-matric scholarships, construction of hostels, etc. for tribals;

(b) if so, the details of schemes that are planning to be re-engineered or bring under one umbrella;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry is planning to increase the amount of scholarship to ST students as the existing ones were revised long back; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is re-engineering the following schemes for education of tribal students by bringing them under one umbrella scheme:

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship
2. Post Matric Scholarship
3. Vocational Training Centres
4. Establishment of Hostels for ST boys and girls
5. Establishment of Ashram Schools

(c) and (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.

Action against NGOs/VOs for misuse of funds

1111. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government took any action against NGOs/Voluntary Organizations (VOs) engaged in the field of welfare of tribal people for misuse of funds; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of NGOs/VOs and the details of action taken against them for misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) No instance of misuse

by NGOs/VOs of funds released by this Ministry under its schemes has been established or proven. However, certain complaints in this regard have been received against some NGOs/VOs, the details of which along with action taken thereon are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Statement-I

The details fo complaints along with action taken thereon

Sl.No.	Name of the Organization against whom complaint was received	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Dumka, Jharkhand	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (IRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
3.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
4.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Tamil Nadu	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
5.	Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, N.E.I., Bokjan, Assam	Although two complaints received were unsigned, the organization was got inspected by an Officer of the Ministry and complaint found baseless.
6.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Balurghat Branch, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
7.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Gangpur, Gujarat	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
8.	Koraput Development Foundation, Koraput, Odisha	Complaint got investigated by the State Govt. and found baseless.
9.	Banbasi Seva Samiti, Odisha.	Complaint sent to State Govt. for investigation and necessary action. Till such time, these NGOs have been debarred from getting support from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
10.	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Bandhgarh, Kandhmal Distt., Odisha	Complaint sent to State Govt. for investigation and necessary action. Till such time, these NGOs have been debarred from getting support from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

1	2	3
11.	Gramin Seva Kendra Mandli Nathu, Distt. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.	Complaint sent to State Govt. for investigation and necessary action. Till such time, these NGOs have been debarred from getting support from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
12.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, Argoda, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Complaint sent to State Govt. for investigation and necessary action. Till such time, these NGOs have been debarred from getting support from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
13.	Bhartiyar Makkal Navalva Sangam, 42/78, Town Railway Station Road, Near Mulluvadi gate, Salem, Tamil Nadu	Complaint sent to State Govt. for investigation and necessary action. Till such time, these NGOs have been debarred from getting support from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Employment to tribals in the forest department

1112. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that 60 per cent of the State of Odisha is covered by tribal area;

(b) whether there is any proposal to employ the local area tribals in the forest department of that area; and

(c) if so, how many of the tribals have been provided employment in the local forest department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) 44.70% of the geographical area of the State is covered under tribal sub plan area.

(b) As per information made available to this Ministry by the Government of Odisha, there is no specific proposal to employ the local tribals in the Forest Department. However, the post of Forest Guard, Forester and Junior Clerks, district Cadre posts are being filled up by the local people, including Scheduled Tribe candidates. Out of the total vacancy 22.25% posts are reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b) above.

Skill development centres in maoist affected areas

1113. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up skill development centres for the tribal youth in Maoist affected areas;

(b) if so, how many such centres have already been set up and how many are under process/consideration;

(c) whether the Ministry has made any financial allocation for this purpose; and

(d) whether Government will explore PPP route for setting up skill development centres in tribal and Maoist areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) No specific programme for setting up skill development centres in Maoist effected areas for tribal youth is under consideration of this Ministry. However, the Ministry provides funds to the State Governments including those effected with Maoist activities to carry outskill development and employment-cum-income generation programmes. During the current financial year, the Ministry has provided funds to the State Governments and impressed upon them for promotion of need based integrated livelihood/skill development initiatives among tribals such as:

- Diversified crops, horticulture, dairy, poultry, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture etc. with proper market linkages.
- Financing under line department schemes like milk cooperatives.
- Marketable traditional skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and crafts.
- Entrepreneurship.
- Modern skills: solar cell assembly and electrician, mobile phone repair etc. with appropriate placements.
- Eco tourism in Tribal areas.
- Skills for women: Computer training hospitality, paramedics, ayurvedic and tribal medicines and medical practices etc.

(d) There is no restriction on States/UTs for adopting PPP route for skill development centresfunded by the Ministry.

Monitoring tribal welfare schools

†1114. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has any mechanism in place to monitor the tribal welfare schools wherein monitoring, maintenance, food and sanitation are also included;

(b) If so, State and Union Territory-wise details thereof and the details of the reports prepared in the last three years and current year in this regard; and

(c) The follow up action taken by Government on such reports during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) While this Ministry provides funds to State Governments/UT Administrations under various schemes for setting up of schools, hostels, etc., the day to day operations and maintenance of the same is the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration. This Ministry has no direct role in monitoring the sanitation, food, maintenance, etc., of the Schools, Hostels, etc. However, attention of the State/UT Government is drawn when inadequacies of running these schools come to the notice of the Ministry.

Criteria for providing jobs to State and National level sports persons

1115. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria fixed for providing jobs to the State and the National level sports persons;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed for them; and

(c) if so, what schemes are there to provide sustainable livelihood to those who are unable to get Government job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) As per the instructions issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, sportspersons who have represented a State or the country in the National or International competitions, Inter-university tournaments conducted by the Inter-University Sports Boards, State School Teams in the National Sports/Games conducted by the All India School Games Federation and those awarded with National Awards in Physical Efficiency

under the National Physical Efficiency Drive, are eligible for being considered for appointment in Central Government offices against the vacancies reserved for meritorious sportspersons.

(b) and (c) In terms of existing instructions of the Government, upto 5% of direct recruit vacancies in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' are reserved for meritorious sportspersons in Central Government offices.

Further, Ministries/Department of Government of India can recruit meritorious sportsmen in any year in relaxation of the recruitment procedure, to the extent that these, including all other reservations under existing orders, do not exceed 50% of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled by direct recruitment. Central Government organizations and Public Sector undertakings recruit meritorious sportspersons including medal winners in international sports events from time to time for which they advertise in Employment News and other newspapers.

Meritorious sportspersons are also eligible for monthly pension under the Scheme titled "Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons". Sportspersons who have won medals in Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and World Cups/ World Championships (in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines) and Paralympic Games, after they attain the age of 30 years or retire from active sports, whichever is later, are eligible for monthly pension.

The Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons provides ex-gratia financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears, now living in indigent circumstances, whose annual income is less than ₹ 2 lakh for medical treatment etc.

Achievement of rural youth in Sports

†1116. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of rural youth have earned a name for themselves on the National and State level sports arena; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) While it is a fact that a number of rural youth have achieved excellence in sports at State and National level, information on the domestic tournaments are not maintained by this Ministry since this is primarily the responsibility of the National Sports Federations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cash award for medalists of National Games

1117. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cash award has been announced by Government for the medalists of the recently held National Games, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any corpus fund has been set aside by the organisers of the recently held National Games for giving cash rewards for the medalists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides Special Awards to Medal winners and their coaches for the medals won in International Sports Events. Medal winners in National Games are not covered in the Ministry's scheme of Special Awards.

(b) and (c) No such corpus fund has been set aside by the organizing committee of the 35th National Games held in Kerala from 31st January to 14th February, 2015.

Allocation of funds for sports

1118. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of allocation of funds for sports during the last five years, *i.e.* till 31 March, 2014;

(b) the year-wise amount actually spent; and

(c) what are the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The details of allocation of funds for sports and actual expenditure during the last five years are given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocation Made	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	2078.63	1806.94
2011-12	609.00	606.74
2012-13	600.00	598.24
2013-14	809.00	753.03
2014-15	705.00	670.81
(As on 28.2.2015)		

(c) Reasons for shortfall in actual expenditure, vis-a-vis, budgetary allocation mainly relate to non-submission of utilization certificates by grantees, actual requirement being less than projected, limitations on account of expenditure not to exceed 33% of allocation in the last quarter and 15% of allocation in the last month of the financial year.

Schemes for encouraging sports at school level

†1119. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run to encourage students in sports at school level;

(b) the details of the 'new sports project' under consideration of Government for maximum participation of sportspersons, especially students in sports at international and national levels; and

(c) the details of schemes for encouraging those promising future sportspersons in sports, who come from remote and rural background besides those from schools and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) As Sports is a State subject, the primary responsibility for encouraging sports among students at school level is that of States. However, Department of Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the States. School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognized by the Government of India as National Sports Promotion Organizations (NSPOs) and are eligible for the same level of assistance as are available to National Sports Federations (NSFs).

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter-alia*, provides for

(i) a play ground for each school;

(ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary schools;

(iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has recently formulated National Sports Talent Search Scheme, which *inter-alia*, provides for nurturing of the identified sporting potential/talent in district level sports schools/central sports schools/national sports academies, etc., to make them excel at the national and international sports competitions.

For identifying the talent and nurturing and training the identified talent in the age group of 8 to 25 years, which is mainly from schools and colleges, the Sports Authority of India is running the following schemes:

- (i) **National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC):** The main objective of the scheme is to identify gifted and talented sportspersons among school children in the age group of 8-14 years.
- (ii) **Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC):** is implemented in collaboration with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-16 years are imparted scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army.
- (iii) **Special Area Games (SAG):** This Scheme follows an area-specific approach to scout and nurture talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country. The main objective of the scheme is to train talented and meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years.
- (iv) **SAI Training Centres (STC):** Under this scheme, talented youth in the age group of 14-21 years are given the option to join the scheme on residential or non-residential basis.
- (v) **Centres of Excellence (COE):** The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons in the age group of 12 to 25 years who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

Trainees under the above-mentioned schemes are provided with stipend, sports kit, accidental insurance, as well as competition exposure.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme, integrated sports complexes will be constructed in every rural block panchayat of the country. Each Sports complex will cost ₹ 1.75 crore and have 11 outdoor and 5 indoor games with flexibility to choose 3 local games within the limit of 16 games. The Outdoor disciplines are Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Tennis and Volley ball. The Indoor disciplines are Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis, Weightlifting and also provision of a Multi-gym.

Mini stadia for promotion of sports

†1120. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering mini stadia and other schemes to promote games and sports in all Gram Panchayats of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government is considering to provide sports items and other facilities to encourage youth, in the name of Navyuvak Mangal Dal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) There is no provision under any of the Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for construction of mini-stadium or development of sports infrastructure in all Gram Panchayats of the country.

However, under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme, construction of a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) will be undertaken in each block of the country, 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 a provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Further details about the RGKA Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir.

Statement***Brief on Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)***

The Central Government is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme, under which construction of a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) will be undertaken at each block of the country, 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 & Sports.

All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. 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 (NLCPR - Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. Development of playfields at village level will be undertaken under the MGNREGA.

Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college.

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.

For the purpose of creation of block level posts complexes, sharing of expenditure is to be done between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 in respect of normal states and 90:10 in respect of special category states. Development of playfield at village level will be taken up under MGNREGA scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. The grant of funds under the RGKA is demand driven and can be released on receipt of complete proposals from the States/UTs.

Outdoor sports disciplines included under the RGKA are Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Handball, Hockey, Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, Tennis and Volley ball. Out of these 11 outdoor sports disciplines, 5 sports disciplines namely Athletics, Badminton, Football / Hockey, Kabbadi / Kho-Kho and Volley ball / Basketball are compulsory.

Out of the balance 6 outdoor sports disciplines namely the states have an option to select any three or all disciplines. The states also have an option to substitute any of the balance 3 outdoor sports disciplines out of the 11 outdoor sports disciplines with any sport / game of local importance and demand. Shooting is also an optional sports discipline. The states have an option to substitute any one of the balance 3 outdoor sports disciplines out of the 11 outdoor sports disciplines with shooting discipline also.

Indoor sports Disciplines covered under the RGKA are Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis, Weightlifting and provision for a Multi-gym.

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

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON LOSSES SUFFERED BY FARMERS
DUE TO RECENT RAINS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF COUNTRY—Contd.***

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: We can lay our Special Mentions now. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions, now? *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: We are doing like that only. In the evening we are reading. If you allow, we can lay our Special Mentions because today is the last day of the week and everybody is going. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you only laying? *...(Interruptions)...* List is not distributed. *...(Interruptions)...* I will do one thing. *...(Interruptions)...* See, we are taking up Short Duration Discussion. It is for one hour. In the morning we have decided it. The time is one hour. At three, this discussion will be over. *...(Interruptions)...* It is for one hour, including the reply. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I will restrict the time accordingly. Minister may need fifteen minutes, I believe. After that we have to take two Bills. So, after this Short Discussion is over, immediately I will allow you to lay your Special Mentions, that is, at 3.00 p.m. So, you can distribute it. *...(Interruptions)...* Now Shri Bhupinder Singh.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, यह जो कल से बात चल रही है, यह मुद्दा बार-बार हम हाउस में लेकर आते हैं। सर, यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम "कृषि प्रधान" का जो शब्द है, इसको स्लोगन बना दिया है। लेकिन दिल, दिमाग और हमारी इच्छा-शक्ति की यहां बहुत कमियां दीखती हैं जब यहां किसान की बात उठती है। सर, इस देश में अन-टाइमली रेन से जो हालत हुई है, इससे केवल किसान ही नहीं, गरीब तबका भी पीड़ित है। इस बारिश में जो ओले पड़े हैं, जब 250 से 500 ग्राम के hailstorm पड़ते हैं, मेरे यहां खबर आई है वहां 250 से 500 ग्राम के ओले पड़े हैं। इससे गरीब की जो टाइल्स हैं वह भी टूटती हैं और एस्बेस्टस के जो मकान हैं, वे भी टूटते हैं। वह टूटा घर भी किसान का ही होता है। यहां केवल उसकी खेती की ही बात नहीं है, उसके टूटे घर की भी बात है। मैं यहां सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, निवेदन कर-करके तो मैं जानता हूं कि कृषि मंत्री जी का दिल है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वे चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनके राइट में बैठे हैं हमारे फूड एंड सप्लाय मिनिस्टर श्री पासवान जी, जो अभी उठकर चले गए हैं। जब बारिश हो जाती है तो एफ.सी.आई. में कहा जाता है कि Paddy में थोड़ा सा कलर लग गया है, यह वैसा क्यों नहीं है। यह गेहूं थोड़ा सा भीग गया है, यह ऐसा नहीं है। अगर उनका भी इसमें दिल आ रहा है कि ये भी कुछ मदद करना चाहेंगे तो इससे बहुत कुछ किसान को फायदा हो सकता है। उसके साथ ही जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री है, किसानों के इंश्योरेंस के बारे में सोचा जाए। सर, कब तक हम तसल्ली देते रहेंगे इस देश के किसान को, जिसकी पसीने की कमाई है।

* Further discussion continued from 3.03.2015.

अगर कहीं व्हाइट मनी इस देश में है तो वह केवल किसान के बेटे के पास है और किसान के घर की जो कमाई है वही केवल व्हाइट मनी है, बाकी और आप किसी को नहीं कह सकते कि व्हाइट मनी कौन सी है और ब्लैक मनी कौन सी है, और उन्ही के लिए आज हम सब संसद में आते हैं, उन्ही के माध्यम से यहां आकर हम बातें करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी हममें क्या कमजोरी है कि उनका जो इंश्योरेंस है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी यहां मैंने कहा था कि आपने सब के बारे में बताया, लेकिन अपने दिल में किसानों के लिए कुछ बात रखिए, इस देश में आपको मौका मिला है। आज तक ऐसा कोई नहीं है कि जो कि चीफ मिनिस्टर तीन-तीन बार रहकर ग्राउंट रिएलिटी के साथ जिसने काम किया हो और देश का प्रधान मंत्री बना हो। आज के जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी हैं, उनको यह सौभाग्य मिला है जिन्होंने उनको देखा है और वे जब मुख्य मंत्री थे, वे किसानों के लिए आंदोलन करके रास्ते पर आए थे।

मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि किसान को दिए जाने वाले इंश्योरेंस के बारे में सोचा जाए। सर, आप उन्हें मुआवजा 4,500 रुपए हैक्टेयर और 9,500 रुपए हैक्टेयर देते हैं। आप देखिए, किसान अपनी फसल पर जो चीजें लगाता है, उसमें यूरिया, फर्टिलाइजर सभी के दाम बढ़े हैं। आज लेबर के डेली वेजेज बढ़ाने की बात भी चल रही है। उसके खर्चे बढ़ते गए, लेकिन उसे आज मुआवजा 4500 रुपए हैक्टेयर और इरिगेटेड एरिया में 9000 रुपए हैक्टेयर के हिसाब से ही मिलता है। इसके अलावा वे फल और सब्जियां वगैरह उगाते हैं, उनके लिए आप 12,000 मुआवजा देते हैं, यह बहुत कम है। इसे बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाए। आज हमारे यूपी, बिहार के माननीय सदस्य भी चाहते हैं कि उनका मुआवजा बढ़ाया जाए। आज उनके गेहूं की फसल नीचे गिर गयी है, फिर चाहे आलू, गन्ना या मूंग दाल की या चना दाल की बात हो, हम सब चाहते हैं कि उन्हें इन सब फसलों का पैसा मिले, लेकिन वह नहीं मिलेगा। मैं आपसे पुनः निवेदन करता हूं कि आप अभी जारी मुआवजे की राशि 4,500, 9,000 और 12000 को बढ़ाइए। महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी को होली की मुबारकवाद देता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि आप कुछ ऐसा कीजिए जिससे आने वाले होली के पर्व पर किसानों को कुछ खुशी मिले और वह भी इस पर्व को उत्साह के साथ मना सके। आप अपनी सरकार की ताकत का इस्तेमाल कर आज ऐसा जवाब दीजिए कि किसान के मन में आशा और उम्मीद पैदा हो। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री हुसेन दलवाई, सिर्फ 5 मिनट में अपनी बात कह दीजिए।

श्री हुसेन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं हालांकि महाराष्ट्र की बात करूंगा, लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि पूरे देश में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इस बेमौसमी बारिश से पूरे देश में बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन उसमें महाराष्ट्र की हालत अधिक खराब है। सर, 2011 में महाराष्ट्र में बड़ा सूखा पड़ा, जिससे किसान बहुत परेशानी में रहा। उसे जिस ढंग से मदद चाहिए थी, वह उस वक्त की सरकार ने दी। वर्ष 2012-2013 में फिर सूखा पड़ा और चार साल इसी तरह चलता रहा। वर्ष 2013-14 में भी कई जगह सूखा पड़ा, कई जगह ओले पड़े, कई जगह बाढ़ आई और उस कारण भी किसान का बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ। वर्ष 2014-15 में कई जगह सूखा पड़ा और अभी पिछले तीन दिनों की बेमौसमी की बारिश से उसका बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है।

सर, मेरे रत्नागिरी जिले में आम की फसल पूरी खत्म हो गयी है, आम की फ्लावरिंग और तैयार आम का भी बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। सर, आम की फसल को 75 परसेंट नुकसान हुआ है। सिंदुर्ग में 50 परसेंट, रायगढ़ में 60 परसेंट फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। पिछले दो-तीन

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

दिनों की बारिश से किसानों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए सरकार को उनकी मदद करना बहुत जरूरी है। राज्य सरकार ने सूखे और अभी बीच में हुई भारी बारिश के लिए केंद्र की सरकार से साढ़े 4 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग की थी, लेकिन अभी तक उसे एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। सर, भाजपा की सरकार वहां भी है, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि किसानों की समस्याओं को केंद्र की सरकार इस तरह नजरंदाज क्यों कर रही है? सर, मराठवाड़ा के सारे जिलों में भारी नुकसान हुआ है। वहां रबी की फसल को पूरा नुकसान हुआ है। फिर कपास और गेहूं की फसल का भी नुकसान हुआ है। विदर्भ में भी यही बात है। इसके अलावा चना, अंगूर, अनार और खासकर इनके orchids सारे तबाह हो गए हैं। इस कारण मौसम्बी, संतरा, नींबू का भी नुकसान हुआ है।

इसके बारे में मेरा कहना ऐसा है कि जिस ढंग से सरकार को उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए, वह मदद अभी तक नहीं हो रही है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार बिल्कुल कोशिश नहीं कर रही है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार को जिस ढंग से उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए, वह मदद अभी तक नहीं हो रही है। सोयाबीन, अनार, अंगूर, ज्वार, चना, कपास सभी फसलों का नुकसान हो गया है। यवतमाल डिस्ट्रिक्ट की पूरी फसल खत्म हो गई है। उसके बाद जालना, बीड में भी बहुत नुकसान हो गया है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जैसे कोंकण में आम की उपज का नुकसान हो गया है, वैसे काजू में भी बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो गया है। उन काश्टकारों की मदद करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अलावा भी कई जगह नुकसान हो गया है। कहां नुकसान नहीं हुआ?

महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि यह चौथा साल है, लगातार चार साल से किसान बड़ी परेशानी में है और मैं आज आपको आंकड़े भी दूंगा कि आत्महत्या करने वाले किसानों की संख्या बढ़ गई है। गए साल जितनी आत्महत्याएं हुईं, इस साल ज्यादा हुई हैं। मराठवाड़ा में जहां आत्महत्या नहीं होती थी, गए साल तीन सौ लोगों ने आत्महत्या की, इस साल छह सौ, साढ़े छह सौ लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है।

श्री उपसभापति: बस हो गया। Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, विदर्भ में गए साल सात सौ लोगों ने आत्महत्या की, इस वर्ष आठ सौ लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। हमारा किसान जो है, आत्महत्या करने पर निर्भर हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: हमारा किसान आत्महत्या क्यों करता है? उनकी आर्थिक मदद करनी चाहिए। इस सरकार के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इनकी सारी बातें होती हैं, लेकिन किसानों की ठीक से मदद नहीं होती है। किसानों की मदद करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार को चिंतन करना चाहिए। यही मेरा कहना है। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राम नारायण डूडी। आपके पास सिर्फ चार मिनट हैं। चार मिनट में आपको अपनी बात खत्म करनी है।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजरथान): उपसभापति महोदय, पूरे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर दो दिन तक जो बेमौसम बरसात हुई, इस बेमौसम बरसात के कारण पूरे हिंदुस्तान के अंदर जितनी भी

तैयार फसलें थीं, वे फसलें चौपट हो गईं। इसका कारण यह है कि कुछ ऐसी फसलें होती हैं, चाहे गेहूं हो, चाहे रायड़ा हो, चाहे सरसों हो, जब वह पकने में आ जाती है तो उसके बाद अगर बरसात हो तो उसका पूरा का पूरा दाना काला पड़ जाता है। जब दाना काला पड़ जाता है तो उसका मार्केट के अंदर डिवेल्युएशन होता है, या जब उसको बेचने के लिए जाते हैं तो व्यापारी उनको आधे, औने-पौने दामों पर खरीदते हैं। इससे काशतकार को काफी नुकसान होता है। इस बेमौसम बरसात के बावत मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि पूरे प्रदेशों से आंकड़ें वगैरह इकट्ठा करने के बाद की सर्वे रिपोर्ट, गिरदारी रिपोर्टें अभी तक नहीं आई हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय, आप इस भरपाई वगैरह के मामले में संशोधन करें। आपका यह जो भरपाई का, मुआवजा देने का फार्मूला है, वह बहुत पुराना हो गया है। हर चीज के रेट आज बढ़ गए हैं, कल्टीवेशन के रेट बढ़ गई हैं, डीजल के भाव जैसे उस समय थे उस हिसाब से बढ़ गए हैं, बीज आज बढ़े हुए दामों पर आता है, तो काशतकार की जो लागत है, वह बहुत ज्यादा हो गए हैं। इसको देखते हुए आपको मुआवजे के अंदर संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। यह तो पुरानी बातें हो गई हैं कि इक्यावन सौ रुपए या साढ़े चार हजार रुपए, नौ हजार रुपए दे दिए। आज हमारे यहां अनेक प्रकार से खेती हो रही है, जैसे सिंचाई की खेती, वर्षा की खेती होती है। सिंचाई की खेती में लिफ्ट इरिगेशन, ट्यूबवेल या ओपन वेल का उपयोग होता है। हम लोग, जो पश्चिमी राजस्थान से हैं या पूरे राजस्थान से आते हैं, जहां हम जीरा, ईसबगोल और धनिया वगैरह की खेती करते हैं। कृषि मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान में ऑन एन एवरेज कम से कम 600 फीट पर पानी का लेवल है, हमारे जोधपुर साइड में मथानिया, सोएला, वगैरह में और नागौर का कुछ बेल्ट ऐसा है, जहां 1500-1500 फीट गहरे ट्यूबवेल खोदे जाते हैं और वहां से पानी लिफ्ट करना पड़ता है, जिसे लिफ्ट करने में बहुत खर्चा भी होता है। तो ऐसे बेल्ट का अलग-अलग वर्गीकरण होना चाहिए और, जैसी स्थिति हो, उसी के आधार पर आपको मुआवजे की राशि तय करनी चाहिए।

महोदय पूरे राजस्थान के सभी किसानों को एक ही प्रकार से मुआवजा न दिया जाए। मेरा निवेदन है कि वर्गीकरण के आधार पर अलग-अलग मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए। राजस्थान में नहरी क्षेत्र की खेती होती है जो ग्राउंड लैवल पर होती है। एक लिफ्ट इरिगेशन है और एक सूखी खेती है, जिसके अंदर बरसात के पानी के बाद जमीन में जो नमी होती है, उसमें बीज बोते हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इसे रिवाइज करें। मान लीजिए बाढ़ आ गई और बाढ़ में नदी के किनारे से एक-एक किलो मीटर बेल्ट के अंदर काशतकारों की पूरी की पूरी जमीनें खराब हो जाती हैं। ऐसे वक्त में केवल 8100 रुपए आप उन्हें डीसिल्टिंग के लिए देते हैं। इस नॉर्म को आप को खत्म करना पड़ेगा और कुछ अन्य नॉर्म्स को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन काशतकारों ने लोन ले रखा है, उनका ब्याज आप माफ करें। ब्याज माफ करने के साथ ही जो काशतकार बिजली से इरिगेशन कर रहे हैं, उनके बिजली के बिलों को भी माफी दिलाई जाए, ताकि वे काशतकार आगे आने वाली फसल को उगा सकें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज आपको एक भी काशतकार ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जिसने लोन नहीं लिया हो। आप चाहे रेवेन्यू रिकॉर्ड देख लें, चाहे भूमि विकास बैंक का रिकॉर्ड देख लें, ग्राम सेवा सोसायटी या केंद्रीय बैंकों के रिकॉर्ड देख

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

लें, किसी न किसी जगह से लोन लिया हुआ है और ऐसा एक भी काश्तकार नहीं है, जिसने लोन नहीं लिया हो। किसी काश्तकार का ऐसा खाता नहीं मिलेगा, जिसमें रैंड एंट्री न हो। इसके कारण आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। किसान आज भगवान पर निर्भर है। जब भगवान बरसात करता है, तो भगवान पर और यदि बरसात नहीं होती है या कोई और प्राकृतिक आपदा आ जाती है, तो किसान 'राज' पर निर्भर हो जाता है। यानी 'राम' या 'राज', दोनों में से किसी एक पर किसान निर्भर होता है। ऐसे समय में राज्य को अपना दायित्व निभाते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सहायता करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में मैं एक कहावत कहना चाहता हूँ-

"होई साख बिगाड़ दे
कातिक फागण मैह"

महोदय, कार्तिक के महीने के अंदर हमारी खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। वैसे ही रबी की फसल फागुन में वर्षा होने से खत्म हो जाती है।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डॉ. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पिछले दिनों जो बेमौसम बरसात हुई, उसके कारण पूरे देश में गेहूँ, तिलहन, दलहन, गन्ना और आलू आदि की फसलें पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गईं। आम की फसल को भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस बेमौसम बरसात में सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का हुआ है। किसान पूरी तरह से खेती पर निर्भर है। अगर किसान की फसल अच्छी होगी, तो उसी की वजह से उसकी जवान बेटी के हाथ पीले होने हैं, उसी से बूढ़े बाप की दवा का इंतजाम होना है, उसी से उसके बेटे की पढ़ाई का भी इंतजाम होना है। इस वर्ष मौसम का कुछ ऐसा मिजाज था कि फसलें अच्छी दिखाई दे रही थीं, जिसके कारण किसान बहुत प्रसन्न था, लेकिन इस बेमौसम बरसात ने किसानों को बरबाद किया है, जिसके कारण किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। आप स्थिति यह है कि उनके घरों में दो दिनों से खाना तक नहीं बन रहा है। लोग रोने के लिए मजबूर हैं।

श्रीमन्, किसानों की पूंजी दिन प्रति दिन कम होती जा रही है और किसान कर्ज में फंसाता चला जा रहा है। यही कारण है, हमारे अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि लाखों किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र की बात करना चाहता हूँ। उस क्षेत्र में एक ओर जहां सूखे के कारण बुवाई नहीं हो पाती, वहीं आधी से ज्यादा खेती पानी के अभाव में बोई नहीं जा सकती है। इसके बाद बेमौसम बरसात के कारण जो बाकी फसल थी, वह भी पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने भाषण के दौरान कहा था कि इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की अलग से मदद करने का काम किया जाएगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे क्षेत्र के किसानों को सुविधा प्रदान की जाए।

मान्यवर, जो किसान कर्जा लेता है, जो किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड बनता है, तो उसके बनते ही जो बीमा कंपनियां होती हैं, वे उसका प्रीमियम ले लेती हैं और प्रीमियम लेने के बाद, पहले तो

कई सरकारी कंपनियां बीमा करती थीं, लेकिन अब प्राइवेट लोग भी उस क्षेत्र में आ गए हैं और बीमा कंपनियां प्रीमियम लेने के बाद कहती हैं कि पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा जहां नुकसान होगा, वहां उसकी सापेक्ष में भरपाई की जाएगी, लेकिन पचास परसेंट से कम, वह भी पूरे जिले में। श्रीमन्, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गांव को इकाई समझा जाए। गांवों की जो खेती है, उसका आकलन किया जाए और पचास परसेंट से कम भी नुकसान हुआ है, तो बीमा कंपनियों को इस बात के लिए आदेशित किया जाए कि वे निश्चित रूप से उनकी मदद करें।

मान्यवर, मैं बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में बीमा कंपनियों के द्वारा दो-तीन परसेंट प्रीमियम लिया जाता है, जबकि बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में पांच-छः परसेंट प्रीमियम लिया जाता है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है, कृषि पर लागत दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है, इसलिए मुआवजे की राशि भी बढ़ानी चाहिए। वसूली पूरे तरीके से स्थगित करनी चाहिए और केवल स्थगित नहीं, बल्कि उनके ब्याज की माफी करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज लगाने से अगले साल किसान कर्जों में पूरे तरीके से फंस जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बरसात को दैवी आपदा के रूप में नहीं रखा गया है। आप कहते हैं कि ओला पड़ जाएगा, सूखा पड़ जाएगा, आप कहते हैं कि तूफान आ जाएगा, वह दैवी आपदा मानी जाएगी लेकिन आज इस बेमौसम बरसात के कारण पूरा देश नष्ट हो गया है और इसको दैवी आपदा नहीं माना जा रहा है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बेमौसम बरसात को भी दैवी आपदा के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसान को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में इस बात की घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि साठ साल होने के बाद जैसे कर्मचारी रिटायर हो जाता है, अधिकारी रिटायर हो जाता है, वैसे ही साठ साल के बाद किसान के लिए निश्चित पेंशन सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए, जिससे किसान को ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : चंद्रपाल जी... समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : सामाजिक सुरक्षा मिल सके और किसान उसका लाभ उठा सके।

श्री उपसभापति : चंद्रपाल जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : सर, एक मिनट... मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के लिए कुछ वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय का भी प्रबंध होना चाहिए, जैसे डेयरी है, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण है। ऐसी तमाम चीजों पर किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करके कि अगर by chance फसल नष्ट हो जाए, तो किसानों को राहत प्रदान करके ...**(समय की घंटी)**... श्रीमान् जी, मैं सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने राहत तो प्रदान की है, लेकिन हम केंद्र सरकार से भी निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि वह कम से कम दस हजार करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Nothing more will go on record. बैठिए।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव : सहायता के लिए उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vijayalaxmi Sadhu; four minutes.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मेरा नाम "साधु" नहीं है। मैं "साधौ" हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You are not sadhu but 'Sadho'!

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : न "साधु", न "साध्वी", पर "साधौ" हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. You may start now. Your time is only four minutes.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सर, यहां काफी गंभीर विषय पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। मैं भी अपनी कुछ बात सरकार के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ कि किसान इस देश का अन्नदाता है और किसान जब परेशान होता है, तो सब दुखी होते हैं। किसान से जुड़ा हुआ मज़दूर है, मज़दूर से जुड़े हुए आम लोग हैं और जिस तरह से मानवता प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है, उसके आधार पर जो कुदरत हम लोगों से खिलवाड़ कर रही है, उसके कारण आज अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा परेशान है, तो वह किसान है।

सर, पिछले दिनों जो बारिश हुई, उससे इस देश के कई प्रदेशों में गेहूँ की फसल, चने की फसल, आलू की फसल, सरसों की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। सर, मैं जिस प्रदेश से आती हूँ, मध्य प्रदेश, वह भी किसानों का प्रदेश है और वहां भी बहुत बड़े किसान नहीं हैं, लेकिन छोटे-छोटे किसान, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के छोटे किसान हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को पालने के लिए तीन-तीन, चार-चार बीघा ज़मीन पर अपनी खेती करते हैं। सर, साल दर साल खेती का रकबा कम होता जा रहा है। खेती या कृषि जो पहले एक व्यापार होता था, जिससे किसान अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण कर, उनके स्कूल और बाकी सब काम करते थे, लेकिन आजकल खेती व्यापार का धंधा नहीं रहा। आज किसान खुद चाहता है कि उसके बच्चे और कोई धंधा अपनाएं और वे जगह-जगह शहरों की ओर पलायन करके, छोटी-छोटी दुकानें खोलकर दूसरे धंधे और व्यापार कर रहे हैं। अभी उनके साथ जो घटनाएं घटीं, इस साल फसल बहुत अच्छी थी। किसान चाहता है कि अच्छी फसल हो और जिस साल अच्छी फसल होती है, उस साल वह चाहता है कि मकान बना ले, लड़की की शादी कर ले और अपने घर को अच्छे से चलाए, लेकिन दो-तीन दिन पहले, किसान के खेत के अंदर जो फसल पककर तैयार हो गयी थी, उसके ऊपर कुदरत की मार हुई, जिससे खासकर हमारे एरिया में गेहूँ की फसल पूरी गिर गयी, चने की फसल पूरी गिर गयी और आलू की फसल गलने लगी है। इसलिए अब जब गेहूँ की फसल या चने की फसल आएगी, या तो उस पर दाग लग जाएगा, वह लाल हो जाएगा या बिलकुल पतला हो जाएगा, जिसके कारण किसान अपनी फसल को ठीक से बेच भी नहीं पाएगा और उसको उसका ठीक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, लाभ नहीं मिलेगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर किसान की एक वर्ष की फसल खराब होती है तो उस किसान की रीढ़ की हड्डी पांच साल के लिए झुक जाती है, वह पांच साल तक खड़ा नहीं हो पाता। इस कारण उसको इस समस्या को झेलना पड़ता है। जब वह अपने खेत को बोने के लिए तैयार करता है तो उसे समय पर बीज नहीं मिलता, बीज मिलता भी है तो अच्छी क्वालिटी का

नहीं मिलता। जैसे-तैसे करके वह उस बीज को बोता है, फसल थोड़ी बड़ी होती है तो उसको खाद नहीं मिलती और अगर खाद मिलती है तो अच्छी क्वालिटी की नहीं मिलती। पिछले दिनों आपने देखा होगा कि जिस समय किसान को खाद की आवश्यकता थी, उस वक्त मार्केट में तो खाद अवेलेबल थी, लेकिन जो किसान सोसायटीज से खाद लेता है, हमारे प्रदेश के अंदर जो आदिम जाति सेवा सहकारी समितियां हैं, वहां पर कहीं भी खाद नहीं मिल रही थी, वहां से खाद नदारद थी। यूरिया की जो बोरी है, सोसायटी में वह उसको जिस कीमत पर मिलनी थी, मार्केट में जब वह उसी बोरी को ब्लैक में, डबल कीमत देकर खरीदता था, उस वक्त उसकी आत्मा क्या कहती होगी, यह हम और आप नहीं सोच सकते। पिछले साल हमारे प्रदेश में पुलिस कस्टडी में किसान को खाद का वितरण हुआ, कई जगह मार-टुकाई भी हुई और कई जगह ट्रैन के वैगन वापस भेजने पड़े, ट्रक वापस भेजने पड़े, इस तरह के हालात मेरे प्रदेश के अंदर हुए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं यही कहना चाहती हूं कि सोसायटी में खाद नहीं है लेकिन ब्लैक मार्केट में खाद है।

श्री उपसभापति : साधौ जी, अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, मैं दो मिनट का समय और लूंगी। मेरा आशय है कि...

श्री उपसभापति : दो मिनट नहीं, एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए। सिर्फ एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, बोलने तो दीजिए। वैसे ही महिलाएं कम हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. Only one more minute. I have already announced it.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, कल हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया — चुनावी भाषण, लेकिन दुख इस बात का हुआ कि उस भाषण के अंदर, दो दिन पहले किसान के ऊपर जो कुदरत की मार पड़ी, उसके ऊपर भी अगर वे दो शब्द बोल देते तो मैं समझती हूं कि हाउस के सभी सदस्य उनका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करते, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने भाषण में किसान का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं किया कि कुदरत की मार के कारण किसानों को वे क्या इंसेंटिव्स देना चाहते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have already taken five minutes. Now please conclude.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहती हूं कि जो इंश्योरेंस की पॉलिसी है, उसमें किसान का सही तरह से रजिस्ट्रेशन हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : उसको समय पर पैसा मिले। आज जो किसान की हालत है, उसमें या तो आप उसका कर्जा माफ करें या जो वसूली कर रहे हैं— उस गरीब के ऊपर एक तो कुदरत की मार है, ऊपर से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : जो सोसायटी वाले जाते हैं और जिस तरह से उसके बैल, भैंस और उसकी कपड़े की जो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now take your seat.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Meghraj Jain. Please take only five minutes. Nobody will be allowed more than that. आप चार मिनट, ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच मिनट का समय ले लीजिए।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश में वर्षा के कारण गेहूं, चने और मसूर की फसल काफी नष्ट हुई है और वर्षा के कारण जब फसल नष्ट होती है तो जैसा सबने कहा, वह बात ठीक है कि किसान वास्तव में हताश और निराश हो जाता है। केवल किसान ही नहीं, मजदूर और उससे जुड़े हुए छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी भी उसके कारण परेशान होते हैं।

मैं अपनी बात कम समय में कहूंगा। मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इसकी एक प्रक्रिया है, प्रदेश सरकार आकलन करके केंद्र को रिपोर्ट भेजती है कि हमें इतना नुकसान हुआ है और उसकी भरपाई की जानी चाहिए। उसके बाद केंद्र सरकार अपनी टीम भेजकर नुकसान का आकलन कराती है और फिर केंद्र सरकार पैसा भेजती है। गत दो-तीन साल में मध्य प्रदेश को जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई ठीक से नहीं हो पाई है, मेरी मांग है कि इस बार ठीक से भरपाई हो। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को बिना ब्याज के ऋण दिया जाता है। पांच एकड़ तक जमीन रखने वाले एक किसान परिवार को तीन लाख रुपये तक का बिना ब्याज ऋण दिया जाता है। हमारे यहां ब्याज के मामले में तो किसान ठीक है। आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप प्रदेश सरकार से सम्पर्क करके, वहां से आकलन रिपोर्ट मंगवाकर, अपनी टीम भेज कर किसानों को तुरंत मुआवजा दिलवाएं ताकि किसान इस मामले में ज्यादा परेशान न हों। मेरा इतना ही कहना है। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। Now, Shri Ranjib Biswal. सिर्फ चार मिनट। My special thanks to Shri Meghraj Jain. You said what you wanted to say. जो बोलना है, वह आप बोल चुके हैं। Mr. Biswal, follow his good example.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Right, Sir. I will follow him. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. All of us know that the agriculture sector is the biggest contributor to the Indian economy, yet each passing day sees our farmers in misery and plight. Sometimes, the farmer community thinks whether it is a blessing or a curse to be a farmer in India. Sir, every year, our country witnesses flood, super-cyclone and drought putting the farmer community in great danger. Yet when it comes to the farmer's benefit, we are far away and far behind. Each passing day sees the agricultural land of our country diminishing. Farmers are caught between the

weather god and the moneylenders. They have been harassed by the moneylenders. The Government doesn't support them in the Minimum Support Price at the ground level. The FCI doesn't buy their foodgrains. There is distress sale of foodgrains in different parts of the country. They don't get compensation for the losses they suffer due to cyclone and flood. The recent hailstorm and rain has really damaged farmers' backbone and has really put them in great misery. If I am correct, the Government agencies have said that the suicide rate of the farmers has increased this year. Since the Agricultural Minister comes from a farming background, and I also come from a farming background, I think he should be sympathetic and he should be honest on what he is going to deliver to the farmers.

The Union Budget presented this year shows that there is a decline in the allocation to the agricultural sector. I would like the Minister to justify as to why there is a decline in the allocation, why there is a cut in expenditure in the agricultural sector. Sir, for the compensation that the farmers want for damaged crop, they have to run around like anything. The total crop insurance is a big scam in our country. The farmers have to fight between the touts, the henchmen and yet selected people get the compensation. And, after running from pillar to post, when they are frustrated, they are pushed to the wall and they have nothing to do but to commit suicide.

Sir, I take the example of Odisha. Odisha has a history of flood, drought and super-cyclones. The last two super-cyclones, Phailin and Hudhud, damaged the backbone of Odisha's farmers. But at the ground level, the farmers are yet to get the compensation that was promised. Sir, I would like to the hon. Agriculture Minister to sincerely look into this because two years have passed, yet the farmers are looking for compensation and they are falling into the hands of moneylenders. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, I will take only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, only one more minute.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the recent rain and hailstorm has destroyed the standing crops, the paddy, the fruit and the vegetables in different parts of our country. Sir, till yesterday, Odisha was witnessing rains, and, there has been hailstorm. The standing crop in Odisha has also been destroyed. I would request the Minister of Agriculture to send a team to find out as to what is the extent of damage that has been caused, and, what should be the amount of compensation for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Now, since, there is no time left, I have to conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have the constraint of time.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, you have just given me four minutes. Sir, you spoke for one minute, and, I spoke for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I spoke is in your favour. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. Mr. Rapolu, my friend, please take only four minutes.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह तो होली का समय है, यह राष्ट्रीय उत्सव है और यह रंगोली का समय है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मनाई जाने वाली यह होली, हमें यह याद दिलाती है, 'रंग दे बसंती चोला'। इसके साथ ही साथ यह होली हमें 'रंग दे चुनरिया' भी याद दिलाती है। ऐसे मौके पर आई बारिश की वजह से होली की पिचकारी छूटने जैसी लग रही है।

Now, I would like to place a critical point before the Union Government. Sir, March rains are highly complicated rains. The meteorological study of 1910 and 2010 indicate that across the Asia, including India, whenever there are rains at the concluding phase of *Rabi* season and at the onset of *Kharif* season, both the farming community and the agrarian sector have faced very serious challenge. In the last 15 years, we have not come across the March rains. This time, the month of March has begun with untimely rains, and, it is warranting us to be alert about the fungal diseases. It will not end with this *Rabi* season. It will also prolong even to the *Kharif* season because of its carrying capacity of the germs and fungus.

The yellow yeast creates havoc in the fields across the nation is an important scientific point to be taken note of. Besides, Sir, after the beginning of the rains, for the initial ten hours, the north-Indian farming community took it as a grace because slight heat waves were gradually generating, and, the wheat and other crops were getting complications because of the sudden heat waves. These rains would have been supportive but after eighteen hours, the agricultural research units, in particular, the Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, indicated that it was going to have very dangerous ramifications for tomorrow.

Sir, in my State, Telangana, particularly, in Nizamabad and other Districts, there have been continuous rains for the last four days. The commercial crops are stable crops there but this time, vegetables, fruits and other commercial crops are getting complications due to March rains. So, we have to look at the impending natural calamities. The climate change, the global warming and the El-Nino effect are going to harm us. These indicators have to be taken very seriously, and, we should be ready to face these type of situations.

Last year, we faced drought throughout the country, and, these untimely rains have given a challenge to the *Kharif* season. Keeping these factors in view, I urge upon the Union Government to treat this situation as a 'natural calamity'.

Not only this, Sir, during the summer season, we are going to face very serious heat conditions. Even, that is something like a natural calamity. These shall be automatically taken note of. Apart from sending teams from the Union Government for making assessment, we have to utilize the available technical tools, the scientific tools to assess the ground realities through the GIS applications in the Meteorological Department, the inputs from the revenue and other departments besides the Agriculture Ministry's information. The assessment must be made scientifically and promptly so that the delivery of compensation or the support will be helpful in the coming season. With these few suggestions, ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I would like to call upon the Union Agriculture Minister to take note of the complications of the ...(*Interruptions*)... March rains. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra; not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh. You have got only four minutes.

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि मुझे थोड़ा समय मिला और मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा का हिस्सा बना। माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी के नोटिस पर यह चर्चा हो रही है, उनका भी आभार। मैं कल से ही सुन रहा हूँ, हमारे तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने इस दैवी आपदा पर अपनी चिन्ताएँ व्यक्त कीं, अपने कृषक और कृषि के नुकसान की बात कही और कृषक का क्या हाल है, यह भी बयान किया। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, गेहूँ, दलहन, तिलहन, आलू, तमाम फसलों का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं माननीय उपसभापति महोदय के माध्यम से आज यह विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर हमारे देश में घटनाएँ होती हैं, दैवी आपदा होती है, कभी सूखा पड़ता है, कभी बारिश होती है, कभी और तरह-तरह के नुकसान होते हैं और हम यहां अपने माननीय सदन में नोटिस देते हैं, चर्चा होती है, सरकार की तरफ से थोड़े आश्वासन होते हैं, थोड़ा अभिभाषण होता है और यह एक रिचुअल की तरह ही रह जाता है। मैं माननीय उपसभापति जी के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से, सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़े-बड़े आश्वासन देकर, बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करके वर्तमान सरकार आई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं, हमारे देश में किसानों का हाल क्या है, वह किस कंडीशन में हमारे देश को भी खिलाता है और दुनिया के बहुत सारे देशों को खिलाता है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उसके पास बिजली नहीं होती, पानी नहीं होता, उसको खाद भी समय पर नहीं मिलती, ब्लैक से भी खरीदनी पड़ती है, तमाम दुश्वारियों के बीच से किसान हमारे यहां अन्न की पैदावार करता है। मैं आज निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक बार इज़राइल में था। उस समय वहां संतरे की फसल थी। विश्व की मार्केट में वहां पर बड़ा स्लम था। वहां सरकार ने फैसला किया कि किसान संतरा नहीं तोड़ेगा और सबको सूचित कर दिया कि आप लोग इसे मत तोड़िए, पिछले तीन साल के एवरेज के प्राइस से आपको पैसे दे दिए जाएंगे। वह छोटा देश है, छोटी जनसंख्या है, जमीन छोटी है, सब कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन अगर भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटना होती है, तो क्या हम इसके लिए कोई नीतिगत फैसला करेंगे? हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह भी है कि बहुत सारे आवश्यक विषय ऐसे हैं, जो स्टेट और सेंटर के झगड़े में फँस जाते हैं। भारत सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इसे प्रदेश सरकार देखे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, कृषि और इस देश का किसान। हमारा

[डा. संजय सिंह]

देश कृषि प्रधान देश कहा जाता है। हमारे यहां इंश्योरेंस की भी चर्चा हुई कि कितनी गड़बड़ हो रही है। हमारे यहां तमाम और दुश्वारियों की चर्चा हुई। क्या सरकार नीतिगत फैसला लेगी कि कभी भी हमारे यहां इस तरह से दैवी आपदा होगी और किसान की खेती का नुकसान होगा, तो उसमें नीति के हिसाब से उसको फसल का दाम निश्चित तौर से मिलेगा? उसमें यह तय हो जाए कि अगर उसके ऊपर लोन है और अगर उसको माफ नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो कुछ दिनों के लिए वेवर हो सकता है। मैं उपसभापति महोदय के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि क्या सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कोई नीतिगत व्हाइट पेपर निकालेगी और भविष्य में हमारे देश के, प्रदेश के किसानों को आश्वस्त करेगी, विश्वास दिलाएगी कि भविष्य में यह निश्चित होगा कि ऐसी घटना होगी, तो इसको इतना नुकसान मान लिया जाएगा और उसका आकलन करने के बाद फसल की नुकसान का दाम दिया जाएगा? क्या उसकी इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी में कुछ नीतिगत फैसला होगा? किसान का जो भी नुकसान होता है, मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि आप उसके लिए बिजली, पानी और तमाम खाद इंश्योर कर दीजिए, यह तो बड़ी मुश्किल चीज है, मैं अपने 25-30 साल के राजनैतिक कैरियर में देख रहा हूँ। हर बार किसान गेहूँ लेकर विक्रय केंद्र जाता है, धान लेकर जाता है, गन्ना लेकर जाता है, वह 4-4, 5-5 दिन सड़कों पर गुजार देता है। वहां पर मिडिलमैन का ही फायदा होता है, अल्टीमेटली वह मिडिलमैन के बीच ही जाता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और अपनी फसल की होल्डिंग, उसकी कैपेसिटी न होने की वजह से ये तमाम दुश्वारियां होती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Sanjayji, please conclude.

डा. संजय सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही अन्तिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा व्हाइट पेपर निकले कि यहां पर आपत्ति काल में किसान के सामने जो भी आपदा होती है, वे उसको इसका लाभ दिला सकें।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री शरद यादव। शरद जी, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप चार मिनट से ज्यादा मत लीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, सब लोगों ने जो बातें रखी हैं, उनको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। श्री राधा मोहन सिंह जी कृषि मंत्री हैं। मैं उनसे एक ही बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी विकट परिस्थिति 2008 में आयी थी और मैं उस सदन में था, तो इस मामले को सबसे पहले मैंने उठाया था। उस समय की सरकार में चिदम्बरम साहब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये उसी समय on the Floor of the House अनाउंस किया था। आज फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर इसको नहीं कर सकते। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप तत्काल यहां से समय तय करिए। आपकी टीम भी जाये और राज्य सरकारों के जितने भी एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर्स हैं या जो जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, उनकी एकदम conclave बुलाइए। इतनी विकट परिस्थिति है कि पूरा हॉर्टिकल्चर— हम लोगों के इलाके में तो आम बहुत होता है, लेकिन उसका मंजर पूरी तरह झड़ गया है। यानी इतनी तबाही या इतनी बरबादी 2008 के बाद पहली बार हो रही है। तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस पर ठहरने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह मामला इतना गम्भीर है कि आपको यह भी सूचना मिली है

कि लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। इस बार की फसल इतनी लहलहाती हुई थी, इतनी खूबसूरत थी कि उसे मैं आपसे बयान नहीं कर सकता। मेरे एक साथी अभी मुझे बता रहे थे कि उनके यहां आलू होता है। कानपुर से आगरा तक जितने भी कोल्ड स्टोरेजेज हैं— यानी कई तरह के नुकसान हैं। अभी इधर से हमारे एक सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि एक तरह का ही नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। जैन साहब बोल रहे थे कि बहुत तरह के नुकसान हुए हैं। इस नुकसान से किसानों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है।

उपसभापति जी, दूसरी चीज़ कानून है। हमारे यहां इंश्योरेंस का कानून है। अब यह इंश्योरेंस का जो मामला है, तो वे जिस तरह से ब्लॉक दे देते हैं, जिस तरह से गांव दे देते हैं, जिस तरह से सर्वे करते हैं, उसमें किसी को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। यानी आप इन सारे इंश्योरेंस वालों की मीटिंग भी तत्काल बुलाइए। यदि आप इसमें देरी करेंगे, तो इतनी बड़ी तबाही को लोग झेल नहीं पाएंगे। इतनी बढ़िया फसल जो गिरी है, उसके कारण कई किसानों का तो खेत पर जाते ही हृदयाघात हो गया। तो मेरा आपसे इतनी विनती है कि इस पर तत्काल आप तुरंत एक्शन में आइए। यही एक रास्ता है। यही मेरा आपके माध्यम से उनसे निवेदन है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, शरद जी। Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav will ask a question.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इस चर्चा में एक विशेष संकट की ओर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना है।

सर, जहां देश में औसत वर्षा 1200 मिलीमीटर होती है, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में काफी लम्बे समय से उसकी एक-चौथाई यानी 330 मिलीमीटर वर्षा ही हो रही है। पशु धन का पालन करना हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। इसलिए, एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के जो नार्म्स हैं, उनके हिसाब से केवल 90 दिन दिन के लिए ही सरकार के द्वारा आपदा राशि दी जाती है। वह कार्यक्रम 1 नवम्बर से शुरू हुआ था, जो 30 जनवरी को समाप्त हो गया है। यह विषय गृह मंत्रालय से भी सम्बन्धित है, परन्तु राजस्थान में पशु धन की बड़ी समस्या है, इसलिए मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान का यह जो संकट है, इसके लिए वे कोई रास्ता निकालें। राजस्थान में, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में जो पशु धन के पालन करने की समस्या है और विशेष रूप से जो हमारे बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों की समस्या है, उसके लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय कोई न कोई आश्वासन जरूर दें।

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): उपसभापति महोदय, इन्होंने एक विशेष विषय का उल्लेख कर दिया है, तो मैं बताता हूँ कि मैंने अपने मंत्रालय की ओर से, एनडीआरएफ में छूट दी जाए, इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय को पत्र भेज दिया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि जब अगली बैठक होगी तो उसमें उसका निराकरण होगा।

महोदय, मैं इस चर्चा के लिए आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि किसानों पर इस प्रकार की आपदा आयी है। हमारे त्यागी जी ठीक ही बता रहे थे कि सरकार से जितने खफा त्यागी जी हैं, उतनी ही कुदरत किसान से खफा है। आपने यही कहा था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: हम किसी से खफा नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप सरकार से जितने खफा हैं, उतनी ही कुदरत किसान से खफा है। तो निश्चित रूप से मुझे अभी तक जो रिपोर्ट आयी है, पहले मैं उसको रखना चाहूँगा। उसके अनुसार पिछले तीन-चार दिनों से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कई स्थानों पर भारी वर्षा हुई है, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्णाटक, तेलंगाना, महाराष्ट्र तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्यों में कई स्थानों पर, कई जगहों पर भारी वर्षा हुई है। कई जगहों पर तो 8 से 10 सेंटीमीटर तक भी वर्षा हुई है। 8-10 सेंटीमीटर का मतलब है कि वहां पर भारी वर्षा हुई है और ऐसे जो जिले हैं, जहां 8 से 10 सेंटीमीटर वर्षा हुई है, उनमें करनाल, पंजाब में अमृतसर, उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली, कानपुर, आदि और भी हैं, जिनका नाम हम नहीं ले रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में यवतमाल, चंद्रपुर, अमरावती, पुणे आदि, मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर, खजुराहो आदि जिलों में अति-वृष्टि हुई है। कहीं-कहीं ओला वृष्टि भी हुई है। कल की रिपोर्ट में कुछ जगहों को छोड़ कर अधिकतर जगह मौसम साफ रहा है और अभी तक प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर गैर-मौसमी वर्षा के कारण कई जगहों पर फसलें प्रभावित हुई हैं और इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विस्तृत मूल्यांकन हो रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी अभी जो प्रारंभिक आकलन आया है, उसके मुताबिक उत्तर प्रदेश में 27 लाख हेक्टेयर, महाराष्ट्र में साढ़े सात लाख हेक्टेयर, राजस्थान में 14 लाख हेक्टेयर, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 49 हजार हेक्टेयर और पंजाब में 6 हजार हेक्टेयर फसल पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। यह प्रारंभिक आकलन है, जो राज्यों ने भेजा है और मैं लगातार तीन दिनों से या तो राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों से या फिर प्रधान सचिव से, कृषि मंत्री से या फिर एग्रीकल्चर के जो प्रधान सचिव हैं, उनके संपर्क में हूँ और अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने अपना प्रयत्न प्रारंभ किया है।

महोदय, किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है, इसमें तो किसी का दो मत नहीं हो सकता है। अब है कि उसको मिलनेवाली जो सहायता है, उस पर हम सब लोगों ने चिंता की है, जो सहायता मिलती है, वह किसान के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। इससे पूरा सदन सहमत है और खास करके जो "कृषि बीमा योजना" की बातें आईं। मैं उसके संबंध में थोड़ी चर्चा जरूर करूँगा। कल जो भाषण हुए हैं या आज भी जो भाषण हुए, उसमें निश्चित रूप से सब लोगों ने राजनीति से अलग हट कर चर्चा की। माननीय त्यागी से तिवारी जी तक थोड़ा-बहुत राजनीतिक पुट रहा होगा, नहीं तो हम सब लोगों ने और आप लोगों ने भी, त्यागी जी और तिवारी जी ने भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मंत्री जी, आप भाषणों के बजाय कुछ सुझाव दें, तो मुझे यह शब्द अच्छा लगेगा।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, जो विचार आए हैं, वे किसानों के हित में आए हैं और मैं भी मन से, बिल्कुल प्रतिबद्धता के साथ किसान की ही बात कर रहा हूँ, इसमें राजनीति नहीं डाल रहा हूँ। माननीय प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने कहा कि इनके पास हिम्मत नहीं है कुछ सही बात बोलने की। मैं उनको जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि मुझमें वास्तव में यह हिम्मत नहीं है कि जब हम किसान की बात करें, तो राजनीति भी शुरू करें। यह हिम्मत हमारे पास वास्तव में नहीं है।

महोदय, यह जो "कृषि बीमा योजना" है, जब यह "राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना" शुरू हुई थी, उस समय किसानों का प्रीमियम कम था और भारत सरकार की एक एजेंसी उस काम को

करती थी। लेकिन जब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारंभ हुई, तब एक modified कृषि बीमा योजना शुरू की गई। हम लोगों के सरकार में आने से पहले जब यह शुरू की गई, तो कई राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया, तो उस समय आदरणीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने रबी की फसल तक के लिए इसको स्थगित कर दिया। फिर जब हमारी सरकार आई और खरीफ सीजन में उसको शुरू होना था, तो हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, आदि 8-10 राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कहा कि हम इसको शुरू नहीं करेंगे, पहले वाली जो चल रही है, वह ज्यादा अच्छी है। इस पर मैंने इस प्रकार का आदेश दिया और उसी समय हमने घोषणा की कि आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष यानी 2015-16 में हम एक नई "कृषि आमदनी बीमा योजना" लाएंगे। अभी तक जो बीमा है, वह है "राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना", लेकिन हमने किसानों की आमदनी की बीमा योजना लाने की बात की और इसके लिए हमने सभी सम्माननीय मुख्य मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा। उनके सुझाव भी आए हैं। हमने अधिकारियों के साथ चार बैठकें कीं और अभी हाल में हमने एक बैठक की, जिसमें 20 राज्यों के या तो कृषि मंत्री थे या कृषि सचिव थे और उस बैठक में चार बातें तय हुईं। उनमें से एक बात यह थी कि कुछ राज्यों ने तो मोडिफाइड कृषि बीमा योजना को शुरू किया है, लेकिन अधिकतर राज्य पुरानी योजना को ही चाहते हैं। चाहे कोई पुरानी योजना को करे, मोडिफाइड योजना को करे या "मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना" शुरू करे, यह उस राज्य की इच्छा पर है। उसी बैठक में उत्तराखंड के माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी एक प्रस्ताव लाए कि यदि कोई राज्य सरकार अपने स्तर पर कोई योजना बनाती है, तो उसको भी केंद्र माने। चूंकि इसकी क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी राज्य सरकार है, इसलिए उस बैठक में यह भी तय हो गया कि यदि कोई राज्य सरकार चाहे तो वह अपने ढंग से इसकी योजना बना सकती है, लेकिन उसकी ऐप्रूवल यहां से लेनी पड़ेगी। हमने जिस "कृषि आमदनी बीमा योजना" की घोषणा की है, वह लगभग अंतिम चरण में है और जो नया वित्तीय वर्ष शुरू होगा, उस समय तक हम इस देश में निश्चित रूप से नई "कृषि आमदनी बीमा योजना" लाने वाले हैं, यह हम सदन के माध्यम से देश के किसानों को बताना चाहते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: राधा मोहन जी, इस समय जो फसल बरबाद हुई है और वर्तमान में जो फसल बीमा है, अगर आप उसे लागू नहीं करेंगे तो अगले साल की बात अलग है। इस साल के लिए मैंने जैसा आपसे निवेदन किया कि पुराने और नये क़ानून मिलाकर जितने तरह के रास्ते निकल सकते हैं, उन पर तत्काल मीटिंग बुलाकर कोई उपाय निकालिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: अब मैं आज पर आ रहा हूँ। देश में आज जो कृषि बीमा योजना है, जिसे राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है, उसके आधार पर हम किसानों की मदद कर सकते हैं, उसमें यह व्यवस्था है। इसके अलावा, "मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना" है, जिसे कई राज्य सरकारों ने अपनाया है। जिन-जिन राज्यों के अंदर अभी यह आपदा आई है, उनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र जैसे अधिकतर राज्यों में यह "मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना" चल रही है और वहां के किसानों को इसका लाभ 45 दिनों के अंदर देना है। जो "राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना" है, उसमें उत्पादन के बाद जो उत्पादन में कमी आती है, उसकी भरपाई की जाती है, लेकिन "मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना" लगभग इन सभी राज्यों में चल रही है और इसका लाभ उन राज्यों को मिल सकता है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: उसमें रिलैक्सेशन होना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन्हें कोई इंश्योरेंस नहीं मिलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

3.00 P.M.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: देखिए, बीमा की ये जितनी योजनाएँ हैं, इनमें कौन-सी एजेंसी वहाँ काम करेगी, यह राज्य सरकार को ही तय करना है। इस देश में जब से यह बीमा कम्पनी शुरू हुई है, तब से 10 करोड़ किसानों को इसका लाभ मिल चुका है। लेकिन, मैं फिर यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसकी एजेंसी राज्य सरकारें हैं और कौन-सी बीमा एजेंसी काम करेगी, यह उन्हीं को तय करना है, इसका ठेका उन्हीं को देना है। इसके नॉर्म्स उन्हीं को तय करने हैं कि इसका एरिया ब्लॉकवाइज़ रहेगा, तहसीलवाइज़ रहेगा या पंचायतवाइज़ रहेगा। मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसी सरकार है, जिसने इसकी नीचे की इकाई पंचायत को माना है। इसलिए उसको इसमें खर्च थोड़ा ज्यादा आ जाता है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: आंध्र प्रदेश ने village, as a unit तय किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: राज्य सरकारें सीमाएँ तय करती हैं और कृषि बीमा योजना तथा मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है, लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इनमें विसंगतियाँ हैं। इन्हीं विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए हम एक नई बीमा योजना लाने वाले हैं। जो भी विसंगतियाँ हैं, राज्य सरकार जो एजेंसी बनाती है— जैसे, वर्ष 2012 में महाराष्ट्र के अंदर जलगाँव जिले में ओले पड़े थे, उससे पहले वहाँ ऐसा यंत्र लगाया गया था, जो बरबादी का पता लगा सके, लेकिन जितनी बरबादी हुई, उसका आँकड़ा उसने नहीं दिया। लगभग 1000 एकड़ में केले की बरबादी हुई थी और उसने 2000 एकड़ का आँकड़ा दिया, तो निश्चित रूप से इसमें बीमा कम्पनियाँ गड़बड़ी करती हैं। इसलिए इसमें कौन सी बीमा एजेंसी काम करेगी, यह राज्य सरकार को ही तय करना है।

इसमें हमने यह छूट भी दी है कि आप अपने राज्य के लिए जो भी बीमा योजना बना सकते हैं, बनाएँ, लेकिन आज सवाल यह है कि आज के इस भारी संकट में जो किसान फँसे हैं, उनकी सहायता के लिए जो मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना है, उसका लाभ क्या वहाँ के किसानों को दिया जा सकता है? इस संबंध में लगातार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: अभी वर्षा के कारण किसानों के ऊपर जो आपदा आई है, उस पर तो आपने कोई निर्णय दिया ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आपने सुना ही नहीं। मैंने वही बताया कि इससे कितना प्रभावित हुआ है, इस संबंध में एक प्रारंभिक आकलन राज्यों ने दिया है, लेकिन राज्यों को भी सर्वे करना है। वह नीचे तक जा रहा है। जो सुबह दिया वह लेटेस्ट आपको बताया। जो हमने राज्यों से बातचीत की है, जो जानकारी दी है, ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि भारत के कृषि मंत्री अपने मन से बता दें कि यहाँ इतना नुकसान हुआ, वहाँ इतना नुकसान हुआ। यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा : कुछ इंटरिम रिलीफ दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मेरी बात समाप्त हो जाने दीजिए, फिर आप पूछिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: We are discussing about the untimely and uncommon rain in March. This insurance support is not going to help rabi. Only *kharif* season is dependent on your crop insurance. ...(Interruptions)... Treat this as a natural calamity. Then only, you can do justice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rapolu, that's enough. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... You have put forward your point. ...(Interruptions)... Now, hon. Minister, you can conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं बतला रहा था सहायता के विषय में। यह जो सहायता राज्यों को करना है, यह वर्षा आपदा के अंदर नहीं है लेकिन जो ओलावृष्टि हुई है, वह आपदा के अंदर है। तो जहां ओलावृष्टि हुई है, उसमें हम उससे मदद कर सकते हैं और अभी कल भी चर्चा में बताया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने शुरू किया है, महाराष्ट्र ने शुरू किया है और इस आपदा के पर्याप्त फंड राज्यों के पास हैं। राज्यों के पास फंड हैं तथा SDRF के पास फंड है। जब हम आज चर्चा करते हैं तो अभी किसी ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसानों की बात नहीं की। कल उन्होंने अपने भाषण में किसानों की बात भी की और आज भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इस वर्ष आपदा फंड में राज्यों के पास, इस बारे में हम आपको दो-चार राज्यों का उदाहरण देंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश को अभी इस वर्ष 468 करोड़ रुपया दिया था और अगले वर्ष के लिए 675 करोड़ रुपए की राशि एस.डी.आर.एफ. के अंतर्गत आवंटित की गई। अभी राजस्थान को इस वर्ष 730 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं तो अगले वर्ष के लिए 1103 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। इसी प्रकार से पंजाब को इस वर्ष 270 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए तो अगले वर्ष के लिए 390 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। इसी प्रकार से सभी राज्यों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रतिबद्धता किसानों के प्रति है और उनके ही निर्देश पर नई कृषि बीमा योजना की शुरुआत होने जा रही है। जहां तक वर्षा का आपदा में न होना है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : आज आग लगी है और कल बुझाने जाएंगे।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आज भी तो हमारी मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना चल रही है। पूरी मदद करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। हम राज्यों के साथ सम्पर्क में हैं। राज्यों ने शुरु कर दिया है और हम पूरी सहायता करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : जो चंद्रपाल सिंह जी ने बात रखी, बहुत अच्छी बात रखी है। वर्षा को राष्ट्रीय आपदा नहीं माना गया है। वास्तव में राज्यों के अंदर कई प्रकार की आपदाएं आती हैं जिसको SDRF या NDRF के अंदर नहीं लिया गया है। मैं गांव में रहता हूँ, मुझे पता है। इसलिए एक प्रस्ताव हमने दिया है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि होली के बाद निश्चित रूप से राज्यों को तोहफा मिलेगा कि सबको राष्ट्रीय आपदा में शामिल करें। दूसरी बात, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Kindly treat this as a natural calamity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many times you have to intervene? Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आज हमारा देश ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you respond to this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't respond to him ...*(Interruptions)*... How many times you have to intervene? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : भारत की सरकार हर प्रकार की सहायता ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You intervene once or twice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : हर प्रकार की सहायता के लिए पूरी तरह मुस्तैद है और हमारे पास पर्याप्त फंड हैं और राज्यों के पास पर्याप्त फंड हैं और अगर कहीं उनका फंड समाप्त हो जाता है तो वे हमको पत्र देंगे, फिर हमारी टीम तुरन्त जाएगी, आकलन करेगी। महोदय, मैं आपको यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो राज्य हैं, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक और उत्तर प्रदेश इन राज्यों को अभी जब सूखे की आपदा आई थी तो हमने महाराष्ट्र को छोड़कर तीनों राज्यों को पैसा दिया है। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र का सवाल है, माननीय सांसद जी बोल रहे थे कि साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ की मांग की गई है। नहीं, चार हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग की गई थी और 22 जिले प्रभावित थे। बाद में फिर उन्होंने स्मरण पत्र दिया कि नहीं, 26 जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं और छः हजार करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं अभी 15 दिन पहले खुद गया था। सारे एम.पी.जे. बैठे थे, मुख्य मंत्री बैठे थे। उनका प्रस्ताव अब एच.एल.सी. में जाने वाला है लेकिन राज्य सरकार अभी तक ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर चुकी है। हम जो पैसा sanction करेंगे, उससे उनके खर्च की भरपाई होगी। महोदय, राज्यों को पूरी छूट है कि उसके पास जो फंड है, उसमें से खर्च करे और अगर वह फंड समाप्त है, तो contingency fund है, उसमें से खर्च करे। भारत सरकार पूरी भरपाई के लिए तैयार है।

महोदय, अंत में जैसा कि हमारे डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि किसानों को पेंशन दी जाए। इस होली के अवसर पर "अटल पेंशन योजना" की जो घोषणा हुई है, वह किसानों के लिए उपहार है। देश के तमाम किसानों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत पेंशन मिल सकती है। महोदय, इस आपदा के मौके पर भारत सरकार पूरी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ किसानों को मदद पहुंचाने के लिए तैयार है।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With the permission of the House, I am going to allow the Members to place their Special Mentions on the Table of the House. Shri Tarun Vijay, you can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): I want to read it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Smt. Vandana Chavan, not present. Shri Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, आप ले कर दीजिए।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, थोड़ा सा पढ़ लेने दीजिए। सर, सब्जेक्ट तो पढ़ लेने दीजिए

†چودھری منور سلیم : سر، تھوڑا سا پڑھ لینے دیجئے۔ سر، سبجیکٹ تو پڑھ لینے دیجئے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, not now. Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : सर, मैं अपना स्पेशल मेशन ले करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم : سر، میں اپنا اسپیشل مینشن لے کرتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ambeth Rajan, not present. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, lay it.

Urgent need for extending benefits of reservation to dalit Christians

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to impress upon the Government the need to extend the benefits of reservation to Dalit Christians in the country. About seventy per cent Christians in the country belonging to Scheduled Caste communities have been denied the privileges of reservation under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 for decades. While Dalits professing Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism enjoy the benefits of reservation, Dalit Christians have been left in the lurch. The socio-economic conditions of Dalit Christians are just the same as their Hindu brethren. Caste is so deep seated in the Indian psyche that it crosses all religious boundaries and its shadow is cast even on the grave. It is irony that Dalits practising Christian faith are excluded from the Scheduled Caste category and are treated as backward classes. The Justice Misra Commission Report submitted on May 22, 2007, recommended delinking religion from Scheduled Caste. This can be done by deleting para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 which deprives Christians and Muslims of the benefits provided to Scheduled Castes. Our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, supporting the demand of Dalit Christians, wrote to the then Prime Minister in August 2013 that "the matter

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

cannot brook any further delay" and demanded that the "Centre should initiate necessary statutory steps to include all Scheduled Castes irrespective of religion within the ambit of the status of Scheduled Castes listed in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950." I appeal to the Government to protect the interest of Dalit Christians through statutory amendment.

**Demand for handing over administration of Centrally-sponsored
spices park in Sivagangai district to people of Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): The Spices Park in Sivagangai District in Tamil Nadu was set up at a cost of ₹ 20 crore by the then UPA Government aimed at creating infrastructure and processing facilities for turmeric and chilli.

"The fact that value added products can be exported from India will soon be proved with the establishment of Spices Park", said the then Union Finance Minister while inaugurating Spices Park at Muthupatti near Sivaganga. But actual implementation has proved to be futile. Due to the continuous representation of the local people of Sivagangai district, I ought to bring it to the notice of the Central Government.

It was also said that the establishment of the processing plants by exporters will create local employment opportunities. But the actual beneficiaries are not the people of Tamil Nadu.

The State holds around 10 per cent of the total production of spices in the country and is the second largest producer of turmeric. The average production of turmeric in the State is over three lakh tonnes per year. The farming community can make a direct link with the exporters for selling their produce eventually eliminating intermediaries and shortening the supply chain. But Spices Park at Sivagangai is not completely governed and run by the people of Tamil Nadu.

I urge the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to monitor the functioning of Spices Park in Sivagangai District in Tamil Nadu.

I urge the Central Government that this Centrally-sponsored Spices Park should be administered by the people of Tamil Nadu for providing employment to the people of Sivagangai District.

Demand for taking steps to promote integrated system of medicine

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Integrative medicine combines modern medicine with established practices from around the world. By joining modern medicine with proven practices from other healing traditions, integrative practitioners are better able to relieve suffering, reduce stress, and maintain the well-being of their patients.

As per the reply given in the Rajya Sabha, the efficacy and safety of drugs and therapies for various remedies are scientifically established through clinical validation carried out by the five research councils under the Ministry of AYUSH, namely Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH). The diseases conditions for which clinical validation of drugs/remedies have since been carried out by these councils include acute diarrhoea in children, anaemia, amnesia, acute gastroenteritis, acute rhinitis in children, chikungunya, filariasis, influenza like illness, malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, benign prostatic hyperplasia, bronchial asthma, cancer, chronic bronchitis, diabetes mellitus, irritable bowel syndrome, leucorrhoea, hepatitis, menopausal complaints, menstrual disorders, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, urolithiasis, urticaria, anorexia, etc.

In fact, an increasing percentage of the population is consulting complementary medicine practitioners. Some medical professionals feel a need to learn more about complementary medicine so that they can better advise their patients which treatment may be useful. Some doctors and patients are unsatisfied with what they perceive as a focus on using pharmaceuticals to treat or suppress a specific disease rather than on helping a patient to become healthy. Hence, the Government is requested to promote the integrated system of medicine.

**Demand for immediate execution of projects to clean up
Nag river in Maharashtra**

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, the iconic Nag River is becoming increasingly polluted with 346 million litres of sewage flowing into the river every day, that is, 2011 levels. Growing pressures of population in the city of Nagpur and lack of adequate sewage treatment facilities have placed immense pressure on the limited water resources of the city, resulting in serious pollution of the river, so much so that the river lost its heritage status in the year 2000 and has now deteriorated into a nullah. The saturated state of the river is also polluting the Ghosikhurd irrigation project.

The detailed project report of the Nag River Rejuvenation Plan, which was prepared by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation in 2010, has now been junked, after spending lakhs of rupees in consultants' fees, amid reports that the Central Government, in collaboration with IIT Roorkee, is preparing a project design all over again, incurring an overall loss of over ₹ 400 crore in the project. Additionally, there have been reports that the Government of Maharashtra is actively considering de-notification of the Nag River and abolishing its River Regulatory Zone Policy in favour of further

[Shri Avinash Pande]

industrialization, which will lead to accelerated and intensified pollution of the river.

In the interest of the health of the population inhabiting the river basin, I demand that activities to clean up the Nag River be executed immediately, on a priority basis, to prevent further deterioration of this historic river, and wastage of the taxpayers' money in repeated studies and analyses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupender Yadav, not present. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, lay it.

Demand for expediting the Safe City Projects in the country particularly in Kolkata

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): In 2013, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs launched an ambitious Safe City Project for several metros including Kolkata to provide world-class policing, by replicating the models from New York, Washington and Boston.

These state-of-the-art 'fusion centres' were to "collect, analyze and disseminate various data inputs that have a bearing on safety and security", as per the MHA proposal. On the ground, the technological components were to include a massive CCTV surveillance, and to integrate the dial 100 system from the simple police response with all other essential services — like fire and health etc.

The Centre had decided to release ₹ 432.90 crore in 2013-14, under the non-plan account, making Kolkata eligible for around ₹ 72 crore in the next two fiscal years. The Centre had also proposed 60:40 ratio in the sharing of finances.

Now we are hearing a lot of buzz around SMART policing. The process of modernization of the police forces sadly remains on paper and the Government has de-linked the modernisation of Police Forces Scheme in the Union Budget, 2015-16.

I would urge the Central Government, through you, Sir, to expedite the implementation of this project. I also demand that the Central Government inform the House the current status of the project in Kolkata as well as other metros.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Devender Goud, not present. Shri Ram Nath Thakur, lay it.

Demand for doubling Hajipur-Muzaffarpur and Samastipur-Darbhanga railway tracks in Bihar

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार के हाजीपुर ज़ोन के हाजीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर एवं समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक दोहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि बिहार से अभी भी दूसरे राज्यों में मज़दूरी करने के लिए लाखों की तादाद में मज़दूर लोग पलायन करते हैं, जिसके कारण बिहार में जाने वाली एवं आने वाली ट्रेनों में भीड़ का तांता लगा रहता है। उसके बाद सिंगल ट्रेक होने के चलते घंटों तक रेलगाड़ी स्टेशन पर रुकी रहती है और कभी भी अपने नियत समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाती है। इससे यात्रियों को बहुत ही असुविधा झेलनी पड़ती है। यह रेल लाइन नेपाल की सीमा तक जाती है एवं नेपाल के ज्यादातर यात्री भारत-नेपाल सीमा से सटे होने के कारण अक्सर भारतीय रेल से सफर करना ही पसंद करते हैं, जिससे भारतीय रेल को इससे काफी राजस्व का भी फायदा होता है। अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे बिहार के हाजीपुर ज़ोन के हाजीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर एवं समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक दोहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने का कष्ट करें।

GOVERNMENT BILL

Statutory Resolution Disapproving the Citizenship (Amendment)

Ordinance, 2015 (No. 1 of 2015)

and

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Those who could not lay, they can try again before we adjourn. Now, we will take up the Statutory Resolution by Shri Derek O'Brien and the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015 together.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That this House disapproves the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No.1 of 2015) promulgated by the President of India on 6th January, 2015.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): : Sir, I have only two lines to say on the Bill, but a little more on the Statutory Resolution of mine. On the Bill itself, we have absolutely no issues. It is a very good idea to merge the PIO and the OCI schemes, and to make it easier for the people to avail of this. In my own family, my wife is in this category, my brother is in this category. So, this is very, very good. I have no issue at all with the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, the issue is broader one of using the Ordinances. There is a lot of talk in the last three weeks who used more Ordinances, whether it is the Congress Party

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

or the other party. I have to make just four or five points. Please allow me to make these points. Firstly, let us look at the history of these Ordinances because even when the Finance Minister was here he was throwing the numbers that 800 Ordinances were issued by the Congress Party, etc. So, I think, we need to get some clarity on who is a bigger sinner. Let me give you some history, and some real numbers. When Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister of India, if you take the number of Bills passed through Ordinances, it was for every 10 Bills passed, there was one Ordinance.

Then, we come to the Janata Party. For every 10 Bills, the Janata Party had 1.5 Ordinances. Then, you come to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's period, for every 10 Bills, she had 1.9 Ordinances. During the NDA, for every ten Bills passed, two Ordinances were promulgated. Now, you come to the current figures, the figures of this Government. In the last nine months, for every ten Bills passed, four Ordinances were promulgated. This is the first point that I wish to register, Sir, that we have too many Ordinances.

Now, in the first place, why do we have an Ordinance? An Ordinance is promulgated when the Legislature is not in Session and immediate action is required. What was the immediate action required? There are three very relevant dates here. First, the Prime Minister made a speech at the Madison Square Garden on 28th September. There was a big crowd there. Fine! I have no problem with that. On the 23rd of December, this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. We convened here on the 23rd of February. Why was there such a hurry that on a Bill that was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd of December, you had to bring an Ordinance on the 6th of January? My contention is, it was not required to bring this Ordinance in such a hurry.

Sir, if we look back, let me give you two quick examples. In 1978 -- and there have been good reasons why there have been Ordinances -- the Morarji Desai Government had issued an Ordinance because of the demonetization which took place in regard to thousand rupee notes, five thousand rupee notes and ten thousand rupee notes; it was a matter of importance and an urgency. In 2013, UPA-II brought a criminal law amendment Ordinance. We all know the reason why that was brought, Sir.

Sir, the point is, this is an issue of propriety. Nobody says that we do not want Ordinances. The issue is one of propriety. The issue, which is becoming a major bone of contention through this Ordinance route, is the issue of FDI in insurance. The Bill is the property of the Rajya Sabha. Now, we know another Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bills are identical. All my colleagues have asked you for a ruling on this. So, again, it is creating some confusion.

Sir, I would not like to take any more time. But, to remind this House, the makers of the Constitution and all the very senior people who have set up precedents here, have given us some examples. We must tread cautiously. We must tread carefully. What happened yesterday? Someone was saying it is only the third time or the fourth time. This is the message I want to leave with the Government today. Please tread cautiously and please do not bulldoze your way. And sometimes remember what the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha said. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha said, "If Ordinances were not limited by convention only to extreme and urgent cases, the Government may go on issuing Ordinances and Parliament has no option but to be a rubber stamp".

Sir, let it be known that nobody wants and nobody can make this august House a rubber stamp. As I said, we have no issues on the Bill. But I thought, within the rules of this great parliamentary democracy, I could use this opportunity, by bringing up the Statutory Resolution, to make my points on the dangers of issuing Ordinances.

I want to also assure the hon. Minister that when the Statutory Resolution is taken up at the end, I won't press for it. So, the Minister can breathe easy!

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, this legislation is very important as far as the overseas Indians are concerned. This had been moved by the previous Government. I am glad that this Bill has come up today for the approval of this House.

Sir, the Bill is not very complicated. It is very simple and clear. It concerns Indian citizens living abroad. He may be a citizen of some other country too, but he can get the Overseas Citizenship of India card, provided the relevant rules and regulations have been followed.

Sir, the Overseas Citizens of India have become an important component of India's progress. They represent our country. Even though they may be citizens of other countries, they never forget that their origin lies in India. That feeling of Indian-ness is the biggest asset to the Overseas Citizens of India. We go to many countries and meet citizens of Indian origin there; they always speak with pride about our country and their citizenship. Therefore, we must surely recognize their contribution as Indians even though they may be citizens of other countries. At the same time, this legislation offers them the right to register themselves as citizens of India and, being citizens of India, they could get various benefits, including the right to vote.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Sir, this legislation has been welcomed by Indians all over the world. They are very happy to hear that the Government of India recognizes them, recognizes their contribution to our country and considers them one of its greatest assets. This Bill may be simple, but it gives recognition to the Indians living abroad. I hope, this Bill brings cheer to all those Indians.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It must be your baby!

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Of course, Sir, but I would not say that! I am glad that this Government has brought this Bill. We may pass it. By passing it, I believe, we are sending a message to the Indians living abroad that here is their country which recognizes them as its own. This is the message that has been sent out by this Bill. I have to just say that this Bill has to be passed. I support this Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Vayalar Ravi. Now, Shri Meghraj Jain.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक, 2015 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस विधेयक से भारतीय मूल के वे नागरिक, जो विदेशों में रहते हैं, जिनके माता-पिता या दादा-परदादा विदेशों में रहते थे और जब उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार की मुसीबत आती थी, तो उन्हें इधर-उधर जाकर अनेक राष्ट्रों में शरण लेनी पड़ती थी। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद उन्हें इससे राहत मिलेगी। अब से काफी वर्ष पूर्व कुछ देशों में यह हुआ कि भारतीय मूल के लोगों के खिलाफ एक अभियान चलाया गया, उनकी संपत्तियां नष्ट की गईं और उनके जीवन पर आफत आई, तब वे भागकर अनेक देशों में गए। चूंकि भारत में इस प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं होने के कारण, उनका रुख भारत की तरफ नहीं हो सका।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब लोगों के मन में यह पीड़ा थी और इस कारण बाद में आने वाली सरकारों ने इसमें कुछ परिवर्तन किए।

महोदय, जो परिवर्तन पहले किए गए उनमें यह था कि जब वे आते थे, तो पी.आई.ओ. के अनुसार उन्हें 15 साल के लिए वीजा दिया जाता था। उसके बाद उन्हें हर छः महीने में पुलिस स्टेशन जाना पड़ता था। यह जो नया विधेयक आया है, इसमें भारतीय विदेशी नागरिक, जो भारत के नागरिक रहे हैं और विदेशों में जाकर बस गए हैं, उन्हें ओ.सी.आई. योजना में माना गया और उन्हें जो सुविधा दी गई थी, उसी प्रकार की सुविधा हमारे पी.आई.ओ. कार्ड धारकों को भी देने का इस विधेयक में प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके कारण वे हिन्दुस्तान में आकर अपनी सम्पत्ति खरीद सकेंगे और जब वे भारत आएंगे, तो उन्हें एक साल तक लगातार भारत में रहने पर, पहले जिस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध था, वह अब नहीं होगा और इस दौरान वे 30 दिन के लिए विदेश जा सकेंगे। यह छूट उन्हें मिली है।

महोदय, तीसरी बात इस विधेयक में यह है कि विलय के बाद भारतीय मूल के लोगों को हमेशा के लिए भारत में रहने की इजाजत होगी। जब वे यहां शादी करते थे और उसमें उन्हें

जो परेशानियां आती थीं, वे परेशानियां भी अब इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद समाप्त हो जाएंगी। इतना जरूर है कि वे यहां रह कर के भारत की उन्नति में अपना योगदान कर सकेंगे। विदेशों में रहने वाले हमारे भारतीय मूल के जो लोग हैं, उनका अपनी जड़ों की ओर लौटने का भाव बन सकता है। क्योंकि हर मनुष्य पर जब कहीं संकट आता है, आफत आती है तो अपना घर, अपना परिवार, चाहे वह झोंपड़ी ही क्यों न हो, उसमें शरण लेने की उसकी इच्छा होती है। इस कानून के कारण हम 44 देशों में बसे हुए भारतीयों को लाभ दे सकेंगे, यह इस विधेयक में है, जो कि बहुत अच्छा विधेयक है, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 पर बोलने का मौका दिया गया है। इसमें कुछ खास बातें रखी गई हैं जैसे कि "भारत का कार्डधारक विदेशी नागरिक" से ऐसा व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो धारा 7(क) के अधीन केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा भारत के कार्डधारक विदेशी नागरिक के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकृत है और इसमें "एक वर्ष" के स्थान पर "बारह मास" शब्द रखा गया है। इसी तरह से इसमें जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह अच्छा है, क्योंकि हमारे देश के लोग पूरी दुनिया में प्रवास कर रहे हैं। उनके बाबा, परबाबा भारतीय थे। तमाम लोग आज वैज्ञानिक हैं, इंजीनियर हैं, डॉक्टर हैं, कहीं न कहीं उनकी भारत के प्रति मूल भावना है कि हम अपने देश में जाकर अपने देश के लोगों की सेवा करें। यह जो बिल लाया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन इसमें कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं। जो बंगलादेशी हैं, जो दूसरे तमाम लोग हैं, चाहे वे नेपाली हैं, जो हमारे देश में आ गए हैं और जिनसे कुछ आतंकवाद बढ़ता है, इस पर भी निगाह रखने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए भी कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि आज हमारे देश में कोई व्यक्ति आ जाए और किसी भी निर्वाचन कार्यालय में जाकर अपना आई.डी. कार्ड बनवा ले, बहुत सी ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं कि ऐसे लोग आई.डी. कार्ड बनवा कर ट्रेन में यात्रा करते हैं, हवाई जहाज में यात्रा करते हैं, जिनमें ऐसी तमाम घटनाएं होती हैं। तो इसको ठीक से देखने की आवश्यकता है और इसमें संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वादा किया था, वे अफ्रीका गए, अमेरिका गए, उन्होंने अपना वादा पूरा किया, लेकिन जल्दबाजी में वे तुरंत ऑर्डिनंस लाए, जबकि उन्हें पार्लियामेंट में पहले बिल लाना चाहिए था। ऑर्डिनंस के माध्यम से उन्होंने नागरिकता देने का काम किया, वह जल्दबाजी का कदम है और हम समझते हैं कि इसमें जो 15,000 रुपए फीस देनी पड़ती है, यह उनके लिए ज्यादा है, जो बहुत दिनों से रह रहे हैं और मूल भारतीय हैं। परीक्षण के बाद यह पता चला कि यह उनके लिए ज्यादा है।

इसके अलावा जो लोग बंगलादेश से माइग्रेट हुए, हमें अपेक्षा थी कि आप उनके बारे में कोई प्रोविजन इस बिल में लेकर आएंगे। रियांग ट्राइबल्स जो मिज़ोरम के हैं, वे अपने स्टेट में वापस आएंगे, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक वोटिंग राइट्स नहीं मिले हैं, तो ये तमाम मामले हैं, जिनके बारे में इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट बंगलादेशी immigrants के बारे में भी इस बिल में कोई मेशन नहीं है। वैसे मैं ज्यादा इसमें नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि बिल की जो मूल भावना है, पूरे विश्व में जो हमारे लोग रह रहे हैं, हमें एक बार अमेरिका में शिकागो जाने का मौका मिला था, तो हमने देखा, वहां तमाम वैज्ञानिक, डॉक्टर थे जो आपस में डिस्कशन कर रहे थे। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी वहां गई थी, उससे उन्होंने कहा कि हमें नागरिकता का अधिकार मिले और हमें डबल वीजा की व्यवस्था हो, जिससे कि हम लोग अपने देश के लिए काम कर सकें। अतः यह विधेयक जनहित में है, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill has, definitely, given a lot of relief to the overseas Indians. I, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, BJD, stand here to support this Bill. Sir, we have given them the right of a citizen, but there is not a single political right. There are so many clauses of the Bill, but the time at my disposal is very short. So, I will not go into the details. They will not have the right to vote. So, once they do not have the right to vote, they cannot contest any election. I am given to understand that the biggest relief for them is they would not need any visa to come to their own country. That is a good relief.

I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. Sir, when they come to India, they are not treated well, right from the airport to the bank. That is their complaint. When they go to a bank, the bank does not receive them in a way they should be received. It is their own money. They bring foreign currency to our country. The bank asks them to bring somebody to identify them even when they show their passports. These are the things which hurt them. The Government should see to it that they are treated well, and they should feel friendly at every point wherever they go. That is the most important thing for these citizens, which the Government should do. It is definitely a welcome step. But will it not contradict the Constitution of India? Once you become a citizen, you get the right to vote, the right to liberty and every other right as an Indian citizen. But what is the intention behind this? Actually, they cannot have the right to vote. Why is it so? Can they be given the right to vote? What is the view of the Government in this regard? While drafting this Bill, did the Government think of giving them the voting right? What repercussions it will have, if they are given the voting right? Has the Government applied its mind in this regard? Will the Government explain the very intention behind it?

Sir, I would like to make an appeal to the Government. There was no reason, or nowhere do I find any reason to go in for an Ordinance. This House, the other House, and all of us are unanimous on this point. It is for our own citizens. Sir, it was to come into force from the 6th of January, 2015. It is already in force. It is already in force from the 6th of January. It is just a formality which we, the Members of Rajya Sabha, are doing here because it is already in force. It has already become law, when His Excellency, the President of India, signed it. I will be very happy if the hon. Minister explain to the House as to what was the urgency to issue an Ordinance. The hon. President has also made a mention of it. It is a fundamental right of the Parliamentarians to debate, discuss and pass the Bill in a decent way. This was meant for our people, whether they are in India or outside. The beneficiaries are our own people. So, when you give some benefit to our own people, nobody will object to it. But what was the urgency to bring such

an Ordinance? I hope the Minister will explain it. Thank you.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Care and concern for our brothers and sisters living beyond our shores has been of paramount importance to my leader, hon. Madam Jayalalithaaji. Whether it is a construction worker in the Middle-East or a fisherman in Africa or a student in America or a nurse in Afghanistan, whenever they face adversity, Madam Jayalalithaa has extended a very generous hand towards them. Hence I welcome this Bill and I support this Bill. I welcome this Bill for many reasons. It *inter alia* provides for merger of Persons of Indian Origin cardholders and Overseas Citizens of India cardholders. This gives them enormous freedom to come to India, to be in India, to buy properties, to spend as much as they want in India. When we talk about Overseas Indian Citizens and Persons of Indian Origin, what do we talk about? We talk about our brothers and sisters who go all over the world as ambassadors of Indian culture. They go as our extensions. They go as our ambassadors to the world to talk about Indian culture, Indian tradition, Indian economy, etc. We are talking about a community of men and women who contribute enormously to our economy. The Overseas Indian Citizens, Persons of Indian Origin and Non Resident Indians contribute to around five per cent of the GDP. They remit more than 75 billion U.S. dollars annually. It is interesting to note that our brothers, who work as humble construction workers, drivers, super market employees, clerks, etc., in the West Asia, that is, the Middle-East, contribute 31 per cent of these 75 billion U.S. dollars. Our sisters and brothers, in the North America, who go there as computer professionals, software engineers, doctors, etc. contribute 29 per cent of these 75 billion dollars. And the intellectuals who have gone to Europe contribute about 19 per cent of the 75 billion dollars. I myself was a Non-Resident Indian for a long period of my life, and many in my family continue to be Persons of Indian Origin. As we discuss this Bill, I appeal to the Government that we must fully recognize their contribution. The overseas foreign workers are the backbone of the petrodollar economy. I genuinely feel that we are not attaching any importance to the kind of contribution which they make to our economy. Seventy five billion dollars annually is a huge amount. And these are people who leave their homes, go to many countries, live in adversity but, constantly, think of India. Their heart is filled with emotions for India. I remember Mahakavi Bharathi who sang about migrant Indian workers who were working in the Fiji Sugarcane plantation. Bharathi said,

*“Veettai Ninaipaaro, Sonda Naattai Ninaipaaro, Avar vimmi
vimmi dhinam vimmi azhum kural kettu iruppai katre.”*

[Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard]

That is, when they live, their heart is full of Indian thoughts. Their heart is with the home. Their feelings are with India. We should recognize their contribution. My request is, show kindness to them when they come to India. They must be received well during their home visits. They should not be harassed. Simple changes could be made without any financial implications, like special immigration counters must be created for them. After a long and tedious plane journey they should not be made to wait in a long queue for immigration clearance. Our customs officials should be generous to them within the ambit of law. Our Police must be courteous to them. Our airport officials should receive them warmly. This will go a long way to give them enormous confidence that here is a nation waiting for their homecoming. At this juncture, Sir, I appeal to the Government of India not to contemplate on repatriating Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu. There are more than a hundred thousand Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu in various parts. Madam Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Jayalalitha is spending ₹ 111 crores annually for them. The Lankan Tamils in Sri Lanka are still living in camps for internally displaced people. Till their problems are solved well, till they are settled well, Government of India should not think about repatriating Sri Lankan Tamils from India. With these words I welcome this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक 2015 पर बहुजन पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने को मौका दिया और साथ ही मैं अपनी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया।

महोदय, हमारे देश के लाखों नागरिक विश्व में काफी समय से जाते रहे हैं और वहां प्रवास कर रहे हैं तथा वे हमारे देश की संस्कृति व सभ्यता को विश्व में फैलाने का काम करते हैं। उनकी सुविधा के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। महोदय, इस बिल में नागरिकता अधिनियम 1955 संविधान के प्रारंभ होने के पश्चात् जन्म अवजनन, रजिस्ट्रीकरण, देशीकरण और राज्य क्षेत्र के मिल जाने से भारत की नागरिकता के अर्जन और अवधारण का तथा कतिपय परिस्थितियों के अधीन नागरिकता के त्यजन, पर्यवसान और वंचन का उपबंध करने का प्रावधान है।

महोदय, भारत का संविधान पूरे देश के लिए एकमात्र नागरिकता उपलब्ध कराता है, जिसका उल्लेख अनुच्छेद 5 से 11 में है। भारतीय कानून अधिकारिता नियम 1955 है, जिसमें समय-समय पर संशोधन किए गए हैं। कानून के अनुसार भारतीय नागरिकता जन्म के द्वारा, वंश के द्वारा, पंजीकरण के द्वारा, समीकरण के द्वारा हो सकती है। भारत की विदेशी नागरिकता एक भारतीय राष्ट्रियता का रूप है। भारतीय संविधान दोहरी नागरिकता अथवा दोहरी राष्ट्रियता को अस्वीकार करता है। केंद्र सरकार एक व्यक्ति को आवेदन करने पर भारत के एक विदेशी नागरिक के रूप में पंजीकृत कर सकती है, यदि वह व्यक्ति भारतीय मूल का है और ऐसे देश से है, जो किसी एक या अन्य रूप में दोहरी नागरिकता की अनुमति देता है। यदि भारतीय माता-पिता के

बच्चे स्वतः ही भारतीय मूल या नागरिकता को पूरा नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए स्वतः ही वे भारत की नागरिकता के पात्र नहीं हैं। भारतीय मिशनों को ऐसे मामलों में 30 दिन के भीतर भारत की विदेशी नागरिकता को देने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

महोदय, वर्तमान कानून में भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए भारत में लगातार एक वर्ष तक रहना अनिवार्य है, लेकिन अगर केंद्र सरकार संतुष्ट है, तो विशेष परिस्थितियों में इसमें छूट दी जा सकती है। इस प्रकार विशेष परिस्थितियों के बारे में लिखित रिकार्ड दर्ज करने के बाद विशेष 12 माह के लिए छूट दी जा सकती है, जो अधिकतम 30 दिन के लिए अलग-अलग अंतराल के बाद दी जा सकती है, जो कि एक सराहनीय कदम है। भारतीय नागरिकों के ओसीआई नाबालिग बच्चों का प्रवासी भारतीय नागरिक के तौर पर पंजीकरण की शर्तों को उदार बनाया गया है। ऐसे नागरिकों के बच्चों या पोते/पोतियों अथवा परपोते/परपोतियों के लिए प्रवासी भारतीय नागरिक के तौर पर पंजीकरण का अधिकार होगा। धारा 7ए के तहत पंजीकृत प्रवासी भारतीय के पति या पत्नी या भारतीय नागरिक के पति या पत्नी के लिए प्रवासी भारतीय नागरिक के तौर पर पंजीकरण का अधिकार होगा और जिनकी शादी दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पंजीकृत या कायम रही हो, वे तुरंत ही इस धारा के तहत आवेदन कर सकते हैं। वर्तमान पीआईओ कार्डधारकों के सम्बन्ध में केंद्र सरकार आधिकारिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचित कर यह स्पष्ट कर सकती है कि सभी मौजूदा पीआईओ कार्डधारकों को ओसीआई कार्डधारकों के रूप में बदलने का निर्णय लिया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : वीर सिंह जी, कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह : महोदय, विदेशों में हमारे जो नागरिक रहते हैं, उनके लिए जो समस्याएँ हैं, जैसे उनको वीजा बनाने में दिक्कत आती है, पुलिस के द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट लगाई जाती है, उसमें भी परेशानी आती है, उनका समाधान किया जाए।

इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to merge the PIO and the OCI Cards together. It is welcome, because, if they get long Visas, they would not be forced to go to a police station, stand in a queue and argue with police officials.

I am happy that it is being done away with. But, Sir, there are certain apprehensions which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Sir, clause 4 speaks about who is eligible for citizenship. Here, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 4 which proposes to replace Section 7A of the parent Act. The proposed Section 7A(1)(a)(iv) says, "who is a child or a grandchild or a great grandchild of such a citizen." I want to know from the hon. Minister whether other countries also have such a clause. If other nations in the world do not adhere to this principle, why should we alone adhere to such principle?

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

Sir, now, I would touch upon clause 7B (2). It says, "An Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder shall not be entitled to the rights conferred on a citizen of India." Sir, here, nine rights have been mentioned concerning election as President, Vice-President, Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the High Court, etc. But, apart from these, there are many other positions which OCI Cardholder can hold. What about a person becoming an office-bearer of a political party? What about a person becoming the President of the Chamber of Commerce? So, all these things need clarification.

Then, Sir, the last line of Clause 4, 7D (f) (ii), says, "has not been dissolved but, during the subsistence of such marriage, he has solemnised marriage with any other person." Here, my contention is that the word 'he' should be replaced with the word 'the said Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder.'

Sir, before concluding, it is a matter of importance for our brothers and sisters working abroad. It is regarding five million Indian people who are working abroad. This Bill should not be contemplated just for the people of the United States. It should be applicable to other persons also, including those who are working in the Gulf countries. Their plight should also be addressed.

With these words, I conclude my observations. Thank you.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, thank you. I support this Bill. It is a long-pending demand of the overseas Indians, especially of those working in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Australia. This will help them because they need not go to the police station when they come back; visa restrictions also will not be there. I have got one doubt and the Bill is silent about it. If an Overseas Indian Card holder renounces his card and comes back to India, would he be reinstated as an Indian citizen or would there be a gestation period? If so, for how many months or years does he need to wait? Only by getting the citizenship would he get a job in the Government service or contest elections and so on? In order to be reinstated as a citizen, what is the period? Is it one year or five years? This Bill is silent about it. I think, the Minister will be kind enough to clear this doubt.

Sir, another thing is that when we say 'overseas Indians', a vast majority of them are in Gulf countries. Their problems are not being addressed by our Government and in this Bill also. They are ordinary workers and they are being harassed by the concerned authorities in India and in Gulf countries. Many of them are coming back and there is no concrete proposal before the Government for their rehabilitation. The Government is silent about their rehabilitation and giving them a decent life in India.

They are contributing, as Mr. Bernard has said, 70 billion US\$ as remittances from overseas Indians to India. It is a backbone of our economy. But, we are not giving them due respect. We are not solving the problems being faced by them. In Gulf countries, the Indian Embassies are not caring for them. There are not enough staff members. When our countrymen approach the Indian Embassies in Gulf countries, they are not being cared. They are being arrested. They are being jailed. Nobody from our Embassy will go and meet them and enquire about their problems, help them solve the problems and repatriate them. But the experience of other countries, especially of Philippines and Sri Lanka, their Embassies intervene in each and every case. But our people, especially those going from Kerala, say that nobody cares. Indian Embassies totally neglect our people in Gulf countries. So, the Government, when it talks about the overseas Indians, should not neglect this vast majority of lakhs of Indians working in Gulf countries. I hope that the Government will come forward with concrete proposals to help them.

Sir, when they come back, the Customs officials, police and everyone harass them. They treat them as if they bring with them gold. That is the attitude of the Customs officials. They are being harassed in the airports. Even in Air India, the officials are exploiting expatriates, charging high. The Government must come forward to solve these problems. I support this Bill wholeheartedly. Thank you.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने प्रवासी भारतीयों को अपनी मातृभूमि, पुण्यभूमि से जोड़ने का जो एक बड़ा कार्य अपनी सरकार के समय में शुरू किया था, उसको माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार आगे लेकर जा रही है, इसलिए इस संशोधन अधिनियम का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं मंत्री जी और सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। यह बहुत अच्छा काम है। महोदय, भारत के नागरिक विश्व में जहां कहीं भी रहते हैं, भारत उनमें अभिव्यक्त होता है, वे चाहे हिन्दू हैं, मुस्लिम हैं, सिख हैं या ईसाई हैं। मैं अभी हाल में डिफेंस सम्बन्धी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में आईएनएस विक्रमादित्य पर गया था। वहां उन्होंने हमें बताया कि this is a twelve acre deck of India. Wherever the INS Vikramaditya goes around the globe, that twelve acre India, we say, is moving around the globe.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

I must congratulate our former Defence Minister, A.K. Antony saheb, under whose tenure we procured INS Vikramaditya. He gave a wonderful name 'Vikramaditya' and the credit goes to you. And we know that the best Indian NRI, who is the best introduction of India today, is Mahatma Gandhi. वे प्रवासी भारतीय के रूप में भारत आये। उन्होंने भारत की आज़ादी की लड़ाई का नेतृत्व किया और वे पूरे विश्व में भारत का सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिचय हैं। अगर आप कह दें कि you have come from the land of Gandhi, you have come from the land of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, people respect you. In spite of our differences in ideologies with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he remains one of the best

[श्री तरुण विजय]

popular and adored Indian Prime Ministers in the world. I was in Japan a couple of months back and I was very happy and pleased to see that the Japanese people have very great respect for Dr. Manmohan Singh, who has very meticulously pursued the East-Asia Policy, specially, focussing on Japan. जहां कहीं हिन्दुस्तानी गया है, हिन्दुस्तान उसके साथ गया है। सर, कोई भारतीय मूल का नागरिक होगा, उसका पासपोर्ट अमेरिकी होगा, जर्मन होगा या किसी भी दूसरे देश का होगा, वह हिन्दुस्तानी अपने पासपोर्ट वाले देश के प्रति पूरी वफादारी और निष्ठा रखता है, उसका दिल हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है, उसकी पुण्य भूमि में रहता है। वह अपने सुख में और अपने दुख में भारत आना चाहता है। They are all children of Mother India. कहीं भी वे जाते हैं, चाहे वे दुबई में गये या मस्कट में गये, हमारे केरल के लोग वहां जाते हैं, सऊदी अरब में काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे जी-तोड़ मेहनत करते हैं। They work better than any other person in the world, I have no doubt about it and they are very much respected for that; for their integrity and for their hard-workmanship. Especially people from Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat, have made a mark all over the world because of their loyalty to their adopted countries, for honesty and for being a great person of integrity. It is a very good move, Sir, that we are trying to integrate them. It is a great move that we are making them feel that India also feels for them; India is sensitive to their needs, to their spirit and emotions. Sir, whenever a Person of Indian Origin comes to India or whenever an Indian who is working in Dubai or Muscat as a labourer or as a low-income group person comes to India, he is full of happiness. यह एक ऐसी घर वापसी होती है, जिसका सब लोग स्वागत करते हैं। He feels that he is going home. But I am very pained to say that when they enter the Indian territory, when they enter at the Indian airports, they don't feel that warmth, that Mother India children are welcoming them. वे साधारण नागरिक होते हैं। वे अपनी बोरियों में, गनी बैग्स में या पॉलिथिन के छोटे-छोटे बैग्स में अपना सामान बांध कर लाते हैं। कोई दो साल के बाद आता है, कोई पांच साल के बाद आता है, तो कोई 8 साल के बाद आता है, लेकिन हम लोग उनके साथ स्वागत का व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। बर्नार्ड साहब बोल रहे थे। मैं उनकी बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। They should be having a feeling of warmth; they should be having a feeling of welcome. पर, ऐसा लगता है कि सब उनको शक की निगाह से देखते हैं। अधिकांश लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल पाते हैं और इस कारण भी उनको वहां पर बहुत तकलीफ होती है। ऐसे लोगों को हम साथ में ले लें। मैं विदेश मंत्रालय का विशेष रूप से आभारी हूँ और उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। सऊदी अरब में ऐसे अनेक मामले हुए, जिनमें से एक में पिता का देहान्त हो गया और तीन महीने से उसका शरीर यहां वापस नहीं आ रहा था, तो सुषमा स्वराज जी ने उस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई की। उन्होंने तमिलनाडु और केरल को उनकी स्थिति सुधारने के लिए बोला।

सर, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हम उस देश के निवासी हैं, जहां इस प्रकार का भी अंधविश्वास रहा कि विदेश में नहीं जाना चाहिए। करीब 200 साल पहले गुजरात से दरिया लाल

नामक एक सज्जन इन तमाम अंधविश्वासों को तोड़कर विदेश गए। उन पर उपन्यास लिखे गए, उनका बहुत बड़ा नाम हुआ। यह वह देश है, जहां सारी दुनिया से लोग ज्ञान पाने आते रहे। तक्षशिला और नालंदा जैसे विश्वविद्यालय, जो ऑक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज से 2000 साल पहले बने थे, उनमें पूरी दुनिया से स्टुडेंट्स पढ़ने के लिए आते थे। यह स्थिति भारत के आत्मविश्वास को दिखाती है कि हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को यहां आने के लिए अनुमति दे रहे हैं, "वीज़ा ऑन अराइवल" दे रहे हैं। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो भारत की शक्ति और आत्मविश्वास पूरी दुनिया में बढ़ा है, यह उस आत्मविश्वास का एक परिचय देता है। यह वह देश है जहां अब सूरीनाम और त्रिनिदाद वगैरह देशों से भी लोग आते हैं। जब वहां से लोग आते हैं, तब वे यह कहते हैं कि हम अपने घर जा रहे हैं। फिर वे भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं। वे वहां भोजपुरी बोलते होंगे, वहां के पासपोर्ट रखते होंगे, लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हम अपने घर जा रहे हैं और यह जो घर आना है, भारत की सरकार उनके स्वागत के लिए और उनकी सुविधा के लिए यह जो कदम उठा रही है, इसका मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। क्यों? क्योंकि जब भारत उठता है, तो उनका सीना गर्व से ऊँचा उठता है। जब भारत का उत्थान होता है, भारत का गौरव बढ़ता है, तो हिन्दुस्तानी दुनिया में चाहे कहीं भी हो, उसका माथा गौरव से ऊपर उठता है। ऐसे लोगों को भारत सरकार पूरी तरह से समर्थन देते हुए उनके लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना रही है। इसके लिए मैं बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, would you like to say something before the reply?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And you are also withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! You have already withdrawn the Resolution.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to extend my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have spoken on this very important Bill and also supported all the provisions mentioned in this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

Sir, I would not like to deal with all the provisions which are getting affected through this Amendment, though the provisions in this Amendment Bill and its objectives are very simple, but the effect...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is supporting the Bill.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Yes, everybody has supported it. So, I would like to mention a few points only. Since most of the Members have made various queries and clarifications, I would like to club it in two-three points so that it can satisfy all the hon. Members.

First of all, the only objection on this matter was with regard to promulgation of Ordinance. For that, I would like to mention that it is an issue of sentiment. Mahatma Gandhi's return to India was 9th January, 1915. So, this year is the centenary year, and on 9th January, it was to complete one hundred years. That is why the Prime Minister had made an announcement in the United States as well as in Australia. So, it was a commitment to that announcement.

Sir, a very few points, I would like to point out as to why it was necessary to bring this Amendment Bill. Firstly, there is a provision of getting Indian citizenship by process of registration or by process of naturalization, birth, descent, incorporation of territory, and there is a provision of termination and deprivation of citizenship.

The second point is about the merger of PIO with OCI. Now why it was necessary to merge is that under PIO. It was up to grandchildren, under the OCI cardholder scheme, it was also up to grandchildren. It has been extended to great-grandchildren.

In the PIO, the foreigner spouse of an Indian OCI cardholder was not allowed. It has been enabled through this Amendment Bill.

Earlier after 180 days, within 30 of these 180 days, the person was required to go to FRO or FRRO. It has now been done away with under the new provision.

Sir, the question which some of the hon. Members had raised was regarding discrimination or harassment in the process. Let me assure this august House that we will ensure and see that the entire process of acquisition of Overseas Citizens of India cardholders is smooth and nobody is made to pass through unnecessary hassles. Even in the immigration process at airports or seaports or wherever it is, we will ensure that it is properly taken care of.

As I have stated earlier. Sir since every body has supported this Bill, I would not like to dwell on the issue. I would like to request for the passing of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Derek O' Brien to vote because it has to be voted. The question is:

That leave be granted to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, 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 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, do you want to say something?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैंने आपसे कहा था कि मैं भी अपनी राय इसमें रखना चाहता हूँ। सर, मैं इस विषय में माननीय मंत्री जी को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को, अरुण जेटली साहब को और रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को चिट्ठी लिख चुका हूँ। महोदय, लॉ कमीशन की भी रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसमें सभी हाई कोर्ट में कॉमर्शियल बेंच बनाने का भी सुझाव है। तो मेरा कहना है कि वेस्टर्न यू.पी. समेत सभी मामलों को जोड़कर ये अपनी रिपोर्ट दोबारा पेश करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, वरना यह आधी-अधूरी रह जाएगी और जो इसकी मूल भावना है उसको सपोर्ट करते हुए मैं डिस-एग्री करता हूँ कि कम्प्रहेंसिव बनाकर के और सभी मामलों को उसमें जोड़ करके एक नई रिपोर्ट तैयार हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point? ...(Interruptions)..

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मेरा भी same point है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट के साथ इसे लाया गया, तो वह comprehensive रहेगा, ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और उसका उपयोग भी होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does the House agree to that?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था, जैसेकि हमारी वेस्टर्न यू.पी. का मामला है, वहां 6 करोड़ की आबादी है। वहां से इलाहाबाद 720 किलोमीटर है, लाहौर 400 किलोमीटर है, इन सारी चीजों का उसमें समावेश हो जाए। उसके बाद लॉ कमीशन की रिकमंडेशंस को लेकर उसे complete करेंगे, तो हमारे साथ भी न्याय होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection, if the House agrees. First, let me know the Minister's view.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, what the hon. Member, Shri K.C. Tyagi, has said is right. The Law Commission has given its 263rd Report. The Setting up of Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts and Commercial Courts Bill, 2015, has already been drafted. And, it has been given to the Law Ministry by the Law Commission. The Law Ministry is also working on it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you agree that this Bill be deferred so that it can be taken up together with the Law Commission's Report?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes, Sir. We can take them up together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. In that case, that is the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, it is totally a different Bill. And, that is a different Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is not a Bill. Sorry, you have not understood. That is not a Bill. The Law Commission Report is also coming. And, this can also be considered together with that, so that we can have a *...(Interruptions)....*

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, it is totally a different thing. *...(Interruptions)....*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Natchiappanji, the Government is agreeing with the suggestion. Then, what is your objection?

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, there will be just a small consideration with regard to pecuniary jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court. But this is a Bill for enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Courts from rupees twenty lakhs to rupees two crores. There also, the Law Commission has said that the pecuniary jurisdiction should be one crore. So, there will be a mismatch between these two things. If these are brought together, there will be no problem. *...(Interruptions)....*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the sense of the House is to defer this Bill. The Minister has agreed to the suggestion and has no objection to it. So, the Bill is deferred for consideration later on. ...(Interruptions).... Now, I am taking up Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Can I say something? ...(Interruptions).... Can I say something about this Bill? I am saying that the Government does not know whether to go left or right. They are running away from their responsibility. They have already presented the Bill. Why could they not think about this well before? ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. The suggestion came only from the House. The Government has nothing to do with it. The suggestion came from the House and the Government has accepted that suggestion. ...(Interruptions).... This is not for the first time that this has happened. Such things keep on happening. The suggestion came from the House and the Government has accepted it. So, I have also accepted it. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said that the Bill has been deferred. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said that the Bill has been deferred. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Rupees fifteen hundred crore has been spent for ...(Interruptions)... There are sixteen judicial districts, which have been established. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I have already deferred it. Therefore, no more discussions on it. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying that I have already deferred it. ...(Interruptions)... I took the sense of the House before deferring it. ...(Interruptions)...

[The Vice-Chairman (Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan) *in the Chair*.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we shall take up the admitted Special Mentions, listed for today. Shri Tarun Vijay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the Delhi High Court ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No; no. That matter is already over.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.**Demand for taking steps to take action for protection of world heritage sites and scriptures from destruction by religious extremists**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, IS terrorists have ransacked Mosul library, burning over a hundred thousand rare manuscripts spanning centuries of human learning.

A Mosul library official believes that as many as 1,12,709 manuscripts and books, some of which were registered on a UNESCO rarities list, are among those lost.

Similarly, large statues from the UNESCO World Heritage site of Hatra as well as unique artefacts from the archaeological sites of the governorate of Nineveh have been destroyed in the Mosul Museum.

On the other hand, yet another Hindu temple in the United States was attacked recently by some anonymous vandal groups. Not even a fortnight has passed since the previous attack, and now a Sanatan Dharma Temple has been vandalized in the Washington DC State.

The another incident of the cowardly killing of a free thinker Avijit Roy, a Bangladesh-born US citizen, and a prominent voice against religious extremism, occurred along a crowded stretch of sidewalk in Dhaka, as he and his wife, Rafida Ahmed, were returning from a book fair.

Can India, a victim of religious intolerance and savagery since ages, keep silence on such incidents? I demand that External Affairs Ministry take a lead to organize world opinion and action against such barbaric acts and provide a ring of protection with other UNESCO members, like a peace keeping force, to protect the heritage sites and provide support to free thinkers.

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present; Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

Demand for taking steps to bring back Tipu Sultan's ring auctioning from London

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज हिंदुस्तान सांप्रदायिक नारों से धधक रहा है तथा ऊंचे और जिम्मेदार पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग भी अपने आचरण से संविधान की मूल भावना धर्मनिरपेक्षता को आहत कर रहे हैं और इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़ कर अवाम के बीच पेश करने की बहस चली हुई है।

इसलिए मैं सरकार को यह मशवरा देना चाहता हूँ कि सांप्रदायिकता के आधार पर क्षणिक

राजनीतिक लाभ लेने वालों को रोक दें और उन्हें 1799 का शेर-ए-मैसूर वह टीपू सुलतान याद दिलाओ, जिसने श्रीरंगपट्टनम में एक जाबाज हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाही के रूप में अंग्रेज हुकूमत की बुनियाद को हिला दिया था और यह कहा था कि "शेर की एक दिन की जिंदगी लोमड़ी की सौ साला जिंदगी से बेहतर है"। जिस शेर-ए-मैसूर के लिए बापू ने अपने अखबार "यंग इंडिया" में 23 जनवरी, 1930 को यह लिखा था कि "टीपू एक महान शहीद था, जो किसी भी दृष्टि से आज़ादी की राह का एक हकीक़ी शहीद माना जाएगा"। भारत के इस महान सेनानी की लाश अपनी बंद मुट्ठी में तलवार को मज़बूती से पकड़े हुए सिपाहियों के बीच जब मिली थी, तब उसके हाथ में एक अंगूठी थी, जिस पर "श्री राम" लिखा था। यह अंगूठी टीपू सुलतान की उंगली में मोहब्बत और सद्भावना की निशानी थी, जिसे किसी सनातनी अक़ीदतमन्द ने मोहब्बत में अपने नायक को पहनाया था। आज वह अंगूठी मई, 2014 को लन्दन के क्रिस्टी नीलाम घर में 1 करोड़ 42 लाख 87 हजार 235 रुपए में नीलाम की गई है।

मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस महान सेनानी के हाथ की अंगूठी, जो भारत की धरोहर और तारीख़ है और वर्तमान में सद्भावना की सार्थक भूमिका अदा कर सकती है, उसे वापिस लाया जाए। देश के करोड़ों राष्ट्रप्रेमी इस पहल का अभिवादन करेंगे और मोहब्बत की नयी शमां रोशन होगी। मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि सद्भावी भारत ही समृद्ध भारत बन सकता है। शुक्रिया।

†**چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) :** مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، آج ہندوستان سامپر دائک نعروں سے دھدھک رہا ہے، اونچے اور ذمہ دار عہدوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے لوگ بھی اپنے آچرن سے سنودھان کی مول بھاونا دھرم-نریکشتا کو آبت کر رہے ہیں اور اتھاس کو توڑ مروڑ کر عوام کے بیچ پیش کرنے کی بحث چلی ہوئی ہے۔

اس لئے میں سرکار کو یہ مشورہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ سامپر دائکتا کے آدھار پر شنک راجنیتی لابیہ دینے والوں کو روک دیں اور انہیں 1799 کا شیر میسور، وہ ٹیپو سلطان یاد دلاؤ، جس نے سری-رنگا پٹنم میں ایک جانباز ہندوستانی سپاہی کے روپ میں انگریز حکومت کی بنیاد کو ہلا دیا تھا اور یہ کہا تھا کہ "شیر کی ایک دن زندگی لومڑی کی سو سالہ زندگی سے بہتر ہے" جس شیر میسور کے لئے باپو نے اپنے اخبار "ینگ انڈیا" میں 23 جنوری، 1930 کو یہ لکھا تھا کہ "ٹیپو ایک مہان شہید تھا، جو کسی بھی درستی سے آزادی کی راہ کا ایک حقیقی شہید مانا جائے گا"۔ بھارت کے اس مہان سینانی کی لاش اپنی بند مٹھی میں تلوار کو مضبوطی سے پکڑے ہوئے سپاہیوں کے بیچ جب ملی تھی، تب اس کے ہاتھ میں ایک انگوٹھی تھی، جس پر "شری رام" لکھا تھا۔ یہ انگوٹھی ٹیپو سلطان کی انگلی میں محبت اور سذبھاونا کی نشانی تھی، جسے کسی سنانتی عقیدتمند نے محبت میں اپنے نانک کو پہنایا تھا۔ آج وہ انگوٹھی مئی، 2014 کو لندن کے کرسٹی نیلام گھر میں 1 کروڑ 42 لاکھ 87 ہزار 235 روپے میں نیلام کی گئی ہے۔

میں بھارت سرکار سے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ اس مہان سینانی کے ہاتھ کی انگوٹھی، جو بھارت کی دھروہر اور تاریخ ہے اور ورتمان میں سذبھاونا کی سارتھک بھومکا ادا کر سکتی ہے، اسے واپس لایا جائے۔ دیش کے کروڑوں راشٹرپریمی اس پہل کا ابھودان کریں گے اور محبت کی نئی شمع روشن ہوگی۔ میں پھر کہتا ہوں کہ سذبھاوی بھارت ہی سمردھ بھارت بن سکتا ہے۔ شکریہ۔

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay; the whole House associates with this. Now, Shri Ambeth Rajan; not present. Shri Bhupender Yadav; not present. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

**Demand for giving relief package expeditiously to
farmers of Vidarbha and Marathwada**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter relating to inadequate compensation and relief package to farmers of Vidarbha and Marathwada. Nearly 90 lakh farmers in these regions were hit by the drought which devastated the Kharif crop. The drought caused by a delayed and inadequate monsoon has deepened the distress for its cultivators. Now the rabi...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, you have to go by the approved text.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Yes, Sir. But, at the same time, rabi has also been damaged because of the untimely rain and crop of crores and crores of rupees has been damaged. I urge that an immediate compensation should be given to farmers from State and Central Fund.

This comes after the crops were ruined by hailstorms last year which hit the cultivators hard. According to the data by the Agriculture Department, the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions were hit the worst as two-thirds of the State's 1.37 crore farmers were affected by the drought. Marathwada and Vidarbha have historically been the most deprived in the State.

Vidarbha is known for its farm crisis and also reports the highest number of farmers' suicides in the country. It has been reported that the crop yield will be less than 50 per cent of the standard yield in the area. In absolute figures, 23,811 of the State's 39,453 villages come in this category. The cotton and soyabean crop in the

State could see a dramatic drop in yield. The total cotton production in Maharashtra could drop by 1.5 crore quintals this year and the soyabean yield could be hardly two quintals per acre. This is a significant drop in the agricultural output.

The State Government has announced relief and so the Central Government has promised some relief. I demand that there is an urgency and both the Governments should come together to disburse the relief and also announce the long term measures to improve the livelihood of the farmers. There should be alternative avenues to channelize their cotton and ensure higher remuneration for long term, and work on Vidarbha Cotton Industrial Corporation should be expedited. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):
Shri Bhupender Yadav.

Demand for effective implementation of Section 436A of Cr. P.C.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, there is overcrowding of jails in the country with most of the prisoners being undertrials. According to NCRB, in 2013, out of 4,11,992 prisoners, over 2,78,503, that is, more than 67 per cent, were undertrials. As most of them are not even matriculate, they are unaware of the legal remedies available to them. According to NCRB 2012 figures, 71 per cent of undertrial population is educated below class 10.

The undertrials are the most vulnerable section of prison population, that is, they are less able to contribute to the preparation of their defence than defendants who remain at liberty, and more likely to face torture and other ill treatments. This detention leads to loss of employment, which could cause further economic hardship.

As an immediate measure, I demand the Government to ensure effective and immediate implementation of Section 436A of Criminal Procedure Code, that is, where a person has, during the period of investigation, inquiry or trial under this Code of an offence under any law -- not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law -- undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence under that law, he shall be released by the Court on his personal bond with or without sureties.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):
Shri Devender Goud; not present. Then, Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I think, you have already laid it.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Yes, Sir. I laid it earlier.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Then, you need not repeat it. It will be a part of the record.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Can I read it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, it will be a part of the record.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 9th of March, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past
four of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 9th March, 2015.*

Government Bills —

Statutory Resolution Disapproving The Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance,
2015 (No. 1 of 2015) — *Negatived* and

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 333-347)

The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Introduced*
(pages 347-349)

